CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

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THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION;

ALSO

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

VOLUME XXXV.

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VOLUME XXXV, PART I.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD,

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE

AND

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *March 4, 1901.*

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Vice-President of the United States, having taken the oath of office at the close of the last regular session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, took the chair.

PRAYER.

Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D., Chaplain to the Senate, offered the following prayer:

O Thou who from Thy throne doth behold all the dwellers upon earth, most earnestly we entreat Thee to move every heart in this assembly with the sense of Thy presence while we proceed to execute the will of the American people in the initiation of two of our fellow-citizens, according to the simple American usage, into the highest offices known to our Constitution and laws. Guard their persons from disease, violence, accident, and every kind of danger and peril. Endue them with the reason illumined and enriched by Thy divine light and love, with the will tempered by experience, endurance, and foresight, strengthened and skilled, and may the term of their office be memorable in our annals for the reign of prosperity, peace, welfare, an era of good feeling.

To all here present let Thy blessing come in this great assembly, where are gathered so many men and women of note and mark, not only our own representatives, but our foreign guests, between whose countries and our nation may the strengthening ties of confidence, sympathy, and friendship be continually multiplied.

For the whole body of our people, for all tribes and kindreds of men, we pray that the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, may keep our hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of His Son Jesus Christ our Lord. And the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst us and remain with all ever more. Amen.

ADDRESS OF VICE-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Senators, the history of free government is in large part the history of those representative legislative bodies in which, from the earliest times, free government has found its loftiest expression. Hence they must ever hold a peculiar and exalted position in the record which tells how the great nations of the world have achieved and preserved orderly liberty.

No man can render to his fellows greater service than is rendered by him who, with fearlessness and honesty, with sanity and disinterestedness, does his life work as a member of such a body. Especially is this the case when the legislature in which the service is rendered is a vital part in the governmental machinery of one of those world powers to whose hands, in the course of the ages, is intrusted a leading part in shaping the destinies of mankind. For weal or for woe, for good or for evil, this is true of our own mighty Republic. Great privileges and great powers are ours, and heavy are the responsibilities that go with these privileges and these powers. Accordingly as we do well or ill, so shall mankind in the future be raised or cast down.

We are a young nation, already of giant strength, yet whose present strength is but a forecast of the power that is to come. We stand supreme on a continent, supreme in a hemisphere. East and west we look out across the two great oceans toward the larger world-life in which, whether we wish it or not, we must henceforth bear an ever-increasing part. And as, keen-eyed, we gaze into the coming years, duties, new and old, rise thick and fast to confront us from within and from without. There is every reason why we should approach those duties with a solemn appreciation alike of their difficulty and of their far-reaching and tremendous importance. But there is also every reason for facing them with high-hearted resolution, courage, eager and confident faith in our power to do them aright.

A great work lies ready to the hand of this generation: and thrice happy is the generation that to it is given such a work to do. A leading part in the work must be taken by this, the august and powerful legislative body over which I have been called to preside. Most deeply do I appreciate the privilege of my position, for high indeed is the honor of presiding over the American Senate at the beginning of the twentieth century.

The Secretary will read the proclamation of the President convening the Senate in extraordinary session.

PROCLAMATION.

The Secretary read the proclamation, as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas public interests require that the Senate of the United States be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March next, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1901, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President:
JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*

SWEARING IN OF SENATORS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Senators-elect will come forward and take the oath as their names are called.

The Secretary called the names of—
Augustus O. Bacon, of the State of Georgia.
Joseph W. Bailey, of the State of Texas.
James H. Berry, of the State of Arkansas.
Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of the State of Kentucky.

As their names were called, the Senators-elect were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. CLAY, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. JONES of Arkansas, and Mr. COCKRELL, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of—
Henry E. Burnham, of the State of New Hampshire.
Joseph R. Burton, of the State of Kansas.
Edward W. Carmack, of the State of Tennessee.
William A. Clark, of the State of Montana.

As their names were called the Senators-elect were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. GALLINGER, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BATE, and Mr. JONES of Arkansas, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of—
Shelby M. Cullom, of the State of Illinois.
Jonathan P. Dolliver, of the State of Iowa.
Fred T. Dubois, of the State of Idaho.
Stephen B. Elkins, of the State of West Virginia.

As their names were called, the Senators-elect were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. MASON, Mr. ALLISON, Mr. HEITFELD, and Mr. SCOTT, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of—
Murphy J. Foster, of the State of Louisiana.
William P. Frye, of the State of Maine.
Robert J. Gamble, of the State of South Dakota

George F. Hoar, of the State of Massachusetts.

As their names were called, the Senators-elect were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. MCENERY, Mr. HALE, Mr. KYLE, and Mr. LODGE, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of—

Anselm J. McLaurin, of the State of Mississippi.

James McMillan, of the State of Michigan.

Thomas S. Martin, of the State of Virginia.

John H. Mitchell, of the State of Oregon.

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President, I regret that I must state that the Senator-elect from the State of Mississippi [Mr. McLaurin] is absent by reason of serious illness.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I wish to state that the Senator-elect from Oregon [Mr. Mitchell] is not present. He has not yet arrived in the city.

Mr. McMillan and Mr. Martin were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. BURROWS and Mr. DANIEL, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of—

John T. Morgan, of the State of Alabama.

Knute Nelson, of the State of Minnesota.

Thomas M. Patterson, of the State of Colorado.

William J. Sewell, of the State of New Jersey.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, I desire to state that the Senator-elect from Minnesota [Mr. Nelson] is not present.

Mr. Morgan, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Sewell were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. PETTUS, Mr. TELLER, and Mr. KEAN, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of—

Furnifold McL. Simmons, of the State of North Carolina.

Benjamin R. Tillman, of the State of South Carolina.

Francis E. Warren, of the State of Wyoming.

George P. Wetmore, of the State of Rhode Island.

As their names were called the Senators-elect were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. MCLAURIN of South Carolina, Mr. CLARK of Wyoming, and Mr. ALDRICH, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

SENATORS PRESENT.

The Senators-elect having been sworn and taken their seats in the Senate, the following Senators were present:

Alabama—John T. Morgan and Edmund W. Pettus.
Arkansas—James H. Berry and James K. Jones.
California—Thomas R. Bard and George C. Perkins.
Colorado—Thomas M. Patterson and Henry M. Teller.
Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley and Orville H. Platt.
Delaware—
Florida—Stephen R. Mallory and James P. Taliaferro.
Georgia—Augustus O. Bacon and Alexander S. Clay.
Idaho—Fred T. Dubois and Henry Heitfeld.
Illinois—Shelby M. Cullom and William E. Mason.
Indiana—Albert J. Beveridge and Charles W. Fairbanks.
Iowa—William B. Allison and Jonathan P. Dolliver.
Kansas—Joseph R. Burton and William A. Harris.
Kentucky—Joseph C. S. Blackburn and William J. Deboe.
Louisiana—Murphy J. Foster and Samuel Douglas McEnery.
Maine—William P. Frye and Eugene Hale.
Maryland—Louis E. McComas and George L. Wellington.
Massachusetts—George F. Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge.
Michigan—Julius C. Burrows and James McMillan.
Minnesota—Moses E. Clapp.
Mississippi—Hernando D. Money.
Missouri—Francis M. Cockrell and George G. Vest.
Montana—William A. Clark.
Nebraska—William V. Allen.
Nevada—John P. Jones and William M. Stewart.
New Hampshire—Henry E. Burnham and Jacob H. Gallinger.
New Jersey—John Kean and William J. Sewell.
New York—Chauncey M. Depew and Thomas C. Platt.
North Carolina—Jeter C. Pritchard and Furnifold McL. Simmons.
North Dakota—Henry C. Hansbrough and Porter J. McCumber.
Ohio—Joseph B. Foraker and Marcus A. Hanna.
Oregon—Joseph Simon.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose and Matthew S. Quay.
Rhode Island—Nelson W. Aldrich and George P. Wetmore.
South Carolina—John L. McLaurin and Benjamin R. Tillman.
South Dakota—Robert J. Gamble and James H. Kyle.
Tennessee—William B. Bate and Edward W. Carmack.
Texas—Joseph W. Bailey and Charles A. Culberson.
Utah—Thomas L. Kearns and Joseph L. Rawlins.
Vermont—William P. Dillingham and Redfield Proctor.
Virginia—John W. Daniel and Thomas S. Martin.
Washington—Addison G. Foster and George Turner.
West Virginia—Stephen B. Elkins and Nathan P. Scott.
Wisconsin—Joseph V. Quarles and John C. Spooner.
Wyoming—Clarence D. Clark and Francis D. Warren.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The persons entitled to admission to the floor having been admitted to the places reserved for them, the President-elect, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, entered the Senate Chamber, accompanied by the committee of arrangements of the two Houses of Congress (Senators HANNA, SPOONER, and JONES of Arkansas, and Representatives CANNON, DALZELL, and MCRAE), and was escorted to a seat in front of the Secretary's desk, and the members of the committee were seated on his right and left.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Sergeant-at-Arms will execute the order for the inauguration ceremonies.

The President-elect was conducted to the President's room by the committee of arrangements, while those in the Senate Chamber proceeded to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol, in the following order:

The marshal of the District of Columbia and the marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court of the United States and the officers thereof.

The ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries.

The Vice-President and Secretary of the Senate.

The Senate of the United States and ex-Senators.

The Sergeant-at-Arms and Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker and members of the House of Representatives.

The Cabinet.

The Admiral of the Navy and Lieutenant-General of the Army, and their aids.

The governors of States and Territories.

All other persons admitted to the floor of the Senate.

The oath of office having been administered to the President-elect by the Chief Justice of the United States, he delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: When we assembled here on the 4th of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our Treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the Government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs, and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the Congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the Congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of forty-one millions of dollars. Then there was deep solicitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural, and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed, and American products find good markets at home and abroad.

Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the Executive and the Congress. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in national administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business or profligacy in public expenditures. While the Congress determines the objects and the sum of appropriations, the officials of the Executive Departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement, and it should be their constant care to avoid waste and extravagance.

Honesty, capacity, and industry are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment. These should be fundamental requisites to original appointment and the surest guaranties against removal.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail. It became inevitable; and the Congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the Government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we can not escape and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

Entrusted by the people for a second time with the office of President, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great

responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the cooperation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me for the great task which I now undertake to believe that those who voluntarily committed to me the trust imposed upon the Chief Executive of the Republic will give to me generous support in my duties to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States" and to "care that the laws be faithfully executed." The national purpose is indicated through a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When once it is registered it is a law to us all, and faithful observance should follow its decrees.

Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and, fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. These old differences less and less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quicken the conscience of the country, and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon us all—no more upon me than upon you. There are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship. Magnifying their difficulties will not take them off our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. Distrust of the capacity, integrity, and high purposes of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only becloud, they do not help to point, the way of safety and honor. "Hope maketh not ashamed." The prophets of evil were not the builders of the Republic, nor in its crises since have they saved or served it. The faith of the fathers was a mighty force in its creation, and the faith of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders. They are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them. The American people, intrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas. As heretofore, so hereafter will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will "take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet." If there are those among us who would make our way more difficult, we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task upon which we have rightly entered. The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found hard to do. Our fathers found them so. We find them so. They are inconvenient. They cost us something. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice, and are not those we serve lifted up and blessed?

We will be consoled, too, with the fact that opposition has confronted every onward movement of the Republic from its opening hour until now, but without success. The Republic has marched on and on, and its every step has exalted freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. We are following the course they blazed. They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the nation? Surely after one hundred and twenty-five years of achievement for mankind we will not now surrender our equality with other powers on matters fundamental and essential to nationality. With no such purpose was the nation created. In no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves, and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations.

My fellow-citizens, the public events of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to justify recital. Some of them were unforeseen; many of them momentous and far-reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world. The part which the United States bore so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this Government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain the Executive with all practicable speed has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rest upon the United States under the Treaty of Paris. The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the Treaty of Peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of Congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the Government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States. The principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental law upon which the new government rests should be adapted to secure a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety, and liberty, and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba.

The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guaranties of permanence. We became sponsors for the pacification of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty, and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall "be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure."

While the Treaty of Peace with Spain was ratified on the 6th of February, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the Congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine Islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the Executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants, and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been advised from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands, of my action in appointing civil commissions, of the instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations, and of their several acts under Executive commission, together with the very complete general information they have submitted. These reports fully set forth the conditions, past and present, in the islands, and the instructions clearly show the principles which will guide the Executive until the Congress shall, as it is required to do by the treaty, determine "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants." The Congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the Executive under the Constitution, thereby leaving with the Executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit will establish local governments, in the formation of which the full cooperation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them. The settled purpose, long ago proclaimed, to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast as they were ready for it will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity. Already something has been accomplished in this direction. The Government's representatives, civil and military, are doing faithful and noble work in their mission of emancipation and merit the approval and support of their countrymen. The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated to the insurgents, and the way is still open for those who have raised their arms against the Government for honorable submission to its authority. Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of order and of security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience, and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed, and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law!

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 1 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m., and the Vice-President resumed the chair.

HOUR OF MEETING.

On motion of Mr. HEITFELD, it was

Ordered, That the hour of the daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian, until otherwise ordered.

Mr. HEITFELD. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, March 5, 1901, at 12 o'clock meridian.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *March 5, 1901.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

THE JOURNAL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal of the preceding day will be read.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. MONEY. I ask that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

Mr. MORGAN. I object.

Mr. MONEY. I ask that the Senator-elect from Mississippi, who is present, be sworn.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection to dispensing with the reading of the Journal was made by the Senator from Alabama. The reading will proceed.

Mr. MONEY. I stated that the Senator-elect from Mississippi is present, and I ask that he be sworn.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That will be done as soon as the Journal has been read.

Mr. MONEY. This is a question of the highest privilege.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is the understanding of the Chair that the reading of the Journal takes precedence even over that question of privilege.

Several SENATORS. That is right.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the Journal.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, the Journal stands approved.

SWEARING IN OF SENATORS.

Mr. MONEY. I ask that the Senator-elect from Mississippi [Mr. McLaurin], who is present, be sworn.

Mr. CLAPP. My colleague [Mr. Nelson] being present, I ask that he be now sworn.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senators-elect will present themselves at the desk.

Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi and Mr. Nelson were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. MONEY and Mr. CLAPP, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. ALLISON submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of two Senators, be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Mr. ALLISON and Mr. COCKRELL as the committee.

PROPOSED LIMITATION OF DEBATE.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, if it is in order, I wish to give notice of an amendment which I will propose to-morrow to the rules of the Senate.

I desire to say with reference to it that in the Fifty-first Congress I proposed an amendment to the rules looking to a limitation of debate. The amendment which I shall now propose is not the amendment which I proposed then, but one which was proposed by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], and which upon examination I think is better than the one I at that time proposed. I wished to make this statement in order that it might not be supposed that this amendment is original with me.

I ask that the amendment which will be proposed may be read.

Mr. GALLINGER. And printed.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. And printed, and lie over until to-morrow.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proposed amendment to the rules.

The Secretary read as follows:

Notice of amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. PLATT of Connecticut to the rules of the Senate.

Resolved, That for the remainder of this session the rules of the Senate be amended by adding thereto the following:

"When any bill, resolution, or other question shall have been under consideration for a reasonable time it shall be in order for any Senator to demand that debate thereon be closed. On such demand no debate shall be in order, and pending such demand no other motion except one motion to adjourn shall be made. If such demand be seconded by a majority of the Senators present, the question shall forthwith be taken thereon without debate. If the Senate shall decide to close debate on any bill, resolution, or other question, the measure shall take precedence of all other business whatever, and the question shall be put upon the amendments, if any then pending, and upon the measure in its successive stages, according to the rules of the Senate, but without further debate, except that every Senator who may desire shall be permitted to speak upon the measure, including all amendments, not more than once, and not exceeding thirty minutes.

"After the Senate shall have decided to close debate as herein provided, no motion shall be in order but a motion to adjourn or to take a recess, when such motions shall be seconded by a majority of the Senate. When either of said motions shall have been lost or shall have failed of a second, it shall not be in order to renew the same until one Senator shall have spoken upon the pending measure, or one vote upon the same shall have intervened.

"Pending proceedings under the foregoing rule no proceeding in respect of a quorum shall be in order until it shall have appeared on a division or on the taking of the yeas and nays that a quorum is not present and voting.

"Pending proceedings under the foregoing rule all questions of order, whether upon appeal or otherwise, shall be decided without debate, and no obstructive or dilatory motion or proceedings of any kind shall be in order.

"For the foregoing stated purposes the following rules, namely: VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIX, XXII, XXVII, XXVIII, XXXV, and XL are modified."

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I ask leave to modify the proposed amendment before it is printed by striking out the words "for the remainder of this session."

Mr. COCKRELL. Does the Senator propose to have the resolution referred to the Committee on Rules?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. To-morrow. I can not offer it to-day. I give notice of it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate will take notice of it, and it will lie on the table.

Mr. COCKRELL. I wish to give notice to the Senator that the reason which may have heretofore existed for such a rule has ceased to exist in the Senate, and I see no reason for its enactment.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I think it will arise again, Mr. President.

Mr. TELLER. I ask that the resolution may be printed, that we may have it before us.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. That order has been made.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That has already been done.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I should like to be permitted to make one observation. I have not much pride of authorship in this world, but I gave a very thorough and careful study to this question some year or two ago when there was a reason for such a rule, which may or may not have passed away. I supposed on hearing read the resolution which the Senator has introduced, and which he says was introduced by the Senator from Rhode Island, that it is the one I then prepared and which was the result of a good deal of care and study. It is possible that I may be mistaken. There is an old curse, Pĕreant illi qui ante nos nostra dixĕrunt, and I may be liable to that curse from the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think I happened at the time the resolution was presented to be chairman of the Committee on Rules. There were several propositions submitted by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], and a large number of other Senators bearing on this question of a change of the rules. The committee took the matter up and considered it very carefully for some time, and the resolution which has now been presented by the Senator from Connecticut was the result of the deliberations of the Committee on Rules. I presented the resolution as the mouthpiece or chairman of that committee, although the Senator from Massachusetts was entitled to his full share of the credit of whatever the Committee on Rules decided to do in that matter.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I simply made reference to the fact that this proposed amendment is in the form submitted in the Fifty-first Congress by the Senator from Rhode Island because I did not want it to be supposed that I was the author of it.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I desire to make only one suggestion. As the matter of the formation of proper rules is very important to the Senate, and as other Senators have had the subject under consideration more or less in years past, I would suggest that if any Senator has a rule prepared for consideration he shall introduce it, so that it may lie on the table, and the Senate be given in that way the benefit of the suggestions when we take up any rule for the consideration of the Senate with a view of adopting it.

Mr. WELLINGTON. Mr. President, I came into the Chamber but a moment ago. I did not hear the reading of the whole of the new rule that is proposed. I ask, if it please the Senate, that the rule be read again.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is merely to be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. WELLINGTON. I should like to hear it read once more.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President, in response to the suggestion of my colleague, I think it is only fair and just to give notice of an amendment to the rules and to call the attention of the Senator who has introduced this proposed rule to some amendments that will be necessary in order that the majority of this body may transact the business of the body, because we all admit that it is the only body in the world which is controlled absolutely by the minority.

The objection to the rule, and the objection which I hope to overcome, is to do away with the words "after a bill has been under discussion for a reasonable time." I suggest to the Senator who introduced it that a time should be fixed by the rules which may be called a reasonable time. The minority have the right to be heard, and a reasonable time should be fixed, at five or

ten days before the motion of closure is made or the previous question is ordered.

As a matter of fact, Mr. President, while the minority have rights, the very question as to what is a reasonable time could be taken up and discussed here for twelve months. I hope the Senator will at least amend it so that no dilatory motions can be entertained and that the question as to whether they are dilatory motions shall rest with the presiding officer.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. MASON. Certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator from Illinois misapprehends the rule which has just been read. It provides that the question of a reasonable time shall be determined by the Senate without any debate, and that after the Senate shall have determined that a reasonable time has elapsed every Senator will have a right to be heard for thirty minutes.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President, that is one of the dangers of the rule. The majority of the Senate changes its rule on every roll call. What is in order and is not in order is a matter for the Senate to decide. On one day we rule out a matter that is entirely germane and sustain a point of order. On the next day we put important legislation on an appropriation bill because the majority of the Senate favor the proposition made. It is not a matter of regular procedure. If the man who is in charge of a bill should rise to-day and say the bill has been under consideration for one day and I move the previous question, or I move that debate shall close, that means that the minority shall have but thirty minutes each in which to discuss their side of the question. The danger is that the pendulum will swing too far the other way.

At one end of this Capitol the minority have no rights that the majority are bound to respect. Important measures are fixed and the time for voting is fixed, and thirty minutes are allowed each side for discussion. The pendulum has not started to swing at this end of the Capitol. The majority have no rights that the minority are bound to respect. American shipping and the American cow are buried in the dry rivers and harbors of the country. A majority of the Senators, standing for American shipping and for the American cow and for the river and harbor bill, had no more to say about the passage of those bills than if they had been members of the legislature of Nebraska or Kansas.

Mr. President, at the opening of this extraordinary session I am simply delighted and pleased that so distinguished and experienced a Senator has undertaken the task to finally put this body in a position where the majority can govern. This is a Government of majorities. In the most sacred place, the Supreme Court of the United States, the opinion of the majority of that august tribunal becomes the opinion of the court. It is a country of majorities everywhere except here. Here is a Senate of minorities. We may deceive ourselves at times, owing to Senatorial courtesy. I have stood here anxious to get a vote upon a bill. Some distinguished Senator rises and says that his second cousin on his wife's side is taken suddenly with a toothache, in the southeast corner of Alaska, and it will be necessary for him to ask to have the bill go over until a week from next summer. [Laughter.] Senatorial courtesy demands that it shall go over, and the people who have been hoping and praying for relief by way of legislation have to wait until his wife's cousin on his father's side is relieved from the toothache and the Senator comes back from that sad and important duty of social and family attention to his relatives.

We know it. Every Senator knows it. We have talked about it. Finally, at the last session we saw bill after bill that the majority were in favor of simply talked out and talked to death. I have no special or personal grievance. I rather enjoyed the display, for in the four years I have been here it has been a part of my morning exercises to pray for the time to come when the rule would be changed. I give notice to the Senate that I shall ask it to adopt an amendment declaring what shall be a reasonable time that a bill has been under consideration.

I want to be understood in the amendment which I shall offer. I do not intend to support a rule that will leave the minority without a due chance to place itself upon record and enter its protest against proposed legislation or any proposed action of the Senate. I shall submit an amendment which will carry out substantially what are known as the Reed rules in the House of Representatives, with this exception: I intend that the minority shall have abundant opportunity for debate, but I propose that there shall a time come in the providence of God, and before the adjournment of the Senate, when the majority placed here by the people can express the will of the people, and let the majority, who have the responsibility, have the pleasure and the duty and the profit at least of carrying out the measures they have promised to carry out, as long as they must be responsible to the people if any mistakes are made.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, this is not the proper time to debate this question at length, and I shall not undertake to do so. Possibly upon the motion to refer, when that comes up to-morrow, there may be more extended debate; and if the resolution comes back from the committee, in any shape, there will certainly then be an opportunity for the fullest debate.

I do not, therefore, rise for the purpose of replying otherwise than very briefly to what has been said in regard to this matter. Entire silence might indicate acquiescence, and therefore I desire to say for myself—not having had any opportunity of conference with any other Senator, because this has been sprung entirely without premonition—that I utterly disapprove of the proposed amendment, and shall do all that is in my feeble power to prevent any change of the rule whatever.

I think, Mr. President, that the methods pursued in this body are the methods best calculated not only to maintain the dignity of the body, but to secure proper consideration and examination of measures which are essential to the promotion of the best good and for the ascertainment of that which it is best that the American Congress should do.

Mr. President, it has been said with great truth that the House of Representatives does not legislate; that the House of Representatives simply suggests legislation. I probably did not use the proper word when I said "legislate"—they do not deliberate. Legislate, technically speaking, of course they do, because they pass bills in that House, but it is without the consideration of the body; it is without the consideration of the majority of the body, to say nothing of the minority. They simply suggest measures and send them to the Senate in a crude form. We have to do not only the examination which properly belongs to this Chamber, but we have to make the examination that properly belongs to the House of Representatives also. A double duty is laid upon us in that regard.

Mr. President, I have had the honor to be here for six years, and in that time, outside of what was done here yesterday in the closing hours, I have seen but one measure which was abandoned on account of protracted debate. That is certainly a very remarkable statement, but it is true, and I challenge any Senator to show to the contrary.

Mark you, Mr. President, I do not say that there has been but one measure defeated by obstructive tactics, because I say there has been no measure defeated by obstructive tactics.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. BACON. With pleasure.

Mr. MASON. Does not the Senator know that almost daily when we have asked—and I presume the Senator as well as myself has asked—for the consideration of some legislation upon questions which are interesting to our constituents, Senators have risen in the Chamber and said: "Oh, no; this will take time for discussion?"

Mr. BACON. I hope the Senator will ask me the question, and not make a speech.

Mr. MASON. I am not making a speech. I ask whether that has not been done repeatedly; whether it has not been said over and over again "this will take time for discussion and for long discussion," and the very fact that we can not have the previous question has prevented us from getting a vote upon legislation. Is not that true?

Mr. BACON. If that is the Senator's question, and if he is through, I will answer it before I conclude.

Mr. MASON. Very well.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I was saying when I was interrupted by the Senator—and I hope I will not forget his question before I take my seat, and if I do I hope I shall be reminded of it, because I do not propose to be diverted from the line of thought I am now pursuing—I was saying to the Senate that there had never been any measure outside of the one yesterday, in the closing hours, which had been defeated by obstructive tactics; in other words, there has never been a measure where obstructive tactics had gone to such an extent as to defeat a measure. Only once in six years has there been an abandonment of a measure by reason of what was thought to be protracted debate, and that was in the case of the ship-subsidy bill.

The Senator from Illinois asked a question which I propose now to answer. The Senator remarked that the proposition here is not to make arrangements by which a measure can be taken up out of its order, but it is a proposition that when a measure is in order there may be a method by which debate may be cut off and the Senate be brought to an immediate vote. The Senator asked me whether or not it is true that it frequently occurs here that when some measure in which a Senator is interested is called up at his instance, there is objection to proceeding with it upon the ground that it would lead to debate. The Senator certainly knows that in all those instances it is under unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of unobjected bills, and therefore in each instance when a bill is called up it is a question of whether or not the Senate, by unanimous consent, will undertake the

consideration of that measure. The unanimous consent, when given, generally proceeds upon the supposition that a great many are interested in such measures; and therefore, when a measure is proposed which would lead to any discussion whatever, there is objection. The failure to consider a measure is not owing to the fact that there is the absence of a cloture rule, but to the fact that we are then proceeding out of order by general consent, and that general consent is based upon the supposition that it is for the interest of all to take up and dispose of measures which will not consume time, in order that a number of Senators may have an opportunity to have bills taken up by general consent. That is the class of cases to which the Senator from Illinois has been alluding, and the cloture rule would not help under those circumstances.

Mr. LODGE. Will the Senator from Georgia allow me to ask him a question?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. LODGE. I understood the Senator to say we are now proceeding by general consent out of order, there being nothing before the Senate.

Mr. BACON. I so stated in the beginning, but as the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has so frequently proceeded in that way, I will avail myself of his distinguished example to proceed a little further in the same direction by continuing my remarks.

As I say—I am reminded of it by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, and possibly I ought to be admonished by it rather than to be misled—this is not the proper time for debate, and I only rose, as what had been said was entirely confined to those who are in favor of this rule, for the purpose, in the beginning, of entering my protest against it.

Mr. President, this is not an ordinary legislative body. We are not here in the capacity of ordinary legislators; we are here in the capacity of a high council. We are more than legislators. We are the representatives of the States. We are here as councilors, gathered around a council board, and, as I heard the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] say a few evenings since, upon a formal occasion, not in this Chamber, that the rule of this body is the rule of courtesy, of forbearance, and of consideration, rather than the rule of technical parliamentary law.

Mr. President, reared, as I was, so far as my previous parliamentary experience is concerned, in a body where technical parliamentary law did obtain, and where it was necessary to obtain, because it was a large body, after a short experience of six years here I am prepared to say that, while parliamentary law is absolutely necessary in a body like the House of Representatives, in a small body like this, a body of trained and seasoned and experienced legislators and counselors, and also the constitutional advisers of the President, the rule to which the senior Senator from Massachusetts, upon the interesting occasion a few evenings ago referred to by me—the rule of courtesy and of consideration and of forbearance—is the one which, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, works the best results here. The very fact that it is so seldom the case that the absence of a cloture rule works any hardship to any Senator, or in any manner ultimately defeats the will of the majority, is the highest argument and the best argument that could be advanced against a cloture rule.

The Senator from Illinois talks about the rule of the majority. The Senator certainly knows the fact that this is not a Government designed to be at the absolute, unbridled dominion and power of a majority. We have in our fundamental law numbers of instances where more than a majority is required to accomplish anything. More than a majority is required to expel a member of this body. Is that the rule of the majority? Why should not the majority do that, if we have the rule of the majority?

Mr. MASON. May I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. BACON. For a question, I do.

Mr. MASON. Is not the rule of the majority intended to be the rule in Congress and in all legislative bodies?

Mr. BACON. I will come to that before I get through, if the Senator desires, but I am answering this other proposition now.

The Senator says this is a Government of majorities. I say it is exactly the opposite, and that one main purpose of the Constitution was to put the minority in a position where the majority could not override it. You can not amend the Constitution by a majority.

Mr. MASON. I wish to ask the Senator a question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. BACON. No, Mr. President, I will not until I have answered the first question of the Senator, and then I will with pleasure hear him again.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia declines to yield.

Mr. MASON. Very well.

Mr. BACON. I hope the Senator will not consider me discourteous in recognizing my inability to answer two questions at once.

Mr. MASON. If you will answer one, I will be satisfied.

Mr. BACON. Very well; I will try to do so.

Mr. WELLINGTON. Mr. President, I simply rise to a question of order. I have understood the rule of the Senate to be that whenever any Senator rises to interrupt another Senator who has the floor, it is first his duty to address the Chair. I have noticed several interruptions when the Chair was not first addressed, and I insist that the rule of the Senate be observed in that particular.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I was replying to the suggestion of the learned and eloquent junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. MASON] that this was a government of the majority, from which he deduced the conclusion that anything which interfered with the unchecked power of the majority was wrong. I say that the genius and spirit of our Government is not a government of majorities, and I was proceeding to give some illustrations. I spoke of the fact that a Senator could not be expelled nor a Member of the House of Representatives by a majority vote in either House. It takes more than a majority vote to make a treaty, although it already had the assent of the President. In case the President should fail to concur with Congress as to any bill which has been passed through both Houses, it takes more than a majority to say that that bill shall become a law. As I said before, it takes more than a majority of States, the highest of all power, to work an amendment in the Constitution; and I suppose it is possible for that reason that some shorter cuts are in this day being taken to work amendments in the Constitution practically, if not literally and technically.

The Senator from Illinois speaks about the rules of the House of Representatives in connection with the rule of the majority. Why, Mr. President, there never was such a rule of a majority as there is in the House of Representatives. It might be sufficient to say that it was the rule of five men who compose the Committee on Rules, but it is not limited to them; it is the rule of one man out of three hundred and sixty-five. It is a fact that that man can stand there and absolutely thwart and block the wish and the will of 365 Representatives of seventy-odd million of people.

I want to warn the Senate in the very beginning of this business, Mr. President, that while they may now propose to go only a part of the way in this cloture business, whenever they have entered on that road they will go, ultimately, the whole way, and we shall have in this, the great Republic, the great representative Government of the world, the spectacle of the Congress, not only of the House of Representatives, but of the Senate, ultimately dominated by one or two men, and coming tamely into the House of Representatives, and as tamely into the Senate Chamber, petitioning men holding no higher commission than any man holds who stands upon the floor—petitioning a man here or a man in the other House that he will graciously permit a measure to be considered or that he will graciously permit a Representative of the people or a Senator from a State to be heard on the floor.

Mr. President, what is the necessity for the passage of such a resolution as is proposed? Inconveniences doubtless result from unlimited debate, but much greater inconveniences will come from the attempt to apply the rules of the other House to this; and I trust never to see the day when Senators, because they happen to be in the majority now, will think it consistent with the dignity of this body, consistent with the consideration which is due to every man who stands here representing a State—I trust the time will never come when Senators who may now be in the majority may find it consistent, in view of these possibilities, to exercise the power they now have to adopt a cloture rule which shall dominate and control and tie and bind and manacle the minority in this Chamber.

Mr. WELLINGTON. Mr. President, I desire to say but a word concerning this measure, because I understand it is not proper to discuss it upon its merits at this time.

I desire to say that it is a most extraordinary thing that a rule of this kind should be offered in an extraordinary session of the Senate, which has been called by the President of the United States for the purpose of confirming his nominations. It is not proper that any legislation of this kind should be introduced; and possibly before I close I shall raise the question as to whether or not it is proper to introduce such a resolution. But before I do that, I desire to say one other word.

Since the Senate has been in existence, there has been here the right of unlimited debate, and I believe it is one of the great bulwarks of our country.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. WELLINGTON. I will allow the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOAR. I do not propose to interfere with what the Senator is about to say, or with the Senator's proceeding; but I desire

to give notice that when the committee appointed to notify the President of the assembling of the Senate shall have returned—which will probably be long after the Senator from Maryland gets through—I shall then insist on the regular order, so as not to have this debate proceed indefinitely.

Mr. WELLINGTON. Certainly; and I shall then yield with pleasure to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOAR. I do not make that suggestion now, but shall do so when the committee shall have reported.

Mr. WELLINGTON. I wish to say, Mr. President, that this proposed rule, in my opinion, has been introduced as a matter of revenge, because in the closing hours of the last session of Congress certain Senators of this body, knowing that in the House of Representatives there had been no just or fair discussion of a bill, knowing that there had been sent here a bill that was not fair or just or proper to be passed, upon their consciences determined that they would oppose that bill.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maryland yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. WELLINGTON. I yield.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. If the Senator will allow me, since he is speaking of the motive which prompted the introduction of this amendment to the rules, or the notice that it would be introduced, I wish to say to him that I was not in favor of the passage of the river and harbor bill at the session just closed.

Mr. WELLINGTON. I am delighted to hear that the Senator from Connecticut is not in the conspiracy; but somehow or other, perhaps without his knowledge, he may have been made use of for this purpose.

I desire to state that yesterday, in the last session of the Senate, I was threatened that unless I desisted from opposing the river and harbor bill, as I had a right to do as a Senator of the United States upon my conscience and my oath, a cloture rule would be applied in the Senate after that session. Oh, Mr. President, it may be well to have revenge, but time has its changes and transformations. I bow to no party and to no man when conscience tells me that a bill is wrong; and I believe it is right, so long as the Senate of the United States exists under present conditions, to use every motive and effort to defeat an iniquitous bill.

I say, Mr. President, I was threatened that, unless I desisted, a cloture rule would be established in the Senate. Very well, establish a cloture rule; and what do you do, Senators, when that is accomplished? The majority of to-day is not the majority of to-morrow; and remember that in the Senate of the United States exists to-day the conservatism and the balance wheel that must preserve republican institutions in this country.

What of the House of Representatives? The Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] has well described the condition there. You speak of the House representing the people of the United States. Why, sir, no member of the House of Representatives can be heard in that House unless it be the will and the pleasure of the Speaker, or unless, indeed, he be the head of a great committee. I was a member of that House; I have experienced its rules; I know of conditions there; and if you will bring the Senate of the United States under the same iniquitous rule, then I notify you now and here, I sound the note of warning, that liberty of discussion and deliberation will have passed away from the lawmaking body of the United States.

Mr. President, I have said all I care to say at this time.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President, just one word in reply to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. WELLINGTON]. The Senator from Maryland seems to indicate that this is a rebellion; and I admit it. It is a rebellion of the majority against the minority.

Mr. WELLINGTON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. WELLINGTON. Have you ever in your life heard of a rebellion of the majority against the minority?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. MASON. There was a point of order made a while ago by the Senator from Maryland, I think it was—I have forgotten the point—but I will be very glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. WELLINGTON. Mr. President, I only desired to suggest to the Senator from Illinois that is a peculiar rebellion to hear of the majority rebelling against the minority of any body.

Mr. MASON. Well, it is peculiar because it is in a peculiar body. It is the only body in the world where the minority manages the business of the Government against the will of the majority; and it is a good, healthy rebellion of the majority against the minority.

We are not disposed to talk about liberty of discussion. It is the license of long talk that we are opposed to. Senators who want to defeat a measure can defeat it in this way. I have seen it done, and I perhaps ought to confess that I have been sometimes guilty of it, because I learned quickly from these old Senators. They do not call it filibustering. They want to discuss a measure, and they will set their mouths going and go off and leave them a week at a time without any intellectual exercise at all.

We are not proposing to apply the Reed rules in the sense of limiting debate and refusing debate. The suggestion which I had the honor of making to the Senator who introduced the proposed rule was that it should give every Senator a chance to debate, but that there must come a time sometime when the majority could vote the will of the body. The Senator from Georgia knows very well that that time never comes so long as any one or two men decide to keep up what we call "Senatorial courtesy" in unlimited debate and license of tongue.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator kindly inform the Senate——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. MASON. Yes, I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator indicate the particular measures, within the four years the Senator has been here, which failed to come to a vote by reason of debate, other than the shipping bill?

Mr. MASON. Their name is legion.

Mr. BACON. Name some of them. If their name is legion, some of them ought to be easy to find.

Mr. MASON. I will take a little time. In the first place, Mr. President, I have had the pleasure and honor of reporting some pure-food legislation to this body. That proposed pure-food legislation has never had a vote upon any branch of it, except what I was able to get on an amendment to a revenue bill two or three years ago, an amendment which compelled the manufacturers of flour to brand it when they mixed it; and I only got a vote upon that because the Chair held, and was sustained by a majority of the Senate, that it was a revenue measure. Every other time that I have tried to bring a measure into this body and to get a vote, an expression from the Senate, to prevent the sale of adulterated food, to prevent the wholesale putting into the stomachs of the people of this country poisonous articles I am met with the proposition, "Oh, yes; we are all for it. But some gentleman who is engaged in making this kind of stuff has a friend in the Senate who is going to discuss it at great length, and you never can get a vote on it, and we do not want to interfere with the business of the country by having your pure-food legislation injected here." It is by such indirection that important and necessary legislation is often killed. If the bills in the interest of the people could be piled upon that desk that have been defeated by this interminable and everlasting talk, unlimited debate, and licensed tongue, they would reach above the ceiling; and the Senator from Georgia knows that as well as I do.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a question?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. MASON. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. We are discussing now, Mr. President, the question of unlimited debate, and I ask the Senator to name——

Mr. MASON. I was proceeding to name——

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. MASON. Have I named enough for the Senator?

Mr. BACON. The Senator has named the pure-food bill. The question I desired to ask him was this: Was the pure-food bill to which he alludes ever the regular order of the Senate under debate, and was it defeated by reason of protracted debate upon it?

Mr. MASON. The Senator is begging the question. He knows that we have had no regular order. Since he has been here, six years, we never started upon the Calendar of the Senate. I have been here four years, and the regular order is unanimous consent—unanimous consent of Senators in charge of appropriation bills. Talk about legislation being defeated. How many men of the majority would there be to-day in favor of the bill known as the oleomargarine bill?

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator permit me?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. MASON. Yes.

Mr. GALLINGER. In the direction indicated by the Senator—and this is only a sample case—I hold in my hand Senate bill No. 728, to promote the efficiency of the Revenue-Cutter Service, a bill that the President pro tempore of the Senate introduced and was greatly interested in. It was introduced into this body December 6, 1899. It was reported without amendment from the Committee on Commerce, of which the present President pro tempore is chairman, January 11, 1900. I placed the bill in my desk long before the close of the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, intending to ask consideration for it. I had notice served upon me by two members of this body that the bill could not pass the Senate, that they would not permit it to pass the Senate.

While I have had a little legislative experience, I accepted that notice, and the bill has been allowed to remain in my desk for the reason that I knew if I called it up and got a majority vote of the

Senate, it would not be permitted to receive a final vote in this body. This is only a sample of hundreds of other cases, and the Senator from Illinois is very properly calling attention to that class of legislation.

Mr. WELLINGTON. May I interrupt the Senator from Illinois for a moment?

Mr. MASON. I yield.

Mr. WELLINGTON. I desire to ask the Senator from New Hampshire a question.

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. WELLINGTON. Would it not have been proper for him, after asking the consideration of the matter by unanimous consent, to have moved in this body the consideration of the bill?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly; and I was——

Mr. WELLINGTON. One moment. When he did that, then the majority of the Senate would decide whether or not they would proceed to its consideration.

Mr. MASON. A majority can do that, but a majority can not say whether they will vote on it or not. It is very easy to consider a measure, but not to secure a vote on it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will answer the Senator from Maryland.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. MASON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have a little comprehension of the rules of this body, and need not be told——

Mr. WELLINGTON. I am sure the Senator from New Hampshire will permit me to say to him that I know he comprehends the rules of this body. I know he knows much more of them than I do, and I would at any time bow to his opinion upon a parliamentary question.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is very kind of the Senator. I simply wanted to say that I fully understood my privileges, so far as concerns moving to take up the bill, and I had assurances from both sides of the Chamber that I would get a very large majority of the body when I made the motion; but I was not rash enough to do that in the face of the fact that there was opposition here that would have absolutely prevented a final vote on the bill during the last session of Congress. I perfectly understood that.

Mr. HOAR. I rise to a question of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts rises to a question of order. He will state it.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator says there is no regular order in the Senate. I call for it now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The regular order is called for.

Mr. TELLER. What is it?

Mr. HOAR. Morning business.

Mr. MONEY. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MASON. I think the Senator from Massachusetts will not insist on it for just one minute. If there is any business to be done——

Mr. ALLISON and Mr. COCKRELL entered the Chamber.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The regular order is the report of the committee appointed to notify the President.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, the committee appointed to inform the President that a quorum of the Senate was present and ready to receive any message he desired to communicate have performed that duty, and in response thereto the President announced to us that he would immediately send a communication in writing to the Senate.

[Sundry messages from the President were communicated to the Senate by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.]

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Mr. HOAR. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. MORGAN. Before the question is put upon the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts, will he indulge me for a moment?

Mr. HOAR. Certainly.

Mr. MORGAN. I offer a resolution which I ask to have read and lie over until tomorrow.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Alabama submits a resolution, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated.

Resolved by the Senate, That the treaty known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which was concluded on the 19th day of April, 1850, is abrogated.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over under the rule, and be printed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HOAR. I renew my motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After thirty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, March 6, 1901, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 5, 1901.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of State. A reappointment.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Treasury. A reappointment.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Elihu Root, of New York, to be Secretary of War. A reappointment.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to be Attorney-General. A reappointment.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be Postmaster-General. A reappointment.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

John D. Long, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Navy. A reappointment.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be Secretary of the Interior. A reappointment.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

James Wilson, of Iowa, to be Secretary of Agriculture. A reappointment.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 5, 1901.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

John Hay, of the District of Columbia.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Elihu Root, of New York.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

John W. Griggs, of New Jersey.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

John D. Long, of Massachusetts.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri.

SECRETARY OF GRICULTURE.

James Wilson, of Iowa.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *March 6, 1901.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

Sundry messages in writing from the President were communicated to the Senate by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

PROPOSED LIMITATION OF DEBATE.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, if there is nothing else in the order of business preliminary to this matter, I desire at this time to submit the amendment to the rules of which I gave notice yesterday, and I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the rules of the Senate be amended by adding thereto the following:

"When any bill, resolution, or other question shall have been under consideration for a reasonable time it shall be in order for any Senator to demand that debate thereon be closed. On such demand no debate shall be in order, and pending such demand no other motion except one motion to adjourn shall be made. If such demand be seconded by a majority of the Senators present, the question shall forthwith be taken thereon without debate. If the Senate shall decide to close debate on any bill, resolution, or other question, the measure shall take precedence of all other business whatever, and the question shall be put upon the amendments, if any then pending, and upon the measure in its successive stages according to the rules of the Senate, but

without further debate, except that every Senator who may desire shall be permitted to speak upon the measure, including all amendments, not more than once, and not exceeding thirty minutes.

"After the Senate shall have decided to close debate as herein provided, no motion shall be in order but a motion to adjourn or to take a recess, when such motions shall be seconded by a majority of the Senate. When either of said motions shall have been lost or shall have failed of a second, it shall not be in order to renew the same until one Senator shall have spoken upon the pending measure or one vote upon the same shall have intervened.

"Pending proceedings under the foregoing rule no proceeding in respect of a quorum shall be in order until it shall have appeared on a division or on the taking of the yeas and nays that a quorum is not present and voting.

"Pending proceedings under the foregoing rule all questions of order, whether upon appeal or otherwise, shall be decided without debate, and no obstructive or dilatory motion or proceedings of any kind shall be in order.

"For the foregoing stated purposes the following rules, namely, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, XIX, XXII, XXVII, XXVIII, XXXV, and XL are modified."

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I move the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. TELLER. Before it is referred, I wish to make an inquiry. I suppose the proper person to make it of is the Senator who introduced the resolution. I ask whether he expects action on that resolution at this special session?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I have not desired to discuss the resolution at this time, and I doubt very much whether the Committee on Rules will be able to consider the proposed amendment, so that it can be acted upon at this session. I had not supposed that it would be. I had felt that we ought to change our rules, and I had felt that a proper time to introduce the amendment would be at the commencement of a new session of the Senate, and accordingly I introduced it.

I should be glad if it could be acted upon at this session, but I do not suppose that it can. I desire that it shall go to the Committee on Rules, that they may have an opportunity to consider it now and during the recess, in the hope that some fair measure may be devised by which there can be a reasonable, not an unreasonable, limit to debate. I felt that if the committee were not able to come to a conclusion at this session there might be opportunity for them to consider it during the recess.

Mr. TELLER. I did not desire to object to its going to the Committee on Rules; I think that is the proper place for it to go; but for the convenience of myself and other Senators, who I know hope to get away in a few days, I wanted to learn whether it was to be pressed or not.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Rules, if there is no objection.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to ask one other question of some one connected with the party in the control of the Senate, and that is whether it is expected that we shall do anything more than executive business.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I do not claim to speak for anyone but myself in answer to the Senator from Colorado, but the session that is called is purely executive. There can be no legislative functions performed by the body alone. The other House is not in session; Congress is not in session; the other House has not organized; and for one I do not suppose that we will either be kept here many days or be called upon to consider any subject-matter that is not purely executive.

Mr. TELLER. In 1893, at a special session of the Senate of this character, there was an extensive discussion as to the right of the Senate to proceed to legislative business, if it saw fit. It was discussed quite extensively, and there was prepared by one of the officers of the Senate a complete history of what had been the attitude of the Senate at different sessions of this kind. While it was a controverted question whether we could legislate or not, very many Senators believing that we could, it was the general opinion that we ought not, and we resolved then not to legislate.

I do not want to delay the Senate this morning from going into executive session, but I will ask leave to put in the RECORD the precedents which were cited in 1893. I ask that the matter may be printed in the RECORD for the convenience of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado asks that the matter he has indicated may be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection? There being none, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[Congressional Record, special session of the Senate, Fifty-third Congress, March 13, 1893, pp. 11-15.]

Mr. GORMAN. * * * Mr. President, I have caused to be made an exhaustive examination of the precedents of the Senate in called executive sessions, and can not find a single instance, prior to the present session, in which a bill, a joint resolution, or any matter requiring the concurrent action of the House of Representatives has ever been presented or received, with the single exception of a concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] in April, 1881, in relation to "Isthmus ship canals," which was objected to by Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts on the ground that it required the concurrence of the House of Representatives; whereupon, after debate, the Senator from Alabama modified the resolution so as to make it a simple Senate resolution, when it was received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I find in the early history of the Senate that many of the presiding officers held that no business of any character at called executive sessions similar to this could be received or acted upon in open session. Among others who took this view was Mr. William R. King, a most accomplished parliamentarian, who was President of the Senate in 1851.

At the called executive session of the Senate in March, 1881, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Voorhees] submitted a resolution concerning the attitude of national banks toward the refunding of the national debt; which was objected to by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Morrill] "as being out of order, this being an executive session and the resolution clearly pointing to legislative business."

Mr. Ferry of Michigan, who had been President pro tempore of the Senate, took the ground that the Senate was called in executive session and could not consider legislative business; whereupon the Senator from Indiana obtained permission of the Senate to make a statement concerning the precedents which had been observed by the Senate at such called executive sessions. The speech, which will be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 12, Forty-seventh Congress, special session of the Senate, pages 37 to 40, is an elaborate review of all the precedents from 1825 to that date; but there is not a single instance cited of a bill, joint resolution, or other subject requiring the concurrent action of the House of Representatives having ever been presented or received, the whole current of the precedents being that the Senate can do, when the House is not in session, only such business as does not require the action of that body.

In recent times it has been held by such distinguished authority as Vice-President Hamlin, Judge Thurman of Ohio, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware, Mr. Garland of Arkansas, Mr. Stevenson of Kentucky, Justice Lamar of Mississippi, and others, that the Senate at a called executive session is not a legislative body, but is then assembled as a branch of the treaty-making and executive department of the Government. This position was also taken by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. George] in an elaborate constitutional argument March 18, 1889.

While the instances are numerous in which it has been held that the Senate could transact any business relating to its organization and membership, the passage of resolutions of the Senate calling for information, etc., it has never heretofore been seriously contended by any considerable number of Senators that the Senate could transact, in any such a session as this, legislative business; and when the attention of the Senate was called to the question in 1873 it even refused to receive petitions.

As this body has always been conservative in its character, and has adhered with great pertinacity to the usages and customs of the past, I submit (laying aside for the moment the question of the right of the Senate to transact any business it may see proper) that we should at this session, convened for the purpose of acting upon executive matters, confine ourselves to action upon those matters, and of course considering, as they arise, questions relating to the organization and membership of the body, with which the Senate may unquestionably rightfully and properly deal.

I ask the privilege of the Senate to insert in the RECORD a statement of some of the precedents in this case, so that they may be printed for the convenience of Senators. I think it will probably be gratifying to some Senators other than myself to see them.

By unanimous consent the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"At the called executive session of the Senate at the beginning of the Forty-third Congress, in 1873, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 1, special session of the Senate, page 30, Mr. Chandler of Michigan and Mr. Fenton of New York presented petitions.

"Mr. Hamlin, who had been Vice-President of the United States, objected to the presentation of petitions of a legislative character at a called executive session, saying: 'We have no legislative functions whatever. The matter has been discussed and deliberately determined by the Senate, and we may just as well begin precisely as we are to go on. I object to any legislative business, and this is legislation.'

"Thereupon Mr. Fenton withdrew his petitions.

"The VICE-PRESIDENT. They will be withdrawn, and those presented by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Chandler] will also be regarded as withdrawn, the point having been made.

"On page 63, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 1, of same session, March 13, 1873, on certain petitions being presented—

"Mr. Sherman said: 'I think myself it is objectionable in an executive session to present legislative petitions.'

"The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. Carpenter of Wisconsin). The Chair, on reflection, will rule all the petitions and memorials which have been offered, looking to legislation, out of order at the present session, regarding the standing objection which was made by the Senator from Maine [Mr. Hamlin] as continuing on that subject.

"At the called executive session of the Senate in 1875, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 4, part 1, page 25, March 11, Mr. Clayton of Arkansas, having submitted a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to visit the Indian Territory—

"Mr. Ferry of Connecticut raised a question of order on the resolution that 'at a called session of the Senate business of a legislative character or looking to legislation could not be entertained.'

"Mr. Hamlin said: 'Under the Constitution, however, I think that the Senate has no earthly power or constitutional right to pass any such resolution which is legislative in its character, or looking to any matter upon which legislation is subsequently to be had.' Mr. Hamlin denied even the right to withdraw petitions from the files of the Senate to be delivered to the parties. He furthermore said:

"'The Senate is a part of Congress when the House of Representatives is in session; and it is not at any other time a part of Congress. It is an executive body, convened solely and exclusively for executive purposes.' (Ibid., p. 26.)

"He held that the Senate was limited by the proclamation of the President to the subjects for the consideration of which it had been convened.

"Mr. Sherman said: 'We have no power to pass laws, because we can not pass laws except with the assent of the other House. * * * We can not send a bill to the House because there is no House here.'

"Mr. HAMLIN. But we may pass bills if the Senator's position is correct, and have them ready to submit to the House when they come.

"Mr. SHERMAN. I am inclined to think we can not.

"Mr. Morton of Indiana took the ground that the Senate could do anything which did not require the cooperation of the House of Representatives.

"Mr. Thurman of Ohio insisted that there was 'no legislature of the Union now in session. The Senate when convened in executive session or special session, when the House of Representatives is not in session at all, is not a legislature. It is simply a body with whom the Constitution confides certain duties in connection with the executive power to ratify treaties, the power to confirm nominations, and the power, of course, to decide upon the qualifications, returns, and elections of its own members. That is necessarily inherent in the Senate, * * * but it has not one particle of legislative power, for it is not a legislature.

"'There is no legislature of this Government except when both House are convened. * * * We must confine ourselves to that which the Senate sitting alone, when there is no session of Congress, has the power to do, and it has no power whatever to do one single legislative act—no more power than

any seventy-four gentlemen of the United States who might get together have power to do legislative acts.'

"The question of order was submitted to the Senate, whereupon Mr. Anthony of Rhode Island moved to lay the whole subject on the table; which was agreed to—yeas 40, nays 22. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 4, part 1, special session of the Senate, p. 27.)

"At the same session, March 20, 1875, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 4, part 1, special session of the Senate, pages 92 and 93, on a resolution submitted by Mr. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, relative to the condition of Louisiana—

"Mr. Bayard of Delaware raised the point of order that the resolution, 'if not legislative in its character, is equivalent to legislation. It is intended to have legislative effect, and is not, therefore, consonant to the object of this special session of the Senate.'

"He took the ground that the special session was called by the President of the United States as 'an executive session for the purpose of considering such nominations as he (the President) might see fit to lay before it, and for the performance of its constitutional duty in relation to such treaties as he might propose for its concurrence.'

"He also held that no other matters could be considered at such a called session except the question of the membership of the body.

"March 23, 1875, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 147, Mr. Bayard said: 'The Senate of the United States is but one portion of the legislative branch of the Government. By itself it has no legislative power whatever; and only in conjunction with the other House of Congress and the action of the President of the United States can it have legislative power at all.'

"Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware said: 'We are now convened in extraordinary session, and certain it is that in our capacity as a Senate, convened under the proclamation of the President of the United States, we do not possess the powers which we ordinarily possess when we meet as a legislative body. Our power of legislation is entirely gone. We can only perform the functions pertaining to our character as an executive council. We may deal with questions affecting the constitution of this body, * * * but we may not deal directly or indirectly, in my judgment, with questions which do not pertain either to the constitution of this body itself or to the questions with which it has to deal in its character as an executive council.' (Ibid., p. 30.)

"Similar views were expressed by other leading Senators on both sides of the Chamber.

"At the called session of the Senate March 5, 1881, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 12, Forty-seventh Congress, page 4, Vice-President Arthur decided that at an extraordinary session of the Senate petitions for legislation could not be received.

"April 6, 1881, page 211, same volume of RECORD, the Vice-President ruled that petitions could not be received 'except by unanimous consent, as the rule in reference to the morning hour does not apply to an executive session of the Senate.'

"At the same session, March 23, 1881, Mr. Voorhees of Indiana offered a resolution concerning the attitude of national banks toward the refunding of the national debt.

"Mr. Morrill of Vermont objected to its reception 'as being out of order, this being an executive session and the resolution clearly pointing to legislative business.'

"Mr. Ferry of Michigan (who had been President pro tempore of the Senate) took the ground that the Senate was called in executive session and could not consider legislative business, whereupon—

"Mr. Voorhees obtained permission of the Senate to make a statement concerning the precedents of the Senate as to its action at such called executive sessions. The speech, which will be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 12, Forty-seventh Congress, special session of the Senate, pages 37-40, contains all the precedents from 1825 to that date; but there is not a single instance cited of a bill, joint resolution, or other subject requiring the concurrent action of the House of Representatives having ever been presented or received, the whole current of the precedents being that the Senate can do, when the House is not in session, only such business as does not require the concurrence of the other body.

"April 1, 1881 (same volume, p. 154), Mr. Lamar of Mississippi said: 'We are here as part of the treaty-making department of the Government, and also as part of the executive department. We were called here for the purpose of adjusting our relations with foreign nations and confirming appointments nominated by the President. This, and this alone, is the business for which this body was convened. It is here in no legislative capacity, but simply, I repeat, as a branch of the treaty-making and executive department of the Government.'

"On a petition which Mr. McPherson of New Jersey asked to present in relation to the arrest and imprisonment in a British jail of Michael Boyton, an American citizen—

"Mr. Harris of Tennessee said: 'I suppose the propriety of receiving the petition depends altogether upon its character. If it be in respect to executive business, I should think it would be in order to receive it; if it be upon a legislative subject, it would not be in order.' (——, p. 192.)

"Mr. Bayard of Delaware, April 6, 1881 (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 214), said:

"'In the absence of the other House of Congress, no such thing as practical legislation can be begun here, because it can not be considered by the House of Representatives at the same session of the same Congress.'

"April 27, 1881, Mr. MORGAN of Alabama submitted a concurrent resolution in relation to 'Isthmus ship canals,' which was objected to by Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, on the ground that it required the concurrence of the House of Representatives; whereupon, after debate, Mr. MORGAN modified the resolution so as to make it a simple Senate resolution, when it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

"After the death of President Garfield in 1881 and the accession of Vice-President Arthur to the Presidency, there having been no President pro tempore of the Senate elected at the preceding session, and there being imminent danger, as the law relating to the Presidential succession then stood, that the Government would be left without a head in the event of the death of the then President, a special executive session was called by President Arthur, which assembled October 10, 1881.

"At that session Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, afterwards Attorney-General, said: 'It is very evident that we can not do any legislative business at this extra session of the Senate. We can only perform executive business.' (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 12, Forty-seventh Congress, special session of the Senate, 1881, p. 516.)

At the extraordinary session of the Senate convened by the proclamation of President Cleveland, March 4, 1889, on a resolution submitted by Mr. Call of Florida, for the appointment of a special committee to investigate and report on the relations of the United States with the island of Cuba and the other West Indies, a very interesting debate occurred as to the power of the Senate to act upon such a resolution at a called session of the Senate alone; from which I quote the following from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 21, part 1, special session of the Senate:

"Mr. Gray of Delaware said:

"'Mr. President, if from the resolution as reported at the desk we are to understand the scope of this proposition of the Senator from Florida, it is that a committee shall be now constituted which shall proceed to consider matters of public interest with a view to legislative action; and the resolution goes on to authorize this committee to make its investigations and to report to the Senate. I do not understand that this body, convened as it is in extraordinary session, is clothed with any legislative function whatever, and I think it is exceedingly important that we should maintain the distinction between this executive session and the ordinary legislative session in which we are one branch of the lawmaking or legislative power of the Federal Government.'

* * * * * * *

"There is no possible action that could be taken by the Senate on a report made by this proposed committee that would not in my opinion be legislative action. If the Senator from Florida has the idea and maintains that this proposition of his looks merely to performing some executive function, of course that puts it upon a different ground from the one on which I object to the resolution; but I can not understand, as I heard the resolution read, that anything can come as the ultimate result of the investigation proposed by this committee except action on the part of the Senate, and that action must be legislative action in connection with the other branch of Congress. If that be so, it comes clearly within the scope of the objection that I made. I think we should be very careful to confine ourselves within our just powers and not proceed to business which it is not competent for the Senate to transact at this extraordinary session. (Page 23.)

"Mr. Sherman of Ohio said:

* * * * * * * *

"'Everything that can be done by the Senate at any time can be done by the Senate when assembled in extraordinary session. It is true we can not pass a bill so as to make it a law, but we might consider a bill, we might inquire into a bill, we might pass resolutions. We can not make a charge on the public Treasury, because that requires the assent of both Houses; but we can express our opinions and do anything that the Senate of the United States may lawfully and rightfully do. We might pass a bill, so far as we are concerned, but it would seem to be idle work, the other House not being in session to act upon it.'

"But here is the point, and all the precedents referred to turn on this: That in every case the Senate has by its vote and by its rule limited its action. For instance, in July, 1861, when both Houses were convened in extraordinary session, one of the first acts done by the two Houses was to declare that no measure should be adopted or introduced except that which related to the subject-matter, that was the rebellion then existing in the United States. So eight years ago a similar, not rule, but practice was adopted. Objection was made to the introduction of resolutions and also to the introduction of bills, but petitions were presented.

"So in 1873 petitions and resolutions were presented and the point of order was made, not as to the right to introduce those resolutions, but as to whether it was expedient or wise, having been convened in extraordinary session, for the Senate to consider or even to introduce resolutions looking to legislative action. It was not denied that we might receive those resolutions and might receive those petitions, and, if you choose, refer them to appropriate committees already organized, but it was held not to be wise to do it, because as we could not complete anything we had better not do anything, and therefore the petitions were laid upon the table.

* * * * * * *

"We are here without the power to enact laws, without the power to act upon laws, but we have the power to act upon resolutions. There can be no great use, however, in our expediting matters by undertaking to introduce petitions for the passage of certain bills. Doing so would not really expedite matters in the least. Therefore, in my judgment, we ought to confine ourselves (unless there is some strong reason for making an exception as to a particular subject-matter) simply to discharging the duties imposed upon us in confirming nominations and in passing upon treaties; we should confine ourselves simply to those duties that we can conclude and terminate by our separate action. (Page 23.)

"Mr. PLATT of Connecticut said:

"There is certainly nothing in the proclamation which limits the power of the Senate to do business at this session. There is nothing in the proclamation that requires this to be a short or temporary session of the Senate. We may continue in session until next December. And for one I believe, and have always believed since I have examined the question, that it is in the power of the Senate at a session like this to transact any business that it can transact at the regular sessions of the Senate.

"It would seem to be somewhat futile to pass bills, because the other House is not in session so that we can send them to the other House; but if it were thought best in order to facilitate the business of the coming session, I believe that we could pass bills and send them to the other House when it shall be convened next December in regular session, and I have never understood that any settlement of this question has ever been made which in any way limited the right of the Senate to transact any business in this session which it could transact in a regular session.

* * * * * * * *

"I think it is true that we have not passed bills at these called sessions, but very many resolutions which are entirely outside of executive matters and entirely outside of matters relating to treaties have been passed at almost every special session of the Senate. (Pages 23 and 24.)

"Mr. Gray again said:

"'Mr. President, the Senate of the United States convened in extraordinary session, as the Senate is now convened, in the absence of the other House, undoubtedly has in one sense the power to do anything that it is its will to do. I do not dispute that. There is no text of the Constitution that forbids it doing anything, taking any order of proceeding, making any investigation that it may by its vote determine upon. This is not a question of order, properly so called, but it is a question of propriety. The question to be considered is of the competence of the Senate, to be determined by a consideration of the legislative power as conferred by the Constitution, taking into account the scheme of our Government and the appropriate depositaries of its various powers. It is a matter which ought to be carefully and gravely considered by the Senate before it commits itself to a precedent which, as seems to me, is so unwarranted as the one proposed by the unmodified resolution of the Senator from Florida.

"'It is true this question has been before the Senate heretofore. It is not remarkable that it should often have been, as it has been, decided in various ways. In 1873, on the reception of a petition looking to matters of general concern presented to the Senate at one of its extraordinary sessions called by the President in the same manner and for the same purpose as this has been called, the question was debated at some length, and I find here an expression of opinion from Senators on both sides, Senators whose opinions are entitled to the greatest respect, in regard to this question of propriety and competency on that matter of the reception of general petitions and having them referred. The then Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Carpenter, a man of unusual ability as well as of unusual brilliancy, said:

"'"But the real question is"'—

"'"That was March 14, 1873—

"'"not whether the Senate could do such a thing, but whether the Senate

alone, at an extra session, should enter upon business which belongs to the Congress of the United States. The Senate, of course, could receive petitions; the Senate could perhaps pass bills; but the question is, whether it would be proper to do it. The ruling was that made yesterday, as I understood it then and understand it now, is following the precedents that have been determined by the Senate where the objection was made."'

"'In that same debate the Senator from Ohio, the present senior Senator from that State [Mr. Sherman], said:

"'"Mr. President, my friend from Wisconsin [Mr. Howe] seeks to establish a precedent. I submit to him whether on the whole, if we are to do that, it is not better for us to establish the precedent that the Senate shall not undertake to do what it can not do. The Senate is always disposed to exercise all the power it possesses, and sometimes we go a little beyond the line. Now, when the point is distinctly made, I submit to the Senator whether it is not better for the Senate to be content with what it has the right to do, rather than to undertake to do what it has not the right to do. The Senate has no power at this session to do anything of a legislative character. All legislative power is conferred upon Congress, and both Houses must be in session at the same time or legislation can not be done; and then the Constitution provides that neither House can adjourn more than a specified number of days without the consent of the other. If this petition is in the nature of legislative business, it is the business of Congress, not the business of the Senate alone."

"'So I say now that here is a resolution to create a committee to take into consideration business which can not be the business of the Senate alone, but is necessarily the business of Congress.

"'The Senator from Ohio went on to say:

"'"The Senate for certain purposes is a distinct political body, performing other duties besides those of legislation. The Senate shares with the President in the executive power. In certain cases it shares in the judicial power; in certain other cases it shares in the legislative power, but when it shares in the legislative power it must be as part of the Congress assembled, and the two Houses of Congress must both be in session."

"'Further on in the course of the same speech the Senator from Ohio said:

"'"Therefore, since the point of order is made, I submit to the Senate whether we ought not now to settle forever the question that this body has no power, when separated from the House of Representatives, when not in Congress assembled, to do anything of a legislative character. The various propositions which have been made here since this session commenced are all right."'"

"Mr. SHERMAN. From what page does the Senator read?

"Mr. GRAY. Page 79 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the special session of 1873. The debate was on March 14, 1873.

"'We have the power to pass upon the election and qualifications of our members, upon their right to hold seats here. Each House is by the Constitution the judge of that question, and we may act upon it. We are not in Congress assembled, but we may pass on executive business. We may continue our committees; we may direct our committees during the vacation to perform certain duties. We may do that under the rules of the Senate, because the Constitution authorizes each House to prescribe rules for its own government. Hence we may, under our rules, continue our committees in action during the vacation. Therefore the resolution offered by the honorable Senator from Michigan this morning is perfectly within our power.

"'We may continue all our committees during the vacation, because it is a power expressly given to us by our rules, and those rules are authorized by the Constitution of the United States. But, sir, the same Constitution declares that all legislative power, everything that affects legislation, which makes laws, shall be done in Congress assembled. These petitions are not addressed to the Senate; they are addressed "to the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled." Why, therefore, receive petitions not addressed to us? If a petition is addressed to me as a member of the Senate, or even in a semiofficial capacity, I can not present it under the rules and usages of the Senate.'

"Then the Senator from Ohio went on to quote from a debate which had occurred in the Senate at the called session of March, 1861, when Mr. Powell of Kentucky undertook to present a petition:

"'Mr. POWELL. I present a petition of various citizens of Superior, Wis., praying for the adoption of the Crittenden compromise.

"'Mr. FESSENDEN. That can hardly be presented, I apprehend, at this session. We can not do any legislative business, and I think it improper to present petitions for matters of legislation.

"'Mr. POWELL. Why not?

"'Mr. FESSENDEN. Congress is not in session,

"'Mr. POWELL. I am aware of that. I merely wish to present the petition and let it lie on the table.

"'Mr. FESSENDEN. My question was as to the propriety of presenting it at all. It is a precedent. It calls for legislation. I raise the question upon the propriety of it. It is nothing in reference to the petition itself, but simply because I doubt whether there is any propriety in receiving it.

"'Mr. POWELL. I can see no impropriety in that. The petition is addressed to the Senate, and is respectful in its terms.

"'The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine raise the question?

"'Mr. FESSENDEN. Yes, sir.

"'The VICE-PRESIDENT. The impression of the Chair is, that such communications have been received at previous sessions, simply for the purpose of placing them on the files of the Senate, and not for the action of the Senate.

"'Mr. FESSENDEN. Very well, sir; I take no appeal.

"'The VICE-PRESIDENT. This communication, therefore, will be placed on the files of the Senate.'

"I will not weary the Senate with reading further from the discussion of this point, which was carried on at great length; but it seems to me that every objection made by the Senator from Ohio to the reception and reference of those petitions in 1873 lies to the adoption of this resolution. Those petitions could undoubtedly have been received by the Senate and could have been referred; that is, the Senate had the power to do it. There was no constitutional inhibition in the text of the Constitution which forbade their doing it, nor is there any that forbids the Senate entertaining this resolution; but, as I said before, as a matter of propriety, as a matter of competency on the part of the Senate, inasmuch as this resolution looks to legislation, looks to some action which makes necessary the presence of the other branch of Congress, it seems to me that we should not undertake the first step toward considering it when we are not present in Congress assembled, but merely convened in extraordinary session as a Senate alone, and as such vested with no legislative power whatever.

"Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I do not find fault with anything that I said in 1873; it is exactly in accordance with my position now; but the question as to whether we should enter upon these matters of legislation was then a question of propriety. I am of the same opinion now, that we ought not to enter upon anything that we can not complete as a Senate; but even then, in 1873, although petitions were ruled out because they were addressed to both Houses of Congress, by a vote of nearly two to one on two separate occasions petitions were excluded because they were purely legislative in their character, resolutions of various kinds were adopted and acted upon. So a distinction was made in 1873 that is palpable to the eye of everyone between legislative proceedings and mere resolutions of inquiry to get information in regard to legislative matters or in regard to executive business. For instance, on the very date from which the Senator reads, I find a resolution introduced by the then Senator from Michigan——

"Mr. GRAY. From what page is the Senator reading?

"Mr. SHERMAN. From page 77.

"'Mr. CHANDLER. I offer the following resolution, and ask for its present consideration.

"'*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce be authorized and directed to sit during the recess, and to investigate and report upon the subject of subsidies to steamship lines, and what lines, if any, should be subsidized; also, upon the propriety of paying bounties to shipbuilders, etc.'

"Instituting an inquiry into the whole subject of subsidies to steamship lines, and that was objected to because it had not been printed, and it was ordered to be printed and laid over one day, and it was taken up subsequently and considered. So the Senate at the very time when this debate occurred, while they refused to receive petitions and enter upon the consideration of petitions, did receive resolutions.

"Mr. GRAY. The Senator from Ohio will allow me to say that that resolution and a great many others, I believe, of the same character as the one proposed by the Senator from Florida [Mr. Call] have been adopted by the Senate, and they have generally been adopted by unanimous consent, as the Senator from Ohio, if he will pardon me, on page 78 of the volume before me, said in relation to just that point:

"'Mr. SHERMAN. It was done by unanimous consent without objection. By that kind of logic I can show that there are no rules in the Senate at all, because every rule in the Senate has been violated by unanimous consent. Unless the point was made, I insist that a precedent was not established by the Senate, because every rule has been violated. There is no rule on the whole list but what has been waived over and over again by unanimous consent; but that does not establish what the rule is.'

"Mr. SHERMAN. The Senate can do what it has a right to do, by unanimous consent, and it can do what it has a right to do, by a majority vote; so that it makes no difference and there is nothing in that point. As a matter of course, if the Senate has the power to do anything, it is for it to determine. Usually all these matters are done by unanimous consent; any of them may be by a majority vote, and a majority of one vote makes it the act of the Senate just as much as if it was done by a unanimous vote. A question of order may be waived by a unanimous vote, but a question of power can not be. There is the difference.

"I say, then, it is a mere question of expediency, a mere question of propriety. I do not differ with the Senator from Delaware that on the question of expediency and propriety the Senate had better confine itself simply to executive business or to resolutions which affect its organization and separate business, but as to its power. I claim that the Senate of the United States has the power to go on now and pass bills or do anything which the Constitution authorizes it to do where the presence of the House of Representatives is not required. We can not send messages to the other House; we can make no progress toward the final passage of the bills; but whatever the Constitution authorizes the Senate to do, that may be done properly at this time. (Pages 24 and 25.)

"In the same debate Mr. George of Mississippi said:

"'I do not think that the Senate can exercise any legislative power when assembled in what is called "extraordinary session," the House of Representatives not being in session. All the powers that this body can exercise are powers granted by the Constitution of the United States. No legislative power is granted by the Constitution of the United States to the Senate, none to the House of Representatives. The grant made by the Constitution is in the language read by the Senator from Florida, and which I shall read again:

"'All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress'—

"Not in a Senate, not in a House of Representatives, but 'in a Congress.' Reading all of that section of the Constitution, we find what a Congress is:

"'All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.'

"There is no Congress and can be no Congress under the Constitution unless there be a Senate and House of Representatives.

"Mr. PLATT. May I ask the Senator a question?

"Mr. GEORGE. Not now. There must be both a Senate and a House of Representatives, and in order to constitute that Congress, that Senate and that House of Representatives must be organized according to the Constitution, and must be assembled, both of them, at a time and place prescribed by law. Unless there is such an assemblage of both Houses, both of a Senate and of a House of Representatives, at a time and place prescribed by law, there is no body in existence entitled to be called 'a Congress,' in which, by that clause of the Constitution which I have just read, all legislative power is vested.

"'Congress' itself in its literal meaning simply means an assemblage, a coming together, a coming together of the representatives of the States and of the people, and it is inaccurate and unconstitutional language to apply the term 'Congress' to any individuals, though they be Senators or Representatives, unless they be organized and assembled as a Congress in pursuance of law. The assembling of the Senate in extraordinary session by proclamation of the President is not an assemblage of Congress. It is not a Congress, and therefore is not a body in which the Constitution vests legislative power. It is not in that condition even a part of Congress. It is the assemblage of a body which may, under certain circumstances and in accordance with law and when the other body is assembled also, become then, and not till then, a part of the Congress of the United States.

"To show that is correct I have but to call the attention of Senators to the formula prefixed to every bill and to every joint resolution ever passed by the Congress, which is in these words:

"'*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*'

"That formula was adopted at the very first session of Congress held under the Constitution, and it has been adhered to from that time to this. That formula expresses this idea that there must be an assembly in Congress of both the Senate and the House of Representatives before that constitutional body is formed in which legislative power is vested by the Constitution.

"Mr. GRAY. The Senator from Mississippi will allow me to say that I understood the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] both to contend that it was competent for the Senate of the United States convened in extraordinary session, in the absence of the House of Representatives, to pass a bill.

"Mr. HARRIS. To transact any legislative business.

"Mr. GEORGE. To do any legislative business whatever; a pretension which I am trying to overturn and which I think has been sufficiently overturned by the mere calling of the attention of the Senate to that part of the Constitution which was read by the Senator from Florida [Mr. Call], and which I have also read.

"Mr. President, there is no Senate, there is no House of Representatives, constitutionally speaking, until each body has been assembled according to law.

We have seventy-six members of this body. The seventy-six individuals who hold commissions from the thirty-eight States as their Senators might all meet together at the same time and place, and unless that time and that place were designated by law, which law clothed them with their character as a Senate, they would not be competent to perform any act whatever, legislative, executive, or anything else. Any act intended to be officially performed by these seventy-six Senators assembled at a particular place and time not specified by law would be as valueless in law as the acts of any other seventy-six persons in the United States assembled at any time and place.

"There is, then, no Senate unless it be assembled at the time and place fixed by law. There is no House of Representatives now, because there is no body composed of three hundred and twenty-five Representatives of the different States assembled at a time and place fixed by the law and the Constitution for the performance of their duties.

"So we stand to-day in this wise, that there is a Senate of the United States and there is no actual House of Representatives. There have been, it is true, so many men elected to the House of Representatives who, when the time arrives which is fixed by law, may assemble together at the place fixed by law, and then, organizing themselves as the Constitution requires them to be organized, they will constitute a House of Representatives.

"Now, having made that clear beyond controversy, I go back to the Constitution, and when Senators claim that this body now assembled, lawfully it is true, and in pursuance of the proclamation of the President, may exercise legislative power, I call their attention to the Constitution, which says—I will read it again:

"'All legislative power'"—not a part of them, but "'all legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States,'" and that, too, "'in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist,'" not of a Senate alone, but "'of a Senate and House of Representatives.'" Then, sir, there being no House of Representatives, there is no body, no organized body, in which by the terms of the Constitution any part of the legislative power of this Government can be vested. For though there is a Senate, yet there is no Congress, and it is only in the Congress that legislative power is vested by the Constitution.

"Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

"Mr. GEORGE. Yes, sir.

"Mr. SPOONER. I understand the Senator to argue that this body is not one of the Houses of Congress under the Constitution.

"Mr. GEORGE. No; I did not say that.

"Mr. PLATT. Sitting now.

"Mr. SPOONER. Sitting now. Did I understand the Senator?

"Mr. GEORGE. I did not say that.

"Mr. SPOONER. Does the Senator say that sitting now this body is not a part of Congress?

"Mr. GEORGE. I say that the Senate as now organized and as now sitting is not one of the two constituent bodies, is not per se a Congress of the United States, but is only one of two constituent bodies, both of which must be convened in order that a Congress may be constituted in which by the Constitution legislative power is vested. There is no legislative power vested by the Constitution in the Senate. There is no legislative power vested by the Constitution in the House of Representatives. The legislative power is vested in a Congress. That is what the Constitution says. What, now, is a Congress? A Congress must be, if it be a constitutional Congress, according to the express words of the Constitution, composed of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, and there is no such body in existence. There is no answer to that.

"Mr. GRAY. The proposition of the Senator from Mississippi, if he will pardon me, is that the Senate of the United States or the House of Representatives, when convened in the absence of the other body, is not under the Constitution in any sense the depositary of legislative power.

"Mr. GEORGE. It is not the depositary of any legislative power whatever.

"Mr. HARRIS. And is not a legislative body.

"Mr. GEORGE. And is not a legislative body. As unanswerable as that position must be when tested by the language of the first section of the first article of the Constitution, it becomes, if possible, even more clear when we consider another clause of the Constitution to which I invite the attention of the Senate. The fourth clause of the fifth section of the first article of the Constitution reads in this wise:

"'Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.'

"Alone this provision would be of no value in determining this question, but taken with the first section of the first article on which I have commented it shows in the strongest and most conclusive manner that the body of Congress mentioned in the first section in which legislative power is vested shall not exercise any of its powers unless both Houses be in session. When both Houses get here under the clause to which I have called the attention of the Senate, although being in legal session, yet the Constitution so considers the necessity of having both branches in actual session when legislative duties are performed that it provides that neither House shall adjourn without the consent of the other for more than three days. So that, though the Congress be regularly convened, the Constitution by this clause provides against the transaction of business by one branch alone, except by its own consent.

"Mr. President, I am not bound to furnish the motives and the reasoning upon which the framers of the Constitution proceeded in making that instrument. It is sufficient if we can understand the plain meaning of its terms used in the Constitution. According to its plain meaning, if there be any proposition not mathematical, merely of a moral character, which can be said to be demonstrated, it is demonstrated by a consideration of the clauses of the Constitution to which I have called attention that legislative power can not be exercised except when both Houses are in session." (Pages 26 and 27.)

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Of course no Senator can speak for anyone but himself; but for myself, I should not think it wise to attempt to proceed at this executive session of the Senate to consider legislative business. I was one of the Senators who in 1893, if that was the date——

Mr. TELLER. That was the time——

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Felt that the Senate had a right to do so. But I do not think there is any necessity for it, or that it would be wise to do so at this session.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, while I quite agree with the view expressed that we ought not to enter upon legislation in the ordinary sense, yet it appears to me that there are some matters we can do, and as an illustration I submit a Senate resolution which looks to charging a Senate committee with a certain duty, which I trust will not be opposed. I ask that the resolution be read and that it be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. MORGAN. I desire, before that order is taken, to call the attention of the Chair and of the Senate to the rules of the Senate. The rules of the Senate prescribe to the Chair a certain order of business in the morning hour, and there is no exception in those rules in reference to an executive session or an extraordinary session. This is not an executive session of the Senate. It is an extraordinary session, when the Senate is called, under the Constitution, by the President to discharge such duties as they see fit to discharge and as he may see fit to lay before them. The rules of the Senate apply in full force to this extraordinary session, and it is my opinion—I do not know how many concur in it—that the order of business is to be pursued in this session precisely as in any regular session of Congress, and that no one has the right to set aside these rules until it has been done in an orderly way and we make them apply only to regular sessions of Congress instead of an extraordinary session of the Senate.

Under that rule, Mr. President, the first order of business, of course, is reading the Journal. Then the call for petitions and memorials. I presume that this extraordinary session of the Senate would not exclude the people from their right to present petitions and memorials, which is a constitutional right and which we can not dispense with until we have changed the rules, to say the least of it, if we can ever do that. The next order of business is reports from committees. The next order of business is bills and joint resolutions. The next order of business is concurrent and other resolutions. The Chair has always, without any omission, so far as I am aware, proceeded with that order of business; and if Senators have business to offer under these respective orders they have the right to do it.

Taking that view of the subject, I on yesterday presented a resolution which relates to the treaty-making powers of the Senate, which certainly are within the purview of any construction that might be placed upon our present rights or our present duties. That resolution came over from yesterday. No objection was made to it at the time, and I desire when it is reached in the regular order of business to submit some remarks upon it, and I expect to be able to do so unless the Senate shall violate its rules by cutting me off.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I think the Senator from Alabama is clearly right. When I submitted my amendment I said that I took the liberty to do so if there was nothing preliminary to it in the order of business. So supposing, I obtained the consent of the Senate to offer it at that time; but clearly the rules prescribing the order of business must be pursued.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Alabama call for the regular order?

Mr. MORGAN. I call for the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The regular order of business.

Mr. TELLER. I agree with the Senator from Alabama that this is a legislative session if we choose to exercise the power. That question was pretty thoroughly debated in 1893. While I think the consensus of opinion was that we had the power to legislate, we then resolved not to legislate. There is certain business that we must transact. It would be quite impossible for us to say, if a citizen or a number of citizens sent a petition here, that we could not receive the petition. I believe that we can do everything that the Senate can do when the House is in session. Of course we would not have any House bills, but we can pass all the bills that we are authorized to originate. However, it has been the custom, I tkink, not to do that. It seems to me to be well for the Senate to determine that question in the very earliest stages of the present session. I do not know what is the resolution proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER].

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The regular order has been called for. The presentation of petitions and memorials is first in order.

PETITIONS.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lakeport, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all the islands of the Pacific; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Webster, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the New Hebrides and other islands of the Pacific; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of 150 citizens of Alexandria, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the New Hebrides and other islands of the Pacific; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of George W. Williams and 47 other citizens of Beaver Falls, Pa., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there are no further petitions or memorials, reports of standing and select committees are next in order. If there are no reports of committees, the introduction of bills and joint resolutions is in order. If there are no bills or joint resolutions, concurrent and other resolutions will be received.

TAXATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. GALLINGER. I sent to the desk a moment ago a resolution that I requested should be read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. I ask that it be now considered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia is hereby directed to investigate and report to the Senate the system of taxation in vogue in the District of Columbia and whether any portion of the tax laws contained in the organic act for said District is inoperative by reason of defective legislation; and also what changes, if any, should be made in existing law in order to secure an equitable adjustment of the burdens of taxation. For this purpose the committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess of Congress. The necessary expenses of said investigation shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. Before the resolution goes out of the possession of the Senate, I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire, for my own information, and I think it is an interesting matter to the public, whether the property of residents in the District of Columbia, both personal and real, is taxed as is ordinarily the case in other American cities; that is, does the tax system extend to personal property as well as to real property.

Mr. GALLINGER. As I understand the matter, a large part of the personal property in the District of Columbia is not taxed and has not been heretofore. It is furthermore a well-known fact that the taxation of real estate is very irregular, to say the least, and that some adjustment ought to be made. The desire is that the Committee on the District of Columbia shall take this matter up with a view to making an impartial examination and submitting a report to Congress as to what legislation may be necessary to secure equitable taxation. There is a great deal of complaint in reference to this matter.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to make out of order, by consent, one observation upon this very important subject, if I may. I had occasion to consider it, though I have not had for a long period the responsibility of being on any committee that dealt with the matter.

It seems to me there is just one simple principle that ought to be applied to the residents of the District of Columbia. We should ascertain the average rate of taxation in well-ordered American cities, whether it be $1 on the thousand, or $10 on the thousand, or $15 on the thousand, or whatever sum, and then apply that to the personal property and real estate of every resident here.

When that is done, with such exemptions as experience suggests in all like cases, the Government should pay the rest of the reasonable expenses of this District. I do not think that having one-half paid by the District and one-half paid by the Government has any scientific merit whatever. There is nothing in reason why it should be one-half rather than two-thirds or three-fourths. The Government is a great property owner here, and the credit of the city of Washington is the credit of the nation. It is the national capital, and it is the great national interest to have a well-ordered and beautiful and well ornamented and arranged city here.

The complaint that the Government pays a part of the taxes seems to me to have no foundation in reason whatever. The Government ought to pay a large part of the taxes. The people here do not govern their own city; it is governed by the Government. The public property here is enormous in amount. It seems to me that that is the only fair and just way that has ever been suggested that I know of.

Let a man who comes here to dwell pay what he would pay in Providence, R. I., or in Dubuque, Iowa, which, without knowing anything about it, I am sure are well-ordered cities, because I know something of the character of their eminent citizens. When he has done that, let the Government pay the rest of the bills and spend money as lavishly or as economically as it may see fit.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I desire simply to say a word in response to the suggestion made by the Senator from Massachusetts. The Committee on the District of Columbia has already given some attention to this matter. It is not the purpose of that committee in asking for this inquiry to interfere at all with the organic act. That is a law of the land and we do not propose to inquire about that at all or to make any recommendation, but we hope to be able to materially help in the adjustment of taxation so far as the citizens of the District are concerned, whether they live here permanently or temporarily.

Mr. McCOMAS. Will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. GALLINGER. With pleasure.

Mr. McCOMAS. I understood the Senator to say that there was no assessment and taxation upon personal property here.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have been so told. I presume there is some taxation, but it is certainly very low.

Mr. McCOMAS. There is assessment and taxation at the rate of a dollar and a half upon personal property. Much personal property is taxed; much escapes taxation. They have the payment also of water rents and other like obligations of resident citizens. But the system has prevailed since 1878 of taxing real and personal property at the rate of a dollar and a half.

Mr. GALLINGER. There is certainly a great deal of complaint in regard to the matter of taxing personal property, and in a debate recently held in another body it was boldly asserted that no such taxation was had, and it was not contradicted.

Mr. McCOMAS. If the Senator will allow me, much of the personal property escapes taxation and many persons who are here a part of the year in that way are absent at the time of the assessment and personal property is not successfully taxed; but the law is ample, comprehensive, and inclusive of all those who should be taxed here to a degree beyond most places. It may escape the operation of the law.

Mr. FORAKER. I was about to ask the Senator from New Hampshire to allow me to interrupt him in order that I might make precisely the statement that the Senator from Maryland has just made. I happen to know that both personalty and realty are taxed here, and alike, at the same rate. At any rate, official notices requiring returns are sent out, and everybody should comply. Whether or not they do is a matter of fact with which I am not acquainted.

Mr. GALLINGER. I hope the resolution will be referred without further debate. There is a grievance in connection with this matter that is well known to some of us who have served upon the Committee on the District of Columbia, both as to real and personal estate in the city of Washington. The committee certainly will not do any harm in making that inquiry, and I feel sure that some good will result from it. It will be in charge, not of the Senator who introduced the resolution, but of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, who requested me to introduce the resolution.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I desire to ask the Senator from New Hampshire whether this resolution has received the consideration of the Committee on the District of Columbia, or whether it is just now being introduced for reference to that committee.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, this question has been discussed informally by the Committee on the District of Columbia. I think it never has been voted on. If the Senator desires that it shall first go to that committee, I have no objection whatever. It is a very common thing to offer such resolutions and have them go direct to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but I will move that it be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I think the regular course would be to have it referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PRITCHARD. Mr. President, before that motion is put, I should like to hear the resolution read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the resolution.

The Secretary again read the resolution submitted by Mr. GALLINGER.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The motion was agreed to.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN], which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. MORGAN, as follows:

Resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated.

Resolved by the Senate, That the treaty known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which was concluded on the 19th day of April, 1850, is abrogated.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, on two occasions previously I had the honor to present a similar resolution in the Senate, upon which final action was never taken; and no vote has been taken in the Senate, so far as I am aware, upon the subject which is now presented for the consideration of this body. In addressing myself to this subject this morning, I wish to assure the Senate, if I have in this body any reputation for sincerity, that my purpose is none other than to bring the attention of the Senate of the United States to the existing conditions, upon which I conceive that it is our duty to advise the President of the United States and, possibly, inform the Government of Great Britain.

For the first time in a long while the atmosphere is clear now of

all complications arising out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by any negotiation that is pending.

In regard to the Isthmian Canal, we have but one possible right at this time, and it is a very important one, that is secured to the people of the United States by protocols of agreement that were made by the President last December with Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Those protocols have been before the Senate frequently. They have been reported here from time to time, so that I suppose that they are entirely understood, and it is not necessary at the present moment, at least, that I should introduce them into my remarks; but I wish now to emphasize the proposition stated, that we have agreements with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and we have no diplomatic agreement or any other arrangement with any other government on this subject, except the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Whether we should execute those agreements with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or whether we should abandon them, is a matter that is to be left to the consideration of Congress when it assembles in regular session. That subject can not now be considered by the Senate in this extraordinary session with any view or expectation of its becoming a final and conclusive decision. So I advert to that subject merely for the purpose of showing to the Senate, and to the people of the United States also, what is the actual situation now in regard to the rights of the United States relating to canal privileges across the Isthmus of Darien.

Much has been said in debate here, and in correspondence between the President of the United States and M. Hutin, the president of the Panama Canal Company, in reference to the proposition that the United States Government should acquire privileges at Panama. That correspondence has been laid before the Senate, it having been sent to the Senate by the President of the United States. No definite proposition has ever come from the Panama Canal Company to the Government of the United States under which we could acquire any rights whatever in that canal. M. Hutin and Mr. Cromwell have written letters directly to the President of the United States, which the President has sent to the Senate, commenting upon the general situation and the possibility of arriving at some arrangement under which the Panama Canal might possibly be constructed with the assistance of the Government of the United States. The President of the United States has never given any cognizance to those letters, so far as I am informed, except merely to receive them and transmit them to Congress.

Mr. BACON. May I be permitted to suggest to the Senator the propriety and policy of incorporating those letters in his remarks, in order that we may have them in that connection as an appendix, if not otherwise?

Mr. MORGAN. I will incorporate them as an appendix to my remarks.

The President has sent in the report of the commission called the Isthmian Canal Commission, of which Admiral Walker is the president, in which they take the ground that there is no legal possibility—I may state it in that way, but that is not exactly the way in which they put it—that there is no legal possibility, under existing conditions and circumstances, of the United States acquiring any rights in the Panama Canal. They shut that off entirely by stating a certain legal situation, which they present in that report, which absolutely forbids the consideration of the subject by the United States Government.

I might say here, Mr. President, that it seems to be impossible for the United States Government to take up the Panama scheme without giving offense to the Government of France unless we first approach that Government through the diplomatic powers of this Government and attempt to negotiate some arrangement with that Government for the acquisition of those rights. No effort of that kind has been made on the part of the United States with France, and so the subject has fallen dead.

I therefore exclude from the observations I make to-day the Panama Canal as a route open to us, there being no agreement in regard to it and no proposition for an agreement in respect of it, and it being impossible, according to the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, that there should be such an agreement.

So, I repeat, so far as we are concerned to-day we stand alone, as to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in our rights to build a canal in that region of country, upon the protocols of agreement which were signed, sealed, and delivered between the parties in December, 1900.

I will here, Mr. President, make a statement of some historical facts from the records of Congress, which it is very important should be noted, in order to get at the true merits of the present situation.

The Senate has been legislating for a number of years upon certain concessions made to private citizens of the United States, who were afterwards incorporated under the name of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua; and in that canal company we recognized the right of those people, and made it the basis of our legislation in making that act of incorporation. The Senate passed, by a vote of 11 majority, one of these bills to aid that corporation in building this canal, but it did not receive consideration in the House of Representatives. In the Fifty-fifth Congress the Senate passed by a vote of 8 to 1, 7 votes in the negative and 56 in the affirmative, another of these bills, corresponding almost exactly in its provisions with the previous bill. Under those bills the United States Government was to take over all the stock of the Maritime Canal Company and pay them a certain amount of money for the work they had done in obtaining the concessions and in working out the concessions under the laws of Nicaragua and under their contract.

At the beginning of the Fifty-sixth Congress another change took place in the attitude of the Government toward this subject. For the first time a proposition was made in the Senate by a former Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Sullivan, that the Government of the United States would build this canal under rights to be secured from Nicaragua and Costa Rica with money to be drawn from the Treasury, and would have the exclusive control and management of that canal. That bill went to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, and was reported back favorably. Almost contemporaneously with that measure, however, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, which was known as the Hepburn canal bill, No. 2538.

We must give attention to the dates as we go along, so as to ascertain the exact attitude of Congress toward this measure. The Hepburn canal bill was introduced in the House December 7, 1898; it passed the House on May 2, 1900; it was sent to the Senate on May 3, 1900; referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, and on the 14th day of May that committee reported the bill back to the Senate; it went upon the Calendar, and it there remained until the close of the recent session of Congress.

On the 21st day of May I moved in the Senate the consideration of that bill, and that motion was voted down, being antagonized by what was called the Spooner bill, for the government of the Philippine Islands. On June 2, 1900, I asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to make that bill the special order for the 10th day of December, 1900, and that order was made. So that both Houses of Congress were in full tide of legislative action upon the subject of this canal, and the diplomatic powers of the Government had not then been interposed as a bar to legislative action.

Now, with a view of taking this subject out of the hands of Congress, as I must suppose, the lawmaking power, the Government, through its diplomatic functions and agents, had instituted a negotiation with Great Britain which resulted in what is called the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which was completed on the 5th of February, 1900, and sent to the Senate on the same day—two months, wanting only two days, before the Hepburn bill had been reported to the Senate.

I wish to call attention to that situation with a view of bringing the attention of the Senate to a proposition of comity and of constitutional law. This question arose on the 5th of August, 1900.

When the House of Representatives and the Senate are engaged in legislating upon a subject over which they have full and complete jurisdiction, they have the right to proceed to conclude that legislation without the intervention of the diplomatic powers of the Government—the President and the Senate as a diplomatic body; and for the diplomatic body to assume jurisdiction and power, to take upon themselves the control of a subject that has already passed one House, that has come to the other and is under consideration, raises a very grave question of comity, to say the least of it.

Under the decisions of the Supreme Court upon the question of the right of Congress as a legislative body to enact laws about treaties that have been confirmed and ratified by the Senate, to annul them or to repeal them, I suppose no question can now be made. Since the action of Congress on the famous French alliance, there has been no doubt at all left in the minds of jurists that the legislative powers of the United States in Congress are supreme over the diplomatic functions exercised by the President and the Senate. It is regarded as one of the essential liberties of the people of the United States that, through their representatives in Congress in both Houses, they may assert their will as against a certain department of the Government represented by the President and two-thirds of the Senate of the United States in ratifying a treaty.

The powers of Congress are not only supreme in this matter, but they are conclusive; they are irrevocable, and that is the peculiarity of our Government which differentiates it, I believe, from any other Government in the world. When our fathers were laying the basis of our constitutional organization and our liberties, they put it in the power of the Congress of the United States to exercise supreme legislative authority in this country, to respond to the will of the people who having to fight the battles necessary to carry their will into effect are entitled to have a voice in this Government in respect of the treaties with foreign countries, and they made Congress supreme over the diplomatic powers conferred upon the President and the Senate.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty contained a provision that its ratification should be exchanged within six months from the date of its signature. That time expired on August 5, 1900, the treaty having been concluded and signed on February 5, 1900. That treaty expired at that time. There was no longer an existing obligation between either of the Governments, because the Senate had not taken any action upon that treaty of a conclusive character prior to that time. It had to be revived and continued and put in force again. So, on August 5, 1900, the President concluded a convention with Great Britain for the purpose of extending the time until the 5th day of March, 1901—seven months.

There was a period of time, Mr. President, during which this treaty had no possible effect as between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, if we had chosen not to accept its convention for extending the time for the exchange of ratifications. So the diplomatic powers of this Government—the President and the Senate, or the President, rather—interposed this treaty a second time for the purpose of arresting and taking out of the hands of Congress legislation upon this subject, or else for the purpose of aiding it—one of the two. The Hepburn bill had then passed the House and a day had been set for its consideration, on the 10th day of December, as a special order.

The Senate took that treaty under consideration and made some amendments to it. On the 20th day of December last that treaty was ratified with amendments; and those amendments were afterwards communicated to the Government of Great Britain. That Government had until the 5th day of this month as the period within which to exchange ratifications with us, if they should accept the amendments. This was ample time, in all courtesy, for the acceptance of the amendments by Great Britain, but she stood mute.

Mr. President, we have had this subject of the Nicaragua Canal and of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty before this country for more than fifty years; and I wish to appeal to the Senate now, to-day, and to all Senators present, whether any of them can point out a proposition that Great Britain has ever submitted to the Government of the United States in regard to any modification of this treaty, or in respect of any action that we have taken, by legislative proceedings, upon this treaty? There is no such action on the part of the Government of Great Britain.

During all these years, while we have been hugging to our bosom the hope that we should be able to build this great waterway for the people of the United States and the world, Great Britain has observed a profound but a golden silence. I call it "a golden silence," Mr. President, because it has been a golden harvest of wealth to Great Britain. During the years that she has thus kept Liverpool as the center of the commerce of the earth she has reaped harvests from the labors of the people of the United States that are absolutely incalculable in figures. She has made her wealth and her power for more than one hundred and twenty-five years out of the fact that Liverpool has been the commercial center of the world. We have sent everything to Liverpool that we had to spare for sale; and it has only been a very recent period in which we have attempted by various means to acquire the power to divide with Liverpool some part of the gains she has been making upon us.

If by her mere silence, as has been the case, Great Britain has been able to paralyze the powers of the United States, all of the departments—governmental, industrial, and commercial—I may well characterize that silence as being golden, for it has brought to her the lifeblood of her prosperity.

It has been for many years past, Mr. President, that the thirty-eight or forty millions of people in the islands of Great Britain have not been able to produce upon their lands enough cereals to support their population for three months in the year. They produce no cotton with which to clothe them; they produce no tobacco with which to gratify their tastes and appetites; they produce no sugar for the purpose of adding to the pleasure of their repasts; they do not produce any quantity of cereals at all adequate to the support of the people. They produce some wool, but not enough to put a single woolen garment upon the backs of her population.

She has derived all of these elementary supports of life and comforts almost exclusively from the United States or from Russia—more largely from the United States than from Russia or from any other of the granaries of the world. Her wool, of course, she has gotten from Australia and Argentina and from some other countries to a large extent. Notwithstanding this depleted condition of the resources of Great Britain, she has grown in wealth and power and greatness, and we are the only people in the world who have even attempted to keep pace with her. France has shrunk almost like a shriveled leaf in her presence; Spain has gone to naught; Italy has been almost forgotten; Germany, recently, in her activity in manufactures has come to the front and is a fair competitor with Great Britain in the arts of manufacture.

But the power and prosperity of Great Britain have been due to the fact, the one single geographical fact, that Liverpool has been and is to-day the commercial center of the whole world. That depends upon another single fact—that Liverpool is nearer to the markets of the earth than any other great city of the world. By the markets I mean the 18 or 20 great cities that skirt the shores of the South Atlantic and of the Pacific Ocean; so that the disposition of Great Britain not to disturb or to have drawn in question any matter that arises out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so long as her silence is sufficient to keep us subdued is a golden silence. She has never ceased to contemplate with alarm the fact that the Nicaraguan Canal will make New York the commercial center of the world, and the only real competitor of Liverpool or London.

Great Britain, Mr. President, opposed most sternly the opening of the Suez Canal. She sent her minister to the Sublime Porte, and he there objected to what the Khedive of Egypt had done or was about to do with M. de Lesseps—granting him a charter for a canal from Port Said to Suez.

When she found that the demands of the commercial world, particularly in Europe, had forced that canal through from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, then Disraeli changed the policy of the British Government and bought up nearly the controlling interest in the stock of the Suez Canal. He bought about $50,000,000 of stock, and from that time until this, or at least for the past twenty years, Great Britain has realized a dividend upon that stock of 18 per cent per annum profit, and that stock, which was bought at par, is worth to-day more than 740 in the bourse at Paris and on the stock exchange in London. So in that respect her silence has been golden, and she has reaped enormous harvests of actual profit in gold coin from her investment in the Suez Canal, to which she was forced against the policy of her Government originally. It was by the shrewdness of Disraeli on one side and by the demands of Europe on the other that they would have that canal and they would find a nearer way to India than to go around the Cape of Good Hope that Great Britain's opposition to the Suez Canal was changed and she acquired control of it.

There can not be anything more precious or profitable to Great Britain to-day than to prevent the rivalry of the Nicaragua Canal. The Suez Canal and the Nicaragua Canal are the two gateways between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, one in the Eastern Hemisphere and the other correspondingly in the Western Hemisphere. There are no other places where these gateways can be made, and there is no government or people or potentate or man who can create the Nicaragua Canal except the Government of the United States. Great Britain understands that, and if by the preservation of her golden silence she can still prevent us from doing that work, her profits will not only continue, but will increase from the fact that she shuts out the competition of the Nicaragua Canal.

Now, while we are here, Mr. President, paying special regard to comity, politeness, and generosity of treatment and nobility of action toward Great Britain, she remains doggedly silent still—as silent as the Sphinx on the banks of the Nile that seems to look out upon a desert of wasted American opportunity and, sad to say, American honor. She is still silent, and her silence is more richly golden. When we came to act upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty we found, at least all the real friends of the President found, that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty had superseded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by its necessary terms, and that if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty had been ratified in the words in which it was sent to the Senate of the United States there would not have been a shred or a shadow of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty left. Some Senators, from a nice sense of verbal criticism or from some other motive—it is not for me to impute motives at all—found occasion to change the text of that treaty and made a report to the Senate of the United States for a change in the text in one particular, leaving all the balance of it to stand.

There was opposition to that treaty in the Senate, on this side of the Chamber especially, because it was assumed to be an acknowledgment on our part of a superiority of Great Britain in dictating to us what we should do about a question that is and ought to be purely American. The old rancor of British antagonism and resentment, growing out of wrongs she has done us—for she is the only nation in this world except Algiers that has ever done us a willful wrong—was hard to put down. It had its root in the popular sentiment, and is here yet, and some of the gentlemen who wanted to make a change in the text of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty without changing its meaning in the slightest degree seemed to be apprehensive of political effects if something was not done to signify to their partisans and friends that they had some antagonism to Great Britain which was of a peculiar and special sort. So that great and splendid treaty, than which no treaty that has been made in the United States has been greater or better, had to die at the hands of the friends of the Administration, and it so turned out that I was the only member of the committee who interposed a dissenting report for the purpose of preserving that worthy document from sacrifice at the hands of its natural friends, but its real enemies.

It was not only perfectly understood, but it was stated openly

in the Senate, at the last session of Congress before the December session, by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who has gone to his proud reward and now exists amongst us as a model of honor and integrity as well as of great ability, and whose presence is here to-day and is felt in the Senate, that he would not call the Hay-Pauncefote treaty during that session of Congress, and his refusal to call it in the executive sessions of this body caused the time to expire for the exchange of ratifications and killed the treaty. Notwithstanding it was a very severe blow which had been inflicted upon it by its supposed friends, the President went forward, as I remarked a while ago, and negotiated for a new convention to extend the time for the exchange of ratifications until the 5th day of March, 1901, seven months after the former period had expired. In that interval of seven months the Senate again took up the treaty, considered it, put the amendment on it which had been placed there by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations and some other amendments which were suggested in executive session, and the President of the United States thereupon submitted those amendments to the Government of Great Britain.

If Great Britain had received some long-desired favor in that treaty, its acceptance would have been cabled across the ocean with electric speed.

In the meantime there came the death of that royal and grand woman, Victoria, for whom there is no American, and especially no American woman, who does not entertain a feeling of most profound respect, amounting in their bosoms to a sense of love. That was pleaded here as a reason why we should not consider the legislative proposition that passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 223 to 26, and we yielded to it. It was a proper courtesy on our part to yield to it. At the same time the war in South Africa went on. Cannon boomed there, and lyddite shells exploded amongst the Boers, and farms were robbed, and all the devastations of horrid war were perpetrated in South Africa, while the grand Queen lay a corpse in her stately palace. In China Great Britain did not recede from any of her activities. Men were made to bow upon their knees, and, with the consent of the United States Government, to have their heads cut off without a trial. All of these harsh operations of government were continued while the bier on which Victoria rested was worshiped like an altar of Christ.

Mr. President, that was an era of overwhelming sentiment, and the Senate of the United States pretended to be so affected by it that it could not proceed to take care of the interests of the American people. Day after day, as chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, I labored with this body personally and privately and publicly to get the Senate to devote as much as ten minutes to the passage of the Hepburn bill, but I was all the time put off with promises which were afterwards scouted, and the bill was lost. If the President of the United States had not intervened to make this question one of diplomacy and had let Congress go along with its perfect constitutional right to deal with it as a legislative question, this trouble would not have existed and that bill would have passed, and the canal would have been on its way, at least legislatively, to construction.

Another treaty had been negotiated many years ago at the close of the Administration of President Arthur. Frelinghuysen was his Secretary of State, and Zavala was President of Nicaragua, and the President sent in here a treaty which conferred upon the Government of the United States greater rights than have been conferred even by the protocols which President McKinley negotiated last December with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, rights which we will never acquire from Nicaragua and Costa Rica under any other treaty that we can negotiate with them. The terms were in all respects admirable. In the closing days of the Arthur Administration, for about two or three months we were engaged in a debate upon the ratification of that treaty with all of these splendid rights conferred upon the Government of the United States in that connection. We then debated the effect and influence of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty upon that negotiation with Nicaragua until it was thoroughly explored. Mr. Bayard, an honest and honorable gentleman, was then in this body, and had been selected, as we all knew, to be the Secretary of State in Mr. Cleveland's first Administration. Mr. Cleveland had been elected President of the United States, and Mr. Frelinghuysen and President Arthur bequeathed to the United States the Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty as the richest legacy they could bestow upon us.

The combat over that treaty raged fiercely here for weeks. I had the honor of participating in that debate in antagonism to the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard. When we came to take the vote there was wanting just 1 vote of a two-thirds majority to ratify the treaty. Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, changed his vote so as to get an opportunity to move to reconsider. So the record shows that there are 2 votes wanting. The fact was, there was but 1. Reconsideration commenced almost immediately, but it was conducted upon those principles of filibustering which the other day destroyed the river and harbor bill, and we never got a chance to come to a vote upon the treaty again. But if we had come to a vote it would have been ratified, and the canal to-day would have been in operation. Not such a canal as we need, I grant you, but it would have been a canal, and to-day we would be engaged in the work of enlarging it, so as to meet the enlarged dimensions of ships of commerce. But there we lost an opportunity.

The President-elect of the United States, when he was inaugurated on the 4th of March, made it the first act of his Administration on the 5th day of March, when the Senate met in extraordinary session, as they are this morning, to withdraw that treaty, as he said, for further consideration.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. Cleveland?

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Cleveland. And he withdrew it, and when he came to inform us of what disposition he had made of it—for he felt then that the people were demanding it in such a way that he could not treat it as Great Britain has treated us on this subject, with silence—he sent a message to the Congress of the United States in which he said he opposed the treaty, and withdrew it, and would not send it back to the Senate for two reasons. One was that it created entangling alliances between us and Nicaragua, the country we were dealing with to get all these rights, which nearly removed the sovereignty of Nicaragua from its foundations and gave us a power that we will never get again unless we go with arms and make a contract.

The other reason was that it stood opposed to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That was the most practical and the most important enunciation of the power and efficacy of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that ever occurred in the United States, and Mr. Cleveland swept that Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty from the board into oblivion upon the ground that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was opposed to it and we had no right or privilege of exercising our treaty-making power with Nicaragua for the acquisition of these rights. Now, last December the same thing occurred with Mr. McKinley. Mr. McKinley went to Nicaragua and Costa Rica and made these protocols of agreement, which stand right square across the path of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and violates it absolutely, if it is possible to violate that treaty.

So the Senate to-day is in the same position in regard to these protocols that the Senate was when acting upon the Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty. The rights acquired under those two protocols are perhaps as broad as those acquired under the Zavala treaty, but they have not yet settled all the points in their details, for the reason that those treaties are only preliminary protocols and the balance of the negotiation has not yet been concluded. As far as they have advanced they are conclusive agreements, binding on the signatory powers. They are all that we have in the nature of canal privileges. When we throw them away to please Great Britain or the speculators in the Panama jobs, we will have betrayed our country.

But in these preliminary protocols there is a provision that certain parts of the treaty shall take effect forthwith, not waiting for the ratification of the Senate or for further negotiation. They take effect forthwith. What are those provisions? They locate the line of the canal, its terminal points, and that it shall pass from Greytown through Lake Nicaragua to Brito, and that it shall correspond with the delimitations which are mentioned in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Is it not true that the protocol, so far as the "forthwith" part of it is concerned, says that further negotiations are to proceed on the basis of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which has now failed?

Mr. MORGAN. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was not made a part of the agreement between the United States and Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It was only referred to as matter of description to define the terms of our contract, to which Great Britain was not a party.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Is it not referred to in the protocol?

Mr. MORGAN. It is a mere reference to ascertain the terms of the contract; that is all. The contract stands without reference to that treaty, except to determine what its terms are. There is no provision there that the failure of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty would annul the contract. There is nothing like it.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. No; but if I remember the treaty—I may not quote the words of it—it says that the forthwith action shall proceed upon the basis of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. I think the word "basis" is used in the very last line of it. If the Senator has before him the protocol, will he read it?

Mr. MORGAN. Before reading the protocol, as I shall be required to do in the course of my argument, I wish to advert now to the situation in China. I will read these protocols to the Senate when I have compared them with our Chinese protocols.

There was an outbreak in China against our missionaries and the Christian people of Chinese origin, led by a party of people there called the Boxers and aided and encouraged by certain princes and potentates who belong to the Chinese Government. Those men commenced an attack upon the foreign legations in

Pekin. They killed the German ambassador and a Chinese secretary of legation, I believe he was, and besieged all the balance of the legations and caused them to remain there under a siege, and to resist a siege as terrible as any that was ever, I think, witnessed in the annals of time. It was resisted with a courage that is very remarkable, and that will go down through the ages to come as one of the finest exhibitions of the power of men, controlled by justice and right and principle, in defense of their rights and privileges and lives in that great walled city of Pekin.

All honor to those noble men and women who have added another glory to the crown of Christian civilization.

The President of the United States, rightfully, as I believe, and in obedience to our treaty rights in China, sent ships of war to the coast of China and soldiers to Pekin to relieve our ambassador there and others from this siege. After that relief had been given, in consequence of some splendid military movements, which are of great credit to the military history of several of the European powers and of the United States also, all of those powers, in conjunction with the United States, entered into a protocol of agreement with China. The Emperor or Empress of China sent Li Hung Chang and some others for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of peace. There was a preliminary agreement required to be made by China. I need not go over the terms of it, for I do not know what they were. The newspapers alone have informed me, or the Senate, that such a treaty was ever made. Why the President has not informed us is so strange a fact that I forbear to comment upon it. I might do some one an injustice.

The Senate of the United States, a coordinate treaty-making power, has never had any information on that subject from the President, except merely that a state of war is pending over there. But he entered into this preliminary protocol of agreement, and that contained a provision also that there should hereafter be a further negotiation in regard to the basis of compensation for the outrages that had been perpetrated by Chinese people and the Chinese Government, the Boxers included amongst the people.

We do not know what that agreement was. The Senate has not been informed of it. We know, however, that amongst the terms of that agreement was a requirement that certain of the princes of the realm should be delivered up to death, that China would execute her laws upon some of them, and others should be executed by the military powers who then had two of them in custody. Those sentences have been executed and men have died without trial by any court or any tribunal whatever. They died upon the mere diplomatic demand of these associated powers, I will say, and yet we have had no notice of what has taken place.

Now, is that conduct on the part of the President of the United States legitimate? Does it fall within the purview of his constitutional power? I claim that it does, but there are many in the United States, and some of them on both sides of this Chamber, who resent that statement very bitterly. We have that question to meet, and we will then have to determine whether the President of the United States, in the execution of his constitutional powers, had the right to make this agreement with Li Hung Chang and other representatives of the Chinese Government and carry it into execution without first having submitted it to the Senate for its ratification. We have that question to meet. What are we going to do about it? Will we run off from it? Will we deny to the President the constitutional right to do what he has done there? If we should do that, the next inevitable result would be an impeachment, for if a President of the United States can go out among the nations of the world and slay men or have them slain by his Army as a part of an agreement with the diplomatic powers of other governments and has no constitutional warrant for it, I will not here express what that crime would be, but it would be a crime against civilization, Christianity, and certainly against the laws and Constitution of the United States.

The proposition, therefore, that the President has a right to conclude a protocol of agreement with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for obtaining rights that they have heretofore conceded to us under the Zavala-Frelinghuysen treaty is a very innocent looking thing to my mind compared with what has occurred in China. We have that question to meet; and now, to show exactly what the protocol was that Mr. McKinley executed in December, I will read it:

Protocol of an agreement between the Governments of the United States and of Costa Rica in regard to future negotiations for the construction of an interoceanic canal by way of Lake Nicaragua.

It is agreed between the two Governments that when the President of the United States is authorized by law to acquire control of such portion of the territory now belonging to Costa Rica as may be desirable and necessary on which to construct and protect a canal of depth and capacity sufficient for the passage of vessels of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use from a point near San Juan del Norte, on the Caribbean Sea, via Lake Nicaragua, to Brito, on the Pacific Ocean, they mutually engage to enter into negotiations with each other to settle the plan and the agreement in detail, found necessary to accomplish the construction and to provide for the ownership and control of the proposed canal.

It is my duty to say here that that language is copied out of the Hepburn bill, passed by the House of Representatives.

As preliminary to such future negotiations it is forthwith agreed that the course of said canal and the terminals thereof shall be the same that were stated in a treaty signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain on February 5, 1900, and now pending in the Senate of the United States for confirmation, and that the provisions of the same shall be adhered to by the United States and Costa Rica.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed this protocol and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator permit me a moment?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. MORGAN. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. What does the Senator understand the language "that the provisions of the same would be adhered to by the United States and Costa Rica" to refer to?

Mr. MORGAN. The provisions of that treaty were the same in substance and almost in words with the provisions of a treaty made at Constantinople in 1888, in which all of the European powers of any magnitude entered, for the regulation and control of the Suez Canal, putting it upon a basis of neutrality, which is therein described, and giving to the nations of the earth the right to use it, and calling upon the nations of the earth to protect it, that being considered equivalent to and a very much better method of protection than to undertake to protect it by fortresses erected at the termini or anywhere else upon that canal. They adhered to the principles of that treaty, Costa Rica and the United States and Nicaragua and the United States.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica had not been parties to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, nor parties to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, nor parties to the treaty of Constantinople in 1888. They were in no wise responsible for it or connected with it; but by agreement with the United States they adopted the principles of that treaty as being their guide in making this agreement, that treaty being referred to merely for the purpose of getting the terms upon which these two Governments agreed.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica had had no diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain on this subject. She never had, and was not a party to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in any respect, unless she chose to adhere to it hereafter. So she put that provision in there not as a condition of her obligation, but as a mere matter of description to define what her contract with the United States actually contained.

Mr. SPOONER. But, if the Senator will pardon me, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty contained a provision for the adherence not of certain governments, but all governments.

Mr. MORGAN. All governments.

Mr. SPOONER. Does not the Senator understand that this last clause is an agreement of adherence by Costa Rica and Nicaragua to the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty?

Mr. MORGAN. Just so; I do. That adherence did not depend upon whether that treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States. Nicaragua never put her rights at stake upon the action of the Senate of the United States. She provided for her safety by a contract with the Government of the United States, and that contract stands, whatever might happen to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Mr. SPOONER. I have thought, if the Senator will pardon me that referring in this clause to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and to the fact that it is pending in the Senate for confirmation, the agreement of adherence would be nothing more than a provisional agreement; that is, that it could have no effect if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were not confirmed.

Mr. MORGAN. It would have just as much effect as if it had become a treaty, because Nicaragua was not a treaty power, and what she adopted there was such principles for the conduct of the canal through Nicaragua as she found to be convenient and necessary for her own safety and her own benefit, and she would adhere to those and insist upon those whether the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was ratified or not.

Mr. SPOONER. Then would the Senator think that if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty had been ratified Nicaragua and Costa Rica would not have become by adherence under this treaty practically signatory powers?

Mr. MORGAN. They could not adhere to an agreement merely by stipulation with the President of the United States. In order to adhere their Governments would have to take the treaty as ratified and pass an act of adherence independently of this contract.

Mr. SPOONER. That is, under their constitution?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes; that is the situation exactly. No, sir; there is no condition precedent or subsequent in this contract at all, and we will very soon see the day when we will take the opposite side of that question with a great deal of vigor and a great deal of persistence, because, in the language of Gen. Peter Hains, who is a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, in a letter he wrote me yesterday, "At the end of a year the difficulties in Nicaragua may be greatly increased." He knows what he is doing and what he is talking about, that by the end of a year intervenors

will come in for the purpose of trying to put Nicaragua in a position where she can say that we have released her from that contract by our failure to act here in a legislative capacity upon the subject. Whatever may be the virtues of Nicaragua, she can not more easily escape the seductions of the Panama Canal lobby than Congress has been able to do.

Now, I had as well say here as anywhere, and better, too, that on the last night of the session of the last Congress, which has just expired, I asked unanimous consent that the Hepburn bill should be taken up and passed, and stated as my reason for it that that would secure to us the benefits of this contract with Nicaragua, necessarily, so that they could not escape from it, and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], having that power over me, rose and objected. He smiles at it, but, Mr. President, I believe that Senator would smile at the wreck of this country if it brought any money to the people he represents.

The Senator from Rhode Island objected to it. I knew as well as any Senator on this floor that I then had the right to move the consideration of that bill and have a vote on it; but I believed that a party majority had been arranged so that I could not get a favorable vote, and I determined that that Congress, so far as I was concerned, should adjourn without any adverse action upon that proposition, and leave it hanging here; and when we shall hereafter come to claim the benefits of this treaty, you, gentlemen of the Senate, will be bringing that record here for the purpose of satisfying the country and satisfying Costa Rica and Nicaragua that you have still got a right, and that it was not disposed of, and that it was not cut off, because you did not have time to pass the bill. To my extreme mortification, personally, I left it in that attitude for the sake of my country, and there it is to-day. You will be making that argument. The Senator from Rhode Island objected, and the Senator from Alabama did not insist upon going on for the reason that it was obvious there was not time, in the face of an objection, to act upon that bill.

Thank God, Mr. President, our rights are still existing, notwithstanding the conduct of the Senator from Rhode Island. He could not destroy them. He would have done it if I had been rash enough to have demanded a vote of the Senate upon that proposition and it had been rejected. Then Nicaragua and Costa Rica would have been released from this agreement that now stands to-day and has a much firmer footing in all respects than the agreement made by the President of the United States for the disposal of the rights of our country in China.

What are we to say to the world when the Chinese question comes up except that the President of the United States had the right to make that agreement? How can we save his honor or his office in his hands against an impeachment by denying that he had the right to make that protocol of agreement and bind the United States to it? If he had the right to make that, did he not have the right to make this?

I am a simple-minded man, Mr. President, and when I run up against a truth that I can not possibly overcome, dig under, or flank, I surrender to it. I do not console myself with the idea that the common, good people of this country will not find out what I have been doing and will not sit in judgment upon my action. They will find it all out. They will understand you and me, and they will not cease to pronounce their judgment with that spirit of just and honest severity which belongs to a free and noble people when they have suffered a great wrong. They will not forget us when we forget our duty to the country.

Now, the diplomatic power of the United States Government, the President and the Senate, have interfered with the House of Representatives to put aside that grand and majestic vote that they sent to us, 223 against 26, after due debate and consideration and when Mr. CANNON of Illinois got up and said to them, as I could easily quote from the RECORD, and have several times quoted here, "You are not in earnest about this matter; you are not acting honestly; you intend to pass this bill through the House of Representatives with the full expectation that it will be killed in the Senate"—that is what he said to them—"and you are taking this action in order to curry favor with the people at this moment of time, intending to deceive them hereafter. You may deceive yourselves, gentlemen," he said, "but you can not deceive the people. They will look into your motives; they will see what you are doing and what it is that inspires your conduct upon this occasion." Mr. CANNON was a prophet; and prophets are not without honor, save in their own country. He has not reaped any honors from this, but I think that the country will hereafter hear his warning voice when he has the manhood to rise up and say to his party, "I understand you, I understand the Senate; this canal bill is to be delivered over into the Senate for the purpose of its crucifixion, of destruction, and for no other purpose, and that will be the end of it." And that was the end of it.

Now, Mr. President, it was not proper treatment of the House for us to have acted in that way. I am not complaining of it now at all. I shall make no advantage in favor of the proposition that I am now trying to discuss by making complaint of anybody for anything they have done. I am looking now entirely to the present and the future.

What I am trying to do besides trying to vindicate the honorable relations that ought to exist between the House of Representatives and the Senate and besides trying to vindicate the honorable relations that ought to exist between the Senate as a diplomatic body and as a legislative body is to vindicate our rights. I am trying to do this, Mr. President. I do not know that I will succeed, but it is my duty to try it.

I am trying to convince the President of the United States and Lord Pauncefote and the British cabinet, whoever they are, Lord Lansdowne and others, that now that they have frowned down the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and by their silence have destroyed it, there is no possibility to deal with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, either in a legislative sense or in a diplomatic sense, with the United States Government otherwise than merely to put it to death, if it is not already dead. We will make no compromise with Great Britain on that subject. We will make no concession to Great Britain in respect of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. All that we will do with it—and some of our people are even opposed to that—we will take it up and declare that it is abrogated, at least as to all of its unexecuted parts.

If a vote can be taken on this resolution, Mr. President, either on a motion to refer it to a committee or otherwise, I would very much prefer a direct vote upon it. We will inform the President of the United States that he has not a two-thirds majority in the Senate to pass any compromise that he may make with Great Britain about the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If Great Britain wants a share of Alaska or an entrance into Alaska through the present modus vivendi as a condition precedent of releasing us from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, she will not get it; or if her purpose is still longer to delay so that she may put in the sickle with which she reaps this vast harvest of gold out of the fact that our commerce is cut off by our distance between New York, our great central mart, and the great cities of the South Atlantic and the entire Pacific on both sides—if that is her expectation she will not get it; or if she has a determination that she will pick a quarrel with us about it and she is holding it in reserve for some convenient opportunity to do that thing, after she gets through with the Boer war, she will find that the United States can muster at least one-half the number of fighting men who voted for President in the last election, and that is 7,000,000 people.

She will find when that war terminates that the steel band that binds the throne in London with Australia and India and passes through Canada will be rent in twain, and with it down will go the Empire. Tear up that railroad which Great Britain built through Canada and all the powers of the world can not preserve the British Empire in its integrity. She will find that her possessions in the Caribbean Sea have lapsed. She will find that the picket outposts or fortresses that she has kept here hovering next to our coasts and looking down upon us with her guns all pointed toward the west, toward the United States, from Nova Scotia around to the Yucatan, will pass out of her possession. She will find that she has overtaxed our patience; that she has abused our generosity; that she has started with a new King upon a new career that will wind up with a dissolution of the Empire and reduce him to be the royal sovereign of his own islands.

This world, Mr. President, is in a state of violent commotion. Not only is it the case in South Africa, not only is it the case in China, not only is it the case in the Philippines, but what we did here the other day has launched an ultimatum in Cuba that has aroused that people with thoughts of resistance against the power and authority of the people of the United States that may cost us blood and will surely cause their destruction if they resist our ultimatum. Not only so, but in the Austrian Parliament fury unbridled and uncontrolled rules the Government. Not only so, but in the House of Commons the Irishmen are being dragged out by the heels and there is turbulence there. Does Great Britain suppose that she can escape from all the requirements and all the terrors of the existing situation and the prospective situation, and that she can find a time that is meet and fit and safe for exercising her military power against the United States?

I do not boast, Mr. President—I would be ashamed to do it—of the power of the United States in money and production, in men, in valor. I do not boast of these things; I am conscious of them, and I glory in that consciousness, not for the sake of inflicting harm or wrong upon any State or any human being that lives in the world, but because I know that when the supreme moment comes and any power in this world undertakes to bridle us with restraints and restrictions upon our sovereignty, such as are contained in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, resistance to the bitter end will be the decree of the American people. And that resistance will mean the wiping out of any government on this earth that undertakes that task.

So I am speaking with freedom. For the first time in a long while I am speaking now, Mr. President, as if the yoke of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been removed from my neck and that

this has been done by the act of Great Britain. She has refused to accept propositions that were honorable to her and to us, just to all the world, beneficial to all the races and generations of the world yet to be born. And she has done it for some motive which is so profound, so far-reaching, that she is afraid to express it.

I repeat, in all these fifty years that we have been negotiating with Great Britain she has never yet stated her ground; and the President of the United States, who has been importuning her for the last two months to come out and make a declaration of what she wanted and what she intended to do, has been unable to get one whisper of response—nothing but stolid silence, and that which is implied from it, "You know my strength, you know my resolution, you know my determination. Bow to it; get out of the way, while I march forward with the grand lines of my policy." That is the attitude of the United States and Great Britain to-day, and I propose to relieve it if I can.

I have commented to some extent, Mr. President, upon the duty that the diplomatic branch of the Senate owes to the legislative branch here and in the House of Representatives. When I reported a resolution exactly of the same terms from the Committee on Interoceanic Canals I drew up a report for the committee, which was not dissented to by any member of the committee and was put on record here. The report is very brief, as compared with the importance of the subject, but it deals particularly with the question of the duty that the Houses owe to each other and the duty the diplomatic branch of the Government owes to the legislative branch, which is the supreme branch of the Government. I will ask leave to insert that report in my remarks. It deals with the subject fully, and it is not necessary for me now to undertake to read extracts from it. [See appendix.]

It may be that this resolution will be sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I wish before that is done to show what that committee has done. Desiring to have this question submitted to that great committee, which deals with our foreign relations, I thought it was my duty, even after having reported from a standing committee of the Senate this same resolution, to present the questions I have been discussing here to-day in the form of resolutions, which were sent to that committee by the Senate. I will read the first and second of these resolutions which follow the recital of the protocols entered into by President McKinley with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. These are the resolutions:

Resolved, That the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of July 4, 1850, gives no right to Great Britain to demand that the Congress of the United States shall withhold its ratification of said agreements or shall abstain from legislation to provide for their prompt execution.

Resolved, That the ratification by Great Britain of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of February 5, 1900, as the same has been amended in the Senate, is not a condition precedent to legislation by Congress in providing for the execution of said agreements with Costa Rica and Nicaragua; nor are the principles or provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which was ratified July 4, 1850, any just or admissible ground of objection on the part of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to the enactment of a law by Congress providing for the execution of such agreements with Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

These resolutions went to the Committee on Foreign Relations. After having considered them at three or four separate meetings a vote was taken and they were voted down by a party majority. There were 7 Senators present at that committee meeting, and 3 of them voted for the resolutions and 4 against them.

Now, these resolutions present, in essence, the very questions I am arguing here to-day. I ask the Senate the question whether or not the Clayton-Bulwer treaty gives a right to Great Britain to demand that the Congress of the United States shall withhold its ratification of the agreements of Nicaragua and Costa Rica or shall abstain from legislation to provide for their prompt execution.

When Mr. McKinley executed these two agreements with these two little Republics he certainly did know that they were exactly to the contrary of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Those protocols are no more reconcilable with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty than life is with death or light is with darkness. They are opposed to each other absolutely. Why did the President of the United States sign, seal, and deliver those protocols between him and Costa Rica and Nicaragua last December when he knew that they violated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty?

Did he intend to put them in his pocket and keep them there unknown to Great Britain, hidden away, so that she would not know anything about them until the Hay-Pauncefote treaty had been acted upon? I can not impute that to the President. But a time arose upon the consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty when he wanted those facts known. He wanted the world to understand what he had done and how true an American he was in the vindication of our rights in this country. Then the time came when the party in this body concluded that he had been acting a little hastily and treading upon the toes of King Edward VII and they had better ease him up; and here to-day there is forming in this body a sentiment, if not an organization, for the purpose of destroying the rights we have gained under these protocols for the purpose of the maintenance of appearances between us and Great Britain.

The time for appearances, Mr. President, has passed away. The time for honorable agreement or open controversy and open action has come, and it can not be avoided by any effort that the President of the United States may make to patch up some of the amendments of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty hereafter; it is impossible. The President, with all his power and with the assistance of the head of his party in this Chamber, has not power and patronage enough to prevent the destruction of any treaty that he may send here that makes one hair's breadth of concession to Great Britain beyond what we have already conceded. She scouts our amendments; she will not even pay us the deference to express her opinion upon them. She stands in that awful and ominous silence and says, "Behold, I withhold from you any statement of my opinion about what you have done or what you may intend to do. Take my frown, and begone with you, as you deserve. You have taken it so often and so patiently during the last fifty years that I feel it is rather a compliment to you that I should take occasion to repeat it." That is the attitude of Great Britain toward us to-day; and, Mr. President, if that attitude is maintained, the people of the United States are going to call somebody to a very severe account whenever we get up from our knees after imploring King Edward VII to make some arrangement with us based upon some new concessions. No, sir; there will never be a concession made in regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by the American Senate or the American people, except just only one, and that is to decree its death by mutual consent.

I have passed over the historical part of this subject, and I want to give a little attention to what I conceive to be the politico-economic or constitutional phases of the question, which, in my judgment, rise above all other considerations and demand of us that we should pass the resolution now before this body, which is not that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is hereby abrogated, or has been heretofore abrogated, or that the existing circumstances demand of us a declaration that it is abrogated; but, take the whole subject together, take the whole attitude together, the Senate in its legislative capacity declares, not as a piece of legislation, but as a declaration of its opinion and conviction, that this Clayton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated, declares it as a fact reached by fifty years of experience, a fact reached by antagonism to the treaty from various sources, from the abuses that Great Britain has inflicted under it, as well as the abuses that the United States has made of it in fastening upon Nicaragua and Costa Rica a condition that is a shame to our history.

There is one feature of the origin and existence of this treaty that has not been at all discussed, but it comes very closely home to us as an honorable people; and that is, whether Costa Rica and Nicaragua are bound by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. They own the soil through which this canal is to run; they are sovereign Republics and have been so recognized by the United States. We have ministers now accredited to each of those Governments. They are entitled to just as much respect at the hands of the United States as France, Germany, or Great Britain. They are Republics that have been born and cradled at our firesides, and if we had no higher motive than feelings of fraternity we ought to take care of their interests and see that they are not imposed upon, and especially that they are not imposed upon by the United States.

For the United States to take upon itself to abuse one of those little Spanish-American Republics that have come into being because of their adoption of our system of government and of the institutions which are here would be a crime against nature. We have higher obligations of respect to those little Republics than any other nation in the world. We put the cordon of the Monroe doctrine around them through the seas and beyond their outer boundaries on both the Pacific and the Atlantic, and we say to the transoceanic nations of the earth, "We stand here to protect those people against invasion whenever you choose to invade either of those Republics or any of those countries for the purpose of acquiring dominion there, and we will not permit you to use your power and your influence for that purpose." Proud and majestic attitude of the United States! Since the Declaration of American Independence there has never been an utterance that carried to the hearts of the people of the United States greater pride and satisfaction than the Monroe doctrine. Having thus embraced them within the ægis of our protection, we of course can not ourselves go against their Governments and break them down or fetter them in all of their constitutional rights and privileges and in their national dignity. We can not do that.

But what did we do in 1850, and why did we do it? At that time neither Great Britain nor the United States had any rightful claim within the territories of Nicaragua or Costa Rica. The utmost claim that Great Britain had was to set up a protectorate over a lot of miserable, filthy, ignorant, savage Indians and to plant them across the San Juan River and the regions thereabouts,

in order that she might establish a protectorate and claim a right of sovereignty, so as to exclude other countries from going up that river to hold commerce with the interior or across the country with the Pacific Ocean.

With that long forecast for which she has always been renowned, Great Britain planted that little colony of Indians there and undertook through that means to control the destiny of this canal, knowing that it was then and even for three centuries before that time accepted by the world as one of the most important places on the globe. She put those miserable Indians there and set up a right in their name, through their sovereignty and by their authority, to shut the United States out from acquiring by treaty any canal rights in Nicaragua, the real sovereign of the soil. From that time to this Great Britain has never for one moment relaxed her policy there; she has not in the slightest degree departed from it; it has been uniform, insistent, and persistent. It is the same policy now that it was in 1798, when she first made her establishment of the Mosquito Indians upon that coast. She has just as much right to come into the United States, to go to the State of Texas, and get the Comanches and persuade them to go down to the coast and there set up a national government for themselves, and to assume a protectorate over the Comanche Indians.

Nicaragua made a treaty with us which Great Britain objected to at that time, and it was upon this slender basis that she planted the assertion of rights that have stood like a upas tree, hovering with its deadly shade over all the rights of the United States from that hour to this. That is the original title upon which she depends for all the power she claims in that country.

That being so, after we had acquired the western coast of the United States through the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, with Mexico, at the close of that war, we naturally wanted an outlet to that part of our possessions across the Isthmus of Darien, and Nicaragua was the place Commodore Vanderbilt, that great and enterprising American citizen, first chose for establishing a route of communication by steamboats and otherwise across that neck of land. There are only about 15 miles of land to be traversed in reaching from the waters of the Atlantic to the waters of the Pacific. He established himself there, and everything went smoothly enough until "Nicaragua Walker," as we called him, came down with a filibustering expedition and broke up the relations of the United States with Nicaragua, with whom we had been always friendly.

But in 1850, when Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, then Secretary of State, found that Great Britain had made this plant of the Mosquito Indians across the San Juan exit of Lake Nicaragua, and when Mr. Heiss had made a treaty more valuable than any treaty we have ever had, except the Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty, with Nicaragua, Mr. Clayton at once said to Mr. Heiss: "You have no right to make this treaty." But they would not put it aside; they would not destroy it; they would not recede from it. We notified Great Britain that unless she made terms with us that were agreeable to our country we would ratify that treaty and stand by it.

Great Britain shook her head at us as much as to say, "You do not dare to do it; you are not strong enough; you are just out of the Mexican war; many of your people were not in favor of that war; it was a reluctant war on the part of a great many of the American people, and you are not in a position to play the bully with one of the great powers, as we are." Clayton was so alarmed about it that after the treaty was concluded, in April, and it was brought before the Senate of the United States and debated here in the presence of many of the greatest men who have ever occupied seats in this Chamber, it was concluded, after the vote had been taken privately in the Senate and it was found the treaty was going to be ratified, that they would postpone the publication of that ratification until the 4th day of July, so as to have a celebration that corresponded in its patriotic effusion with the celebration that belonged to the 4th of July, 1776. That was the spirit in which we made that treaty.

What were Costa Rica and Nicaragua doing all this time? Why did we not invite Costa Rica and Nicaragua into these conferences? What was the arrangement that was being made at that time between the two great Governments? That neither of them should have any right or privilege here in any conferences as to the construction of the canal; that neither of them should engage in it. That meant that no other government should have any; and in the next breath they provided that if their own citizens or subjects were to engage, under concessions from those States, in the building of this canal they should have the protection of both Governments. They meant to cover the whole subject and leave nothing out; they meant to control the destiny of Costa Rica and Nicaragua by an agreement that Great Britain and the United States made between themselves, to which they were not made parties and about which they were not even consulted.

What duty did the United States Government at that time owe to these two little Republics? I have referred to a part of it. Perhaps that might be considered sentimental, but did we not owe them the duty of refraining from putting them in a condition where they could not go elsewhere on earth to make an agreement with any other nation to build that canal for them? That canal was worth a thousand times more to Costa Rica and Nicaragua than the Mississippi River is worth to the United States.

There were those two bullying Governments standing by and disposing of the destiny of Costa Rica and Nicaragua without consulting them for a moment, while we have been under the ban, so that we could not build that canal under rights which naturally and properly belong to those people. While we have been under that ban, where have been Costa Rica and Nicaragua? What power have they had? At what moment of time would the Governments of the United States and Great Britain consent that they might make an arrangement with Germany or France or Spain to build that canal? Not one moment of time. We tied them hand and foot, and they have been prone upon their backs from that day to this, we being a party to the crime of their false imprisonment.

Mr. President, when the President of the United States last December began to feel the inspiration of a patriotic breath in his bosom, and after he had been a second time most honorably elected to the great office of President of the United States, he concluded that he would do something that would indicate to the people in the outcome that he was a broad, patriotic American; that he was a friend of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, as he had been the friend of Great Britain, and that he would get her consent to their release; but he could not get an expression from her after the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was concluded. He then did what Mr. Clayton ought to have done in 1850. He resolved to go to the people who owned the land and ask them what they would do. He conceded their rights, that we had so long denied to these Republics.

During all this time that we have had this great circle of the Monroe doctrine guarding the independence and the liberties of those people this Government had not gone to Nicaragua and Costa Rica and asked them if they would not treat with us for a concession for a canal, through which we would make them a prosperous people. What has prevented it? The Clayton-Bulwer treaty! Congress is trying to get rid of it. It was moving with majestic step in the direction of justice and national honor; but the President of the United States intervened to take the whole subject upon his diplomatic shoulders and those of the Senate in connection with him; and when he found that this was the true, honorable, just, and original source of right he sent to Costa Rica and Nicaragua and presented the question to them and said:

"What will you do for us? We have had two treaties with you heretofore. We have thrown them both aside—the Heiss treaty and the Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty. We have thrown them both overboard. What will you do now? Let us make a compact with each other. We can not complete it all at this time. There are conditions to be fulfilled about this matter that are important and that have to be considered, and then there are persons looking on here—Panama looking on—there are the robbers in New York with five corporate charters trying to get concessions and to get the control of any canal that may be built connecting the two oceans."

Do you suppose after that that the Congress of the United States is going away from it, "going back on it," as the vulgar but very apposite expression is? No. He was willing to trust Congress at that moment of time. He had not consulted the head of the procession then; he made the agreement, he signed it, he sealed it, and delivered it, and said it should take effect forthwith; it should not wait for the action of Congress. There was the first act of justice that was ever done to Nicaragua and Costa Rica in connection with this very grave subject. Mr. McKinley was the first man that ever went to them and asked them what they would do, and made an agreement with them and signed it, sealed it, and delivered it. If he does not abide by that agreement, Mr. President and gentlemen, so far as any reasons exist, of which we are informed, he will be the most odious breaker of contracts that ever represented this Government.

That a man of such vast power as the President of the United States should go to these little Republics and make that agreement and sign it and deliver it, and then break away from it, would expose him to such criticisms as would shock the country, unless the reasons for breaking away are such as that they are absolutely unavoidable. He might plead that "John Bull looked at me in such a savage way, and rocked his head on his bovine shoulders with such ominous and threatening majesty, that I did not dare to carry out this contract with you." Well, I do not believe he will ever say that.

No, sir; the President went to the rightful source of power—to the people who owned the land, and to the Governments to whom it belonged—and made a contract with them, and when I tried to get the Senate on last Saturday night to express its approval of those contracts, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH],

with a single objection, turned the whole matter bottom side upward. That Senator may enjoy that attitude. I do not know but that he does. These iconoclasts enjoy it very much when they are breaking up temples, although they are temples of justice, and even burning libraries, like that of Alexandria. I think they are in a happy mood of mind, provided their own property is not subjected to the torch.

Now, Mr. President, have we not done to Costa Rica and Nicaragua during these fifty years an inexcusable wrong? How did we get authority under the Constitution of the United States to inflict upon these two States that injustice? We see the wrong of it; we see the hardship of it; we see how these young States have been left out of the enjoyment of rights that they could fully have executed in combination with other governments and other people. Where do we get the authority—where did we find it in 1850 for doing this thing?

First of all, let us define what we did in 1850. We made a treaty of alliance or a coalition with Great Britain. Why do I say it is a treaty of alliance? Because it is a treaty that binds Great Britain and the United States to a certain line of action in reference to land that does not belong to them and the future rights of a Government that they had no right to control, and made between themselves a treaty under which neither of them got any positive right or settled any real difficulty. It was no treaty for the transfer of property from one Government to the other, for neither of them had a cent's worth of property in the whole subject. It was a pure combination between Great Britain and the United States that Costa Rica and Nicaragua should not build that canal by agreement with any foreign country in the world, for they were excluded from it, and that neither of these two Governments would build it.

Now, let me ask you, what would become of a treaty in the Senate of the United States, a solemn treaty between France or Germany and the United States, by which it was agreed that the United States would never acquire any property in Canada? What constitutional authority exists in this body to make a treaty of alliance with France or Germany to the effect that the United States will never acquire any property in Canada or any rights in Canada? The first question that would arise would be, "What rights have you got there?" "None whatever." "What do you expect to get there?" "Oh, we might get some very important rights." We might get the Welland Canal; we might get free and open navigation over the lakes and out through the St. Lawrence River; we might get the mines of the Klondike; we might get the vast wheat-bearing region of Manitoba; we might get access to Hudsons Bay.

There are many things that we could get. We could shut Great Britain off from all access to the Pacific coast by getting the 700 miles of British possessions fronting on that ocean, and we make a solemn agreement with Germany or France that neither of us will ever acquire any rights in Canada of any kind or character. Who will undertake to find a place for an agreement of that sort in the Constitution of the United States? Is it consistent with the powers and duties of our Government, with any declared purpose of the Government of the United States, for which powers were delegated in the Constitution to Congress? Is it even included in the broad, sweeping blanket clause providing for the general welfare?

That does not provide for the general welfare. The United States was not providing for the general welfare when it cut off all future generations for fifty years or a hundred years to come from all right to build a canal through the Isthmus of Darien. Was that any benefit to the United States that we can conceive of? Did Great Britain give us anything? She did not, because she had nothing to give us. There is no mutuality of consideration, but a pure naked alliance between Great Britain and the United States affecting two countries, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in which neither Great Britain nor the United States had the slightest interest.

The Constitution of the United States never permitted Mr. Clayton to make that treaty, and though wise men sat upon it and ratified it other wise men have done similar things. John Marshall sat upon the question of the income tax and pronounced opinions that were considered to be fundamental, organic, and immoval; but we find here our Supreme Court, balanced by only one majority, and that majority shifting during the period of a month from a minority to a majority—we find how John Marshall was overruled in respect to the income tax. And so I propose to overrule these gentlemen, and, if I can, to make their shades happy by the fact that their children recognize what they had in their own breasts when Mr. Cass said: "If I had understood this treaty, I never would have voted for it; it would not have passed the Senate of the United States."

I say, Mr. President, that there has been no constitutional authority for the existence of that treaty, and the most that can be said for it at all is that the wise men of the United States in the Senate and in the Presidential chair from time to time have recognized it as a binding diplomatic agreement, and to that extent we are bound by it; but that does not cut us off from the inquiry as to whether the men who made it had the constitutional right to make it. We have that right to make it now, and we predicate it upon the basis that we have made another contract with Costa Rica and Nicaragua which gives us the right and compels us to make the objection, and destroys the title of Great Britain to assert some imaginary right in that country which is not consistent with the sovereignty of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

But not only is this treaty unjust, and not only has it no foundation in the Constitution of the United States, but there is a still worse form in which it is exposed to what I consider a just and an honest criticism. It is a perpetual alliance or coalition. No one can make anything else out of it but an alliance or coalition which shuts each other out as Governments from assuming the right to control a canal, and in the meantime shuts out Nicaragua and Costa Rica and all the balance of the governments of the world. Can we form with a foreign government a perpetual alliance? There is not a shadow of sanction for it in the Constitution of the United States.

We can not surrender our freedom of action, in perpetuity, to the control of any other power as to our action in the future.

Perpetual peace is often declared in treaties only to be broken when just cause arises, of which every nation is the sole judge.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty contains no period for its termination. There is no time mentioned when it shall cease. There is no right or privilege given to either country to denounce it to the other country, to say, "I have gone along with this as long as I want to go, and now stop." It is strictly and purely a perpetual alliance.

Now, can it be that any alliance between this Republic and any other government in the world can be so perpetual that Congress can not stop it without incurring the penalties of a war? Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Blaine and various other eminent men who have written about this subject in correspondence with Great Britain said from time to time that the circumstances have changed; and in debates in the Senate I remember distinctly well where the honorable Senator from Mississippi brought up the authorities and proved to the Senate by the great writers on international law that where the circumstances had materially changed a treaty of alliance would be abandoned at the instance of either of the parties to it. That is a principle and a part of the international law of the world.

Have not the circumstances changed, granting that the alliance, if you please, was valid in the first instance? Have we not passed into a new condition? Have not the circumstances, so far as we are concerned, become such as to force upon us the inevitable necessity of building the canal or else losing our commerce and giving it away to Great Britain?

Not only so, but when engaged in war with Spain we saw a great war ship come around from her dock on the coast of Oregon, double Cape Horn, and come around and report at Key West, in the Gulf of Mexico, for duty, and when Captain Clark, who commanded her in that magnificent voyage, splendid in the annals of naval warfare, said it did not require an hour and a half's work to put the *Oregon* in shape for fighting when she got to Key West, then this country woke up to another point, and that was that Mr. Clayton had promised the British Government that we would never in the world make a waterway through which the *Oregon* could pass or any other ship that we wanted to bring home or to our coasts or any part of them for the defense of our country.

The absurdity of that proposition is quite enough to condemn it. It is one of those things that is such an absurdity that the simplest mind can understand perfectly that such a treaty can not hold us. If it has held us for fifty years because of our timorous action or because of our desire to appear respectable among the diplomatic nations of the earth or because of some reason that I think no American really appreciates that we ought to kotow to Great Britain whenever we get a chance—if that is all so, how long is it to last? If we can not declare to-day that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated, when can we make the declaration? We can not make it until we get within the sound of Gabriel's trumpet when he shall proclaim the dissolution of the world. There is no period of time that can be fixed by any human being for the dissolution of this treaty so long as Great Britain will simply remain silent and not notify us of her objections to its abrogation.

How are you going to remove any objection that Great Britain has to our adopting this resolution? Where will you go to find the objection? If we were to propose to pay her a hundred million or a thousand million dollars to get rid of it, she would say, "We have not charged you anything. When have we ever made up a bill of particulars or an account against you? It is not your money we are after."

If we were to say we will give her ports in Alaska, extend her boundaries down to the seacoast, she would say to us, "You are getting a little more reasonable. Make us a promise that for all

time to come—it makes no difference what the Canadian people may want—you will never in any respect encourage or foster a disposition on the part of the Canadians to come to the United States." Is that in her proposition? What is in it? Who knows? How can a man who has a decent respect for the honor of his office afford to stand and look that basilisk in the eye and never be able to extract an answer from her as to what she wants?

There is not a man in the world who ever has stated by authority one single demand that Great Britain has made of the United States upon this question. Yet, when we want to do something for the canal we are notified of a great many objections that Great Britain is imagined to have against the project. The wisest objector is ignorant of British designs and purposes. The President of the United States is as ignorant of them to-day as I am, so far as the Senate knows.

If Great Britain would make a proposition to us in regard to this subject upon which we could treat with her or from which we could buy her out, then we would have some chance of action; but so long as we permit His Imperial Majesty to stand and gaze at us in silence and make no objection we are under the shadow of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, not for another hundred years or fifty years to come, but for hundreds of years yet to come.

I could not imagine a more humiliating destiny for the United States than that we should be compelled to await the movements of Great Britain until she got ready to act hereafter in regard to this matter. Have we not suffered enough already? We deserve the suffering we have had, in one sense, because of the wrong we perpetrated against Costa Rica and Nicaragua when we put chains upon these States, assisting Great Britain in that unholy work. We have gone to them; they have consented that we shall have these rights, and now we are invited to abandon them.

I can see but one reason for that, and that is that the Panama scheme has not yet been fully tested and there is a prospect of making money in that direction. Hold down Nicaragua and Costa Rica and the people of the United States until we can have a longer time to traffic with M. Hutin about the matter. They have probably ten or fifteen million dollars in money there. They boast of it in the letters I will put in the RECORD addressed to the President, saying they do not want help from the United States at all; that they are not here for that purpose. The money is there.

We know how they have used it heretofore. We know how they have been using it during the last session of Congress in this Capitol. We know that the canal company reported to the court in France—we have the record to show it—that they had spent $1,500,000 in the city of New York, where there was not one man who owned a dollar of stock. They spent it in lawyers' fees and in paying lobbyists. Twenty-five thousand dollars a year is paid to the Hon. Richard Thompson, who resigned his office as Secretary of the Navy to become a lobbyist for this canal. Here are the reports from the House of Representatives showing the whole of that transaction. I have not time to read them. It is not necessary to do it. I have put them in reports and I have put them in speeches. No one can deny the facts.

A select committee of the House of Representatives sat upon this question and made a report, and they say that Mr. Thompson resigned, and one reason he assigned for speedy action was that it would help him "to put the Nicaraguans on their backs." For that purpose he left his exalted position in the Cabinet to become a lobbyist for the Panama Canal. They have bigger men than Mr. Thompson at work for them in the United States, but they are working under water. It will be but a little time after this Congress adjourns until they will make a showing.

Some of them are in the United States, in different large cities, making speeches in favor of the Panama Canal—a job that has disgusted France, even, until she has shuddered like a sick baby at the enormity of the villainies perpetrated by her own people. So great, indeed, were they that when Ferdinand de Lesseps, the man who built the Suez Canal and projected the sea-level canal in Panama, worn down with care and the villainies of the men he had trusted, was lying on his sick bed ready to die, his favorite son was taken by the French court and locked in the penitentiary in Paris for the crime committed in the expenditure of money in the Panama business.

It is a job that is gangrened with corruption from its beginning to its end, and these men are now engaged in trying to dump it upon the United States and make us pay untold millions of dollars to get hold of a canal route that has no water supply in summer time but the fluctuating volume of the Chagres River, which for three months in the year is not a foot deep at Obispo, and will rise in a single night 32 feet. That is the source of supply for a great ship canal compared with these vast lakes, with 12,000 miles of watershed, and water enough to supply twenty canals and then have water to spare. These are the things that are in contemplation.

Mr. President, I will state again what I said the other day in the Senate, that if my friend Mr. HEPBURN had had the wit—I will not say that, for he has as much wit as any man who lives and as much common sense—but if he had had a slack place in his conscience when he was framing that bill and, instead of putting the expenditure of the $140,000,000 under the direction of the Secretary of War, had said that it should be expended by such men as the President might appoint as commissioners, thereto empowered, the bill would have passed through the Senate in a whirl. With the chance for the loot of $140,000,000 exposed to the grabbers the bill would have passed without any difficulty at all.

Mr. HAWLEY. Will the Senator from Alabama yield to a motion to adjourn?

Mr. MORGAN. I will if I can retain the floor.

Mr. HAWLEY. I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. WARREN. I ask if the Senator from Connecticut will not withdraw the motion so that I may move an executive session?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes.

Mr. MORGAN. It is understood that at the end of the executive session we will adjourn and I will retain the floor.

Mr. WARREN. Yes; so far as I am concerned.

Mr. HAWLEY. I think that is fair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CULLOM in the chair). Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. MORGAN. Certainly.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. WARREN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, March 7, 1901, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 6, 1901.

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Robert S. McCormick, of Illinois, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary, vice Addison C. Harris, resigned.

CONSUL.

Frank W. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Patras, Greece, to fill the vacancy caused by the non-action of the Senate on the nomination of Mr. Jackson which was made during its last session.

CHIEF OF BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Capt. Arent Schuyler Crowninshield, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in the Department of the Navy, with rank of rear-admiral, for a term of four years from the 8th day of April, 1901.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Chapman C. Todd, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 11th day of February, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Capt. Robley D. Evans, advanced and promoted.

Lieut. Commander Daniel D. V. Stuart, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 11th day of February, 1901, vice Commander Chapman C. Todd, promoted.

Lieut. William R. Rush, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 11th day of February, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Daniel D. V. Stuart, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Wilfrid V. N. Powelson, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 11th day of February, 1901, vice Lieut. William R. Rush, promoted.

Commander Robert M. Berry, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 11th day of February, 1901, vice Capt. Henry C. Taylor, advanced and promoted.

Lieut. Commander Charles A. Adams, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 11th day of February, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Commander Robert M. Berry, promoted.

Lieut. Harry S. Knapp, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 11th day of February, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Charles A. Adams, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William S. Montgomery, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 11th day of February, 1901, vice Lieut. Harry S. Knapp, promoted.

Lieut. William D. Rodgers, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 19th day of February, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Kossuth Niles, promoted.

Mr. Rishworth Nicholson, a citizen of California, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 4th day of March, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law), to fill an existing vacancy.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *March 7, 1901.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

Sundry messages from the President were communicated to the Senate by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Mr. CULLOM and Mr. COCKRELL Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, under the provision of section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. STEWART. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nevada moves——

Mr. STEWART. I will not make the motion now. I was not aware that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] has not finished his speech. After he has concluded, I give notice that I shall move an executive session.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The motion is withdrawn. The presentation of petitions and memorials is in order. If there are none, reports of standing and select committees are now in order. If there are none, the introduction of bills and joint resolutions is in order. If there are none, concurrent and other resolutions are in order.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE.

On motion of Mr. PRITCHARD, it was

Ordered, That 500 extra copies of the law known as the District of Columbia Code be printed for the use of the Senate.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution submitted by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN].

The Senate resumed the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by Mr. MORGAN on the 5th instant:

Resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated.

Resolved by the Senate, That the treaty known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which was concluded on the 19th day of April, 1850, is abrogated.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, yesterday I had nearly concluded my remarks on the resolution, and what I have to say this morning will be very brief.

I wish to place in contrast in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, some extracts from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and from the protocol with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, so that the Senate and the country may see exactly the extent to which these documents are in conflict. I will read the précis to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, April 19, 1850, and the first article, which is as far as I need to go with that part of the treaty:

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY OF APRIL 19, 1850.

The United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them, by setting forth and fixing in a convention their views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by ship canal which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by the way of the river San Juan de Nicaragua and either or both of the Lakes of Nicaragua or Managua, to any port or place on the Pacific Ocean, the President of the United States has conferred full powers on John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and Her Britannic Majesty on the Right Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, a member of Her Majesty's most honorable privy council, knight commander of the most honorable Order of the Bath, and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the United States, for the aforesaid purpose; and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any state or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection, or influence that either may possess with any state or government through whose territory the said canal may pass for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

The remainder of the treaty contains certain specific arrangements or articles concerning commerce and navigation to be conducted through the canal, and also extending the provisions of the treaty, in a certain extent, through the whole of the Isthmus of Darien, including Tehuantepec, in Mexico, and Panama, in Colombia, passing through the States of Central America, and including all of them in some of the provisions of the treaty.

Now, Mr. President, I have read in full the clause of this treaty, Article I, which has prohibited the United States, and likewise Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for more than fifty years, from building a canal through that Isthmus. I will now read again the protocol of agreement entered into by President McKinley with Costa Rica and Nicaragua to show the extent to which the last agreement violates absolutely and without qualification the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Protocol of an agreement between the Governments of the United States and of Costa Rica in regard to future negotiations for the construction of an interoceanic canal by way of Lake Nicaragua.

It is agreed between the two Governments that when the President of the United States is authorized by law to acquire control of such portion of the territory now belonging to Costa Rica as may be desirable and necessary on which to construct and protect a canal of depth and capacity sufficient for the passage of vessels of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use from a point near San Juan del Norte, on the Caribbean Sea, via Lake Nicaragua, to Brito, on the Pacific Ocean, they mutually engage to enter into negotiations with each other to settle the plan and the agreements, in detail, found necessary to accomplish the construction and to provide for the ownership and control of the proposed canal.

As preliminary to such future negotiations it is forthwith agreed that the course of said canal and the terminals thereof shall be the same that were stated in a treaty signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain on February 5, 1900, and now pending in the Senate of the United States for confirmation, and that the provisions of the same shall be adhered to by the United States and Costa Rica.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed this protocol and have hereunto affixed their seals.

What I wish to say this morning about these two articles is that they are utterly irreconcilable with each other. The Government of the United States, represented in its diplomatic powers by the President, in December last made this agreement with Nicaragua and Costa Rica which directly violates the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If there is a man who can show how it could possibly be that these protocols do not violate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, I should be very glad to have any suggestion on that subject from some Senator on this floor. But as long as this matter has been under discussion in the last Congress and in the present no one has ever pretended that the agreement made by Mr. McKinley in December last with Costa Rica and Nicaragua did not utterly violate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Now, that produces a condition here from which we have to escape in one way or another. We must retire from our agreement with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, abandon our plighted faith to those countries, in order to let the Clayton-Bulwer have another fifty or one hundred years sway in this land, or else we must adhere as a legislative body or as a diplomatic body, according to the manner in which it shall be ultimately presented to us, to this agreement made by President McKinley and sustain him in this virtuous, patriotic, and noble act.

I am for sustaining the President in his action. It was true that he had attempted to negotiate with Great Britain for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He had sent that negotiation to the Senate of the United States for its ratification, and he saw, evidently from the difference of opinion amongst Senators on that subject, that it would be impossible to get the Hay-Pauncefote treaty ratified as it was originally framed. Some change came over the spirit of his dream. What was it? He had made an attempt to negotiate the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and had laid that negotiation before the Senate. It was pending there. It had not been finally disposed of. But the President anticipated, doubtless, that it would be finally disposed of in such a way as that this Clayton-Bulwer treaty would be abrogated. But he did not believe that the Senate of the United States, after the action it had taken in reporting the amendments to that treaty, would recede from its attitude and would permit the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to be ratified in the form in which it came from the hands of the diplomatic authorities who concluded it by their signatures.

So he thought it was time that the President of the United States should intervene to express his views on the subject, and his views as thus expressed were that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty ought not to stand in the way of American effort to build that canal, and so far as he was concerned that it should not. So he entered upon these agreements with Costa Rica and Nicaragua and put them in this solemn form of a contract whereby he expressed his defiance of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, his disregard of its provisions, and undertook to put the Government of the United States upon the high ground that it must occupy, in order to justify itself in the opinions of the American people, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated.

I am glad to find in the chair at this moment Mr. MONEY, a Senator from Mississippi, who has investigated the subject very fully, and who has expressed opinions upon it in which I fully concur, except one, which, as I understand his attitude before the Senate, is that we ought to pay no attention to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty even to propose its abrogation, but march forward in the high line of American duty and take our action in regard to the Nicaragua Canal as if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had never existed. I have been willing to go further, Mr. President, and to negotiate with Great Britain for its abrogation. I have been

willing to do that, not because I had any respect whatever for that treaty as a constitutional production, or as a proper limitation upon the sovereign powers of the United States, or as a proper method of treating the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica; but that merely for the sake of harmony among the nations of the earth we would resort to the ordinary forms of diplomacy in order to get an agreement from Great Britain whereby she would concur with us in the proposition that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated.

However, the manner in which the Senate of the United States has been treated by Great Britain in respect of the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty must satisfy everyone that Great Britain does not intend to abandon what she claims to be her rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to control the destiny of this canal, but she intends to insist upon them hereafter, doubtless with the view of getting from the United States other and further concessions in respect of that matter or other matters which may be convenient for her to have.

Now, just in that aspect of this case arises the question whether the Senate of the United States, either as a diplomatic body or as a legislative body, is willing to have its course of duty to the United States impeded by the insistence of Great Britain upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in all of its terms unless we shall consent to associate with that treaty some new modification or some method of compensation in order to satisfy Great Britain in giving up her contention that it is valid and is in full force and effect against us.

We have now reached that point, and it is becoming and proper, and it is the duty of the Senate as a legislative body, to declare that that treaty is not in the way of our legislating for the Nicaragua Canal. If we hesitate to-day to say that thing and on this day a year hence we do the same thing, as we would, of course, because the circumstances can not be changed between now and a year hence, we may then be called upon and expected definitely to consent that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall hang like a pall over the country for another fifty years, and that the Senate and the House in their legislative capacity, and the Senate in its diplomatic capacity, shall be paralyzed to such an extent that they can not even raise an objection to the attitude of Great Britain.

Now, Mr. President, has it ever occurred between two great nations that one has subordinated itself completely to the other, as it is contended by some is the fact to-day in respect of our relations with Great Britain concerning this Clayton-Bulwer treaty? Are we not in the most abject attitude if it is impossible to get the Senate of the United States to declare that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is not an impediment to further legislation, thereby affirming that it shall stand until Great Britain consents that it shall be removed? That is where we stand to-day.

As I remarked yesterday, I know that the action of the Senate to-day in voting for or against this resolution can not possibly affect anything in respect of the validity or the invalidity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as a subsisting obligation, except only that we can notify Great Britain that whether we are hereafter approached as a legislative body or as a diplomatic body we will not pay any further attention to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that all we will ever consent to about it is a declaration, mutual if we can obtain it, that the treaty is abrogated, but a declaration that it is abrogated, although Great Britain may insist upon its continued vitality and its obligatory force upon the United States.

I do not care, Mr. President, on this occasion or at this stage of the debate, if there is to be any debate about this matter, to bring forward the authorities or the precedents upon which I rely for the attitude I now hold. They are ample; they are plain. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY] who now occupies the chair has cited them heretofore in the Senate, and we all understand them. We know that when circumstances have changed so as to make the former basis of an agreement between two nations entirely groundless, and when the facts and the circumstances have disappeared upon which a treaty was founded, particularly a treaty of alliance or coalition, it is the right of the nation that chooses to withdraw from it to do so without any offense to the other party.

I took occasion yesterday to allude to the fact that in many treaties we have made, especially in treaties of peace, there is a solemn covenant entered into between the governments, which the Almighty God is called upon to witness, that thereafter there shall be perpetual peace between the two countries. Has any body ever supposed that such an agreement in a treaty could deprive either of the governments of the right to go to war with the other upon some new ground of offense? Such covenants are made only to be broken by the subsequent conduct of the parties concerned when just occasion arises.

Now, in respect of the subsequent conduct of Great Britain under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, I will not go over that long, historic series of discussions, statements, and utterances by our diplomatic authorities and by Presidents of the United States to show that Great Britain has from the beginning disregarded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in its essential elements of agreement. It is not necessary to do that. Many of these questions have settled themselves in a way that we are not perhaps now concerned at all in disturbing in order to change the situation which they have created. I refer now particularly to the establishment of British authority in the different States of Central America and in the islands adjacent thereto, whereby Crown colonies and other colonies have been established in contravention of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. These matters have passed into history, and this country perhaps is not vitally concerned in trying to change a situation which has been the outgrowth of various transactions since the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was first ratified.

Now, it is to be observed that since that treaty was ratified there has never grown up a contest between the two Governments as to the canal rights and privileges which are dealt with under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Until the discussions upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, we never had a disagreement or any correspondence with Great Britain upon any question relating to our canal rights in the Isthmus. The questions we have discussed related entirely to her rights of sovereignty and control of certain States that she contended were excepted from the operations of that treaty and that we contended were included in it; but our canal rights were not dealt with until we reached the Hay-Pauncefote negotiations. During all the period of our legislation upon this subject, which has now extended over twenty-six years, Great Britain has never made an objection to anything that we proposed to do. We have passed bill after bill and made reports after reports from the highest committees of the Senate and of the House, all of them claiming the right of the Government of the United States to aid canals through Nicaragua and Costa Rica with money, and to take over all of the stock of the companies that held concessions. When we came, however, to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, we there insisted upon our right to have the exclusive control of the construction, ownership, and management of a canal to be built by the Government of the United States out of the moneys supplied from the Treasury, and that was the first time that that proposition went into controversy, or rather into negotiation, between the United States and Great Britain.

We sought to disclaim the power of that treaty under the changed conditions that have come upon this Western Hemisphere, commercial, military, geographical, and political; we sought to change that treaty so that all objections that might arise out of it should be removed and so that it should not stand in our way when we assumed we had the right, notwithstanding that treaty, to build, own, control, and manage that canal exclusively. Great Britain seems not to have resisted that right. She sought merely to qualify its application to the case in hand. She did not then set up any outstanding claim of compensation that she was to receive in other directions or other quarters; she made no pretension of any right to load some other foreign question upon that negotiation. She merely presented a question arising out of the treaty of Constantinople of 1888 as to the manner in which that canal should be conducted with reference to its neutrality for the advantage and benefit of all the nations of the earth.

We came to an agreement with her about that, not because she had the right to impose it upon us under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but because it was right in itself. We desired to have that great gateway between the oceans controlled by the same agreement that had been arranged between all the great powers of Europe in respect of the Suez Canal, so that a vessel passing around the globe should find the same law of neutrality, the same protection, and all the incidents that are arranged by the treaty of Constantinople applied to and in full force in the canal through Nicaragua. That was all that was done, and our interests and our wishes alike inclined us to accept the proposal.

Now, let us look at the moral attitude of the two Governments, if you please. We agreed—and the Senate in the ratification of that treaty did not take exception to that agreement—that the principles of the Constantinople treaty of 1888 should apply to the Nicaragua Canal. The question of the fortification of that canal was greatly discussed. Eminent military men were consulted, both of the Navy and of the Army, for the purpose of ascertaining just what bearing this question of fortification had upon the occupancy and exclusive control of it by the United States, and the Senate by a two thirds vote came to an agreement upon that subject.

They came to exactly the same agreement that Mr. McKinley put into the protocols which he concluded with Costa Rica and Nicaragua—precisely the same. Costa Rica and Nicaragua demanded that they should have the protection of all the nations of the earth for that canal for its neutrality, its innocent use, and its peaceful conduct. They desired that that area occupied by the canal and by the waters of the sea adjacent to it should become a place sacred to peace, and that under no circumstances should that canal be made a theater of war or an instrumentality of warlike operations.

Who can not see and understand that desire on the part of small

States like Costa Rica and Nicaragua, neither of which could build or purchase a ship of war—a great battle ship? If you taxed their people to the utmost of endurance, they could not get money enough into their treasury to get a battle ship for each of them, or perhaps for both together, to defend their coast and the entrances to that canal.

The canal is to run right through the heart of Nicaragua. Fifteen miles away from the Pacific coast it will widen out, after it has been constructed, into a vast lake 100 miles long and 45 miles wide. With such a body of water as that in the heart of Nicaragua occupied by the fleets of foreign nations in their passage to and fro from the Pacific to the Atlantic, those little States saw that they would be perfectly at the mercy of any government that chose, after it had gotten into the canal, or even while getting into it, to take possession of that lake, and, consequently, command the entire States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. They were very wise in insisting upon the neutrality of that canal as it was provided for by the great powers of Europe in respect of the Suez Canal.

It was their safety; it was their life; it was their only hope of preserving their sovereignty that they should insist that all the nations of the earth should contribute through their will and might and public opinion to the protection of that canal against all acts of hostility to be committed within it or about it. So the President of the United States, consulting, as it was his duty to do, those States that owned the country through which the canal was to pass, conceded to them what was enacted in that great act called the treaty of Constantinople, and, beginning there and making that concession to them in the terms of the agreement which he made with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, he deferred the subject as to the remainder of the negotiations until some future time, but expressed all the elementary and necessary parts of this agreement so far as the location of the canal was concerned and its capacity for accommodating ships of the largest class.

That was a wise and humane arrangement; it was a just arrangement; it was such a one as Nicaragua and Costa Rica had a right to insist upon; and they felt perfectly secure in the fact that they would be better protected by it than they would be by any amount of fortifications that could be put up by the United States or by either of those States. They would be unable to man them. If we had been permitted to build those fortifications, we should have to go there with an army and a navy and continue there forever to protect that canal. It would be a useless expenditure of money, and a very dangerous attitude even for the United States to hold toward Costa Rica and Nicaragua. We could not even trust ourselves under the temptations to aggression against the independence of these Republics that would arise, in the course of events, from our military occupancy of fortresses that they could have no ability to resist.

We owed this self-denial as a debt of national honor and duty toward these small States.

Having made this agreement, wise in its terms, honest, sincere, and just, are we to abandon it? Is the course of the legislative action of the Senate of the United States still so obstructed by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that we dare not advance one step in the direction of carrying out this agreement with Costa Rica and Nicaragua? That is the question that is before the Senate. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty has disappeared as the subject of negotiation, and what is asserted here is simply this, that it is abrogated; not by any act of ours, not by any specific act of anybody, but that it has fallen into desuetude; it has lapsed; it has gone into such a condition that it no longer remains a barrier to the action of the Congress of the United States.

The President found it no barrier in his way. He made that agreement which I have just read to the Senate, and it struck down every word that is in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that can possibly stand in the way of that agreement. What difficulty do we find now in sustaining that action on the part of the President? Shall the Senate of the United States as a legislative body still halt and hesitate after the President has taken this great advance step and planted his feet firmly upon the ground that he ought to have occupied, or that Presidents ought to have occupied, many years ago? Are we going to desert the President of the United States in this agreement because we are still afraid of giving offense to Great Britain?

Now, let Great Britain come forward with her propositions, whatever they may be; her objections, whatever they are; and state them to our diplomatic authorities, and let us consider them. But, so far as we are concerned, we ought to do exactly what the President has done—proceed to deal with Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the manner provided for in this agreement, which is just and right. Our line of duty is plain and imperative.

What objection can Great Britain have to our stipulating with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, as has been done in these agreements, in regard to the neutrality and the nonfortification of that canal and its uses in time of war and in time of peace? She herself has agreed with the United States in a solemn covenant that all these things were right and just. Her objection to this treaty can not rest upon the ground that there was something in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty that she did not approve, for she signed the treaty and sent it to the Senate of the United States, through our President, for our ratification with all those terms in it. So that the moral attitude of the Governments of the United States, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua upon this subject coincides precisely with what Great Britain put into the body of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

We can not violate any British instinct or sentiment or attitude by taking the ground the President has taken here in reference to the propriety of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty or the principles included in it. So there is no reason why we should not act and express our opinion upon this subject. It is useless for the President of the United States to make any further agreement with Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the interval between now and next December if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty can stand here to prohibit even any negotiation on the subject of getting exclusive rights and privileges there. The British attitude to-day, if we understand it at all—and I admit that we have to gather it entirely from her silence—is that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in full force and effect to deprive us of the right as a sovereign power to make the agreements which the President has made with Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

That is the attitude we are in to-day. Those who set up British opinion, British sentiment, the British attitude, or the expectation of what Great Britain will do against any action on the part of the Senate of the United States or the House of Representatives, either in a legislative or in a diplomatic capacity, to proceed with the work of constructing the canal, if they succeed in their contention, bar the President out from entering into any negotiation like this with Costa Rica and Nicaragua or from completing the present negotiation by their refusal to declare that, in their opinion, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty does not stand in the way of the exercise of his authority. He has exercised it, and he has put it into an agreement, signed it, sealed it, and delivered it. Shall we revoke it by our silence as Great Britain has destroyed the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by her silence?

Now, why should we refuse to inform the President that he has the right to proceed in that direction, that his action was not contrary to any existing and vital treaty between the United States and Great Britain, that his action was in conformity to the American will and is necessary for the American people? The whole question is resolved, Mr. President, by the simple inquiry, What is the President of the United States to do between this and next December to advance the canal? What can he do, except to proceed to execute these protocols and to finish up the details of negotiation, a part of which is already established and is to take effect forthwith? Unless this is done we shall come back here next December without an advance step having been taken, either to get rid of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty or to confirm, elaborate, establish, and conclude our rights under our existing agreements with Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

I want the attitude of the Senate understood by the President of the United States, so that he will feel at liberty to proceed to complete the contracts with Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Without those contracts or some similar contracts we never can acquire from Nicaragua and Costa Rica the right to build a canal through that country, unless we go down there and whip them out of their countries and take possession as a sovereign. I hope there is nobody in this Chamber who desires to do that. I have heard hints that such a thing was possible, and even that it might be desirable; but, Mr. President, there can come upon the United States no stigma in the future that would be so black as that we will inflict upon ourselves if we go to those little Republics that we ourselves have almost created and have pleged ourselves to protect against all foreign countries, and, with arms in our hands, demand of them canal rights which they would be compelled under duress to surrender. I do not want to be put in an attitude of that kind, and for one I will never consent to it.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica have a right to a free hand in this matter. We have kept them bound now for a half century so that they did not dare to make a proposition to any other nation in the world to furnish them with money to build their own canal. There has not been a time for many years, to say the least, in which either Great Britain or the United States would have consented that Costa Rica and Nicaragua should borrow money from some foreign country, mortgaging the canal for its security, and go forward and construct that work. Why? Because these two Governments, that had not one foot of land in Nicaragua or Costa Rica, that had no material rights there, no sovereign rights, no pledges or contracts with either of these States, have stood by and have resolved between themselves that neither of them should acquire the control of the canal in Nicaragua; which means that neither of them should build it with Government money; and of course if they would not do it themselves and kept each other by contract from doing this thing, in perpetuity, they would naturally and necessarily prevent other nations from doing it.

So that under these conditions we have really destroyed the sovereign powers of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in order to make those countries perfectly subservient to the will of these two great and powerful Governments—Great Britain and the United States.

The President of the United States has gone forward to a higher line of duty; he has broken these bonds; he has dissipated this obstruction; he has destroyed this agreement between the United States and Great Britain which prevented and prohibited us from doing such a thing, and has made these solemn contracts; and what I am trying to do here to-day is to get the Senate to consent that it is right. That is all.

I suppose that it is possible that a motion will be made to lay this resolution on the table; it is also possible that a motion will be made to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations. If a motion is made to lay the resolution on the table, the vote will indicate upon that motion whether we are willing still to live under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty or whether we are willing to proceed to do our duty to our country, and let Great Britain come up with her objections, and state them, so that we can act upon them.

Upon that motion to lay on the table, if that motion should be made, or the motion to refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations, if that motion should be made, the vote will indicate a certain attitude in this Chamber in respect to the canal which will admonish the President of the United States either that he will be sustained or that he will not be sustained, in making further overtures to Great Britain, whereby some additional concessions are to be made to that Government—whatever they may be I do not know—or some compensation provided out of the Treasury of the United States, or otherwise, for her yielding up a right which the President has denied that she possesses. Then Great Britain and the United States will both see from that vote whether or not there is a two-thirds majority in this Senate in favor of living always under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as a subsisting obligation, or whether there is less than a two-thirds majority here to support that subordination. If it is developed here that there is not a two-thirds majority in favor of continuing under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and submitting to it indefinitely in the future, then, Mr. President, there will be no further negotiation on this question. Then the question will remain whether we will still continue to live under the silent opposition of Great Britain, or whether we shall compel her in a proper way—through legislation—that she shall state her objections to the attitude of the Government of the United States.

On the motion, if it shall be made, to refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations, I read on yesterday, in the remarks I then had the honor to submit to the Senate, the action of that committee upon this question when that committee decided—negatively, it is true, but authentically—that the Government of Great Britain had the right to interfere and to prevent us from legislating on this question, and that that right was derived from either of two sources—the pendency of the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, to be subject to her acceptance, and the other is the existence of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. True, that was decided by a party vote, and I regretted very sincerely that we were divided in that way upon a question like that. So it was, and so it will be if carried back again. That committee has made up its mind that there shall not be any legislation by Congress upon the subject of the canal until Great Britain sees proper to withdraw the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, or until, by making to her some new compensation or new concession, we can buy her consent that we shall proceed. It is useless to send the resolution to that committee. It will sleep there during the vacation of Congress, until next December, before any report will be reached.

In that period of time, Mr. President, what is going to happen in this country? One thing will happen to a certainty, and that is that all action on the part of the diplomatic functionaries of the United States in respect to this canal will cease. We will come back here next December in precisely the same attitude that we are now, and by that time the Panama Canal Company, or some other organization, will probably have arranged so as to realize what I quoted yesterday from the letter of General Hains. I did not quote that letter literally, not having it before me; but I have it now. General Hains is a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and, with the remainder of them, without any dissent in that commission, has reported in favor of the Nicaraguan route. He says:

> I am sorry something could not be done for the canal. A year hence other circumstances may not be so favorable.

That is a prediction, Mr. President, that any man could safely make to-day—that the circumstances will not be so favorable next December as they are now; and by refusing to-day to act upon this resolution, and to act favorably upon it, in my opinion we realize in advance another delay, not of a year merely, but of many, many years; and the friends of this canal, who are legion, who are the great mass of the people of the United States, will have to stand by and see their fondest hopes for its construction vanish, while the enemies of the canal—the Panama Canal Company and the nine railroads, the transcontinental railroads, that have combined together for the purpose of preventing it from ever being built—will triumph over the people.

I have been working for this canal, Mr. President, for the good of the country at large, and I am yet; but I have a motive for working for it in addition to the good of the country at large, which I think will be accepted by the generosity, at least, of the gentlemen in this Chamber as being a justifiable motive. I live in a country that was covered up with the ashes of desolation by the civil war, and we have been laboring with might and main to bring our country forward and to relieve it from that condition. While political agencies have been at war with us continually, we have not had any struggle in that direction that has amounted to a great deal in repressing our efforts. We have been growing more and more reconciled to our situation in the American Union, although it is one of imbecility, almost, in a great minority, and deeply painful under any condition; but I have desired that an opportunity should be given to the people of the Southern States to engage in commerce with the whole world, and to use their peculiar crop of cotton, and I might say their peculiar crop also of the cheapest iron and steel and coal in the world, and their peculiar crop of yellow-pine timber, which belongs nowhere else except in the South on this hemisphere or in the world, to enlarge our commercial power and to attempt to accumulate something that will restore the fortunes of the young people to the position that they would have attained if this great struggle had not occurred.

The old men and women are rapidly seeking their homes in the dust. They are rapidly escaping from impoverishment, hardship, and many evils to which they were unaccustomed. They are going, as many of them will go, perhaps the great majority, to a better land than this. While I stay here and linger upon this soil, identified as I have been by my birth, by my rearing, by the sentiments of my soul with the people of the South, I have felt that I owed them this last and hardest labor of my life. I have tried my best to get the assistance of Congress to uncover the people and their institutions from this burden of ashes and ruin. I may fail in this; perhaps I will; I think I will; but the great battle for the canal has been fought and won. I think I shall not live now to see a canal completed. That makes no difference. I have contributed in some form, to the best of my ability, to bringing forward the facts, the reasons, the arguments which make it necessary that the canal should be built as a commercial enterprise for the benefit of every man, woman, and child in the Union, as an indispensable part of the security of our country, and also to cement the Union which now includes the borders of the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans and some of the islands of the Pacific.

There is a great barrier of mountains between the East and the West, and on the other side of those mountains and on this side there is great diversity of interests. It may turn out that circumstances like those after a while will cause a weakening of the bond even of the Union, and that men will find their interest on the Pacific slope to be more particularly identified with the Pacific Ocean and its control, and in the agitations of political affairs we may find hereafter that similar strife will arise between the East and the West that hitherto has existed between the North and the South. God knows I do not wish such an occurrence should ever take place; I desire anything more than that; but I can see very well, I think, how men following their own interests and their own ambitions may grow cold, indifferent, or even hostile to each other in the conflicts of commerce; and there is no bond that can be constructed which will bind the Pacific coast and the Atlantic coast together like the Nicaragua Canal. There is no other bond like it.

So in every attitude of this question, Mr. President, I can see nothing in it but good to the United States—not good only, but supreme triumph in commercial success. If we build the canal, we will transfer to New York the clearing house of the commerce of the world, for the same reason that the clearing house has been heretofore established at Liverpool, the reason being that New York, when that canal is built, will be nearer to the great marts of trade on all the coasts of the Pacific and South Atlantic oceans than Liverpool is, and it will be backed up by the enterprise of our people; by the evident security of this Government, which has stood the greatest trial that any government in this world has ever stood in the war of 1861–1865; it will be backed by the freedom of trade between the States; by the encouragement of trade between the United States and other countries; by the fact that we are in such a condition of political association that we are as one man for the glory and the honor of the United States; and by the further fact that in the event of an attack by a foreign country against the United States at any port that can be named we can land a million men at that port inside of ten days.

These considerations, Mr. President, will satisfy investors, will satisfy the men who through the medium of bonds and securities

desire to make entailments of property upon their children, and great corporations that depend for their perpetuity upon the existence of their bonded obligations more than anything else—these considerations will satisfy the moneyed men of the earth that the United States is a country that is safe for investment and safe for the use of capital in all classes of industry; and the shorter length of the line between New York and all the cities of the Pacific Ocean will satisfy all commercial men that New York is to be and will be the real commercial center of the world. That anticipation of our future power and success has led me to struggle for this canal against all manner of opposition.

The secret, rubber-shod lobbyist who traverses these corridors, the men who are employed by the railroad companies to come here with unlimited supplies of money, the political combinations of men in different parts of the Union, and perhaps, above all, the hope of the men who loot the Government and the people on such occasions that they will have a chance in some of the occurrences that may attend this transaction to handle the large masses of the money that is necessary to build the canal—these are all in combination against the project, and it would look to be a hopeless task to undertake to accomplish anything further in regard to the canal. But no power can break down the purpose of the people to construct this canal. We have no present duty except to notify the President and Great Britain that hereafter it will be utterly needless that anybody should come forward with a proposition to put an end to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, if it includes any compensation to Great Britain or any new inducement to her that she might yield up a right that she has long since apparently abandoned.

Has Great Britain abandoned her claims to interfere and prevent the United States from exercising her sovereign power to make a treaty or a contract with Nicaragua and Costa Rica? So far as the record shows, she has. Yet she does not speak, and in her silence, which seems to us to be more portentous than the strongest action she could take, it is not only our privilege, but it is our duty as a legislative body to go forward and construct the canal.

Mr. President, I have said all I desire to say on this occasion. I do not know whether or not this matter will be debated. I do not anticipate any particular motion in regard to it; but I ask those here who are the friends of the canal in this body to indicate to-day whether it is necessary to stop legislation or to stop action in favor of the canal, or whether we shall go ahead and discharge our duty to the people of the United States.

I will insert as appendixes to my remarks the papers to which allusion has been made.

APPENDIX A.

[Senate Report No. 1649, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.]

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Through the request of the President on the one hand, and of the House of Representatives on the other hand, questions relating to the power and duty of the Senate are now, apparently, forced upon the consideration of the Senate that arise out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which was ratified by the Senate on the 4th of July, 1850.

The President invokes the treaty-making power, and the House of Representatives requests the exercise of the legislative powers of the Senate, both substantially for the same purpose.

The negotiation with Great Britain of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to remove certain difficulties that have grown out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the passage of House bill No. 2538, which is alleged to have the same effect, furnish the occasion for this dual resort to the powers of the Senate for the purpose of accomplishing the wish of the people for the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

While these requests are not necessarily in conflict, they each present the question whether the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is obligatory upon Congress, so as to control its duty, or to limit its powers in the enactment of the House bill No. 2538, now pending in the Senate.

The House bill makes no reference in terms to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, or to the Hay-Pauncefote negotiation, nor is it in necessary conflict with any provision of either treaty. It leaves all diplomatic questions that exist or that may arise to the disposal of the rightful authorities of our Government.

It does not assert or deny that such disposal of the canal question must accord with the policy of the United States, as declared in its laws, but such an assertion would be superfluous, because that measure declares a public policy on the subject of the canal and provides the means for its enforcement.

The bill proposes to accomplish this through the paramount power of the legislative department, which stands above all laws, except such as are ordained in the Constitution of the United States. In this respect the House bill comports fully and exactly with the sovereign powers and authority of the United States.

If the Clayton-Bulwer treaty stands in the way of such a declaration of the policy and the purposes of our Government, it must give way to the paramount law if the House bill is enacted into a statute of the United States.

Whether the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is an obstruction, actual or sentimental, to such a law as is proposed in the House bill is a question about which there is diversity of opinion; and there is diversity also as to the appropriate method to be adopted for the removal of such obstruction, if it actually exists.

The Hay-Pauncefote negotiation does not, in terms, admit or assume that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is, in fact, an obstruction to the exercise by Congress of the powers on which the House bill rests. It assumes, properly, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has received the solemn sanction of the treaty-making power of the United States, and that no effectual measures have been adopted by either of the treaty powers to terminate it. It does not assume that Congress is wanting in power to terminate that treaty, or is embarrassed by any just consideration of comity or public duty in declaring that the treaty is abrogated.

It does assume, according to the fact, that difficulties have arisen between the treaty powers as to the interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and as to the effect of various transactions which have attended the efforts to comply with and execute its various provisions, and it presents the plan of an agreement to remove those difficulties and doubts so far as they relate to any isthmian canal in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or elsewhere.

That plan includes the termination of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as a necessary result, without the affirmance or disaffirmance of its present obligatory force or its binding obligation upon either the diplomatic or the legislative departments of the United States for the future.

The Hay-Pauncefote negotiation, if it is ratified, creates a new treaty, which refers to and removes difficulties that have arisen out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. To this extent it recognizes the existence of that treaty as an acknowledged fact without expressly admitting its present obligatory force upon Congress either as a national or moral obligation. It does not change that treaty, but supersedes it with another agreement.

The proposed negotiation refers to and admits certain facts and stipulations that are stated in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which are undeniable, and it repeats some of those stipulations; but the new treaty, if it is ratified, stands alone, and is separate and apart from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to which it refers, not as a means of its interpretation, but for the purpose of identifying and in some measure describing the difficulties arising out of that treaty, which it proposes to remove.

As to all that relates to the canal, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, if it is ratified, terminates and abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The assent of the two powers to this plan of abrogation is mutual, and establishes the willingness of both to set aside the unexecuted parts of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

In this state of agreement, in opinion, as to the disposition that should be made of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it can not be offensive to Great Britain if the Senate, either in its treaty-making capacity or in its legislative capacity, should decline to accept the treaty of Constantinople of 1888 as the new basis of the neutrality of the canal.

That is a new proposition, not yet disposed of, and is not a condition upon which either party has agreed, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be terminated or abrogated. Yet it is assumed to be such by those who insist upon the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a condition precedent to any action of Congress to provide for a canal.

If the Senate should reject the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the startling question will be thus raised whether the Senate, in the exercise of its treaty-making power, can abdicate or paralyze its legislative power so that it will lose all power to serve the country.

Can one-third of the Senate, by defeating the Hay-Pauncefote negotiation, compel a majority of the Senate to abstain from enacting the House bill because the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would be thereby put into full effect as a bar to such action?

The legislative powers of the Senate are higher and broader than its treaty-making power, and when these functions are appealed to by different departments of the Government, on the same subject and at the same time and with opposing requests, there can be no doubt that the highest power should be exerted to settle the question in controversy, thereby relieving the country of all doubt and uncertainty.

The House bill accomplishes this result without attempting to restrain or coerce the treaty-making power of the President and the Senate. It only provides for conditions that are presented and demand the attention of Congress by resorting to the supreme and paramount law-making power and demanding its exercise in acts of legislation.

It is insisted, however, that when Congress has declared the supreme will of the people, in a solemn enactment of law, the President and the Senate can not lawfully obstruct or avoid such a declaration by any treaty they can conclude with any foreign power.

In the present peculiar situation of this subject the Senate has the power in the use of its legislative functions to pass the House bill and thereby establish the public policy of the United States respecting a ship canal in the Isthmus of Darien.

In exercising this legislative function, a majority vote of a quorum of the Senate will be conclusive of its action. Upon the collateral question as to the present validity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the Senate should act as a legislative body, in which a majority prevails. This legislative function is invoked by the House bill, and also by the resolution herewith submitted.

If this request of the House of Representatives is refused because the President has made a request on the same subject which can only be granted by a vote of two-thirds of the Senate, it is manifest that the treaty-making power can, upon any occasion, obstruct any measure in its passage through Congress that relates to our foreign affairs by merely negotiating a treaty with a foreign power.

Such is not any part of the purpose of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which, on its own merits, deserves the respect of the country; but that treaty can not be ratified except by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, and if its ratification or rejection is a necessary condition precedent to any legislative action, it follows that one-third of the Senate can defeat all legislation on this subject. The great result of removing the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as a real or supposed incubus on the right of Congress to institute the work provided for in the House bill, can now be accomplished through the adoption by a majority vote of the Senate of the resolution herewith reported. If this result can only be reached through a treaty with Great Britain, the Senate, by insisting on that as the only proper way to get rid of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, demands a two-thirds vote of the body to pass a measure that a majority of the House of Representatives can pass through that body.

It is inexcusable that the Senate should apply to any bill that is sent to it from the House a rule so foreign to the lawmaking power as that of the two-thirds vote imposed upon the treaty-making power by the Constitution. This wise provision of the Constitution was intended as a restraint upon the President and the Senate in the use of the power to create a "supreme law" of the land by concluding and ratifying a treaty with a foreign power. For the Senate to apply this restraint to the action of the House on any legislative measure is a solecism.

If there is a question of law or fact as to the present binding force of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, or as to its moral obligation, that question can only be settled by the action of Congress, and the Senate can act upon it only in its legislative capacity.

All the power of the Senate, of a diplomatic sort, as to that treaty, ended with its ratification; and if the Senate, for any reason, should affirm or disaffirm the validity of that treaty, in reaching a decision on the Hay-Pauncefote negotiation, in its diplomatic character, that determination would not in the least degree conclude the action of Congress in declaring either the validity or the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If that question is ever to be decided it can only be settled by the legislative action of Congress.

Under the doctrine of proscription through acquiescence, which is settled through our intervention in the case of the recent arbitration between Great

Britain and Venezuela, all of the features of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty have passed into the category of settled disputes, except those that relate to a canal through Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Of these unsettled contentions, the first is the right of either party to that treaty to acquire or to exercise, directly or indirectly, the exclusive ownership or control over the canal; and the other is the right to fortify the canal or the country in its vicinity, so as to exert the powers of military command over it.

Such agreements are not broken within the contemplation of the laws of nations when either power is compelled by the duty of national self-defense to disregard such stipulations. Incidental to these provisions is the agreement as to the neutrality of the canal, which is not a joint stipulation, and is left open as to the area to be included in the agreement for further treaty arrangement.

These points are proposed to be settled by the Hay-Pauncefote negotiation in a manner that is nearly conformable to the treaty of Constantinople of 1888, relating to the Suez Canal.

If the House bill is enacted as a law, it would not hinder or embarrass us in the least as to concluding that negotiation. If it did, however, it would only be done through the interposition of the paramount assertion of the sovereign political power of the United States to control the inferior powers of the President and the Senate, and this we can not refuse to assert.

As to the wisdom and expediency of the Hay-Pauncefote negotiation, which has been disaffirmed by the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations and is still under consideration by the Senate, this committee does not express any opinion.

It deals only with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as a supposed impediment to the proper freedom of action on the part of Congress, and recommends that the Senate, acting in its legislative capacity, will declare that it is abrogated.

The committee reach this conclusion through several different propositions of law, based upon the undisputed facts that have been under discussion by our diplomatic representatives for nearly fifty years.

It is asserted by some of the committee that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as to the parts that remain unexecuted, is a treaty of alliance, without any limit as to the period of its existence, and is therefcre open to be terminated by either party at its option. That it is an alliance for the protection of territory that is foreign to both the contracting parties, and involves the use of military power when such protection becomes necessary; and that until Congress has assented to it, the treaty is not operative as a binding obligation upon the United States, so as to require Congress to provide the troops and supplies for the execution of the alleged treaty alliance.

Such alliances, if they were ever binding, can not be perpetual under the policy of the United States, announced from the beginning of the Government. They are, at least, of doubtful constitutionality.

Other members of the committee agree with Secretary Frelinghuysen that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as to the features that relate to the canal, has lapsed through the passage of time and is not applicable to projects of canal construction that were not in existence at the date of the treaty.

Others assert that Great Britain has abandoned all right of contention that the treaty is in force, as to the United States, because she violated its engagements by retaining certain possessions that were agreed to be abandoned and by acquiring others in and along the coasts of Caribbean Sea that she agreed should not be occupied as British territory.

These statements do not include all the grounds taken by the members of the committee in support of the resolution, in which they concur, and it is not necessary to enter upon a discussion of them in this report. In July, 1798, Congress repealed a treaty of alliance with France, concluded in May, 1778, when we were in the crisis of our war for independence, and the Supreme Court sustained this law.

After twenty years of alliance with our most generous friend it became the duty of Congress to disappoint France by the repeal of that treaty. It was a duty that led us to the verge of open war with France, and it should be an admonition to us against maintaining an alliance with Great Britain as to the mutual denial of the right to acquire ownership and control of a canal, even with the consent of the local governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and as to any obligation to protect such a canal, and, of necessity, to protect the sovereignty of the States in which it shall be located.

If that treaty is in force, and if Great Britain so insists, it is the clear duty of Congress to declare that it is abrogated. In the opinion of the committee, most respectfully submitted, it is proper and necessary that the Senate should, in its legislative character, pass upon the question whether the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated. If it is terminated, the way is clear for proposing to Nicaragua and Costa Rica such terms as may be appropriate for acquiring in those States whatever rights and powers they are at liberty to concede to enable the United States to construct and control the canal and also to open the way for such a general declaration as to the neutrality of the canal as shall meet the approbation of the civilized powers.

If this resolution is rejected by the Senate, and if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is not ratified, we will be left then to the alternative we should now accept, of declaring that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty can not stand as a perpetual barrier, if such is the pleasure of Great Britain, against the right of the United States to construct and own a ship canal, in connection with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The passage of the House bill, now pending in the Senate, should be the first step in this indispensable movement; and the Senate should not permit the conclusion it may reach on the Hay-Pauncefote negotiations, which is a minor consideration and is collateral to the main question, to obstruct the will of a majority of this body in its action on the House bill. To assure the freedom of the action of the Senate, as a legislative body, in the consideration of the House bill, the committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the resolution herewith reported.

APPENDIX B.

FEBRUARY 28, 1890.

SIR: The new Panama Canal Company has never proposed and does not seek any appropriation or financial aid from the Government of the United States in the completion of its canal.

It places its canal works on the Isthmus of Panama subject to the examination of this Government, or any special commission through whom it may be desired to make such examination, and will facilitate in every possible way any such desire of the Government.

The Government will find that fully two-fifths of the canal works are already constructed; that continuously during the past four years from 3,000 to 4,000 men, under a large force of engineers, have been and are now actually engaged upon its works; that all technical and physical problems have been solved by the eminent international engineering commission, whose report of November 18 last is before you; that the canal is undoubtedly feasible, and the harbors at both ends natural harbors and entirely satisfactory; that its concessions are perfect and unquestioned, and that the relations of the United States to the canal are especial and superior by reason of the "special and remarkable advantages" secured to it by the treaty of 1846 between the United States and Colombia, and which rights, whatever they may be, were scrupulously respected, observed, and confirmed in the concessions of Colombia to the Panama Canal Company, under which the canal is being completed.

While the new Panama Company does not seek any financial aid from the Government, it recognizes the national sentiment in favor of acquiring some pecuniary interest in any canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Therefore, the new Panama Canal Company declares that if, as the result of any such investigation, the Government of the United States adopts the Panama route, the company, if the Government so desires, will reincorporate under the laws of the State of New York (under the laws of which State the Panama Railroad Company has existed for nearly fifty years), or of some other State of the Union, subject to the provisions of its concession, and vest its concessions and property in such corporation. It will also, in said event, accord to the United States such representation in its board of directors, and such opportunity to acquire an interest in its securities as may be permitted by its concessions, which, of course, must be scrupulously observed.

And further, if the United States should desire to perpetuate or enlarge its existing rights and privileges, acquired under said treaty of 1846, the company will conform to such supplemental treaty as may be entered into between the United States and Colombia.

We beg leave to say that yesterday, at a public hearing accorded to us by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives, we submitted to the chairman and gentlemen of that committee a communication to the foregoing purport, and have the honor to be,

Your obedient servants,

MAURICE HUTIN,
Director-General of New Panama Canal Company.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL,
General Counsel.

The PRESIDENT, *Washington, D. C.*

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. What disposition does the Senator from Alabama wish to have made of the resolution?

Mr. MORGAN. The motion of the Senator from Massachusetts, until disposed of, prevents any further action in this body. The motion to go into executive session has precedence over action on any measure.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After thirty-two minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I submit a resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COCKRELL in the chair). The resolution will be read.

The resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate now proceed to the election of a President of the Senate pro tempore.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I offer the following resolution, and ask that it be immediately considered.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That WILLIAM P. FRYE, a Senator from the State of Maine, be, and he hereby is, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office during the pleasure of the Senate and in accordance with the resolution of the Senate adopted on the 12th day of March, 1890, on the subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered, and unanimously agreed to.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, it was

Ordered, That the Secretary wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the Senate has elected WILLIAM P. FRYE, a Senator from the State of Maine, President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold and exercise the office in the absence of the Vice-President from time to time, during the pleasure of the Senate, in accordance with the terms of its resolution passed March 12, 1890.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that a committee of two Senators be appointed to inform Senator FRYE of his election as President pro tempore.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. ALLISON and Mr. MORGAN as the committee.

Mr. FRYE entered the Chamber, and was escorted to the Vice-President's chair by Mr. ALLISON and Mr. MORGAN. Upon taking the chair as President pro tempore, Mr. FRYE said:

Senators, my cup is full and running over. The expressions of your confidence which I have received within the last few days make me supremely happy and obliged to you. I am overwhelmed by them, and have nothing more to say.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, March 8, 1901, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 7, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

J. Otis Humphrey, of Illinois, to be United States district judge for the southern district of Illinois, vice William J. Allen, deceased.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Thomas Worthington, of Illinois, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Illinois, vice J. Otis Humphrey, nominated for the position of United States district judge for said district.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Charles S. Wilson, of Maine, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, to fill an original vacancy, and to take effect July 1, 1901.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

James L. McIntosh, jr., of Sidney, Nebr., to be receiver of public moneys at Sidney, Nebr., vice Matt Daugherty, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Sergt. Maj. Walter E. Barrett, Thirty-ninth Infantry, to be second lieutenant, March 6, 1901, vice Bowdle, resigned.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Chief Musician Walter H. Loving, Forty-eighth Infantry, to be second lieutenant, March 6, 1901, vice Turner, honorably discharged.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant.

James Franklin Edwards, of Pennsylvania (acting assistant surgeon, United States Army), March 6, 1901.

Jay Ralph Shook, of Pennsylvania (acting assistant surgeon, United States Army), March 6, 1901.

William Eugene Vose, of Maryland (acting assistant surgeon, United States Army), March 6, 1901.

Frank Thomas Woodbury, of Pennsylvania (acting assistant surgeon, United States Army), March 6, 1901.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 7, 1901.

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Robert S. McCormick, of Illinois, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Charles S. Wilson, of Maine, to be secretary of legation of the United States to Greece, Roumania, and Servia.

CONSUL.

Frank W. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Patras, Greece.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Arent Schuyler Crowninshield, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in the Department of the Navy, with rank of rear-admiral, for a term of four years from the 8th day of April, 1901.

Commander Chapman C. Todd, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 11th day of February, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law).

Lieut. Commander Daniel D. V. Stuart, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 11th day of February, 1901.

Lieut. William R. Rush, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 11th day of February, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Wilfrid V. N. Powelson, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 11th day of February, 1901.

Commander Robert M. Berry, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 11th day of February, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Charles A. Adams, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 11th day of February, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law).

Lieut. Harry S. Knapp, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 11th day of February, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William S. Montgomery, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 11th day of February, 1901.

Lieut. William L. Rodgers, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 19th day of February, 1901.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY.

Mr. Rishworth Nicholson, a citizen of California, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 4th day of March, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law).

PROMOTIONS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Sergt. Maj. Walter E. Barrett, Thirty-ninth Infantry, to be a second lieutenant.

Chief Musician Walter H. Loving, Forty-eighth Infantry, to be a second lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

To be assistant surgeons with rank of first lieutenant.

James Franklin Edwards, of Pennsylvania, acting assistant surgeon, United States Army.

Jay Ralph Shook, of Pennsylvania, acting assistant surgeon, United States Army.

William Eugene Vose, of Maryland, acting assistant surgeon, United States Army.

Frank Thomas Woodbury, of Pennsylvania, acting assistant surgeon, United States Army.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, *March 8, 1901.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

Sundry messages in writing from the President were communicated to the Senate by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

INSIGNIA OF OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, which will be read.

The Secretary proceeded to read the communication, which is as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 7, 1901.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of the resolution of March 1, which is as follows:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
March 1, 1901.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate if commissioned officers in the naval service promoted from the ranks are in any respect debarred the use of the uniform and other privileges of commissioned officers of the Navy; whether there is any distinction in the insignia of office of such officers and the officers graduates of the Naval Academy, and if so, why, and what steps are being taken, if any, to permit this class of officers to wear the regular insignia and uniform of the naval officers graduated at the Naval Academy.

Attest:

CHARLES G. BENNETT, *Secretary.*

In reply the Department begs leave to state that commissioned officers in the naval service promoted from the ranks are not debarred from privileges enjoyed by other commissioned officers of the Navy, but that they are not given the use of some uniform used by certain other commissioned officers of the Navy, just as the latter in one grade or corps are not given the same uniform as others of them in another grade or corps. There is a distinction between the insignia of office of officers promoted from the ranks and of officers who have graduated from the Naval Academy, just as there are distinctions in the insignia of the latter officers, as, for instance between a lieutenant and a civil engineer, because such distinction is necessary to indicate the grade of the service to which these officers belong by reason of their duties and their rank. The distinction does not arise from the question of whether the officer was promoted from the ranks or is a graduate of the Naval Academy.

The Department has in preparation and will issue about May 1 a uniform regulation book, showing all uniforms and permitting officers promoted from the ranks to wear certain insignia and uniform not now worn by them, but which are permitted for other commissioned officers.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. HALE. I ask that the communication may be printed in the RECORD without further reading, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL. And printed as a document also, so that we can have it separately.

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There being no objection, the communication will be printed in the RECORD, printed as a document, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PETITIONS.

Mr. QUAY presented the petition of J. C. Majors and 19 other citizens of Rochester, Pa., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of 120 citizens of Westchester, Pa., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church, of Danville; the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Harrisburg; of 80 citizens of Philadelphia; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Chester, and of J. M. Galbreath and sundry other citizens of Butler, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and firearms in the New Hebrides and other islands of the Pacific; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PARK SYSTEM OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be, and it is hereby, directed to consider the subject and report to the Senate plans for the development and improvement of the entire park system of the District of Columbia. For the purpose of preparing said plans the committee may sit during the recess of Congress and may secure the services of such experts as may be necessary for a proper consideration of the subject. The expenses of such investigation shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. HOAR. On that question I desire to ask for the yeas and nays. I wish to have the roll of the Senate called once during this session for a reason which it is not necessary to state.

Mr. COCKRELL. And probably this is the best time.

Mr. HOAR. There will be no objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The junior Senator from Massachusetts moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, on which motion the senior Senator from Massachusetts demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and having been taken, resulted—yeas 56, nays 0; as follows:

YEAS—56.

Aldrich,	Cockrell,	Gamble,	Patterson,
Allison,	Culberson,	Harris,	Perkins,
Bailey,	Cullom,	Hawley,	Platt, Conn.
Bate,	Deboe,	Hoar,	Quarles,
Berry,	Depew,	Jones, Ark.	Quay,
Beveridge,	Dillingham,	Kearns,	Scott,
Blackburn,	Dolliver,	Kyle,	Simon,
Burnham,	Dubois,	Lodge,	Spooner,
Burrows,	Elkins,	McComas,	Stewart,
Burton,	Fairbanks,	McLaurin, Miss.	Teller,
Carmack,	Foraker,	McLaurin, S. C.	Turner,
Clapp,	Foster, La.	McMillan,	Warren,
Clark, Mont.	Foster, Wash.	Martin,	Wellington,
Clark, Wyo.	Frye,	Money,	Wetmore.

NAYS—0.

NOT VOTING—29.

Allen,	Hansbrough,	Morgan,	Sewell,
Bacon,	Heitfeld,	Nelson,	Simmons,
Bard,	Jones, Nev.	Penrose,	Taliaferro,
Clay,	Kean,	Pettus,	Tillman,
Daniel,	McCumber,	Platt, N. Y.	Vest.
Gallinger,	McEnery,	Pritchard,	
Hale,	Mallory,	Proctor,	
Hanna,	Mason,	Rawlins,	

So the motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fifty minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

PARK SYSTEM OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. JONES of Nevada, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the following resolution reported this day by Mr. McMILLAN from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be, and it is hereby, directed to consider the subject and report to the Senate plans for the development and improvement of the entire park system of the District of Columbia. For the purpose of preparing said plans the committee may sit during the recess of Congress and may secure the services of such experts as may be necessary for a proper consideration of the subject. The expenses of such investigation shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

THOMAS G. GARRETT.

Mr. MORGAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the sum of $300 be paid by the Secretary of the Senate to Thomas G. Garrett, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, for compiling the debates in the House of Representatives and the Senate, the reports of committees, and other papers and documents, at the request of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HOAR. I offer a resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts offers a resolution and asks for its immediate consideration. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee to consist of two Senators be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that, unless he may have some further communication to make, the Senate is ready to adjourn without day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts asks for the immediate consideration of the resolution. Is there objection?

Mr. MORGAN. I must object to the resolution, and I will state my reason.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Alabama objects.

Mr. MORGAN. A Senator-elect will be here to-morrow, Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, for the purpose of being sworn in to this body, and it is due to him that we shall not adjourn to-day, inasmuch as we have to-morrow and can remain here and complete the organization of the Senate. I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will not insist upon the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. HOAR. I will not undertake to raise the question whether a resolution pertaining to adjournment is a fair exception to the general rule. I do not object to the resolution going over if any Senator desires that that course shall be taken.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There being objection, the resolution goes over.

Mr. ALDRICH. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, March 9, 1901, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 8, 1901.

CONSULS.

Frank C. Dennis, of Maine, to be consul of the United States at St. Johns, Newfoundland, vice Martin J. Carter, nominated to be consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Ernest A. Man, of Florida, to be consul of the United States at Breslau, Germany, vice Charles W. Erdman, resigned.

Martin J. Carter, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, vice Radcliffe H. Ford, recalled.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Robert H. Green, of Kentucky, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Guatemala and Honduras, vice Sidney B. Everett, deceased.

SECOND SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Philip M. Brown, of Massachusetts, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Constantinople, Turkey, to fill an original vacancy.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

St. Clair McKelway, a citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., for a term of three years.

Asaph Hall, jr., a citizen of Ann Arbor, Mich., for a term of three years.

William R. Harper, a citizen of Chicago, Ill., for a term of two years.

Edward G. Pickering, a citizen of Cambridge, Mass., for a term of two years.

Charles A. Young, a citizen of Princeton, N. J., for a term of one year.

Ormond Stone, a citizen of Charlottesville, Va., for a term of one year.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

First Lieuts. Philip S. Brown, John F. McGill, Louis M. Gulick, David D. Porter, and Arthur J. Matthews, to be captains in the United States Marine Corps from the 23d day of July, 1900, to fill vacancies existing in that grade.

Second Lieuts. Herbert J. Hirshinger, Henry D. F. Long, Harry R. Lay, Charles C. Carpenter, Charles B. Taylor, Alexander S. Williams, Fred M. Eslick, Louis McC. Little, John G. Muir, and Frederic M. Wise, jr., to be first lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps from the 23d day of July, 1900, to fill vacancies existing in that grade.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

John W. Miller, of Wausau, Wis., to be register of the land office at Wausau, Wis., vice Edgar T. Wheelock, resigned.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. John T. French, jr., assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

CAVALRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. William M. Wallace, Second Cavalry, to be colonel, March 1, 1901, vice Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, appointed brigadier-general, United States Army.

Maj. Eugene D. Dimmick, Tenth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 1, 1901, vice Wallace, Second Cavalry, promoted.

Capt. George L. Scott, Sixth Cavalry, to be major, March 1, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), vice Dimmick, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be colonel, February 28, 1901, vice Wheaton, Seventh Infantry, appointed brigadier-general, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Charles Keller, Twenty-second Infantry, to be colonel, February 28, 1901, vice Davis, Twenty-third infantry, appointed brigadier-general, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. William F. Spurgin, Sixteenth Infantry, to be colonel, March 1, 1901, vice Hall, Fourth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Coolidge, Ninth Infantry, to be colonel, March 2, 1901, vice Daggett, Fourteenth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Dempsey, First Infantry, to be colonel, March 4, 1901, vice Bates, Second Infantry, appointed brigadier-general, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. William E. Dougherty, Seventh Infantry, to be colonel, March 5, 1901, vice Randall, Eighth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general, United States Army.

Maj. William V. Richards, Seventh Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, February 28, 1901, vice Jocelyn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Theodore F. Forbes, Fifth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, February 28, 1901, vice Keller, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

Maj. David B. Wilson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 1, 1901, vice Spurgin, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Walter T. Duggan, Tenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 2, 1901, vice Coolidge, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Leon A. Matile, Fourteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 4, 1901, vice Dempsey, First Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Butler D. Price, Fourth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 5, 1901, vice Dougherty, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

POSTMASTER.

Ira R. Allen, to be postmaster at Fair Haven, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, in place of Ira R. Allen, whose commission expired March 1, 1901. (Reappointed.)

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 8, 1901.

DISTRICT JUDGE.

J. Otis Humphrey, of Illinois, to be United States district judge for the southern district of Illinois.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Thomas Worthington, of Illinois, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Illinois.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

James L. McIntosh, jr., of Sidney, Nebr., to be receiver of public moneys at Sidney, Nebr.

CONSULS.

Frank C. Dennis, of Maine, to be consul of the United States at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Ernest A. Man, of Florida, to be consul of the United States at Breslau, Germany.

Martin J. Carter, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

Robert H. Green, of Kentucky, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Guatemala and Honduras.

Philip M. Brown, of Massachusetts, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Constantinople, Turkey.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. William M. Wallace, Second Cavalry, to be colonel.

Maj. Eugene D. Dimmick, Tenth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Capt. George L. Scott, Sixth Cavalry, to be major.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieutenant-colonels to be colonels.

Stephen P. Jocelyn, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Charles Keller, Twenty-second Infantry.
William F. Spurgin, Sixteenth Infantry.
Charles A. Coolidge, Ninth Infantry.
Charles A. Dempsey, First Infantry.
William E. Dougherty, Seventh Infantry.

Majors to be lieutenant-colonels.

William V. Richards, Seventh Infantry.
Theodore F. Forbes, Fifth Infantry.
David B. Wilson, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Walter T. Duggan, Tenth Infantry.
Leon A. Matile, Fourteenth Infantry.
Butler D. Price, Fourth Infantry.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. John T. French, jr., to be quartermaster with the rank of major.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

John W. Miller, of Wisconsin, to be register of the land office at Wausau, Wis.

POSTMASTER.

Ira R. Allen, to be postmaster at Fairhaven, Vt.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, *March 9, 1901.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. SIMON. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

Mr. MONEY. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made. The Secretary will proceed with the reading.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the Journal.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

SWEARING IN OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Mr. ALLISON. As a question of privilege, I ask that the oath be now administered to the President pro tempore of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The President pro tempore will please advance to the desk and take the oath.

Mr. FRYE was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. ALLISON, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to him.

SENATOR FROM OREGON.

Mr. SIMON. Hon. John H. Mitchell, who was chosen by the legislature of the State of Oregon a Senator from that State for the term commencing March 4, 1901, is present. His credentials have heretofore been filed, and I ask that the oath of office be now administered to him.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so administered.

Mr. Mitchell was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. SIMON.

[Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there is any applause the Sergeant-at-Arms will be directed to clear the galleries.

The oath prescribed by law having been administered to Mr. MITCHELL, he took his seat in the Senate.

Sundry messages in writing from the President were communicated to the Senate by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, I wish to ask the consent of the Senate, and to make a brief statement before I present the request.

The Senator from Oregon, Hon. Mr. McBride, who has just retired from this body, was a member of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, and a very highly valued member of that committee. His successor, Mr. MITCHELL, who has just been sworn in, has been a long time familiar with that subject and perhaps has given as much study to it as any person in this country. Inasmuch as the vacancy exists, which ought to be filled, for reasons that I need not now state to the Senate, I thought I would ask the Senate that by unanimous consent Mr. MITCHELL might be put upon that committee as a member, vice Mr. McBride, who has retired from the Senate.

I wish to say just one word more. I do not know of any arrangement which has been made about the committees, and I do not propose to interfere with any arrangement that is made or any that is likely to be made. I merely make this an exceptional case on account of the peculiarity of the circumstances.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that Mr. MITCHELL be placed upon the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Alabama asks unanimous consent that the vacancy upon the Committee on Interoceanic Canals be filled by the appointment of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the vacancy is so filled.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, for very obvious reasons no one objected to the request of the Senator from Alabama, but I feel bound to say that the repetition of such a request from a single Senator, without consultation with either side of the Chamber,

would give rise to great inconvenience, and if another such request be made from any quarter I shall feel bound to object to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The presentation of petitions and memorials is in order.

PETITIONS.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented the petition of E. F. Knight and sundry other citizens of Vancouver, Wash., and the petition of W. J. Stoddard and sundry other citizens of Pleasant Prairie, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and firearms in the New Hebrides and other islands of the Pacific; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HOAR presented the petition of H. F. Janes and 23 other citizens of Worcester, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and firearms in the New Hebrides and other islands of the Pacific; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of F. O. Cunningham and 51 other citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WETMORE presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rhode Island, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the New Hebrides and other islands of the Pacific; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THOMAS G. GARRETT.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. MORGAN, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the sum of $300 be paid by the Secretary of the Senate to Thomas G. Garrett, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, for compiling the debates in the House of Representatives and the Senate, the reports of committees, and other papers and documents, at the request of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

TAXATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MCMILLAN. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] on the 6th instant, to report it with an amendment, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia is hereby directed to investigate and report to the Senate the system of taxation in vogue in the District of Columbia and whether any portion of the tax laws contained in the organic act for said District is inoperative by reason of defective legislation; and also what changes, if any, should be made in existing law in order to secure an equitable adjustment of the burdens of taxation. For this purpose the committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess of Congress. The necessary expenses of said investigation shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment reported by the committee will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "Congress," in line 10, strike out the remainder of the resolution, in the following words:

The necessary expenses of said investigation shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I dislike to object, but this is a very grave question that the Senator from Michigan is opening here. In the absence of an extra session, it will be next December before we are here together again. I have been in years past identified with the form of government of this District and with the system of taxation under which the people of the District now live. I do not think this inquiry ought to be undertaken in front of an eight months' vacation. I think the Senate should be here when the inquiry is in progress. It involves too much to the people of the District not to be carefully guarded. While I have every confidence in the capacity and the purpose of the District Committee, I am forced, for the reason stated, to object to going into this work.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. HOAR. It is in order, is it not?

Mr. MCMILLAN. I have just reported it from the committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

PRINTING OF REVENUE ACT.

Mr. ALDRICH submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate 5,000 copies of the internal-revenue act of March 2, 1901, with marginal notes and index, and with suitable paper covers, to be prepared under the direction of the Committee on Finance, 3,500 copies of which shall be delivered to the Senate folding room, 1,000 copies to the Committee on Finance, and 500 copies to the Senate document room.

LIEUT. COL. H. O. S. HEISTAND.

Mr. HAWLEY submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs have leave to sit during the coming recess of Congress and to make the investigation ordered by Senate resolution No. 583, agreed to during the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, and to act by full committee or subcommittee, and to administer oaths by subcommittee, and summon witnesses, and send for persons and papers.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from the preceding day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. HOAR, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee to consist of two Senators be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that, unless he may have some further communication to make, the Senate is ready to adjourn without day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to; and the Vice-President appointed Mr. HOAR and Mr. COCKRELL as the committee.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour and twenty-two minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HOAR and Mr. COCKRELL, the committee appointed to wait upon the President of the United States, appeared at the bar of the Senate; and

Mr. HOAR said: Mr. President, the committee who were directed by the Senate to inform the President that if he have no further communication to make the Senate is ready to adjourn have discharged that duty, and were requested by the President to inform the Senate that he has no further communication to make, and to convey to the Senators his cordial wishes for their welfare and his hope that they may have a happy return to their homes.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate do now adjourn without day.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned without day.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 9, 1901.

ENSIGN ON RETIRED LIST OF NAVY.

Frank B. Case, formerly a midshipman in the United States Navy, to be an ensign on the retired list of the Navy from the 3d day of March, 1901, in conformity with an act of Congress approved March 3, 1901.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

Capt. William H. C. Bowen, Fifth Infantry, to be major, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), vice Stretch, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Henry E. Robinson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be major, February 2, 1901, vice Rogers, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. William W. Wotherspoon, Twelfth Infantry, to be major, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Charles W. Mason, Fourth Infantry, to be major, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Arthur Williams, Third Infantry, to be major, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Edmund K. Webster, Second Infantry, to be major, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Frank De L. Carrington, First Infantry, to be major, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Leonard A. Lovering, Fourth Infantry, to be major, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Robert K. Evans, Twelfth Infantry, to be major, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. George F. Cooke, Fifteenth Infantry, to be major, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Charles St. J. Chubb, Seventeenth Infantry, to be major, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Palmer G. Wood, Twelfth Infantry, to be major, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Carver Howland, Fourth Infantry, to be major, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. John J. Crittenden, Twenty-second Infantry, to be major, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. William T. Wood, Eighteenth Infantry, to be major, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. William P. Evans, Nineteenth Infantry, to be major, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Francis H. French, Nineteenth Infantry, to be major, February 28, 1901, vice Richards, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Ammon A. Augur, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be major, February 28, 1901, vice Forbes, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Charles McClure, Eighteenth Infantry, to be major, March 1, 1901, vice Wilson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, Twenty-third Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), vice Cooke, Third Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Isaac C. Jenks, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), vice Eltonhead, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, Twenty-second Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Sharpe, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Lewis S. Sorley, Fourteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Roach, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. William M. Morrow, Twenty-first Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Bowen, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Benjamin F. Hardaway, Seventeenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Robinson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Thomas F. Schley, Twenty-third Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Wotherspoon, Twelfth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Albert C. Dalton, Twenty-second Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Mason, Fourth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, Fourth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Williams, Third Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, Fifth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Webster, Second Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Edward A. Shuttleworth, Eleventh Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Irons, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

First. Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, Thirteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Carrington, First Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. John Howard, Nineteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Lovering, Fourth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Ralph H. Van Deman, Twenty-first Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Evans, Twelfth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. David P. Cordray, Seventeenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Cooke, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

First. Lieut. Peter E. Marquart, Second Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Chubb, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. William Brooke, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Wood, Twelfth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Harrison J. Price, Second Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Howland, Fourth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. William H. Simons, Sixth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Crittenden, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. William M. Crofton, First Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Wood, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. John F. Madden, Fifth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Evans, Nineteenth Infantry, promoted.

To fill original vacancies.

First Lieut. William Wallace, Seventh Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Ferdinand W. Kobbé, Twenty-third Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. William H. Wassell, Twenty-second Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. John McA. Palmer, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. John K. Miller, Eighth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Traber Norman, Eighth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Horace M. Reeve, Third Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Willard E. Gleason, Sixth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. William Newman, First Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, First Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. John J. O'Connell, Twenty-first Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Henry G. Cole, Twenty-third Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Hansford L. Threlkeld, Thirteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Peter W. Davison, Twenty-second Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, Tenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. John H. Parker, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. John E. Woodward, Sixteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).

First Lieut. James T. Moore, Third Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. William D. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. George McD. Weeks, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captain February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Isaac Erwin, Sixteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).

First Lieut. Samuel V. Ham, Fifth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. George H. McMaster, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Robert W. Mearns, Twentieth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, Twelfth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. James Ronayne, Nineteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. William J. Lutz, Second Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Henry L. Kinnison, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Guy G. Palmer, Sixteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).

First Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, Twenty-second Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. John F. Stephens, Tenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Howard L. Laubach, Twenty-third Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Elmer W. Clark, Eighteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Amos H. Martin, Nineteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Thomas L. Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Howard R. Perry, Seventh Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. George E. Houle, Third Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, Third Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Verling K. Hart, Seventeenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Robert E. L. Spence, Sixteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. William C. Rogers, Seventh Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).

First Lieut. Frank B. McKenna, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. George H. Jamerson, Seventh Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).

First Lieut. Edward C. Carey, Sixteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Hamilton A. Smith, Third Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Albert Laws, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Mathew E. Saville, Tenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).

First Lieut. William H. Mullay, Twenty-first Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Frank E. Bamford, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Fredrik L. Knudsen, Eighth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, Twenty-first Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Charles W. Castle, Sixteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Paul B. Malone, Thirteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. S. J. Bayard Schindel, Sixth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. John F. Preston, jr., Sixteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Frederick G. Lawton, Nineteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Charles F. Crain, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Frank S. Cochen, Twelfth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Ora E. Hunt, Eighteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. John C. McArthur, Tenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Frank D. Ely, Second Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Edwin Bell, Eighth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Seventh Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. George H. Estes, jr., Twentieth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, Eighth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Oliver Edwards, Sixth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Thomas W. Connell, Ninth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).
First Lieut. John S. Battle, Eleventh Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Charles L. Bent, Seventh Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. William E. Welsh, Tenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Frederick G. Stritzinger, jr., Twenty-third Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Charles C. Smith, Twentieth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Frank L. Wells, Eleventh Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Briant H. Wells, Eighteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. John W. Barker, Third Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Ralph R. Stogsdall, Third Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. James P. Harbeson, Twelfth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, Ninth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).
First Lieut. Pegram Whitworth, Eighteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. James A. Moss, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Ulysses G. Worrilow, Twentieth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Frank J. Morrow, Seventeenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. William A. Raibourn, Tenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. James A. Lynch, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. John W. L. Phillips, Eleventh Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Henry C. Clement, jr., Twenty-first Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Robert S. Offley, Seventh Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).
First Lieut. Murray Baldwin, Eighteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Samuel P. Lyon, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Jens Bugge, Third Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Charles H. Paine, Eighth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, Twentieth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Americus Mitchell, Fifth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Perry L. Miles, Fourteenth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, Eleventh Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Lorrain T. Richardson, Twentieth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Charles R. Howland, Twentieth Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Francis P. Siviter, Eleventh Infantry, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

CAVALRY ARM.

First Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, Third Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), vice Schofield, Second Cavalry, deceased.
First Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Varnum, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.
First Lieut. John M. Jenkins, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Wright, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.
First Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, Second Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Tutherly, First Cavalry, promoted.
First Lieut. Nathaniel F. McClure, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Hare, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.
First Lieut. William C. Rivers, First Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Jones, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.
First Lieut. Elwood W. Evans, Eighth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Hardie, Third Cavalry, promoted.
First Lieut. Robert G. Paxton, Tenth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Hunter, Third Cavalry, promoted.
First Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, jr., Eighth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Hoyle, First Cavalry, retired from active service.
First Lieut. Francis H. Beach, Seventh Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice O'Connor, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.
First Lieut. Alonzo Gray, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Alexander L. Dade, Third Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. John S. Winn, Second Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Solomon P. Vestal, Seventh Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, Third Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Francis J. Koester, Third Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. John D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Clough Overton, First Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. William D. J. Horne, Ninth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Sixth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Guy H. Preston, Ninth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee, Third Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. John P. Ryan, Sixth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Edward Anderson, Seventh Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. George E. Stockle, Eighth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Alexander W. Perry, Ninth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. William T. Littebrant, Seventh Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Mathew C. Butler, jr., Seventh Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Henry A. Barber, Ninth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, Seventh Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Ralph Harrison, Second Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, Sixth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. George T. Langhorne, First Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Charles Young, Ninth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat, Third Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, Sixth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Milton F. Davis, First Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. James A. Ryan, Ninth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, Seventh Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William F. Clark, Second Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, Third Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles J. Symmonds, Seventh Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles W. Fenton, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Edward D. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. George P. White, Ninth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Louis C. Scherer, Fourth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. John W. Furlong, Sixth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, Tenth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Thomas M. Corcoran, Sixth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Robert J. Fleming, Tenth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, jr., Fourth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William T. Johnston, Third Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Harold P. Howard, Third Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Elmer Lindsley, First Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William J. Glasgow, Second Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Frank S. Armstrong, Ninth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. James G. Harbord, Tenth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. John O'Shea, Fourth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, First Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Ervin L. Phillips, Third Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Frank Tompkins, Second Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Tenth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Robert C. Williams, First Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Walter C. Short, Tenth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Powell Clayton, jr., Fifth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Frank A. Barton, Third Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, Sixth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. James H. Reeves, Second Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Kirby Walker, Fourth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Claude B. Sweezey, Eighth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Sterling P. Adams, Ninth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, Tenth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

First. Lieut. Edmund M. Leary, Second Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First. Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, Third Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Howard R. Hickok, Ninth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Samuel B. Arnold, First Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Samuel McP. Rutherford, Fourth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. George W. Kirkpatrick, Eighth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Cornelius C. Smith, Second Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Walter M. Whitman, First Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews, Third Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William R. Smedberg, jr., Fourth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. John M. Morgan, Eighth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Andrew E. Williams, Third Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, Eighth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William Yates, First Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Herbert B. Crosby, Eighth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, Sixth Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Mathew C. Smith, Second Cavalry, to be captain, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Edwin Vernon Morgan, of New York, now secretary of legation at Seoul, Korea, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at St. Petersburg, vice Herbert J. Hagerman, resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

H. K. Butterfield, of Wisconsin, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Wisconsin, vice Milton C. Phillips, whose term will expire April 21, 1901.

DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

Samuel W. Stratton, of Illinois, to be Director of the National Bureau of Standards. Office created by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901.

SPANISH CLAIMS COMMISSION.

William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire (who shall be president of the commission); Gerrit J. Diekema, of Michigan; James Perry Wood, of Ohio; William A. Maury, of the District of Columbia; and William L. Chambers, of Alabama, to be the commissioners, and William E. Fuller, of Iowa, to be Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, "to carry into effect the stipulations of Article VII of the treaty between the United States and Spain," etc., provided for by act of Congress approved March 2, 1901.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. John P. Hains, Artillery Corps, to be captain, February 28, 1901, vice Taylor, promoted.

First Lieut. William Lassiter, Artillery Corps, to be captain, February 28, 1901, vice Humphreys, promoted.

First Lieut. George Le R. Irwin, Artillery Corps, to be captain, February 28, 1901, vice Lomia, promoted.

First Lieut. Henry T. Todd, jr., Artillery Corps, to be captain, February 28, 1901, vice Schenck, promoted.

First Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, Artillery Corps, to be captain, February 28, 1901, vice Pratt, promoted.

First Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, Artillery Corps, to be captain, February 28, 1901, vice McClellan, promoted.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, to be advanced three numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous

conduct in battles engaged in by relief column under Vice-Admiral Seymour, to take rank next after Capt. Richard P. Leary.

Ensign Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, to be advanced four numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice-Admiral Seymour, to take rank next after Ensign Charles L. Poor.

Ensign Charles E. Gilpin, to be advanced three numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice-Admiral Seymour, to take rank next after Ensign Arthur MacArthur, jr.

Naval Cadet Joseph K. Taussig, to be advanced four numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th and 21st of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice-Admiral Seymour, to take rank next after Naval Cadet Paul B. Dungan.

Naval Cadet Charles E. Courtney, to be advanced six numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 27th of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice-Admiral Seymour, to take rank next after Naval Cadet Alexander F. H. Yates.

Asst. Surg. Thomas M. Lippitt, to be advanced two numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle in the defense of the legations in Pekin, July 3, 1900, to take rank next after Asst. Surg. Charles A. Crawford.

Paymaster Henry E. Jewett, to be advanced two numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice-Admiral Seymour, to take rank next after Paymaster Thomas S. Jewett.

Gunner Clifford H. Sheldon, to be advanced three numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice-Admiral Seymour, to take rank next after Gunner David Lyons.

Maj. Littleton W. T. Waller, United States Marine Corps, to be advanced two numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 21st and 23d of June, and the 3d and 9th of July, 1900, to take rank next after Maj. William P. Biddle, and to be brevetted a lieutenant-colonel in the Marine Corps from the 13th day of July, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy.

Capt. John T. Myers, United States Marine Corps, to be advanced four numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle when leading charge on Chinese barricade, Pekin, July 3, 1900, to take rank next after Capt. Albert S. McLemore, and to be brevetted a major in the Marine Corps from the 20th day of July, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the defense of the legations in Pekin.

Capt. Smedley D. Butler, United States Marine Corps, to be advanced two numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle at Tientsin, to take rank next after Capt. Newt H. Hall, and to be brevetted a captain in the Marine Corps, from the 13th day of July, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy near Tientsin.

Capt. Henry Leonard, United States Marine Corps, to be advanced two numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 13th day of July, 1900, at Tientsin, to take rank next after Capt. Smedley D. Butler when advanced.

Capt. Charles G. Andresen, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a captain in the Marine Corps, from the 13th day of July, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in battle near Tientsin on that date.

First Lieut. Wade L. Jolly, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 27th day of June, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in leading a charge in the capture of the East Arsenal, Tientsin, on said date.

First Lieut. Arthur E. Harding, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a captain in the Marine Corps from the 21st day of June, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in battle near Tientsin on that date.

Lieut. Cleland Davis, to be advanced five numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 25th, 27th, and 29th of March and the 4th of April, 1899, during operations with the Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, to take rank next after Lieut. George G. Mitchell.

Capt. George C. Thorpe, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a captain in the Marine Corps from the 8th day of October, 1899, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Novaleta, P. I., on said date.

Capt. David D. Porter, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a captain in the Marine Corps from the 8th day of October, 1899, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Novaleta, P. I., on said date.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 9, 1901.

VISITORS TO NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

St. Clair McKelway, a citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., for a term of three years.

Asaph Hall, jr., a citizen of Ann Arbor, Mich., for a term of three years.

William R. Harper, a citizen of Chicago, Ill., for a term of two years.

Edward G. Pickering, a citizen of Cambridge, Mass., for a term of two years.

Charles A. Young, a citizen of Princeton, N. J., for a term of one year.

Ormond Stone, a citizen of Charlottesville, Va., for a term of one year.

SPANISH CLAIMS COMMISSION.

William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, president. Gerrit J. Diekema, of Michigan; James Perry Wood, of Ohio; William A. Maury, of the District of Columbia, and William L. Chambers, of Alabama. William E. Fuller, of Iowa, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States in charge of Spanish claims.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

First lieutenants to be captains.

J. Y. Mason Blunt, Third Cavalry.
Stephen H. Elliott, Fifth Cavalry.
John M. Jenkins, Fifth Cavalry.
P. D. Lochridge, Second Cavalry.
Nathaniel F. McClure, Fifth Cavalry.
William C. Rivers, First Cavalry.
Elwood W. Evans, Eighth Cavalry.
Robert G. Paxton, Tenth Cavalry.
Thomas Q. Donaldson, jr., Eighth Cavalry.
Francis H. Beach, Seventh Cavalry.
Alonzo Gray, Fifth Cavalry.
Alexander L. Dade, Third Cavalry.
John S. Winn, Second Cavalry.
Solomon P. Vestal, Seventh Cavalry.
Charles A. Hedekin, Third Cavalry.
Francis J. Koester, Third Cavalry.
John D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry.
Clough Overton, First Cavalry.
William J. D. Horne, Ninth Cavalry.
Robert L. Howse, Sixth Cavalry.
Guy H. Preston, Ninth Cavalry.
Edwin M. Suplee, Third Cavalry.
John P. Ryan, Sixth Cavalry.
Edward Anderson, Seventh Cavalry.
George E. Stockle, Eighth Cavalry.
Alexander W. Perry, Ninth Cavalry.
William T. Littebrant, Seventh Cavalry.
Mathew C. Butler, jr., Seventh Cavalry.
Henry A. Barber, Ninth Cavalry.
Michael M. McNamee, Seventh Cavalry.
Ralph Harrison, Second Cavalry.
Charles D. Rhodes, Sixth Cavalry.
George T. Langhorne, First Cavalry.
Charles Young, Ninth Cavalry.
Alfred C. Merillat, Third Cavalry.
Francis C. Marshall, Sixth Cavalry.
Milton F. Davis, First Cavalry.
James A. Ryan, Ninth Cavalry.
Frank M. Caldwell, Seventh Cavalry.
Melvin W. Rowell, Fifth Cavalry.
Lawrence J. Fleming, Fifth Cavalry.
James J. Hornbrook, Fifth Cavalry.
William F. Clark, Second Cavalry.
Samuel G. Jones, Fifth Cavalry.
Oren B. Meyer, Third Cavalry.
Charles J. Symmonds, Seventh Cavalry.
Charles W. Fenton, Fifth Cavalry.
Edward D. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry.
George P. White, Ninth Cavalry.
Louis C. Scherer, Fourth Cavalry.
John W. Furlong, Sixth Cavalry.
Richard L. Livermore, Tenth Cavalry.
Thomas M. Corcoran, Sixth Cavalry.
Robert J. Fleming, Tenth Cavalry.

Edwin B. Winans, jr., Fourth Cavalry.
William T. Johnston, Third Cavalry.
Harold P. Howard, Third Cavalry.
Elmer Lindsley, First Cavalry.
William J. Glasgow, Second Cavalry.
Frank S. Armstrong, Ninth Cavalry.
James G. Harbord, Tenth Cavalry.
John O'Shea, Fourth Cavalry.
Matthew A. Batson, First Cavalry.
Ervin L. Phillips, Third Cavalry.
Frank Tompkins, Second Cavalry.
Samuel D. Rockenbach, Tenth Cavalry.
Robert C. Williams, First Cavalry.
Walter C. Short, Tenth Cavalry.
Powell Clayton, jr., Fifth Cavalry.
Frank A. Barton, Third Cavalry.
George C. Barnhardt, Sixth Cavalry.
James H. Revves, Second Cavalry.
Kirby Walker, Fourth Cavalry.
Claude B. Sweezey, Eighth Cavalry.
Sterling P. Adams, Ninth Cavalry.
Julian R. Lindsey, Tenth Cavalry.
Edmund M. Leary, Second Cavalry.
Julius T. Conrad, Third Cavalry.
Howard R. Hickok, Ninth Cavalry.
Samuel B. Arnold, First Cavalry.
Samuel McP. Rutherford, Fourth Cavalry.
George W. Kirkpatrick, Eighth Cavalry.
Cornelius C. Smith, Second Cavalry.
Joseph E. Cusack, Fifth Cavalry.
Walter M. Whitman, First Cavalry.
Lincoln C. Andrews, Third Cavalry.
William R. Smedberg, jr., Fourth Cavalry.
John M. Morgan, Eighth Cavalry.
Andrew R. Williams, Third Cavalry.
Walter C. Babcock, Eighth Cavalry.
William Yates, First Cavalry.
Herbert B. Crosby, Eighth Cavalry.
Benjamin B. Hyer, Sixth Cavalry.
Mathew C. Smith.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First lieutenants to be captains.

John P. Hains.
William Lassiter.
George LeR. Irwin.
Henry D. Todd, jr.
Thomas W. Winston.
Clint C. Hearn.

INFANTRY ARM.

Captains to be majors.

William H. C. Bowen, Fifth.
Henry E. Robinson, Twenty-fourth.
William W. Wotherspoon, Twelfth.
Charles W. Mason, Fourth.
Arthur Williams, Third.
Edmund K. Webster, Second.
Frank De L. Carrington, First.
Leonard A. Lovering, Fourth.
Robert K. Evans, Twelfth.
George F. Cooke, Fifteenth.
Charles St. J. Chubb, Seventeenth.
Palmer G. Wood, Twelfth.
Carver Howland, Fourth.
John J. Crittenden, Twenty-second.
William T. Wood, Eighteenth.
William P. Evans, Nineteenth.
Francis H. French, Nineteenth.
Ammon A. Augur, Twenty-fourth.
Charles McClure, Eighteenth.

First lieutenants to be captains.

Herbert N. Royden, Twenty-third.
Isaac C. Jenks, Twenty-fourth.
Hanson E. Ely, Twenty-second.
Lewis S. Sorley, Fourteenth.
William M. Morrow, Twenty-first.
Benjamin F. Hardaway, Seventeenth.
Thomas F. Schley, Twenty-third.
Albert C. Dalton, Twenty-second.
Joseph C. Castner, Fourth.
Edward Sigerfoos, Fifth.
Edward A. Shuttleworth, Eleventh.
Frederick W. Fuger, Thirteenth.
John Howard, Nineteenth.
Ralph H. Van Deman, Twenty-first.
David P. Cordray, Seventeenth.
Peter E. Marquart, Second.
William Brooke, Fifteenth.
Harrison J. Price, Second.
William H. Simons, Sixth.
William M. Crofton, First.
John F. Madden, Fifth.
William Wallace, Seventeenth.
Ferdinand W. Kobbé, Twenty-third.
William H. Wassell, Twenty-second.
John McA. Palmer, Fifteenth.
John K. Miller, Eighth.
Traber Norman, Eighth.
Horace M. Reeve, Third.
Willard E. Gleason, Sixth.
William Newman, First.
Frank A. Wilcox, First.
John J. O'Connell, Twenty-first.
Harry G. Cole, Twenty-third.
Hansford L. Threlkeld, Thirteenth.
Peter W. Davison, Twenty-second.
Marcus B. Stokes, Tenth.
John H. Parker, Twenty-fifth.
John E. Woodward, Sixteenth.
James T. Moore, Third.
William D. Davis, Seventeenth.
George McD. Weeks, Fifteenth.
Isaac Erwin, Sixteenth.
Samuel V. Ham, Twelfth.
George H. McMaster, Twenty-fourth.
Robert W. Mearns, Twentieth.
Wilbur E. Dove, Twelfth.
James Ronayne, Nineteenth.
William J. Lutz, Second.
Henry L. Kinnison, Twenty-fifth.
Guy G. Palmer, Sixteenth.
Orrin W. Wolfe, Twenty-second.
John F. Stephens, Tenth.
Howard L. Laubach, Twenty-third.
Elmer W. Clark, Eighteenth.
Amos H. Martin, Nineteenth.
Thomas L. Smith, Seventeenth.
Howard R. Perry, Seventh.
George E. Houle, Third.
Lincoln F. Kilbourne, Third.
Verling K. Hart, Seventeenth.
Robert E. L. Spence, Sixteenth.
William C. Rogers, Seventh.
Frank B. McKenna, Fifteenth.
George H. Jamerson, Seventh.
Edward C. Carey, Sixteenth.
Hamilton A. Smith, Third.
Hunter B. Nelson, Twenty-fourth.
Albert Laws, Twenty-fourth.
Mathew E. Saville, Tenth.
William H. Mullay, Twenty-first.
Frank E. Bramford, Fifteenth.
Fredrik L. Knudsen, Eighth.
Frank H. Lawton, Twenty-first.
Charles W. Castle, Sixteenth.
Paul B. Malone, Thirteenth.
S. J. Bayard Schindel, Sixth.
John F. Preston, jr., Sixteenth.
Frederick G. Lawton, Nineteenth.
Charles F. Crain, Fifteenth.
Frank S. Cochen, Twelfth.
Ora E. Hunt, Eighteenth.
John C. McArthur, Tenth.
Frank D. Ely, Second.
Edwin Bell, Eighth.
Otho B. Rosenbaum, Seventh.
George H. Estes, jr., Twentieth.
Dana W. Kilburn, Eighth.
Oliver Edwards, Sixth.
Thomas W. Connell, Ninth.
John S. Battle, Eleventh.
Charles L. Bent, Seventh.
William E. Welsh, Tenth.
Frederick G. Stritzinger, jr., Twenty-third.
Charles C. Smith, Twentieth.
Frank L. Wells, Eleventh.
Briant H. Wells, Eighteenth.
John W. Barker, Third.
Ralph R. Stogsdall, Third.
James P. Harbeson, Twelfth.
Hugh D. Wise, Ninth.
Pegram Whitworth, Eighteenth.

James A. Moss, Twenty-fourth.
Ulysses G. Worrilow, Twentieth.
Frank J. Morrow, Seventeenth.
William A. Raibourn, Tenth.
James A. Lynch, Fifteenth.
John W. L. Phillips, Eleventh.
Henry C. Clement, jr., Twenty-first.
Robert S. Offley, Seventh.
Murray Baldwin, Eighteenth.
Samuel P. Lyon, Twenty-fifth.
Jens Bugge, Third.
Charles H. Paine, Eighth.
Thomas W. Darrah, Twentieth.
Americus Mitchell, Fifth.
Perry L. Miles, Fourteenth.
Milton L. McGrew, Eleventh.
Lorrain T. Richardson, Twentieth.
Charles R. Howland, Twentieth.
Francus P. Siviter, Eleventh.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY.

Frank B. Case, formerly a midshipman in the United States Navy, to be an ensign on the retired list of the Navy.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

First Lieuts. Philip S. Brown, John F. McGill, Louis M. Gulick, David D. Porter, and Arthur J. Matthews, to be captains in the United States Marine Corps, from the 23d day of July, 1900.

Second Lieuts. Herbert J. Hirshinger, Henry D. F. Long, Harry R. Lay, Charles C. Carpenter, Charles B. Taylor, Alexander S. Williams, Fred M. Eslick, Louis McC. Little, John G. Muir, and Frederic M. Wise, jr., to be first lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps, from the 23d day of July, 1900.

Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, to be advanced three numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battles engaged in by relief column under Vice-Admiral Seymour, to take rank next after Capt. Richard P. Leary.

Ensign Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, to be advanced four numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice-Admiral Seymour, to take rank next after Ensign Charles L. Poor.

Ensign Charles E. Gilpin, to be advanced three numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice-Admiral Seymour, to take rank next after Ensign Arthur MacArthur, jr.

Naval Cadet Joseph K. Taussig, to be advanced four numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th and 21st of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice-Admiral Seymour, to take rank next after Naval Cadet Paul B. Dungan.

Naval Cadet Charles E. Courtney, to be advanced six numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 27th of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice-Admiral Seymour, to take rank next after Naval Cadet Alexander F. H. Yates.

Asst. Surg. Thomas M. Lippitt, to be advanced two numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle in the defense of the legations in Pekin, July 3, 1900, to take rank next after Asst. Surg. Charles A. Crawford.

Paymaster Henry E. Jewett, to be advanced two numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice-Admiral Seymour, to take rank next after Paymaster Thomas S. Jewett.

Gunner Clifford H. Sheldon, to be advanced three numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of June, 1900, while with the relief expedition under Vice-Admiral Seymour, to take rank next after Gunner David Lyons.

Maj. Littleton W. T. Waller, United States Marine Corps, to be advanced two numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 21st and 23d of June and the 3d and 9th of July, 1900, to take rank next after Maj. William P. Biddle; and to be brevetted a lieutenant-colonel in the Marine Corps, from the 13th day of July, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy.

Capt. John T. Myers, United States Marine Corps, to be advanced four numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle when leading charge on Chinese barricade, Pekin, July 3, 1900, to take rank next after Capt. Albert S. McLemore; and to be brevetted a major in the Marine Corps, from the 20th day of July, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the defense of the legations in Pekin.

Capt. Smedley D. Butler, United States Marine Corps, to be advanced two numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle at Tientsin, to take rank next after Capt. Newt H. Hall; and to be brevetted a captain in the Marine Corps, from the 13th day of July, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy near Tientsin.

Capt. Henry Leonard, United States Marine Corps, to be advanced two numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 13th day of July, 1900, at Tientsin, to take rank next after Capt. Smedley D. Butler, when advanced.

Capt. Charles G. Andresen, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a captain in the Marine Corps, from the 13th day of July, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in battle near Tientsin on that date.

First Lieut. Wade L. Jolly, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 27th day of June, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in leading a charge in the capture of the East Arsenal, Tientsin, on that date.

First Lieut. Arthur E. Harding, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a captain in the Marine Corps, from the 21st day of June, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in battle near Tientsin on that date.

Lieut. Cleland Davis, to be advanced five numbers in rank, from the 8th day of March, 1901, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle on the 25th, 27th, and 29th of March, and the 4th of April, 1899, during operations with the Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, to take rank next after Lieut. George G. Mitchell.

Capt. George C. Thorpe, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a captain in the Marine Corps, from the 8th day of October, 1899, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Novaleta, P. I., on said date.

Capt. David D. Porter, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a captain in the Marine Corps, from the 8th day of October, 1899, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Novaleta, P. I., on said date.

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY.

Edwin Vernon Morgan, of New York, now secretary of legation at Seoul, Korea, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

H. K. Butterfield, of Wisconsin, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Wisconsin.

DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

Samuel W. Stratton, of Illinois, to be Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *December 2, 1901.*

The first Monday of December being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress, the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress commenced this day.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. WILLIAM P. FRYE, a Senator from the State of Maine) took the chair and called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock noon.

PRAYER.

Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D., Chaplain to the Senate, offered the following prayer:

God of our fathers, Thy servants of this Chamber are come together for the opening of the Fifty-seventh Congress with kindly feelings each for the other, and impressed with the sense of duty as their tasks are opening before them. And yet there comes to us the oppressive sense of an unspeakable loss, the departure of our friend and brother, our father and the chief of the nation, by the hand of the assassin. O Lord God, let Thy pity and grace come to all the people of this land by reason of this unspeakable calamity. And as Thy servant, the widow, sits alone and bereft, may Thy comfort and consolation come to her.

And grant, O Lord, that we may duly feel the loss and sorrow attendant upon the departure from earth of a member of this body, a Senator from South Dakota.

Hear our devout prayers in behalf of Thy servant, the senior Senator from New Jersey, and grant that the means which are used for his recovery to health may be blessed by Thee, and may he come to his place upon this floor again crowned with Thy loving kindness.

Grant Thy grace to every member of this body, and to all who are dear to them, and so may the light and favor of God, our Father, be with us all, now and evermore. Amen.

CALLING OF THE ROLL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The roll of Senators will be called by the Secretary.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Deboe,	Kean,	Platt, N. Y.
Allison,	Dillingham,	Kearns,	Pritchard,
Bacon,	Dolliver,	Lodge,	Proctor,
Bailey,	Dubois,	McComas,	Quarles,
Bard,	Elkins,	McCumber,	Quay,
Bate,	Fairbanks,	McEnery,	Scott,
Berry,	Foraker,	McLaurin, Miss.	Simmons,
Beveridge,	Foster, La.	McLaurin, S. C.	Simon,
Blackburn,	Foster, Wash.	McMillan,	Spooner,
Burnham,	Frye,	Mallory,	Stewart,
Burrows,	Gallinger,	Martin,	Taliaferro,
Burton,	Gamble,	Mason,	Tillman,
Carmack,	Hale,	Mitchell,	Turner,
Clapp,	Hanna,	Money,	Vest,
Clark, Mont.	Hansbrough,	Morgan,	Warren,
Clark, Wyo.	Harris,	Nelson,	Wellington,
Clay,	Hawley,	Penrose,	Wetmore.
Cockrell,	Heitfeld,	Perkins,	
Culberson,	Hoar,	Pettus,	
Cullom,	Jones, Ark.	Platt, Conn.	

Mr. KEAN. I should like to announce that my colleague] Mr. SEWELL] is detained on account of illness.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-seven Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum of the Senate present, and the Senate is prepared for the transaction of business.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. ALLISON presented the credentials of Charles H. Dietrich, chosen by the legislature of the State of Nebraska a Senator from that State to fill the vacancy in the term ending March 3, 1905; which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. ALLISON presented the credentials of Joseph H. Millard, chosen by the legislature of the State of Nebraska a Senator from that State for the term ending March 3, 1907; which were read.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to have the term read again for which the Senator-elect was chosen.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clause referred to will be again read.

The Secretary read as follows:

For the term of six years beginning on the 28th day of March, 1901.

Mr. BURROWS. That will not do.

Mr. HOAR. There seems to be a defect in those credentials.

Mr. SPOONER. Is it anything more than a conclusion of law?

Mr. HOAR. I suppose it is not for the Senate to debate the matter until some one makes a claim under the credentials, but it is the custom of the Senate when credentials are presented to have anything which may occur to a Senator pointed out, so that it may be corrected. It would seem a little remarkable that a legislature should elect a Senator for a fixed term extending beyond their power to elect, and to say that that is a mere conclusion of law. Still I will not go into a discussion of the question.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection, the certificate of election will be placed on file.

Mr. GAMBLE presented the credentials of A. B. Kittredge, appointed by the governor of the State of South Dakota a Senator from that State, to fill, until the next meeting of the legislature thereof, the vacancy caused by the death of JAMES H. KYLE, in the term ending March 3, 1903; which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. CLARK of Montana presented the credentials of Paris Gibson, chosen by the legislature of the State of Montana a Senator from that State, to fill the vacancy in the term ending March 3, 1905; which were read and ordered to be filed.

SWEARING IN OF SENATORS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senators whose credentials have been read will present themselves at the desk, the required oath of office will be administered to them.

Mr. Dietrich, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Kittredge, and Mr. Millard were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. SPOONER, Mr. CLARK of Montana, Mr. GAMBLE, and Mr. HANNA, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

SENATORS PRESENT.

The Senators-elect having taken their seats in the Senate, the following Senators were present:

From the State of—

Alabama—John T. Morgan and Edmund W. Pettus.
Arkansas—James H. Berry and James K. Jones.
California—Thomas R. Bard and George C. Perkins.
Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley and Orville H. Platt.
Florida—Stephen R. Mallory and James P. Taliaferro.
Georgia—Augustus O. Bacon and Alexander S. Clay.

Idaho—Fred T. Dubois and Henry Heitfeld.
Illinois—Shelby M. Cullom and William E. Mason.
Indiana—Albert J. Beveridge and Charles Warren Fairbanks.
Iowa—William B. Allison and Jonathan P. Dolliver.
Kansas—Joseph R. Burton and William A. Harris.
Kentucky—Joseph C. S. Blackburn and William J. Deboe.
Louisiana—Murphy J. Foster and Samuel Douglas McEnery.
Maine—William P. Frye and Eugene Hale.
Maryland—Louis E. McComas and George L. Wellington.
Massachusetts—George F. Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge.
Michigan—Julius C. Burrows and James McMillan.
Minnesota—Moses E. Clapp and Knute Nelson.
Mississippi—Anselm J. McLaurin and H. D. Money.
Missouri—Francis M. Cockrell and George G. Vest.
Montana—William A. Clark and Paris Gibson.
Nebraska—Charles H. Dietrich and Joseph H. Millard.
Nevada—William M. Stewart.
New Hampshire—Henry E. Burnham and Jacob H. Gallinger.
New Jersey—John Kean.
New York—Thomas C. Platt.
North Carolina—Jeter C. Pritchard and Furnifold McL. Simmons.
North Dakota—Henry C. Hansbrough and Porter J. McCumber.
Ohio—Joseph B. Foraker and Marcus A. Hanna.
Oregon—John H. Mitchell and Joseph Simon.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose and Matthew S. Quay.
Rhode Island—Nelson W. Aldrich and George P. Wetmore.
South Carolina—John L. McLaurin and Benjamin R. Tillman.
South Dakota—Robert J. Gamble and A. B. Kittredge.
Tennessee—William B. Bate and Edward W. Carmack.
Texas—Joseph W. Bailey and Charles A. Culberson.
Utah—Thomas Kearns.
Vermont—William P. Dillingham and Redfield Proctor.
Virginia—Thomas S. Martin.
Washington—Addison G. Foster and George Turner.
West Virginia—Stephen B. Elkins and Nathan B. Scott.
Wisconsin—Joseph V. Quarles and John C. Spooner.
Wyoming—Clarence D. Clark and Francis E. Warren.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. CULLOM submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed, to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Ordered, That the committee be appointed by the President pro tempore.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed as the committee Mr. HALE and Mr. MORGAN.

HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. ALLISON submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian until otherwise ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. McLAURIN of South Carolina. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina asks that the resolution submitted by him shall be received at this time. If there is no objection it will be received. He asks for the present consideration of the resolution. It will be read to the Senate for its information.

The Secretary proceeded to read the resolution, and read as follows:

Joint resolution allowing the importation free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges of articles from foreign countries, and the transfer of foreign exhibits from the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, for the purpose of exhibition at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C.

Resolved by the Senate, etc., That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries——

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I think it is the universal etiquette not to enter upon any business until the President has been informed that the two Houses are in session and his communication has been received. I hope the Senator from South Carolina will, under the usual practice, allow the resolution to lie over. I shall object to any resolution of the kind being received.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Carolina withdraw the resolution?

Mr. McLAURIN of South Carolina. Yes, sir; for the present I will withdraw it.

RECESS.

Mr. FORAKER (at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.). Mr. President, pending a report from the other House of the appointment of a committee to notify the President in conjunction with the committee of the Senate that Congress is in session and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, I move that the Senate take a recess for thirty minutes.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess (at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, as there is yet no message from the House of Representatives notifying the Senate of the organization of that body and the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President, I move that a further recess be taken until 2 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and at the expiration of the recess (at 2 o'clock p. m.) the Senate reassembled.

DEATH OF SENATOR JAMES H. KYLE.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. President, it is my sad duty to formally announce to the Senate the death of my former colleague, the Hon. JAMES H. KYLE, who departed this life at his home in Aberdeen, S. Dak., on the 1st of July last, after a very brief illness.

This, perhaps, is not the time to speak of his character and of his services to his State and the nation. On some future occasion we shall ask that the ordinary business of the Senate be suspended in order that appropriate tribute may be paid to his memory. In the meantime I offer the following resolutions, and ask for their immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the resolutions submitted by the Senator from South Dakota.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. JAMES H. KYLE, late a Senator from the State of South Dakota.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were considered by unanimous consent and unanimously agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 4 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 3, 1901, at 12 o'clock m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *December 2, 1901.*

This day, in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, the members-elect of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-seventh Congress assembled in their Hall and were called to order by Mr. ALEXANDER MCDOWELL, the Clerk of the last House.

The Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D., Chaplain of the last House, offered the following prayer:

Eternal and everliving God our Father, through whose infinite wisdom, power, and goodness our Republic has been brought through all the vicissitudes of the past in triumph, we bless Thee for its phenomenal growth, its unparalleled prosperity, its influence at home and abroad, and for the bright hopes and promises for its future. Fire the heart of each citizen throughout our land with earnestness and zeal for its welfare and for the great principles upon which it is founded, and help us to distinguish clearly between liberty and license, order and chaos, government and anarchy, "for righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Let Thy blessing descend in full measure upon the members of the Congress now convened, and guide them in their strenuous endeavors to enact just and equitable laws and provide for the maintenance of our Government. Uphold and sustain the Speaker of this House in his arduous duties, and O God, our Heavenly Father, be graciously near the President of these United States, protect him from violent death, and support him in his endeavors to minister efficiently and ably the affairs of state. Protect his advisers and keep them ever in touch with him, that they may assist and strengthen him in all good purposes. We meet in faith and hope and confidence, but not without sorrow and regret that several who would have been with us to-day have been removed by death to that larger life. Comfort, we beseech Thee, the stricken families with the hope and blessed promises of immortality. It is with the deepest sorrow and pathos that we recall the untimely death of our lamented President, but we thank Thee for the great character that stamped itself upon those who knew him, and for his example living and for his sublime faith and trust in the hour of death. Be with the invalid widow in her loneliness and sorrow, sustain her in the remaining years of her life, and bring her finally in triumph to him and to Thee.

In the name and spirit of the Lord Christ our Saviour, we pray. Amen.

The CLERK. The call of the roll of members will now be made by States to ascertain if a quorum of the Fifty-seventh Congress is present. Members as called will answer to their names.

The roll as made up by the Clerk was then called as follows:

ALABAMA.

George W. Taylor.
A. A. Wiley.
Henry D. Clayton.
Sidney J. Bowie.
Charles W. Thompson.
John H. Bankhead.
John L. Burnett.
William Richardson.
Oscar W. Underwood.

ARKANSAS.

Philip D. McCulloch.
John S. Little.
Thomas C. McRae.
Charles C. Reid.
Hugh A. Dinsmore.
Stephen Brundidge, jr.

CALIFORNIA.

Frank L. Coombs.
Samuel D. Woods.
Victor H. Metcalf.
Julius Kahn.
Eugene F. Loud.
James McLachlan.
James C. Needham.

COLORADO.

John F. Shafroth.
John C. Bell.

CONNECTICUT.

E. Stevens Henry.
Nehemiah D. Sperry.
Charles A. Russell.
Ebenezer J. Hill.

DELAWARE.

L. Heister Ball.

FLORIDA.

Stephen M. Sparkman.
Robert W. Davis.

GEORGIA.

Rufus E. Lester.
James M. Griggs.
Elijah B. Lewis.
William C. Adamson.
Leonidas F. Livingston.
Charles L. Bartlett.
John W. Maddox.
William M. Howard.
Farish Carter Tate.
William H. Fleming.
William G. Brantley.

IDAHO.

Thomas L. Glenn.

ILLINOIS.

James R. Mann.
John J. Feely.
George P. Foster.
James McAndrews.
William F. Mahony.
Henry S. Boutell.
George E. Foss.
Albert J. Hopkins.
Robert R. Hitt.
George W. Prince.
Walter Reeves.
Joseph G. Cannon.
Vespasian Warner.
Joseph V. Graff.
J. Ross Mickey.
Thomas J. Selby.
Ben F. Caldwell.
Thomas M. Jett.
Joseph B. Crowley.
James R. Williams.
Frederick J. Kern.
George W. Smith.

INDIANA.

James A. Hemenway.
Robert W. Miers.
William T. Zenor.
Francis M. Griffith.
Elias S. Holliday.
James E. Watson.
Jesse Overstreet.
George W. Cromer.
Charles B. Landis.
Edgar D. Crumpacker.
George W. Steele.
James M. Robinson.
Abraham L. Brick.

IOWA.

Thomas Hedge.
John N. W. Rumple.
David B. Henderson.
Gilbert N. Haugen.
Robert G. Cousins.
John F. Lacey.
John A. T. Hull.
William P. Hepburn.
Walter I. Smith.
James P. Conner.
Lot Thomas.

KANSAS.

Charles F. Scott.
Charles Curtis.
Justin D. Bowersock.
Alfred M. Jackson.
James M. Miller.
Wm. A. Calderhead.
William A. Reeder.
Chester I. Long.

KENTUCKY.

Charles K. Wheeler.
Henry D. Allen.
John S. Rhea.
David H. Smith.
Harvey S. Irwin.
D. Linn Gooch.
South Trimble.
George G. Gilbert.
James N. Kehoe.
John B. White.
Vincent Boreing.

LOUISIANA.

Adolph Meyer.
Robert C. Davey.
Robert F. Broussard.
Phanor Breazeale.
Joseph E. Ransdell.
Samuel M. Robertson.

MAINE.

Amos L. Allen.
Charles E. Littlefield.
Edwin C. Burleigh.
Llewellyn Powers.

MARYLAND.

William H. Jackson.
Albert A. Blakeney.
Frank C. Wachter.
Charles R. Schirm.
Sydney E. Mudd.
George A. Pearre.

MASSACHUSETTS.

George P. Lawrence.
Frederick H. Gillett.
John R. Thayer.
Charles Q. Tirrell.
William S. Knox.
William H. Moody.
Ernest W. Roberts.
Samuel W. McCall.
Joseph A. Conry.
Henry F. Naphen.
Samuel L. Powers.
William C. Lovering.
William S. Greene.

MICHIGAN.

John B. Corliss.
Henry C. Smith.
Washington Gardner.
Edward L. Hamilton.
William Alden Smith.
Samuel W. Smith.
Edgar Weeks.
Joseph W. Fordney.
Roswell P. Bishop.
Henry H. Aplin.
Archibald B. Darragh.
Carlos D. Shelden.

MINNESOTA.

James A. Tawney.
James T. McCleary.
Joel P. Heatwole.
Fred C. Stevens.
Loren Fletcher.
Page Morris.
Frank M. Eddy.

MISSISSIPPI.

Ezekiel S. Candler, jr.
Thomas Spight.
Patrick Henry.
Andrew F. Fox.
John S. Williams.
Frank A. McLain.
Charles E. Hooker.

MISSOURI.

James T. Lloyd.
William W. Rucker.
John Dougherty.
Charles F. Cochran.
William S. Cowherd.
David A. DeArmond.
James Cooney.
Dorsey W. Shackleford.
Champ Clark.
Richard Bartholdt.
Charles F. Joy.
James J. Butler.
Edward Robb.
Willard D. Vandiver.
Mæcenas E. Benton.

MONTANA.

Caldwell Edwards.

NEBRASKA.

Elmer J. Burkett.
David H. Mercer.
John S. Robinson.
William L. Stark.
Ashton C. Shallenberger.
William Neville.

NEVADA.

Francis G. Newlands.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cyrus A. Sulloway.
Frank D. Currier.

NEW JERSEY.

Henry C. Loudenslager.
John J. Gardner.
Benjamin F. Howell.
Joshua S. Salmon.
James F. Stewart.
Richard Wayne Parker.
Allan L. McDermott.
Charles N. Fowler.

NEW YORK.

Frederic Storm.
John J. Fitzgerald.
Henry Bristow.
Henry A. Hanbury.
Frank E. Wilson.
George H. Lindsay.
Nicholas Muller.
Thomas J. Creamer.
Henry M. Goldfogle.
Amos J. Cummings.
William Sulzer.
George B. McClellan.
Oliver H. P. Belmont.
William H. Douglas.
Jacob Ruppert, jr.
Cornelius A. Pugsley.
Arthur S. Tompkins.
John H. Ketcham.
William H. Draper.
George N. Southwick.
John K. Stewart.
Lucius N. Littauer.
Louis W. Emerson.
Charles L. Knapp.
James S. Sherman.
George W. Ray.
Michael E. Driscoll.
Sereno E. Payne.
Charles W. Gillet.
James W. Wadsworth.
James Breck Perkins.
William H. Ryan.
De Alva S. Alexander.
Edward B. Vreeland.

NORTH CAROLINA.

John H. Small.
Claude Kitchin.
Charles R. Thomas.
Edward W. Pou.
William W. Kitchin.
John D. Bellamy.
Theodore F. Kluttz.
Spencer Blackburn.
James M. Moody.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Thomas F. Marshall.

OHIO.

William B. Shattuc.
Jacob H. Bromwell.
Robert M. Nevin.
Robert B. Gordon.
John S. Snook.
Charles Q. Hildebrant.
Thomas B. Kyle.
William R. Warnock.
James H. Southard.
Stephen Morgan.
Charles H. Grosvenor.
Emmett Tompkins.
James A. Norton.
William W. Skiles.
Henry C. Van Voorhis.
Joseph J. Gill.
John W. Cassingham.
Robert W. Tayler.
Charles Dick.
Jacob A. Beidler.
Theo. E. Burton.

OREGON.

Thomas H. Tongue.
Malcolm A. Moody.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Galusha A. Grow.
Robert H. Foerderer.
Henry H. Bingham.
Robert Adams, jr.
Henry Burk.
James R. Young.
Edward de V. Morrell.
Thomas S. Butler.
Irving P. Wanger.
Howard Mutchler.
Henry D. Green.
H. Burd Cassel.
William Connell.
Henry W. Palmer.
George R. Patterson.
Marlin E. Olmsted.
Charles Fred. Wright.
Elias Deemer.
Rufus K. Polk.
Thaddeus M. Mahon.
Robert J. Lewis.
Alvin Evans.
Summers M. Jack.
John Dalzell.
William H. Graham.
Ernest F. Acheson.
Joseph B. Showalter.
Arthur L. Bates.
Joseph C. Sibley.
James K. P. Hall.

RHODE ISLAND.

Melville Bull.
Adin B. Capron.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

William Elliott.
W. Jasper Talbert.
Asbury C. Latimer.
Joseph T. Johnson.
David E. Finley.
Robert B. Scarborough.
A. F. Lever.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Eben W. Martin.
Charles H. Burke.

TENNESSEE.

Walter P. Brownlow.
Henry R. Gibson.
John A. Moon.
Charles E. Snodgrass.
James D. Richardson.
John W. Gaines.
Lemuel P. Padgett.
Thetus W. Sims.
Rice A. Pierce.
Malcolm R. Patterson.

TEXAS.

Thomas H. Ball.	Samuel W. T. Lanham.
Sam B. Cooper.	Albert S. Burleson.
Reese C. De Graffenreid.	George F. Burgess.
John L. Sheppard.	Rudolph Kleberg.
Choice B. Randell.	James L. Slayden.
Dudley G. Wooten.	John H. Stephens.
Robert L. Henry.	

UTAH.

George Sutherland.

VERMONT.

David J. Foster.	Kittredge Haskins.

VIRGINIA.

William A. Jones.	Peter J. Otey.
Harry L. Maynard.	James Hay.
John Lamb.	John F. Rixey.
Francis R. Lassiter.	William F. Rhea.
Claude A. Swanson.	Henry D. Flood.

WASHINGTON.

Wesley L. Jones.	Francis W. Cushman.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Blackburn B. Dovener.	Joseph Holt Gaines.
Alston G. Dayton.	James A. Hughes.

WISCONSIN.

Henry A. Cooper.	James H. Davidson.
Herman B. Dahle.	John J. Esch.
Joseph W. Babcock.	Edward S. Minor.
Theobold Otjen.	Webster E. Brown.
Samuel S. Barney.	John J. Jenkins.

WYOMING.

Frank W. Mondell.

ARIZONA.

Mark A. Smith.

NEW MEXICO.

Bernard S. Rodey.

OKLAHOMA.

Dennis T. Flynn.

HAWAII.

Robert W. Wilcox.

The following-named members failed to answer:

Mr. Woods of California.
Mr. Smith of Iowa.
Mr. Broussard of Louisiana.
Mr. De Armond of Missouri.
Mr. Muller of New York.
Mr. Weeks of Michigan.
Mr. Bull of Rhode Island.
Mr. Gaines of Tennessee.
Mr. Cooper of Texas.

The CLERK. Three hundred and forty-eight members are present—a quorum.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

Mr. LACEY. It appearing that a quorum of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-seventh Congress is now assembled and ready to organize for the transaction of business, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House do now proceed, by viva voce vote, to the election of a Speaker to preside over its deliberations during the Fifty-seventh Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Clerk, I nominate as a candidate for Speaker DAVID B. HENDERSON, a Representative from the State of Iowa. [Loud applause.]

Mr. HAY. Mr. Clerk, I nominate as a candidate for Speaker JAMES D. RICHARDSON, a member from the State of Tennessee. [Loud applause.]

Mr. NEVILLE. Mr. Clerk, I nominate Hon. W. L. STARK, of Nebraska, as a candidate for Speaker.

The CLERK. Are there any other nominations? [A pause.] There being no further nominations, the Clerk appoints the following-named gentlemen as tellers: Mr. RUMPLE of Iowa, Mr. MCCLELLAN of New York, Mr. BATES of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MADDOX of Georgia. These gentlemen will please take their places at the desk.

The tellers having taken their places,

The CLERK. As the roll is called, gentlemen will please announce for which of the candidates they wish their vote recorded. The Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—for Mr. HENDERSON, 192 votes; for Mr. RICHARDSON, 152 votes; for Mr. STARK, 1 vote; for Mr. CUMMINGS, 1 vote; not voting 9, as follows:

For Mr. David B. Henderson of Iowa—192.

Atcheson,	Barney,	Blakeney,	Brown,
Adams,	Bartholdt,	Boreing,	Brownlow,
Alexander,	Bates,	Boutell,	Burk, Henry
Allen, Amos L.	Beidler,	Bowersock,	Burke, Charles H.
Aplin,	Bingham,	Brick,	Burkett,
Babcock,	Bishop,	Bristow,	Burleigh,
Ball, L. Heister	Blackburn,	Bromwell,	Burton,
Butler, Thomas S.	Gill,	Littlefield,	Roberts,
Calderhead,	Gillet, Charles W.	Long,	Rumple,
Cannon,	Gillett, Fredk. H.	Loud,	Russell,
Capron,	Graff,	Loudenslager,	Schirm,
Cassel,	Graham,	Lovering,	Scott,
Connell,	Greene, William S.	McCall,	Shattuc,
Conner,	Grosvenor,	McCleary,	Shelden,
Coombs,	Grow,	McLachlan,	Sherman,
Cooper, Henry A.	Hamilton,	Mahon,	Showalter,
Corliss,	Hanbury,	Mann,	Sibley,
Cousins,	Haskins,	Marshall,	Skiles,
Cromer,	Haugen,	Martin,	Smith, George W.
Crumpacker,	Heatwole,	Mercer,	Smith, Henry C.
Currier,	Hedge,	Metcalf,	Smith, Samuel W.
Curtis,	Hemenway,	Miller,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Cushman,	Henry, E. Stevens	Minor,	Southard,
Dahle,	Hepburn,	Mondell,	Southwick,
Dalzell,	Hildebrant,	Moody, James M.	Sperry,
Darragh,	Hill,	Moody, Malcolm A.	Steele,
Davidson,	Hitt,	Moody, William H.	Stevens, Fred C.
Dayton,	Holliday,	Morgan,	Stewart, James F.
Deemer,	Hopkins,	Morrell,	Stewart, John K.
Dick,	Howell,	Morris,	Storm,
Douglas,	Hughes,	Mudd,	Sulloway,
Dovener,	Hull,	Needham,	Tawney,
Draper,	Irwin,	Nevin,	Tayler, Robert W.
Driscoll,	Jack,	Olmsted,	Thomas, Lot
Eddy,	Jackson, Wm. H.	Otjen,	Tirrell,
Emerson,	Jenkins,	Overstreet,	Tompkins, A. S.
Esch,	Jones, Wesley L.	Palmer,	Tompkins, E.
Evans,	Joy,	Parker,	Tongue,
Fletcher,	Kahn,	Patterson, Geo. R.	Van Voorhis,
Foerderer,	Ketcham,	Payne,	Vreeland,
Fordney,	Knapp,	Pearre,	Wachter,
Foss,	Knox,	Perkins,	Wadsworth,
Foster, David J.	Kyle,	Powers, Llewellyn	Wanger,
Fowler,	Lacey,	Powers, Samuel L.	Warner,
Gaines, Jos. Holt	Landis,	Prince,	Warnock,
Gardner, John J.	Lawrence,	Ray,	Watson,
Gardner, Wash.	Lewis, Robert J.	Reeder,	Wright,
Gibson,	Littauer,	Reeves,	Young.

For Mr. James D. Richardson of Tennessee—152.

Adamson,	Fitzgerald,	Livingston,	Ruppert,
Allen, Henry D.	Fleming,	Lloyd,	Ryan,
Ball, Thomas H.	Flood,	McAndrews,	Salmon,
Bankhead,	Foster, George P.	McClellan,	Scarborough,
Bartlett,	Fox,	McCulloch,	Selby,
Bell,	Gilbert,	McDermott,	Shackleford,
Bellamy,	Glenn,	McLain,	Shafroth,
Belmont,	Goldfogle,	McRae,	Shallenberger,
Benton,	Gooch,	Maddox,	Sheppard,
Bowie,	Gordon,	Mahony,	Sims,
Brantley,	Green, Henry D.	Maynard,	Slayden,
Breazeale,	Griffith,	Meyer,	Small,
Brundidge,	Griggs,	Mickey,	Smith, David H.
Burgess,	Hall,	Miers,	Snodgrass,
Burleson,	Hay,	Moon,	Snook,
Burnett,	Henry, Patrick	Mutchler,	Sparkman,
Butler, James J.	Henry, Robert L.	Naphen,	Spight,
Caldwell,	Hooker,	Newlands,	Stark,
Candler,	Howard,	Norton,	Stephens, John H.
Cassingham,	Jackson, Alfred M.	Otey,	Sulzer,
Clark,	Jett,	Padgett,	Swanson,
Clayton,	Johnson,	Patterson, M. R.	Talbert,
Cochran,	Jones, William A.	Pierce,	Tate,
Conry,	Kehoe,	Polk,	Taylor, George W.
Cooney,	Kern,	Pou,	Thayer,
Cowherd,	Kitchin, Claude	Pugsley,	Thomas, Chas. R.
Creamer,	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Randell,	Thompson,
Crowley,	Kleberg,	Ransdell,	Trimble,
Cummings,	Kluttz,	Reid,	Underwood,
Davey,	Lamb,	Rhea, John S.	Vandiver,
Davis,	Lanham,	Rhea, William F.	Wheeler,
De Graffenreid,	Lassiter,	Richardson, Wm.	White,
Dinsmore,	Latimer,	Rixey,	Wiley,
Dougherty,	Lester,	Robb,	Williams, Jas. R.
Edwards,	Lever,	Robertson, S. M.	Williams, John S.
Elliott,	Lewis, Elijah B.	Robinson, Jas. M.	Wilson,
Feeley,	Lindsay,	Robinson, John S.	Wooten,
Finley,	Little,	Rucker,	Zenor.

For Mr. William L. Stark of Nebraska—1.

Mr. Neville.

For Mr. Amos J. Cummings of New York—1.

Mr. J. D. Richardson.

Not voting—9.

Broussard,	De Armond,	Smith, Walter I.	Weeks,
Bull,	Gaines, John W.	Sutherland,	Woods.
Cooper, Sam B.			

The CLERK. The tellers agree in their tally. For Speaker, Mr. HENDERSON has received 192 votes; Mr. RICHARDSON has received 152 votes; Mr. STARK has received 1 vote, and Mr. CUMMINGS 1 vote. Mr. HENDERSON having received a majority of all the votes cast is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-seventh Congress. [Loud applause.]

The Clerk appoints Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, Mr. STARK of Nebraska, and Mr. CUMMINGS of New York [applause] as the committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair.

When Mr. HENDERSON appeared with the members designated, the members of the House, rising in a body, greeted him with loud and general applause, which was renewed as he ascended to the chair.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, the Speaker. [Loud applause.]

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, this high honor which you have conferred upon me I profoundly appreciate. All the more do I appreciate it coming, as it does, with this generous expression from both sides of the Chamber. There is yet left another method for a presiding officer to express his appreciation of such an honor; that is, by a kindly, firm, and faithful administration of the law and the rules that govern this body. It will be my aim to discharge impartially the duties of this office.

As I said at the opening of the last Congress, no presiding officer can successfully administer the duties of his office unless he has the support of the body over which he presides. I asked for it then; you gave it to me throughout the entire Congress. Permit me once more to invoke that patience, kind consideration, and splendid support which was accorded to me in the last Congress.

The maker of laws should not be a breaker of laws. We proceed under law and rules; and the duties devolving upon each and all of the membership of this House will be far better conserved if this principle is kept in mind and acted upon.

Again sincerely thanking you each and all, I am ready to take the prescribed oath of office.

Mr. BINGHAM, the member longest in continuous service in the House, was named by the Clerk to administer the oath of office to the Speaker-elect; and the oath was accordingly administered.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll by States and Territories; and Members and Delegates as their names are called will please come forward to the area in front of the Clerk's desk and take the prescribed oath of office.

The SPEAKER then administered the oath of office to the Members and Delegates presenting themselves.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania qualified by affirmation.

RESIGNATION OF HON. NICHOLAS MULLER.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following, which was read:

NEW YORK, *November 19, 1901.*

SIR: I hereby resign the office of Representative in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States in and for the Seventh Congressional district of the State of New York; this resignation to take effect the 1st day of December, 1901.

Yours, respectfully,

NICHOLAS MULLER.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. CANNON submitted a resolution; which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That Alexander McDowell be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Henry Casson, of the State of Wisconsin, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives;

That William J. Glenn, of the State of New York, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That Joseph C. McElroy, of the State of Ohio, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives; and

That Henry N. Couden, of the State of Michigan, be, and he is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HAY. I offer as a substitute for the resolution just submitted the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That James Kerr, of Pennsylvania, be elected Clerk of the House of Representatives; that E. V. Brookshire, of Indiana, be elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives; that Charles Edwards, of Texas, be elected Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives; that James K. Jackson, of Alabama, be elected Postmaster of the House of Representatives, and that E. B. Bagby, of Virginia, be elected Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The question being taken, the substitute offered by Mr. HAY was rejected.

The resolution of Mr. CANNON was then adopted.

The officers mentioned in the above resolution came to the bar of the House, and the oath of office was administered to them by the Speaker.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. ROSE, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

And that, in compliance with the foregoing, the President pro tempore had appointed as said committee Mr. HALE and Mr. MORGAN.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected DAVID B. HENDERSON, a Representative from the State of Iowa, as Speaker, and ALEXANDER MCDOWELL, a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, as Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-seventh Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN] offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform that body that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that DAVID B. HENDERSON, a Representative from the State of Iowa, has been elected Speaker, and ALEXANDER MCDOWELL, a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, as Clerk; and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers the following resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and notify him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to; and the Speaker appointed as such committee on the part of the House Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee.

THE RULES.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers the following resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress be adopted as the rules of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-seventh Congress, with the following modifications:

1. That the special orders adopted March 8 and March 14, 1900, providing a method for the consideration of pension bills, claim bills, and other private bills, shall be continued during the Fifty-seventh Congress.

2. That the place of the Select Committee on the Twelfth Census in the rules of the Fifty-sixth Congress shall be filled in the rules of the Fifty-seventh Congress by a standing Committee on the Census, to consist of thirteen members, and have jurisdiction of all proposed legislation concerning the census and the apportionment of Representatives.

Resolved further, That there shall be appointed to serve during the Fifty-seventh Congress a Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, to consist of nine members, which shall have jurisdiction of all matters (excepting those relating to the revenue and appropriations) referring to the Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase and to proposed expositions.

Resolved further, That the Select Committee on the Examination and Disposition of Documents of the Fifty-sixth Congress shall be continued during the Fifty-seventh Congress as a select committee.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, the object of this resolution——

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman pardon me a moment? I want to ask the gentleman if he is going to allow us any opportunity for debate and for offering amendments to the rules? The gentleman understands that if he debates this proposition and then moves the previous question it will preclude any further debate.

Mr. DALZELL. How much time would the gentleman like to have?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. We want an opportunity to offer some amendments to these rules.

Mr. DALZELL. I will say to my friend from Tennessee that I propose to move the previous question after such debate as may be agreed upon.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. And not permit any amendment whatever to be offered?

Mr. DALZELL. That is my purpose.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that that is not treating us with fairness; that the gentleman ought to allow us an opportunity at least to offer some amendments to cure the defects in these rules. I wish to offer amendments, and I think the gentleman will not object to some of them, possibly—I add "possibly."

Mr. DALZELL. I will suggest to my friend from Tennessee that he can put his amendments in the shape of a resolution and send them to the Committee on Rules at any time. [Laughter.]

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. To sleep the sleep of death forever. Now, Mr. Speaker, of course the gentlemen on that

side of the House have it in their power to crush us out in this matter. They have the majority sufficient to do it, unless my distinguished friend from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] will muster his 40 men. [Laughter.] I do not know, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Iowa has 40 votes to back him; but if I am to depend upon the statement in our morning paper here on Saturday, he has 40 gentlemen on that side of the House up in arms and ready to follow his lead in an effort to to amend these rules. Now, if he will bring his 40 men forward, I pledge him 150 or 160 on this side of the House, and we will change the rules. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer this amendment, if the gentleman will permit.

Mr. DALZELL. I have the floor and have not yielded it to the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has the floor.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I thought the gentleman yielded to me.

Mr. DALZELL. I asked how much time the gentleman wanted——

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. We want one hour.

Mr. DALZELL (continuing). And you proceeded to make a speech.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. We want an hour to debate this proposition.

Mr. DALZELL. We can not accept that. I have only an hour.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The House can give it. If the gentleman will ask unanimous consent to give us an hour, I am sure there will be no objection on this side of the House. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. DALZELL. I am very much astonished at the attitude of my friends on the other side. This is precisely the same method of proceeding as was had in the last Congress, and it was then acquiesced in very cordially by gentlemen on that side. These rules are very familiar to the great body of the House on both sides of the Chamber. They are the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, the Fifty-fourth Congress, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses, and almost the rules of the Fifty-third Congress, because our friends upon the other side in their last administration here adopted almost all the amendments to the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, including the rule as to dilatory motions and the method of counting a quorum and, it seems to me, the number of the Committee of the Whole—though I am not clear about that—so that there is no necessity at all for any lengthy discussion to enlighten the House.

Now, to explain the modifications we have suggested in reference to the rules. First, with reference to the Friday night sessions. If these rules be adopted, we will not have any Friday night sessions. The same method of procedure that was adopted as a special order toward the end of the last Congress will give us two Fridays each month for pension legislation and the other alternate Fridays for the Committee on War Claims and the Committee on Claims. Then it is proposed that the Committee on the Census—that was a select committee in the last House—shall be made a permanent standing committee of the House, consisting of the same number of members and having the same jurisdiction.

The committee that served in the last House under the title of the "Committee on the Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase" has been changed in name to the "Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions;" and the purpose is to send to that committee all legislation respecting the centennial of the Louisiana purchase, and respecting expositions, if there be any such offered, saving and excepting the matter of revenue and appropriation bills. Then gentlemen will recollect that toward the end of the last Congress a select committee was appointed to take up the matter of the disposition of the vast accumulation of documents in the Capitol. This committee has done very effective work, but a great deal remains to be done, and the purpose is to continue that committee as a select committee during this Congress.

I now ask for the previous question.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. A moment, before you do that.

Mr. DALZELL. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. How much time will the gentleman give me? I know that I am at the mercy of the gentleman.

Mr. DALZELL. I will endeavor to make it suit the gentleman.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I will only take a few moments—five minutes.

Mr. DALZELL. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania has assured us that there is perfect satisfaction in the House of Representatives with these rules. Now, if that is true, we have been misinformed; we have been misled by what we have seen published in respect to a number of gentlemen on that side of the Chamber. We know, Mr. Speaker, that the House of Representatives is not satisfied and the country is not satisfied with the rules of the House of Representatives. The only way, Mr. Speaker, by which we can have an opportunity to amend these rules, and to make them more perfect, will be to vote down this demand for the previous question. If that is done, I will propose an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and with this amendment I would vote for the rules temporarily, and that amendment is that the rules remain in force for forty days from this day, unless otherwise ordered by the House. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

That, Mr. Speaker, has been the course repeatedly in adopting rules for the government of the House of Representatives. It is not new. Gentlemen laugh as if they never heard of it. Perhaps they have never read the RECORD. If they will read the RECORD they will find that the distinguished gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) made that motion on one occasion, I think. At any rate it has been made in former Congresses in order that the House may have time for the consideration of permanent rules before they are adopted for the government of the body. If that fails I intend to move—and I think I have that right, Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding the demand for the previous question made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL], because under the rules such a motion has always been held to be in order—I shall move to commit the rules to the Committee on Rules when appointed, and upon that we shall expect that gentlemen on the other side, at least forty of them, will vote with me. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

I hope my distinguished friend from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] will not disappoint us in this expectation. We have heard too often from that gentleman, and we know, notwithstanding the assurance of the gentleman from Pennsylvania——

Mr. STEELE. Will the gentleman from Tennessee allow me an interruption?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. STEELE. Will the gentleman inform the House whether or not there are more than 40 members on that side who will vote for the McClellan resolution?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I would answer the gentleman, but the gentleman has things mixed. We are not discussing legislation, but the rules.

Mr. STEELE. The gentleman from Tennessee is hinting very strongly at the caucus action.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Does the gentleman from Indiana think that the McClellan resolution is among the rules of the House? If the gentleman wants to offer that as an amendment we will consider it.

Mr. STEELE. Does the gentleman from Tennessee know whether he will vote for the McClellan resolution?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I will not vote for it as an amendment to the rules, but I will vote for it in shaping legislation. Does the gentleman decline to give us an opportunity to offer an amendment to the rules?

Mr. STEELE. If it was myself, I say that I would give you but but very little time. [Laughter.]

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I did not expect the gentleman would. Now, I can not undertake to point out the defects in these rules in the limited time I have. They are arbitrary, they are undemocratic and unrepublican. We ought to modify them so that a majority of the members of the House, a majority of both sides of the House, may consider such measures as may seem wise to that majority. Under the present rules it is impossible for a majority of the House to enter upon the consideration of any measure, however wise it may be in their judgment, except in a most qualified way.

There can be no harm, it seems to me, in permitting the rules to go to the Committee on Rules, when appointed, and let them report the rules back with such amendments as the gentleman from Pennsylvania has himself suggested, with such other amendments as may occur to members of the House who have had a long experience in this body.

Why, Mr. Speaker, it is only within the last two or three Congresses that the rules have been rammed down the throats of the members of this House without any opportunity whatever to consider them, just as you are proposing to do to-day. In the little experience I have had on this floor I have known the rules to be debated for two weeks, and even longer. Frequently from five to ten days have been devoted to the discussion of the rules in the effort to make them perfect, so that we may consider business regularly and properly. But in the last two Congresses the rules have been adopted without one word of debate upon the principles involved and with only a minute or two, as I am now occupying the floor to-day, simply to protest against their adoption.

I shall not take further time, but I wish I had the time to point out some of the defects. But I do suggest that we give the Committee on Rules, when appointed, an opportunity to perfect this system of rules for the government of the House in a proper manner.

Mr. HEPBURN. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield me five minutes?

Mr. DALZELL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa five minutes.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] has made reference to me two or three times during his remarks, and it is proper, perhaps, that I should say a word. It is well known to many members of this House that heretofore I have had an opinion that the rules were not perfect; that there were amendments that might be made that would tend to the better government of this House; but I have not had this opinion alone during the last few days. I have entertained it for many years, and since I have been a member of the House I have endeavored in season and, some gentlemen would say, out of season to secure a change.

As early as the Fifty-third Congress I made an effort in that direction. The House was then presided over by a distinguished Democrat, and there was a majority of Democrats controlling the business of the House. The Democratic portion of that Congress voted unanimously to sustain the rules as they are to-day, and especially every one that we now regard as objectionable. [Laughter on the Republican side.] The rule that gives the Speaker his power was adopted in a Democratic Congress, in the Forty-sixth Congress. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON], on the occasion that I refer to, was one of those most bitterly objecting to the changes that I propose. [Laughter on the Republican side.] He was then contending for all of these rules that I now charge as pernicious, and he was sustained in that judgment by that side of the House. The objections that I would raise have been submitted to my Republican colleagues, and by a large majority they decided that the changes I would advocate were not judicious ones; and, Mr. Speaker, I do insist that I possess that measure of modesty that when I find the whole Democratic side of the House against me and a large majority of my Republican colleagues against me I must distrust the wisdom of my own conclusions. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, as the Chair understands, asks for the previous question.

Mr. SWANSON. I would like the gentleman to yield to me for ten minutes. [Cries of "Oh, no!"]

Mr. DALZELL. I can not.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania declines to yield.

Mr. SWANSON. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. Have I not the right to have the rules of the last House read?

The SPEAKER. The only question before the House is the motion to order the previous question on the pending resolution.

Mr. SWANSON. I ask for the reading of the rules of the last House.

The SPEAKER. That can not be done pending the demand for the previous question on the resolution which is now before the House.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I move, then, that this resolution be committed to the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. That motion is not in order at this time.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. When is it in order?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will meet that question when it arises. [Laughter.] It is clearly not in order now.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The rules say that a motion to recommit shall be in order pending the demand for the previous question or after the previous question has been ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman assumes that we are proceeding under rules which are not now in force.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Then what rules, may I ask, govern us now?

The SPEAKER. General parliamentary law—that is all—until this resolution is agreed to.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. When is my motion in order under "general parliamentary law?"

The SPEAKER. Not at this stage. [Laughter.]

The question being taken on ordering the previous question, there were, on a division (called for by Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee)—yeas 192, noes 149.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and Mr. DALZELL and Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee were appointed.

Mr. DALZELL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 180, nays 143, not voting 32; as follows:

YEAS—180.

Acheson,	Darragh,	Jack,	Powers, Llewellyn
Adams,	Davidson,	Jenkins,	Powers, Samuel L.
Alexander,	Dayton,	Jones, Wesley L.	Prince,
Allen, Amos L.	Deemer,	Joy,	Ray,
Aplin,	Dick,	Kahn,	Reeder,
Babcock,	Douglas,	Ketchum,	Reeves,
Ball, L. Heister	Dovener,	Knapp,	Roberts,
Barney,	Draper,	Knox,	Rumple,
Bartholdt,	Driscoll,	Kyle,	Russell,
Bates,	Eddy,	Lacey,	Schirm,
Beidler,	Esch,	Lawrence,	Scott,
Bingham,	Evans,	Lewis, Robert J.	Shattuc,
Bishop,	Fletcher,	Littlefield,	Shelden,
Blackburn,	Fordney,	Long,	Sherman,
Blakeney,	Foss,	Loud,	Showalter,
Boreing,	Foster, David J.	Loudenslager,	Skiles,
Boutell,	Fowler,	Lovering,	Smith, George W.
Bowersock,	Gaines, Joseph H.	McCall,	Smith, Henry C.
Brick,	Gardner, John J.	McCleary,	Smith, Samuel W.
Bristow,	Gardner, W.	McLachlan,	Southard,
Bromwell,	Gibson,	Mahon,	Southwick,
Brown,	Gill,	Mann,	Sperry,
Brownlow,	Gillet, Charles W.	Marshall,	Steele,
Burk, Henry	Gillett, F. H.	Martin,	Stevens, Fred C.
Burke, Charles H.	Graff,	Mercer,	Stewart, James F.
Burkett,	Graham,	Metcalf,	Stewart, John K.
Burleigh,	Greene, W. S.	Miller,	Storm,
Burton,	Grosvenor,	Minor,	Sulloway,
Butler, Thomas S.	Grow,	Moody, James M.	Sutherland,
Cannon,	Hamilton,	Moody, Malcolm A.	Tawney,
Capron,	Hanbury,	Moody, William H.	Tayler, Robert W.
Cassel,	Haskins,	Morgan,	Thomas, Lot
Connell,	Haugen,	Morrell,	Tirrell,
Conner,	Heatwole,	Morris,	Tompkins, A. S.
Coombs,	Hemenway,	Mudd,	Tompkins, E.
Cooper, Henry A.	Henry, E. Stevens	Needham,	Tongue,
Corliss,	Hildebrant,	Nevin,	Van Voorhis,
Cousins,	Hill,	Olmsted,	Wachter,
Cromer,	Hitt,	Otjen,	Wadsworth,
Crumpacker,	Holliday,	Overstreet,	Wanger,
Currier,	Hopkins,	Parker,	Warner,
Curtis,	Howell,	Patterson, G. R.	Warnock,
Cushman,	Hughes,	Payne,	Watson,
Dahle,	Hull,	Pearre,	Wright,
Dalzell,	Irwin,	Perkins,	Young.

NAYS—143.

Adamson,	Finley,	Little,	Salmon,
Allen, Henry D	Fitzgerald,	Livingston,	Scarborough,
Ball, Thomas H.	Fleming,	Lloyd,	Selby,
Bankhead,	Flood,	McClellan,	Shafroth,
Bartlett,	Foster, George P.	McCulloch,	Shallenberger,
Bell,	Fox,	McDermott,	Sheppard,
Bellamy,	Gilbert,	McRae,	Sims,
Belmont,	Glenn,	Maddox,	Slayden,
Benton,	Goldfogle,	Mahony,	Small,
Bowie,	Gooch,	Maynard,	Smith, David H.
Brantley,	Gordon,	Meyer,	Snodgrass,
Breazeale,	Green, Henry D.	Mickey,	Snook,
Brundidge,	Griffith,	Miers,	Sparkman,
Burgess,	Griggs,	Moon,	Spight,
Burleson,	Hall,	Mutchler,	Stark,
Burnett,	Hay,	Naphen,	Stephens, John H.
Butler, James J.	Henry, Patrick	Neville,	Sulzer,
Caldwell,	Henry, Robert L.	Norton,	Swanson,
Candler,	Hooker.	Otey,	Talbert,
Cassingham,	Howard,	Padgett,	Tate,
Clark,	Jackson, Alfred M.	Patterson, M. R.	Taylor, George W.
Clayton,	Jett,	Pierce,	Thayer,
Cochran,	Johnson,	Pugsley,	Thomas, Chas. R.
Conry,	Jones, William A.	Randell,	Thompson,
Cooney,	Kehoe,	Ransdell,	Trimble,
Cowherd,	Kern.	Reid,	Underwood,
Creamer,	Kitchin, Claude	Rhea, John S.	Vandiver,
Crowley,	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Rhea, William F.	Wheeler,
Cummings,	Kleberg,	Richardson, J. D.	White,
Davey,	Lamb,	Richardson, Wm.	Wiley,
Davis,	Lanham,	Rixey,	Williams, Jas. R.
De Graffenreid,	Lassiter,	Robb,	Williams, John S.
Dinsmore,	Lester,	Robertson, S. M.	Wilson,
Dougherty,	Lever,	Robinson, Jas. M.	Wooten,
Edwards,	Lewis, Elijah B.	Robinson, John S.	Zenor.
Feeley,	Lindsay,	Rucker,	

NOT VOTING—32.

Broussard,	Gaines, John W.	McAndrews,	Ryan,
Bull,	Hedge,	McLain,	Shackleford,
Calderhead,	Hepburn,	Mondell,	Sibley,
Cooper, Sam B.	Jackson, Wm. H.	Newlands,	Smith, Wm. Alden
De Armond,	Kluttz,	Palmer,	Smith, Walter I.
Elliott,	Landis,	Polk,	Vreeland,
Emerson,	Latimer,	Pou,	Weeks,
Foerderer,	Littauer,	Ruppert,	Woods.

So the previous question was ordered.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Now, Mr. Speaker, I move to commit this resolution to the Committee on Rules, when appointed.

Mr. DALZELL. On that motion I demand the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The question being taken on the motion to commit the resolution,

The SPEAKER said: The noes appear to have it.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I ask for a division.

Mr. DALZELL. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 141, nays 186, not voting 26; as follows:

YEAS—141.

Adamson,	Fox,	McClellan,	Scarborough,
Allen, Henry D.	Gilbert,	McCulloch,	Selby,
Ball, Thomas H.	Goldfogle,	McDermott,	Shackleford,
Bartlett,	Gooch,	McLain,	Shafroth,
Bell,	Gordon,	McRae,	Shallenberger,
Bellamy,	Green, Henry D.	Maddox,	Sheppard,
Belmont,	Griffith,	Mahony,	Sims,
Benton,	Griggs,	Maynard,	Slayden,
Brantley,	Hall,	Mickey,	Small,
Breazeale	Hay,	Miers,	Smith, David H.
Brundidge,	Henry, Patrick	Moon,	Snodgrass,
Burgess,	Henry, Robert L.	Mutchler,	Snook,
Burleson,	Hooker,	Neville,	Sparkman,
Burnett,	Howard,	Newlands,	Spight,
Butler, James J.	Jackson, Alfred M.	Norton,	Stark,
Caldwell,	Jett,	Otey,	Stephens, John H.
Candler,	Johnson,	Padgett,	Sulzer,
Cassingham,	Jones, William A.	Patterson, M. R.	Swanson,
Clark,	Kehoe,	Pierce,	Talbert,
Clayton,	Kern,	Polk,	Tate,
Cochran,	Kitchin, Claude	Pou,	Taylor, George W.
Conry,	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Randell,	Thayer,
Cooney,	Kleberg,	Ransdell,	Thomas, Chas. R.
Cowherd,	Kluttz,	Rhea, John S.	Thompson,
Davey,	Lamb,	Rhea, William F.	Trimble,
Davis,	Lanham,	Richardson, J. D.	Underwood,
De Graffenreid,	Lassiter,	Richardson, Wm.	Vandiver,
Dinsmore,	Latimer,	Rixey,	Wheeler,
Dougherty,	Lester,	Robb,	White,
Edwards,	Lever,	Robertson, S. M.	Wiley,
Feeley,	Lewis, Elijah B.	Robinson, J. M.	Williams, James R.
Finley,	Lindsay,	Robinson, John S.	Williams, John S.
Fitzgerald,	Little,	Rucker,	Wilson,
Fleming,	Livingston,	Ruppert,	Wooten,
Flood,	Lloyd,	Ryan,	Zenor.
Foster, George P.	McAndrews,	Salmon,	

NAYS—186.

Acheson,	Darragh,	Jackson, Wm. H.	Powers, Llewellyn
Adams,	Davidson,	Jenkins,	Powers, Samuel L.
Alexander,	Dayton,	Jones, Wesley L.	Prince,
Allen, Amos L.	Deemer,	Kahn,	Ray,
Alpin,	Dick,	Ketcham,	Reeder,
Babcock,	Dovener,	Knapp,	Reeves,
Ball, L. Heister	Draper,	Knox,	Roberts,
Barney,	Driscoll,	Kyle,	Rumple,
Bartholdt,	Eddy,	Lacey,	Russell,
Bates,	Emerson,	Landis,	Schirm,
Beidler,	Esch,	Lawrence,	Scott,
Bingham,	Evans,	Lewis, Robert J.	Sherman,
Bishop,	Fletcher,	Littauer,	Showalter,
Blackburn,	Fordney,	Littlefield,	Sibley,
Blakeney,	Foss,	Long,	Skiles,
Boreing,	Foster, David J.	Loud,	Smith, Henry C.
Boutell,	Fowler,	Loudenslager,	Smith, Samuel W.
Bowersock,	Gaines, Joseph H.	McCall,	Smith, William A.
Brick,	Gardner, John J.	McCleary,	Southard,
Bristow,	Gardner, W.	McLachlan,	Southwick,
Bromwell,	Gibson,	Mahon,	Sperry,
Brown,	Gill,	Mann,	Steele,
Brownlow,	Gillet, Charles W.	Marshall,	Stevens, Fred C.
Burk, Henry	Gillett, F. H.	Martin,	Stewart, James F.
Burke, Charles H.	Glenn,	Mercer,	Stewart, John K.
Burkett,	Graff,	Metcalf,	Storm,
Burleigh,	Graham,	Miller,	Sulloway,
Burton,	Greene, Wm. S.	Minor,	Sutherland,
Butler, Thomas S.	Grosvenor,	Mondell,	Tawney,
Calderhead,	Grow,	Moody, James M.	Tayler, Robert W.
Cannon,	Hamilton,	Moody, Malcolm A.	Thomas, Lot
Capron,	Hanbury,	Moody, William H.	Tirrell,
Cassel,	Haskins,	Morgan,	Tompkins, A. S.
Connell,	Haugen,	Morrell,	Tompkins, E.
Conner,	Heatwole,	Morris,	Tongue,
Coombs,	Hedge,	Mudd,	Van Voorhis,
Cooper, Henry A.	Hemenway,	Needham,	Vreeland,
Corliss,	Henry, E. Stevens	Nevin,	Wachter,
Cousins,	Hildebrant,	Olmsted,	Wadsworth,
Cromer,	Hill,	Otjen,	Wanger,
Crumpacker,	Hitt,	Overstreet,	Warner,
Cummings,	Hopkins,	Palmer,	Warnock,
Currier,	Howell,	Parker,	Watson,
Curtis,	Hughes,	Patterson, G. R.	Wright,
Cushman,	Hull,	Payne,	Young.
Dahle,	Irwin,	Pearre,	
Dalzell,	Jack,	Perkins,	

NOT VOTING—26.

Bankhead,	De Armond,	Joy,	Shelden,
Bowie,	Douglas,	Lovering,	Smith, George W.
Broussard,	Elliott,	Meyer,	Smith, Walter I.
Bull,	Foerderer,	Naphen,	Weeks,
Cooper, Sam B.	Gaines, John W.	Pugsley,	Woods.
Creamer,	Hepburn,	Reid,	
Crowley,	Holliday,	Shattuc,	

So the motion of Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, to refer the resolution to the Committee on Rules, was rejected.

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I am paired on this question with the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. HULL. Were he present, I would vote in the affirmative.

The result of the vote was announced as above stated.

The SPEAKER. The question is now on agreeing to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SWANSON. I would like to offer another motion, if it be in order, to refer the resolution with instructions. We are proceeding, I understand, under "general parliamentary law;" and the simple motion for reference having been voted down, I think a motion to refer with instructions would now be in order. I desire to make that motion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee, which the Chair admitted, involved a very close and doubtful question as to whether it was in order. But the Chair preferred to have the motion passed upon by the House rather than ruled upon by the Chair. The Chair is, however, very clearly of the opinion that another motion to refer can not now be entertained.

Mr. SWANSON. I ask for the reading of the rules of the last House, so that we may know what is before us for consideration.

The SPEAKER. That can not be done now.

Mr. SWANSON. I demand as a matter of right that a separate vote be taken on each separate rule. I understand that each rule is a distinctive proposition.

The SPEAKER. The question here is upon a simple resolution, and the Chair thinks the motion of the gentleman would be out of order.

Mr. SWANSON. Will the Chair permit me a moment?

The SPEAKER. There is a great deal of business to be done this afternoon, but the Chair does not desire to be discourteous or to deny the floor to any member without good reason.

Mr. SWANSON. All I ask is to state my proposition. My motion is to take a separate vote on each rule—on each proposition.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has ruled that motion out of order. Does the gentleman ask a separate vote on the propositions contained in this resolution or a separate vote on all the rules?

Mr. SWANSON. The resolution contains a proposition that we adopt all the rules of the last House, and therefore each rule is made a part of it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is clearly of the opinion that such a demand can not be entertained.

Mr. SWANSON. Then I demand a separate vote on each separate proposition contained in the resolution—each amendment as therein proposed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia demands a separate vote on each separate proposition in the resolution. The Chair is of opinion that the gentleman has the right to make that demand.

Mr. DALZELL. Is that demand made on the resolution which I offered?

The SPEAKER. The resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania contains several distinctive propositions.

Mr. DALZELL. It contains probably three propositions; but the first is indivisible. I refer to the proposition that we adopt the rules of the Fifty-sixth Congress "with the following modifications," and the two paragraphs immediately following.

Those embrace one subject, and are incapable of division.

The SPEAKER. The first branch of the resolution, as just recited by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, is not capable of division; the Chair so holds; but the Chair is of opinion that each resolve is a separate proposition, and a separate vote may be demanded upon it.

Mr. DALZELL. I think the Chair is right on that.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. Speaker, I had no desire to filibuster or delay the proceedings of the House in the adoption of these rules. I simply addressed to the gentleman from Pennsylvania a courteous request that I be allowed ten minutes to speak. This side was accorded only five minutes, and I proposed merely that there should be allowed to us as much time as was accorded to the other side. All I desire is simply to state my views in reference to these rules, and I think as a Representative I am entitled to that privilege.

Mr. STEELE. I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded. The Clerk will report that portion of the resolution which will be first voted upon.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress be adopted as the rules of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-seventh Congress, with the following modifications:

1. That the special orders adopted March 8 and March 14, 1900, providing a method for the consideration of pension bills, claim bills, and other private bills shall be continued during the Fifty-seventh Congress.

2. That the place of the Select Committee on the Twelfth Census in the rules of the Fifty-sixth Congress shall be filled in the rules of the Fifty-seventh Congress by a standing committee on the census, to consist of 13 members, and have jurisdiction of all proposed legislation concerning the census and the apportionment of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the portion of the resolution just read.

Mr. SWANSON. I desire an opportunity to vote on the first proposition—that we adopt the rules of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

The SPEAKER. This is the first distinctive branch of the resolution. [The question was put.] The ayes appear to have it.

Mr. SWANSON. I demand the yeas and nays on this proposition.

The yeas and nays were not ordered, only 27 voting in favor thereof.

The first division of the resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the next division of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved further, That there shall be appointed to serve during the Fifty-seventh Congress a Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, to consist of 9 members, which shall have jurisdiction of all matters (excepting those relating to the revenue and appropriations) referring to the Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase and to proposed expositions.

The question being taken on agreeing to the second division of the resolution, it was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will now read the third and last division of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved further, That the Select Committee on the Examination and Disposition of Documents of the Fifty-sixth Congress shall be continued during the Fifty-seventh Congress as a select committee.

The third division of the resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. This completes the action on this resolution.

Mr. DALZELL. I move to reconsider the votes by which the resolution has been agreed to, and also move that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, as I understand, this resolution has not been adopted as a whole. The question has been taken separately on these different amendments, but the whole resolution as amended has not been voted upon. The question, I understand, is now on the adoption of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. All the separate propositions embraced in this resolution have been adopted, and that adopts the whole resolution. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to reconsider the several votes by which the resolution was adopted, and to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

DAILY HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois offers the following resolution, which the Clerk will report to the House.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting of the House of Representatives shall be 12 o'clock meridian.

The resolution was agreed to.

PRINTING OF DIGEST AND MANUAL.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio submits the following resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed 2,000 copies of the Digest and Manual of the Rules and Practice of the House of Representatives for the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, the same to be bound and distributed under the direction of the Speaker and Clerk of the House.

The resolution was agreed to.

DRAWING OF SEATS.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana offers the following resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House do now proceed to draw seats for Members and Delegates of the present Congress, in pursuance of Rule XXXII, and when names of members absent from the city or on account of sickness are called, that seats be selected for them by their colleagues.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, heretofore, in drawing for seats, the members of the House have gone outside of the railing. All we have to do is to cast our eyes about us and see that there is no room for that now. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution may be so amended that the members of the House may go into the lobby, letting these doors be open, with pages or messengers stationed at the doors, to announce the names of gentlemen as they are called. Otherwise, it seems to me, we shall have great confusion in drawing seats.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] asks unanimous consent that the resolution be so amended that the members waiting for the drawing may occupy the lobby and that pages announce the names of members when called. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman suspend a moment until the rule relating to this matter is read?

The Clerk read as follows:

RULE XXXII.

DRAWING OF SEATS.

1. At the commencement of each Congress, immediately after the Members and Delegates are sworn in, the Clerk shall place in a box, prepared for that purpose, a number of small balls, of marble or other material, equal to the number of Members and Delegates, which balls shall be consecutively numbered and thoroughly intermingled, and at such hour as shall be fixed by the House for that purpose, by the hands of a page, draw said balls one by one from the box and announce the number as it is drawn, upon which announcement the Member or Delegate whose name on a numbered alphabetical list shall correspond with the number on the ball shall advance and choose his seat for the term for which he is elected.

2. Before said drawing shall commence each seat shall be vacated and so remain until selected under this rule, and any seat having been selected shall be deemed forfeited if left unoccupied before the call of the roll is finished, and whenever the seats of Members and Delegates shall have been drawn, no proposition for a second drawing shall be in order during that Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, before the drawing begins, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROW], an ex-Speaker of this House, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM], the Father of the House, be permitted to choose their seats. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN] asks unanimous consent that Representative GROW, an ex-Speaker of the House, and Representative BINGHAM, the Father of the House, be permitted to select their seats without drawing.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, there is a gentleman on this side of the House who I know has not been here during all the sessions since he first became a member, but who was a member of the Forty-third Congress. That is Mr. CREAMER, of New York; and I ask that he also be allowed to select his seat.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] adds to the request of the gentleman from New York the further request that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CREAMER] be allowed to draw his seat. Is there objection to these requests?

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, I should like to add the name of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON], the leader of the Democratic minority.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent that the name of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON], the floor leader on the Democratic side, be added to these requests. Is there objection to these four requests?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to state that there are so many floral gifts in the general lobby that it may be necessary to use the other lobbies in order to carry out the order of the House.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, there is no objection to members standing outside of this railing if they want to, is there?

The SPEAKER. The rule does not exclude them from doing it, but opens up the larger field also. The Doorkeeper will appoint pages for the several doors, in accordance with the order of the House. Gentlemen will please vacate the floor of the House, except the four specially named. It will not be permitted for any other Member to stay inside the floor. All others must vacate before the order will be put into execution. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROW] will please select his seat. [Applause.]

The drawing of seats began at 3 o'clock and 26 minutes, and was concluded at 4 o'clock and 23 minutes.

CHANGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following report on the changes of membership:

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following list of changes since the election of the Fifty-seventh House of Representatives:

District.	Name.	Date of vacancy.	Successor.
Twenty-fourth New York.	Albert D. Shaw*	Feb. 10, 1901	Charles L. Knapp.
Fourth Maine	Chas. A. Boutelle†	Mar. 8, 1901	Llewellyn Powers.
Tenth Pennsylvania	Marriott Brosius*	Mar. 10, 1901	H. Burd Cassel.
Tenth Michigan	Rosseau O. Crump*	May 1, 1901	Henry H. Aplin.
Sixth Texas	Robert E. Burke*	June 5, 1901	Dudley G. Wooten.
Seventh South Carolina.	J. W. Stokes*	July 6, 1901	A. Frank Lever.

*Died. †Resigned.

Very respectfully,

A. McDOWELL,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Hon. DAVID B. HENDERSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following communication:

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before the House of Representatives a list of contests for seats in the House of Representatives for the Fifty-seventh Congress of the United States, notices of which have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the House, and also transmit herewith all original testimony, papers, and documents relating thereto, as follows, to wit:

State of Alabama, Seventh district.
State of Kentucky, Third district.
State of Missouri, Twelfth district.
State of North Carolina, Third district.
State of Ohio, Twelfth district.
State of South Carolina, Seventh district.
State of Virginia, Fourth and Ninth districts.

The Clerk has opened and printed the testimony in all the above cases.

In compliance with the act approved March 2, 1897, entitled "An act relating to contested elections," such portions of the testimony in the above cases (with the exceptions referred to) as the parties in interest agreed upon or as seemed proper to the clerk after giving the requisite notices have been printed and indexed, together with the notices on contest and the answers thereto, and such portions of the testimony as were not printed with the original papers have been sealed up and are ready to be laid before the Committee on Elections.

Two copies of the printed testimony in each case have been mailed to the contestant and the same number to the contestee. The law in reference to the briefs of both the contestee and contestant in each case has been complied with as far as possible upon the receipt by the Clerk of said briefs. In the case of the Seventh district of South Carolina the contestee died after the testimony was opened and sent to the printer, and in the Ninth district of Kentucky contestant died after the briefs of contestant and contestee had been placed on file. But so far as the briefs have been furnished to the Clerk they are also ready to be laid before the Committee on Elections upon the order of the House, together with a tabulated statement which has been prepared by the Clerk, showing the number of pages of testimony and the present status of each and every contested election case and all papers in connection therewith.

Very respectfully,

A. McDOWELL,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Hon. DAVID B. HENDERSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Contested-election cases, Fifty-seventh Congress.

District.	Contestant.	Contestee.	Testimony opened.	Testimony printed.	Printed pages of testimony and briefs.			Contestant notified to file brief.	Contestant's brief filed.	Contestee notified to file brief.	Contestee's brief filed.	Contestee's brief sent to contestant.
					Testimony.	Briefs.	Total.					
			1901.	1901.				1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.
Seventh Alabama	N. B. Spears	John L. Burnett	Sept. 16	Sept. 10	375	59	434	Oct. 10	Nov. 9	Nov. 11		
Third Kentucky	J. McKenzie Moss	John S. Rhea	June 20	July 25	1,081	115	1,196	July 24	Aug. 22	Aug. 23	Nov. 18	Nov. 19
Twelfth Missouri	Wm. M. Horton	James J. Butler	May 1	June 12	2,214	82	2,214	June 11	Dec. 2	Dec. 2		
Third North Carolina	John E. Fowler	Chas. R. Thomas	June 21	July 24	1,081	162	1,243	July 24	Aug. 30	Aug. 30	Oct. 11	Oct. 12
Twelfth Ohio	John J. Lentz	Emmett Tompkins	July 8	July 25	234	16	250	July 25	Aug. 21	Aug. 24	Oct. 16	Oct. 16
Seventh South Carolina	A. B. Dantzler	J. Wm. Stokes	June 21	July 9	79	38	117	July 9	Aug. 8			
Fourth Virginia	C. E. Wilson	Francis R. Lassiter	May 2	June 26	1,195	60	1,255	June 26	Aug. 30	July 30		
Ninth Virginia	James A. Walker	Wm. F. Rhea	do	June 19	328	52	380	June 19	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 3	Sept. 3
					6,587	584	7,171					

The SPEAKER. The Chair makes the following assignment of election cases to the several committees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Those from Alabama, Kentucky, and Missouri, to Committee on Elections No. 1.

Those from North Carolina, Ohio, and South Carolina, to Committee on Elections No. 2.

Those from Virginia, to Committee on Elections No. 3.

COMMITTEE ON MILEAGE.

The SPEAKER also announced the appointment of the following committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee on Mileage: Mr. WILLIAM A. REEDER, of Kansas; Mr. JOHN K. STEWART, of New York; Mr. ALBERT A. BLAKENEY, of Maryland; Mr. E. B. LEWIS, of Georgia, and Mr. JAMES J. BUTLER, of Missouri.

SOUTH CAROLINA INTERSTATE AND WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution allowing the importation free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges of all articles from foreign countries and the transfer of foreign exhibits from the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo for the purpose of exhibition at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C.

Resolved, etc., That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C., upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, and all foreign exhibits which shall be transferred in bond from the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exposition to sell for delivery at the close thereof any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition building or on the grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of the import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws at the date of the importation, and all penalties prescribed by laws shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the person who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal: *And provided further*, That the buildings and spaces set apart for the purpose of the said exposition shall be constituted "constructive bonded warehouses and yards," and all foreign articles placed therein shall be under customs supervision and treated as merchandise in bond.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I shall not object to the joint resolution if the gentleman from South Carolina will accept the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk to be read for his information.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment which the gentleman from New York offers to the resolution pending the determination of the question of unanimous consent.

The Clerk read as follows:

And provided further, That all necessary expenses incurred, including salaries of customs officials in charge of imported articles, shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States by the exposition company under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. That in the passage of this joint resolution the United States does not assume any liability of any kind whatever and does not become responsible in any manner for any bond, debt, contract, expenditure, expense, or liability of the said company, its officers, agents, servants, or employees or incident to or growing out of said exposition.

Mr. PAYNE. I will say, Mr. Speaker, that that is the same amendment as proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means to legislation for the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition and several other expositions.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I have no objection, Mr. Speaker, to that amendment. In fact, all those arrangements have already been made as to the matter of the expense.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ELLIOTT, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report of the operations of his Bureau for the year ended October 31, 1901—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms, transmitting the financial report of his office—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a statement of all judgments rendered by said court for the year ended November 30, 1901—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Clerk of the House, submitting a list of reports to be made to Congress by public officers during the Fifty-seventh Congress—to the Committee on Rules, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms, transmitting a list of property in his charge on December 2, 1901—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the contingent expenses of the Department for the year ended June 30, 1901—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a statement of all expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Clerk of the House, submitting report as to employees, the periods of their employment, and the sums paid to them, the expenditures of the contingent fund, and the stationery accounts—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a memorial of the legislature of Hawaii, relating to a duty on coffee—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the adjustment of certain claims arising from the condemnation of certain buildings at Hot Springs, Ark.—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to the direction of the House, certain reports as to the methods of naval construction—to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Doorkeeper of the House, submitting an inventory of all books, maps, and pamphlets in his department December 2, 1901—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, submitting a detailed statement of the expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1901, under appropriations for international exchanges, etc.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Commissioner of Labor, submitting a statement of all moneys expended under his direction during the year ended June 30, 1901—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the chairman of the Industrial Commission, presenting a statement of the condition of the work and the necessity for an extension of its term of service—to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McCLEARY: A bill (H. R. 1) to make oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the State, Territory, or district into which they are transported, and to change the tax on oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RODEY: A bill (H. R. 2) to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 3) to amend an act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 4) to amend an act entitled "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine" by increasing the tax on oleomargarine in certain cases, and to make oleomargarine and imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are transported—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 5) to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of telegraphic cables between the United States of America and Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, and other countries, and to promote commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A bill (H. R. 6) for the erection of a public building at Kingston, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 7) authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be erected monuments and markers on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., to commemorate the valorous deeds of certain regiments and batteries of the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 8) to repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 9) to establish a commission, who shall investigate all duties on imports and recommend changes therein, negotiate reciprocal trade treaties, and recommend the adoption of the same, and collect such information with regard to products, manufactures, and commerce as will aid it in the performance of its duties and promote and provide for the general welfare—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 10) to make oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to laws of State or Territory into which they are transported, and to change the tax on oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A bill (H. R. 11) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to try and render final judgment in certain claims of the State of Indiana—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 12) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Elizabeth, N. J.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HENDERSON: A bill (H. R. 13) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Waterloo, in the State of Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 14) to establish the department of commerce, labor, and manufactures—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 15) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Wheeling, State of West Virginia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 16) to provide for the erection of a bronze equestrian statue to the memory of the late Brig. Gen. Count Casimir Pulaski at Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 17) requiring all corporations engaged in interstate commerce to file returns with the Secretary of the Treasury, disclosing their true financial condition, and of their capital stock, and imposing a tax upon such as have outstanding capital stock unpaid in whole or in part—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOUTELL: A bill (H. R. 18) to provide for the education of the blind, and so forth—to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 19) to maintain the parity of the money of the United States—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 20) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21) for the protection of colored citizens of the United States against lynching, in default of protection by the States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 22) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hammond, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23) providing for the distribution of Government publications to agricultural colleges—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 24) to punish frauds at elections for Representatives and Delegates in Congress, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, a bill (H. R. 25) for the improvement of the Missouri River at and near the city of New Haven, Franklin County, Mo.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. STEELE: A bill (H. R. 26) for the erection of a public building at Logansport, Ind.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 27) to reclassify postal clerks and prescribe their salaries—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 28) to exempt wire nails, and so forth, from duty—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 29) providing for the erection of a public building at Linneus, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 30) providing for the erection of a public building at Monroe City, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31) providing for the erection of a public building at Marceline, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 32) providing for the erection of a public building at Salisbury, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 33) providing for the erection of a public building at Keytesville, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 34) providing for the erection of a public building at Brunswick, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 35) providing for the erection of a public building at Huntsville, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 36) providing for the erection of a public building at Norborne, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 37) providing for the erection of a public building at Paris, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 38) providing for the erection of a public building at Chillicothe, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 39) providing for the erection of a public building at Brookfield, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 40) providing for the erection of a public building at Milan, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 41) providing for the erection of a public building at Carrollton, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 42) providing for the erection of a public building at Trenton, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 43) providing for the erection of a public building at Moberly, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 44) providing for the erection of a public building at Hale, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 45) providing for the erection of a public building at Browning, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 46) providing for the erection of a public building at Madison, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DAVEY: A bill (H. R. 47) to authorize the location of a Branch Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors in either of the States of Louisiana or Mississippi, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: A bill (H. R. 48) to define trusts, provide for penalties and punishment of corporations, persons, firms, and associations of persons connected with them, and to promote free competition in the United States of America, and to repeal all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 49) to amend section 5278 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 50) creating the office of general superintendent of national cemeteries under the authority and control of the United States, and providing for the same—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEWLANDS: A bill (H. R. 51) to authorize and begin the construction of reservoirs, canals, and other works necessary for the irrigation of arid lands in the State of Nevada—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 52) to provide for the disposal of the arid public lands and to authorize the construction of reservoirs for the storage of water and other necessary irrigation works for arid-land reclamation, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 53) for the protection of cities and towns in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 54) to provide for the prosecution of suits in, and appeals and writs of error from, circuit and district courts of the United States by administrators, guardians, and next friend without giving bond for cost—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: A bill (H. R. 55) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Zanesville, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 56) to provide for the erection of a public building at Eagle Pass, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 57) to provide for the erection of a public building at San Angelo, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 58) to amend section 1 of chapter 538 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 59) to amend an act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations, approved March 3, 1891—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 60) to provide for the erection of a public building at Goldsboro, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 61) to authorize the establishment of a life-saving station at or near Bogue Inlet, North Carolina—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: A bill (H. R. 62) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Schenectady, in the State of New York—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 63) to authorize the construction of reservoirs, diversion canals, artesian wells, and other works necessary for the irrigation of arid and semiarid lands of the United States—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 64) to divide the State of Washington into two judicial districts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 65) providing a public building at Olympia, State of Washington—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 66) appropriating $1,500 to investigate the fishery interests on the Pacific coast—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 67) providing for public building at Tacoma, Wash.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 68) to establish a mint of the United States at Tacoma, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 69) increasing limit of cost for public building at Seattle, Wash.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 70) authorizing the construction of new buildings at the New Dungeness light station, State of Washington—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 71) to establish a light-house and fog signal on Semiahmoo Harbor, State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 72) to establish dwelling for keeper of the fog signal at Robinson Point, State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 73) to establish a fog signal at Battery Point, State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 74) to increase limit of cost of light-house and fog signal at Browns Point, State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 75) to establish a light-house and fog signal at Burrows Island, Rosario Strait, State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 76) to fix the compensation of superintendents of Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 77) to establish life-saving station near Cape Flattery, Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 78) to prohibit location of mining claims by power of attorney in Alaska—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 79) providing for the election of a Delegate to House of Representatives from the Territory of Alaska—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 80) for the erection of a public building at Allentown, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LASSITER: A bill (H. R. 81) making an appropriation for constructing a road to the City Point National Cemetery, near Petersburg, Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THAYER: A bill (H. R. 82) to admit hides free of duty—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LASSITER: A bill (H. R. 83) to establish a national military park at the battlefields around Petersburg, Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H. R. 84) to increase the efficiency of the foreign service of the United States and to provide for the reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A bill (H. R. 85) for the erection of a statue of the late Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, to be placed in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. OTEY: A bill (H. R. 86) for the relief of gaugers, storekeeper-gaugers, and storekeepers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 87) providing for the changes of grades of streets, and so forth, in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 88) for the erection of a monument to Andrew Lewis—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 89) to maintain and protect the integrity of the coins of the United States—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 90) to amend section 3255, Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning the distilling of brandy fruits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 91) to authorize settlement of accounts of disbursing officers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 92) for the erection of a public building at Radford, Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 93) amending the act of August 4, 1886, granting an increase of pension to soldiers and sailors who shall have lost an arm or leg in the service—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R.) 94 amendatory of the pension law in the act of June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCHIRM: A bill (H. R. 95) to establish the department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 96) permitting the construction of a dam across the St. Joseph River near the village of Berrien Springs, Berrien County, Mich.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WILSON: A bill (H. R. 97) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish duplicate certificates of discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 98) to establish a national military park at Valley Forge, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 99) granting additional bounty to veteran volunteers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 100) for the payment of bounty to veteran volunteers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 101) to amend section 4696 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 102) for the erection of a public building at Baraboo, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 103) to open for settlement 480,000 acres of land in the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian reservations in Oklahoma Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 104) for the erection of a memorial building or monument at Fort Recovery, Ohio—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 105) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Torrington, in the State of Connecticut—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 106) for the creation of a national bureau of criminal identification—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 107) conferring on the Court of Claims jurisdiction with respect to certain claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 108) to establish a military post at or near Indianapolis, Ind.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 109) to amend section 7 of an "Act to establish circuit courts of appeal and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891, as amended by act approved February 18, 1895, and further amended by act approved June 6, 1900—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 110) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Durham, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 111) to amend war-revenue act, reducing the tax on tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 112) to repeal the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 113) to amend sections 3242 and 3281 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 114) to reopen and readjust the accounts of certain registers and receivers of the United States land offices, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 115) to provide for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande River between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, and for the purpose of building an international dam and reservoir on said river at El Paso, Tex.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 116) to reduce letter postage to 1 cent per one-half ounce—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 117) to amend and construe existing pension laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MEYER of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 118) to provide for a public building at New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 119) for the construction of a steam revenue cutter for service in the Gulf of Mexico and tributary waters, with headquarters at New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 120) for the construction of a wide deep channel from deep water of the Mississippi River to deep water of the Gulf of Mexico, by way of Southwest Pass—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 121) supplementary to an act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act in amendment to the various acts relative to immigration and the importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor"—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 122) to declare February the 12th a national holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 123) to adopt the weights and measures of the metric system as the standard weights and measures in the United States—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 124) to fix the time for the convening of Congress—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 125) to provide for the construction of storage reservoirs and other irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands and for the disposal of the public lands reclaimed thereby—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 126) to extend the time for the construction of the railway of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 127) to set apart a preserve for the American bison, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 128) to provide for the general welfare of the United States, defining certain crimes against the Government of the United States, providing punishment therefor, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIBLEY: A bill (H. R. 129) to provide a safe and elastic currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 130) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Oil City, State of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 131) to amend section 17 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States"—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 132) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 133) to amend act of June 27, 1890, for increase of widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LASSITER: A bill (H. R. 134) making an appropriation for construction of a road to the Poplar Grove National Cemetery, near Petersburg, Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OTEY: A bill (H. R. 135) to revive the right of action under the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 136) to provide for the erection of a public building at Washington, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 137) providing for the employment of letter carriers at every post-office which produced a gross revenue for the preceding fiscal year of not less than $1,900—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 138) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station in the State of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 139) authorizing the Secretary of War to procure medals for those who volunteered and enlisted for the war with Spain, and served beyond the term of their enlistment to help suppress the Philippine insurrection—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 140) to provide for the erection of a public building at San Francisco, State of California—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 141) providing for the designation of ports of entry for aliens along the boundary line between the United States and foreign contiguous territory—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 142) fixing the compensation of customs inspectors at the port of San Francisco, Cal., now or hereafter classed as discharging inspectors, in lieu of extra compensation for night services hereafter to be rendered in the examination of baggage, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 143) to authorize the construction by the Wadley and Mount Vernon Railroad Company of a bridge across the Oconee River, in the State of Georgia—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 144) to provide a site and erect a public building in Covington, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 145) pensioning the widow of one who served as an officer or enlisted man in the military or naval service of the United States and who was permanently disabled by the loss of a limb in battle, granting to the widow the same rate of pension as was granted to her husband in his lifetime—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 146) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 147) to provide for the holding of terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States at Kansas City, in the district of Kansas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 148) to establish a branch mint of the United States at Kansas City, in the State of Kansas—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 149) to authorize needed repairs of the graveled or macadamized road, and the replanting of trees, from the city of Fort Scott, Kans., to the national cemetery near said city—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 150) to provide for the erection of a public building at Lawrence, Kans.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LONG: A bill (H. R. 151) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hutchinson, in the State of Kansas—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 152) to enable the people of Oklahoma to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 153) to provide for the safe transportation to the port of destination of persons dying at sea—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 154) for the erection of a public building at Plymouth, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 155) to make the currency responsive to the varying needs of business at all seasons and in all sections—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 156) establishing the Atlanta National Military Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 157) for the erection of a public building at Atlanta, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 158) authorizing the construction and operation by the United States of the telegraphic cables between the United States of America and the Philippine and Hawaiian islands, Japan, Siberia, and China, to promote commerce, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 159) providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers in the north one-half of the Colville Indian Reservation, State of Washington, and reserving the public lands for that purpose—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 160) authorizing the appointment by the President of the United States of a commission of not less than five members to investigate the question of trade relations of the United States in the Orient, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ALLEN of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 161) for the erection of a public building in the city of Hopkinsville, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 162) for the erection of a public building in the city of Henderson, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 163) granting pensions to certain officers and enlisted men of the Life-Saving Service, and to their widows and minor children—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 164) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the salaries of the deputy collectors of customs at the subports of Tacoma and Seattle, in the State of Washington, and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 165) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide additional regulations for homestead and preemption entries for public lands," approved March 3, 1879—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 166) giving the Secretary of the Interior discretionary power to extend the time for making final proof in desert-land entries—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 167) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of North Yakima, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 168) providing for the construction of a Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 169) to provide pay for the improvements of actual settlers upon public lands included within forest reservations upon the relinquishment of their lands to the United States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 170) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Walla Walla, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 171) prohibiting the establishment or extension of forest reserves in the States of Washington and Idaho except by act of Congress—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 172) providing that new forest reserves shall be created and additions to existing reserves shall be made hereafter only by act of Congress—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 173) to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands, and to provide for the repayment of certain fees, purchase money, and commissions paid on void entries of public lands"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 174) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Spokane Falls, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 175) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Olympia, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 176) defining the term "anarchist" and fixing the penalty for crimes attempted by anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON: A bill (H. R. 177) to provide for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOY: A bill (H. R. 178) to amend the internal-revenue laws, and so forth—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 179) to amend the internal-revenue laws—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 180) granting certain lands belonging to the United States and situated in the State of Alabama to the State of Alabama for the use and benefit of the common schools of that State—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A bill (H. R. 181) to amend the national banking law so as to permit national banks to consider and treat their surplus as capital in the restrictions on loans—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 182) to provide for interest on Government deposits, distribution of same, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A bill (H. R. 183) to appropriate $10,000 to inclose and beautify the grounds and repair the monument on the Moores Creek battlefield, North Carolina—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 184) to establish and provide for a clerk for the circuit and district courts of the United States held at Wilmington, N. C.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 185) to provide for a macadamized approach and roadway to the national cemetery at Wilmington, N. C.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 186) to provide for the education and support of the children of the Croatan or Hatteras Indians, in the southeastern part of North Carolina—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 187) to provide for the improvement of Shallatte River, Brunswick County, N. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 188) to repeal the duty on wood pulp and all other material used in the manufacture of printing papers and writing papers, and to reduce the duty on manufactured printing papers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WARNER: A bill (H. R. 189) to provide for the erection of a public building at Champaign, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 190) to provide for the erection of a public building at Decatur, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CALDWELL: A bill (H. R. 191) to provide for the erection of an addition to the public building at Springfield, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 192) to construct a road from Springfield, Ill., to the national cemetery at Camp Butler, adjacent thereto—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 193) providing for free homesteads on the public lands within what was heretofore the Fort Randall Military Reservation for actual and bona fide settlers and reserving the same for that purpose—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 194) to appropriate the sum of $100,000 to erect a public building at Emporia, Kans.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 195) providing that the statute of limitations shall not be interposed in any suit brought by any laborer, workman, or mechanic in the Court of Claims against the United States to recover wages claimed to be due him under the national eight-hour law—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 196) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Portland, in the State of Maine—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 197) to fix the compensation of district superintendents in the Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOPKINS: A bill (H. R. 198) to create a permanent census office—to the Select Committee on the Census.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 199) for the establishment of a light station on Bluff Shoal, Pamlico Sound, North Carolina—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 200) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Evanston, in the State of Wyoming—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 201) providing for the monumenting and marking of the battlefield of Massacre Hill—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 202) to amend section 2294 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 203) to provide for medical care and surgical treatment of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 204) to provide for the erection of a public building at Greeneville, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 205) to fix the salaries of certain judges of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 206) to authorize the Delaware Indians in the Cherokee Nation to bring suit in the Court of Claims against the United States, and the Mississippi Choctaws to sue the Choctaw Nation, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 207) authorizing the Secretary of War to provide condemned cannon and carriages for ornamentation purposes in the national cemetery at Knoxville, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 208) to empower the Secretary of War to set aside a part of each national cemetery in the United States for the burial of deceased enlisted men and their wives—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MADDOX: A bill (H. R. 209) to revive and amend an act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 210) to provide for the purchase of site and the erection of a public building thereon at Dalton, in the State of Georgia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 211) to appropriate $40,000 for the improvement of the Oostanaula and Coosawattee rivers in Georgia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 212) to authorize the appointment of clerk for the circuit court and district court in the northwestern division of the northern district of Georgia—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 213) in relation to contempts of court—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 214) relating to public holidays—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 215) limiting the hours of daily services of laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed upon the public works of, or work done for, the United States, or any Territory, or the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 216) to put wood pulp and printing paper on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 217) to establish the Atlanta National Military Park in Fulton County, Ga.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 218) to purchase a painting of the frigate *Constitution*, known as "Old Ironsides," and entitled "Old Ironsides"—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 219) to provide for the erection of a monument to William Henry Harrison, ex-President of the United States—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 220) proposing an amendment to section 8, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 221) to define and punish anarchism—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 222) amending that provision in the sundry civil act of June 6, 1900, restricting lieu selections for lands within forest reserves to surveyed lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 223) providing that disabilities existing prior to enlistment shall not be considered ground of rejection of claim for pension unless there is clear proof of such prior existence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 224) to establish a light and fog signal at Semiahmoo Point, at the entrance to the harbor at Blaine, State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 225) to divide Washington into two judicial districts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 226) providing for the sale of grazing lands in the State of Washington—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 227) to amend section 1 of an act of Congress approved May 14, 1898, entitled "An act extending the homestead laws and providing for a right of way for railroads in the district of Alaska"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 228) providing for the appraisal of improvements of actual settlers upon public lands included within forest reservations and allowing the selection of lands in place thereof upon relinquishment to the Government—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 229) providing for the payment of mileage to certain volunteer soldiers serving in the insurrection in the Philippines after the signing of the treaty of peace—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 230) for the relief of bona fide settlers in forest reserves—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 231) amending an act entitled "An act to authorize the entry of lands chiefly valuable for building stone," approved August 4, 1899, making it applicable to Alaska—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 232) to amend the Dingley tariff act by removing the duty on hides and placing them on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A bill (H. R. 233) for the improvement of the Town River, Quincy Bay, Massachusetts—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 234) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Quincy, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 235) as to medals of honor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 236) providing for the erection of a convalescent military hospital at Vancouver Barracks, Washington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 237) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Charlottesville, Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 238) for the erection of a public building at Bardstown, Nelson County, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 239) to provide for the further improvement of Green River, in the State of Kentucky—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 240) providing for widening and improving the road to the national cemetery in Marion County, Ky., and for the purchase of land to be used in connection with said cemetery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 241) to provide for the improvement of Salt River, in the State of Kentucky—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 242) to amend an act entitled "An act providing for certain requirements for vessels propelled by gas, fluid, naphtha, or electric motors," approved January 8, 1897—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 243) to modify and simplify the pension laws of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 244) to prevent trespassing upon, and providing for the protection of, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 245) authorizing the Secretary of War to make certain uses of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 246) to provide for the erection of a memorial arch at Chattanooga, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 247) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Chillicothe, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 248) to amend section 1754 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the preference in civil appointments of ex Army and Navy officers—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 249) to print the label of the Allied Printing Trades on all publications of the Government—to the Committee on Printing.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 250) to apply a portion of proceeds of sale of public lands to the endowment of schools or departments of mining and metallurgy, and so forth—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 251) to amend section 5136 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to permit national banking associations to make loans upon real estate security and to limit the amount of such loans—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 252) to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law on the 28th day of August, 1894—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 253) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Elizabethtown, in the State of Kentucky—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 254) to provide for the revision and codification of the permanent and general laws of the United States—to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

Also, a bill (H. R. 255) for the erection of a public building at Lebanon, Marion County, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEWART of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 256) to provide for the purchase by the Government for the library of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, the statistical cabinet prepared and arranged by the late William Mason Grosvenor, of Englewood, N. J., containing compilation of prices and wages, statistics of production and manufacture, and sundry other matters relating to the commercial and financial markets—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 257) to increase the membership of the Court of Claims, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 258) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Nashua, in the State of New Hampshire—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DICK: A bill (H. R. 259) for a public building at Warren, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 260) providing for penalty envelopes for return vouchers in mailing pension checks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 261) to continue the Industrial Commission until February 15, 1902—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 262) to restrict the application of the doctrine of contributory negligence so as to permit persons guilty of negligence which is not the proximate cause of an injury to persons or property to recover damages and to define the term "proximate cause" and the right of litigants to have the same determined by a jury, and the duties of Federal judges in such cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 263) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, chapter 1, subchapter 1, title "Justices of the peace," section 3—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 264) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BROWN: A bill (H. R. 265) for the erection of a public building at Wausau, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 266) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Dover, in the State of New Hampshire—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 267) granting pensions to insane, idiotic, and helpless children of deceased officers and enlisted men who served in the late war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 268) for the establishment of an army post at or near Chattanooga, Tenn., and appropriating $200,000 therefor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 269) to provide liens in favor of attorneys at law in original and removed causes to the United States court, and to provide for the enforcement thereof—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 270) to limit the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in certain cases to $10,000—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 271) to limit United States courts' jurisdiction to $5,000—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 272) to provide for telegraphic communication between the United States of America, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Philippine Islands, Japan, and China, and to promote commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 273) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 274) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Littlefalls, in the State of New York—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 275) providing for an additional circuit judge in the Second judicial district—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 276) to prevent a false branding or marking of food and dairy products as to the State or Territory in which they are made or produced—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 277) to protect the monuments already erected in the battlefields of Bull Run, Virginia—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOPKINS: A bill (H. R. 278) for the erection of a public building in the city of Dekalb, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 279) to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Jefferson, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHEN: A bill (H. R. 979) to repair, improve, and enlarge the public building at Greensboro, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 988) providing for the extension of the national cemetery on Williamsburg turnpike, near the city of Richmond, Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OTJEN: A bill (H, R. 1332) providing for a naval training station on Lake Michigan, at the city of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 1672) to provide for the improvement of Rough River, in Kentucky—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 1720) for the erection of an equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. John Stark in the city of Manchester, N. H.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. LLOYD: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 2) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to try and adjudicate the claims of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Oregon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 3) in relation to the navigation of Green and Barren rivers, Kentucky—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 4) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain claims of the State of Indiana—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 5) incorporating Porto Rico into the United States—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 6) in relation to monument to prison-ship martyrs at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, N. Y.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. TAYLER of Ohio: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 7) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, conferring power on Congress to enact uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 8) tendering the thanks of Congress to Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, United States Navy, for meritorious conduct at Taku, China—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 9) in reference to the employment of enlisted men in competition with local civilians—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 10) proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 11) for improvement of Grays Harbor, Washington—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 12) for preliminary survey for construction of a portage railway at The Dalles, on the Columbia River, between Oregon and Washington—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 13) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 14) proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the repeal of the fifteenth amendment—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 15) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 16) to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Gens. Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 17) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, authorizing the levy of a tax on incomes and inheritances—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 18) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ACHESON: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 19) authorizing the enlargement and improvement of dams and locks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, in the Monongahela River, Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LOVERING: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 20) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAYLER of Ohio: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 21) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust or refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BELL: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 22) to prohibit the use of public buildings for the inauguration of the President—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 23) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 24) providing for the publication of 200,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of Cattle—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 25) providing for the publication of 200,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of Sheep—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 26) providing for the publication of 200,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. SULZER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 27) protesting against the continuation of the war in South Africa—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 28) proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of Senators of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 29) amending the Constitution of the United States and providing for uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 30) providing for the appointment of a committee to consider and report the propriety of establishing a home for disabled soldiers in the war with Spain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 31) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. DICK: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 32) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, changing the term of President and members of Congress—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIXEY: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 33) asking for estimates for the improvement of Aquia Creek, in Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 34) asking for estimates for the improvement of the Potomac River for a ferry from the foot of King street, in Alexandria, Va., to the Maryland or District of Cloumbia shore—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LAMB: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 35) directing a suitable shaft to be placed at the grave of George Wythe—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 36) allowing the importation free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, of all articles from foreign countries, and the transfer of foreign exhibits from the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo for the purpose of exhibition at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C.—Ordered to be printed.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 37) for the relief of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 38) for the relief of Thomas Hoyne—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 39) for relief of P. J. McMahon—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 40) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting polygamy and polygamous cohabitation within the bounds of a State or Territory of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORLISS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 41) proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of Senators of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. MUDD: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 42) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a commission to examine and report upon a route for the construction of a free and open waterway to connect the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. McRAE: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 43) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLUTTZ: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 44) to amend the Constitution of the United States, relating to direct taxes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 45) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to suppress combinations and transactions in restraint of trade, and prescribing the terms and conditions upon which corporations may transact business outside of the State granting their charters—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 46) asserting the pensionable status of commissioners and surgeons of the enrolling boards created by the enrollment act of March 3, 1863—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZENOR: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 47) authorizing the Secretary of War to pay certain employees—clerks, copyists, stenographers and typewriters, laborers, workmen, workwomen, and mechanics—in the Quartermaster-General's Office and at United States Government depots of the Quartermaster's Department for additional work performed in excess of their customary and regular hours per day under the rules and regulations thereof—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PRINCE: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 48) providing for a preliminary survey for the construction of a steamboat lock on the Mississippi River at Moline, Ill.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 49) providing for a preliminary survey and estimate for the construction of a lock in the dam across Rock River at the head of the feeder for the Illinois and Mississippi Canal—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 50) to print 15,000 additional copies of the report of the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. PEARRE: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 51) proposing an amendment of section 3 of Article III of the Constitution of the United States, referring to treason—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCANDREWS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 52) to provide for survey of the Illinois River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. OTEY: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 1) printing 15,000 copies of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 2) to print 15,000 copies of the work entitled The Louisiana Purchase by the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 3) concerning a ship canal to connect Puget Sound with Grays Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 4) relating to the statue of James Marquette—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. STEELE: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 5) providing for the printing of the report of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. HULL: A resolution (H. Res. 1) providing for an assistant clerk for the Committee on Military Affairs—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. OTEY: A resolution (H. Res. 3) providing for certain electrical appliances for the House of Representatives—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 4) to double the force of guards and watchmen at the male workhouse—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: A resolution (H. Res. 5) concerning elections for members of Congress in the State of Louisiana—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A resolution (H. Res. 6) authorizing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to employ an additional clerk in the file room of the House—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A resolution (H. Res. 7) providing for the disposition of certain books, documents, etc.—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 8) to print 1,000 copies of the History of the United States Navy-Yard at Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A resolution (H. Res. 9) mounting with rollers and hangers all United States maps hereafter printed to the credit of members of the House of Representatives—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. DICK: A resolution (H. Res. 10) relating to the abridgment of the rights of certain citizens—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MCRAE: A resolution (H. Res. 12) proposing amendments to the standing rules of the House—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A resolution (H. Res. 13) to appoint a committee of inquiry—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A resolution (H. Res. 14) providing for an assistant clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A resolution (H. Res. 15) requesting an estimate for the completion of Lock and Dam No. 1 on the Osage River, Missouri—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GILBERT: A resolution (H. Res. 16) requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the House whether horseflesh is being canned, etc., in this country for human food—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. OTJEN: Resolutions of the legislature of Wisconsin relating to Capt. Harry W. Newton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the legislature of Wisconsin relating to Capt. Frank L. French—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 280) for the relief of James M. Stradling—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 281) for the relief of Mrs. Jane W. Mason—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 282) granting an increase of pension to John O'Rourke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 283) granting an increase of pension to Robert M. McCollough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 284) to correct the muster of Benjamin F. Hasson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 285) to correct the military record of George W. Brice—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 286) granting an increase of pension to Laurentus Lane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 287) granting an increase of pension to Leighton J. Folsom—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 288) for relief of the Christian Church, of Henderson, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 289) to correct the military record of George L. Hayne, late first lieutenant Company C, First Regiment Louisiana Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 290) granting a pension to Marie Bosslet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 291) granting a pension to Christina Heitz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 292) granting a pension to Henrietta Gottweis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 293) for the relief of Michael Connell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 294) to correct the military record and grant an honorable discharge to Charles Stierlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 295) for the benefit of William H. Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 296) to correct the military record of Julius H. Rogge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 297) granting a pension to Martha A. Lowery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 298) to correct the military record of Capt. Henry Troll—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 299) for the relief of William C. Dodge—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A bill (H. R. 300) to compensate the Presbyterian Church, at Lumber Bridge, N. C., for the church edifice destroyed by the Army in 1865—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 301) for relief of Will L. Miller, administrator of Washington Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 302) for the relief of St. James Episcopal Church, of Wilmington, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 303) for the relief of Sol Bear & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOUTELL: A bill (H. R. 304) granting an increase of pension to George M. Duffy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 305) granting an increase of pension to George Heinzman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 306) to provide for the payment of overtime claims of letter carriers excluded from judgment as barred by limitation—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 307) granting an increase of pension to John L. Branson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 308) granting an increase of pension to Lucius R. Simons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 309) granting an increase of pension to J. F. William Richter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 310) granting a pension to Timothy Lawhead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 311) granting a pension to Susan H. Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 312) granting a pension to Norman A. Rupe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 313) granting a pension to Andrew J. Baucom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 314) granting a pension to Martha Ann Sanders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 315) granting a pension to Joseph Fipps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 316) granting a pension to Dr. J. A. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 317) granting an increase of pension to Edward L. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 318) granting a pension to Hiram Hopson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 319) granting a pension to Agnes B. Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 320) granting an increase of pension to Russell B. Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 321) granting a pension to Martha R. Divelbiss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 322) granting a pension to John F. Epler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 323) granting an increase of pension to S. R. Beckwith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 324) granting an increase of pension to William W. Thornton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 325) granting increase of pension to John Compton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 326) granting an increase of pension to William F. Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 327) granting an increase of pension to Allen A. Cameron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 328) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Van Ormen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 329) granting a pension to Thomas W. McCubbin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 330) granting a pension to Anderson B. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 331) granting a pension to Adda Tubbs—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 332) granting a pension to Mrs. J. J. Woods—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 333) granting a pension to Lucy Pratt Estabrook—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 334) granting an increase of pension to Allen Buckner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 335) granting a pension to Joseph L. Farris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 336) granting a pension to Charles E. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 337) granting a pension to Lucinda B. Hull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 338) granting an increase of pension to William Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 339) granting an increase of pension to James K. Proudfit—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 340) granting a pension to Ethan A. Drake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 341) granting a pension to James M. Long—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 342) granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Huff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 343) granting a pension to Emmet Gillooly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 344) granting a pension to Mary McLaughlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 345) granting a pension to William H. Deesler—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 346) granting a pension to A. M. Templer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 347) granting a pension to Florence E. Wilbur—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 348) granting an increase of pension to Carrie M. Neal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 349) granting a pension to Matilda McKimmy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 350) granting an increase of pension to James R. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 351) granting an increase of pension to Robert Carpenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 352) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Alfred Robinson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 353) granting an honorable discharge to Jesse Dotts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 354) to remove the charge of desertion against William Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 355) for the relief of J. C. Ponceler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 356) for the relief of Harry Hume Ainsworth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 357) for the relief of Levi Maxted—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 358) for the relief of Mary Walker—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 359) to remove the charge of desertion against Marion M. Barton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 360) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Riley Phillips—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 361) to remove charges standing against the name of J. W. Parmeter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 362) to remove charge standing against Augustus Shroder—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 363) for the relief of the University of Kansas—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 364) to carry out the finding of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of John A. Huff, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWN: A bill (H. R. 365) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Peter Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 366) granting an increase of pension to Dr. E. M. Kanouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 367) for the relief of Angus A. McPhee—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 368) granting a pension to Madison Grimsby—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 369) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of William Irwin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 370) granting a pension to William Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 371) granting a pension to William Hale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 372) granting a pension to Mary Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 373) granting a pension to James Conant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 374) granting a pension to William K. Daniel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 375) for the relief of certain persons who volunteered to serve as members of Tenth Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 376) granting a pension to William Branscom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 377) granting a pension to Hartwell B. Whittle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 378) granting a pension to Martha L. Reams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 379) granting a pension to Jackson Stokely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 380) granting a pension to John A. Collett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 381) to pension Martin Click and four others—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 382) granting a pension to J. Lavenia Childs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 383) granting a pension to Joseph Branscom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 384) to grant a pension to Strawberry B. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 385) granting a pension to William C. Tilley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 386) granting a pension to Peter Spurgeon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 387) granting a pension to George W. Gabey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 388) for the relief of Lizzie M. McDougal, daughter of private soldier who died as a prisoner of war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 389) granting a pension to George W. Oliver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 390) for the relief of Louisa Harwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 391) granting a pension to William H. Chambers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 392) granting a pension to Sarah Ann Ray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 393) granting a pension to Mrs. Bettie Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 394) to restore certain enlisted or appointed men to the Army, Navy, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 395) for the relief of W. H. Fitzgerald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 396) granting a pension to John B. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 397) to correct the military records of W. J. Whitson and Sidney Whitson, and grant their dependent father, Isaac Whitson, a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 398) granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Herron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 399) granting a pension to Sarah Cupp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 400) for the relief of Sarah M. Dove—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 401) granting a pension to William H. Pierre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 402) granting a pension to David A. Patton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 403) for the relief of Richard Crawford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 404) for the relief of D. M. Simerly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 405) granting a pension to Leonard B. Merritt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 406) granting a pension to Thomas Dalton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 407) granting a pension to Samuel M. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 408) granting a pension to Peter Guinn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 409) granting a pension to Oliver L. Burnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 410) granting a pension to John B. Graves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 411) granting a pension to William Riddle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 412) for the relief of Samuel A. Lady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 413) to remove the charge of desertion against William H. Wheatley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 414) granting an increase of pension to Timothy Sivils—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 415) granting an increase of pension to George W. Caseday—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 416) granting a pension to Isaac Daniel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 417) granting a pension to J. W. Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 418) granting a pension to Samuel Ball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 419) granting a pension to Nathan B. Simpson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 420) granting a pension to John D. Cary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 421) granting a pension to Daniel Fugate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 422) granting a pension to Zachariah Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 423) granting a pension to Morris McIntosh, father of John McIntosh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 424) granting a pension to James E. Shehan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 425) granting a pension to Thomas R. Trent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 426) for the relief of Matilda A. Runions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 427) granting a pension to David A. Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 428) granting a pension to Sarah Bowers, widow of Joseph R. Bowers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 429) granting a pension to Pleasant C. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 430) granting a pension to Mrs. Susan Fields—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 431) granting a pension to certain East Tennesseans engaged in the secret service of the United States during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 432) granting a pension to Mary Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 433) granting a pension to John G. Burchfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 434) for the relief of Mary A. Shufeldt—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 435) to pay to Jacob Yost the sum of $434—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 436) for the relief of the heirs of James A. Galbreith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 437) for the relief of Lewis F. Self—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 438) for the relief of Mack Fulton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 439) for the relief of Conrad Bashor—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 440) for the relief of the heirs of M. J. Parrott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 441) for the relief of James Vandergriff—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 442) for the relief of Solomon Q. Dugger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 443) for the relief of John T. Phillips—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 444) for the relief of the legal representatives of George J. Kinzel—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 445) for the relief of Thomas J. Powell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 446) for the relief of estate of D. W. F. Peoples, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 447) for the relief of Jacob Barker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 448) for the relief of J. J. Starnes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 449) for the relief of Charles H. Adams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 450) for the relief of John Scott Payne—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 451) for the relief of Clara L. Sheffield—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 452) for the relief of William Ridens—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 453) for the relief of Lewis Atkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 454) for the relief of the estate of William J. Middleton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 455) for the relief of Peter Dougherty—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 456) for the relief of John Walker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 457) for relief of the heirs of William M. Piper, late provost-marshal with the rank of captain—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 458) for the relief of the estate of David L. Ripley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 459) for the relief of Lewis White—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 460) for the relief of D. A. Harvey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 461) for the relief of Daniel B. Bowman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 462) for the relief of George W. Webster—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 463) for the relief of Solomon Lyons—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 464) for the relief of heirs of Thomas Harvey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 465) for the relief of Albert W. Perry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 466) for the relief of George F. Brott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 467) for the relief of the legal representatives of Mary Counts—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 468) for the relief of Homer Sheldon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 469) to correct the military record of J. K. P. McNabb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 470) for the relief of Samuel Babb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 471) for the relief of Andrew Cutshal—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 472) for the relief of Jackson Harris—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 473) to correct the military record of Robert Burchfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 474) to amend the record of Capt. Thomas H. Reeves, United States Army, retired—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 475) to correct the military record of Nelson Stover—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 476) to correct the military record of Jacob Linebaugh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 477) for the relief of John G. Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 478) for the relief of William A. Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 479) for the relief of Ezekiel T. Delph—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 480) for the relief of Stephen Wilbourne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 481) for the relief of Richard M. Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 482) to correct the military record of James M. Mace—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 483) for the relief of Samuel S. Caldwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 484) for the relief of Pleasant C. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 485) for the relief of Alfred Green—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 486) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jasper L. Bailey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 487) for the relief of Henry Hall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 488) for the relief of Robert M. Fox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 489) for the relief of David Foster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 490) to correct the military record of Ellis Carter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 491) to correct the military record of Mat Elliot McLain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 492) for the relief of Joshua Richardson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 493) to correct the military record of Robert B. Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 494) for the relief of Willis M. Kent—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 495) to correct the military record of Daniel K. Self—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 496) to correct the military record of Jesse B. Mitchell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 497) for the relief of Alexander Harmon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 498) for the relief of William M. Henry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 499) for the relief of William S. Cloud—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 500) for the relief of Walter W. Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 501) for the relief of William Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 502) to correct the military record of John Hickman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 503) for the relief of William Burton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 504) for the relief of Henry Poe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 505) for the relief of Thomas Colyer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 506) for the relief of Jacob Hybarger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 507) for the relief of John G. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 508) to correct the military record of Henry C. Coleman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 509) for the relief of David Roberts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 510) to correct the military record of William A. Cope—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 511) to correct the military record of Charles Birchfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 512) to remove the charge of desertion against William Mullins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 513) for the relief of John Butler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 514) for the relief of Pleasant Haun—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 515) for the relief of James McDonald—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 516) for the relief of William Buttery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 517) to correct the military record of William Kelly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 518) for the relief of Thomas Sutton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 519) to correct the military record of Robert Henson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 520) for the relief of F. M. Hilton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 521) for the relief of George Bailey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 522) for the relief of James Nicholes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 523) for the relief of J. G. Odell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 524) for the relief of John Wells—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 525) to correct the military record of Cleaveland Creech—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 526) for the relief of Arthur Y. Green—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 527) to correct the military record of Warren Wells—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 528) to correct the military record of Joseph W. Marley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 529) for the relief of Henry Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 530) for the relief of Lewis H. Lee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 531) for the relief of Richard Burton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 532) for the relief of Robert P. Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 533) for the relief of William Vance—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 534) for the relief of Samuel Greenlee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 535) for the relief of William M. Cox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 536) for the relief of Newton Gray—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 537) for the relief of Riley Day—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 538) for the relief of John Wells—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 539) for the relief of Wiley Wolf—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 540) to correct the military record of James H. Beal—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 541) for the relief of William Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 542) to correct the military record of William Goins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 543) for the relief of Ruben S. Sea—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 544) to correct the military record of Madison Trent and others—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 545) for the relief of Allen Bruner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 546) for the relief of John H. Dickenson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 547) for the relief of Silas J. Grenade—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 548) for the relief of Dulaney P. Harmon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 549) to correct the military record of Thomas Brackins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 550) for the relief of Oscar Heath—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 551) for the relief of Robert Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 552) for the relief of E. S. Parrott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 553) for the relief of William Moyers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 554) for the relief of Joseph Fawbush—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 555) to correct the military record of Joseph Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 556) for the relief of Levi Viles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 557) for the relief of Ruben S. Sea—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 558) for the relief of W. E. Peirce—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 559) for the relief of W. A. Spears—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 560) for the relief of W. P. McMurty—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 561) for the relief of Alfred Sellers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 562) to grant an honorable discharge to Canada Peck—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 563) for the relief of William P. McMurtry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 564) for the relief of Elbert S. Shanks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 565) for the relief of James M. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 566) to correct the military record of William Carder—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 567) for the relief of John M. Morrison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 568) for the relief of W. R. Sentell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 569) for the relief of Joseph Goodman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 570) for the relief of David Roberts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 571) for the relief of Jacob Barkley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 572) for the relief of James B. Leedy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 573) for the relief of W. G. McKenzie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 574) to correct the military record of Daniel W. Ellis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 575) to correct the military record of George W. Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 576) for the relief of James Mills—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 577) for the relief of George Shults—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 578) for the relief of William B. Jenkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 579) to correct the military record of John Clark—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 580) for the relief of Lincoln S. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 581) for the relief of James H. Hall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 582) to correct the military record of Daniel Telley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 583) for the relief of C. C. Speers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 584) for the relief of Thomas Saylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 585) to provide for the readjustment and payment of dues to Army officers in certain cases—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 586) to correct the military record of Charles H. Piper—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 587) to correct the military record of Isaac McQuinn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 588) for the relief of Henry J. Manis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 589) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel Lane—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 590) for the relief of William Burton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 591) for the relief of Jesse Rhea—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 592) for the relief of Hugh L. Bowlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 593) to remove the charge of desertion against Thomas B. Wingfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 594) for the relief of J. W. Godsey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 595) to remove the charge of desertion standing against William A. Spears—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 596) for the relief of William Girdner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 597) granting a pension to Adella C. Chandler, widow of Bartley M. Chandler—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 598) for the relief of Henry Spurgeon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 599) granting a pension to Ruetha Moran—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 600) to grant a pension to Nancy Dillard—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 601) for the relief of Wiley Cazart—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 602) to grant a pension to Mrs. Lucinda Roberts—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 603) for the relief of Isaac Phipps—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 604) for the relief of Hester J. Mitchell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 605) to grant pensions to the East Tennessee bridge burners—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 606) for the relief of John Ward—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 607) for the relief of James K. Bowman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 608) for the relief of John E. Barrett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 609) to grant a pension to J. S. Grubb—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 610) to correct the military record of John F. Antlitz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 611) granting a pension to Theodore F. Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 612) for the relief of John H. McLaughlin—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURTON: A bill (H. R. 613) placing upon the military rolls the names of Jackson M. Leland and others—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 614) amending the military record of John S. Chapman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 615) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Bingham Perkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 616) for the relief of David B. Lawrence—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 617) to amend the muster rolls of Company B, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, so as to place thereon the name of William C. Armstrong—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 618) to place on the pension roll the name of James G. Saint—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 619) providing for the recognition of the military service of the officers and enlisted men of the First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 620) for the relief of A. J. Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 621) for the relief of Daniel Cherry—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 622) granting a pension to Dicey Woodall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 623) granting a pension to Susan Kennedy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 624) granting a pension to Dorcas McArdle—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 625) granting a pension to Mary K. Lewis—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 626) granting a pension to Huibertje Niermeyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 627) granting a pension to Alexander M. Proctor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 628) granting a pension to Gemima Millsap—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 629) granting a pension to Caroline Fitzsimmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 630) granting a pension to Mrs. D. M. Hogan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 631) granting a pension to Margaret M. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 632) granting a pension to Elizabeth Dickerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 633) granting an increase of pension to Titus K. Cone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 634) granting an increase of pension to Ephriam E. Blake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 635) granting an increase of pension to J. W. Byers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 636) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin S. Bogardus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 637) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Winans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 638) granting an increase of pension to Wyatt Botts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 639) granting an increase of pension to Justus Canfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 640) granting an honorable discharge to Stillman Stotts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 641) to remove charge of desertion from military record of Henry E. Cady—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 642) to remove charge of desertion from the military record of Andrew S. Abbott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 643) to remove charge of desertion from military record of Wilson Certain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 644) to remove charge of desertion from the military record of James Baldwin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 645) to remove charge of desertion from the record of Eli Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 646) granting an increase of pension to Isaac C. B. Suman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 647) for the relief of William P. Marshall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 648) for the relief of William Copp—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 649) for the relief of Eliza A. Leffler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 650) for the relief of John Ritter and others—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 651) to correct the naval record of John O'Conner—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 652) to correct the military record of George W. Johnston, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 653) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Robert P. Horn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 654) to correct the military record of Daniel R. Anderson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 655) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph Rogers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 656) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Patterson Mehaffie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 657) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James May—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 658) increasing the pension of John H. Jack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 659) increasing the pension of Winfield Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 660) granting an increase of pension to Oliver S. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 661) increasing the pension of Richard C. Strumphford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 662) granting a pension to Horace Stambaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 663) increasing the pension of William D. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 664) granting a pension to Henry Mackey, alias Mackrill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 665) granting a pension to Laura Newman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 666) granting an increase of pension to John O. McNabb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 667) granting an increase of pension to Heber C. Griffin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 668) granting an increase of pension to Henry N. Tracy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 669) granting an increase of pension to Richard C. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 670) granting an increase of pension to Rollins D. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 671) granting an increase of pension to Orra H. Heath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 672) granting a pension to Maggie Black—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 673) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Eben Pierce, of Tacoma, Wash., the sum of $412.50—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 674) for the relief of Alfred S. Ruth—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 675) for the relief of E. A. Seeley—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 676) for the relief of L. A. Davis—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 677) for the relief of James C. Drake—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 678) for the relief of the heirs of the late Charles P. Culver—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 679) for the relief of Twyman O. Abbott—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 680) for the relief of Leonard W. Carpenter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 681) granting a pension to Alfred Van Slyke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 682) granting pension to Wilson C. Colby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 683) granting an increase of pension to William Markle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 684) for the relief of George Jennings, alias George Fish—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 685) for the correction of the military record of George W. Currier—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 686) to remove charge of desertion against William McCutcheon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 687) granting a pension to Robert Bruce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 688) granting an increase of pension to John G. P. Eberhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 689) for the relief of Daniel Weissinger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 690) for relief of Socrates Thallhmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 691) granting a pension to Jerome M. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 692) granting a pension to Louesa Moulton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 693) granting a pension to Benjamin Gilham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 694) granting a pension to Milton Barnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 695) granting a pension to Hamlin B. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 696) granting an increase of pension to Lewis C. Killam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 697) granting an increase of pension to William R. Munroe—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 698) granting an increase of pension to G. P. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 699) granting an increase of pension to Robert Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 700) granting an increase of pension to Eben Slausen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEDGE: A bill (H. R. 701) granting a pension to Joseph W. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 702) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Sanford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAHLE: A bill (H. R. 703) to provide compensation for injuries received by George E. Giles, of Watertown, Wis., at Ford's Theater disaster, which occurred June 9, 1893—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DAVIS: A bill (H. R. 704) for the relief of J. A. McDonald, Edwin Nelson, E. L. White, Z. T. Merritt, and W. A. Filer—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 705) granting a pension to Mary E. Radcliffe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 706) for the relief of John P. Fox—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 707) for the relief of the heirs of James A. Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 708) granting a pension to F. M. Davidson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 709) for the relief of Robert Longwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 710) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Dorwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 711) granting an increase of pension to Mahlon Farnim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 712) to correct military record of Charles H. Callender—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 713) to correct military record of Shubal H. Breed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 714) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 715) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Frederick W. Bardsley, alias William Beardsley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 716) for the relief of the heirs of Catharine Gillen—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 717) granting an honorable discharge to John B. Tredenick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 718) to correct the military record of James L. Proctor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 719) to correct the military record of Andrew H. Johnson and grant him a discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 720) for the relief of Lieut. Jerome E. Morse—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 721) for the relief of Augustus E. Gans—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 722) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Patrick English—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 723) granting a pension to Anna Shea—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 724) for the relief of Mary Keating—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 725) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Arbaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 726) granting a pension to Eliza Clark—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 727) for relief of Dietrick Glander—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 728) for relief of George S. Simon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 729) for the relief of Mark Guyton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 730) for the relief of John Howell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 731) granting a pension to Mary A. Lipps—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 732) for relief of De Witt C. Nash—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 733) granting an honorable discharge to Ferdinand Tobe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 734) for the relief of John A. Emison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 735) granting an honorable discharge to Frank Chronaberry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 736) granting an honorable discharge to William H. H. Reppeto—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 737) for the relief of William W. Langley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 738) granting an honorable discharge to John Norris—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 739) for relief of George R. Gary—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 740) for the relief of Commander A. G. Kellogg, United States Navy, retired—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 741) for the relief of Andrew J. Sayre—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 742) granting a pension to Cyrus Schull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 743) for the relief of William Shepperd—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 744) granting an increase of pension to David Beyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 745) granting an honorable discharge to Alva A. Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 746) granting an increase of pension to Seth Weldy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 747) granting a pension to Josie Riggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 748) correcting the military record of Elphas Coakley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 749) granting a pension to John Lafollett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 750) granting a pension to Martin Essex—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 751) for the relief of S. W. Fountain—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 752) granting a pension to Eliza Power—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 753) granting a pension to Rachael E. Edwards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 754) granting a pension to David L. Rathburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 755) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Benner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 756) granting a pension to Elizabeth Murray and Clara E. Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 757) to correct the military record of James A. Staubus—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 758) granting an increase of pension to Howard S. Stephenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 759) granting a pension to Sophia Huber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 760) granting a pension to Samuel St. Clair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 761) granting an increase of pension to James Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 762) granting an increase of pension to Joseph J. Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 763) to correct the military record of Henry Farley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 764) granting a pension to Silas Graham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 765) granting a pension to Henry H. Alcorn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 766) granting a pension to Hezekiah Heasley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 767) to increase the pension of James R. Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 768) granting an increase of pension to Eli Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 769) granting a pension to Anna Donaldson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 770) granting a pension to James Ridly Stobart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 771) granting a pension to Joshua R. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 772) granting a pension to John J. Shockey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 773) granting a pension to Robert D. Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 774) for the relief of Peter C. Lawyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 775) to increase the pension of W. H. H. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 776) increasing the pension of Socrates Drummond—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 777) for the relief of John Q. Armitage—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 778) granting a pension to Sophia Kroll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 779) for the relief of Craven W. Clowe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 780) for the relief of William Lyons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 781) granting a pension to Agnes Jenkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 782) granting a pension to James C. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 783) granting a pension to Lawrence C. Power—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 784) granting a pension to Horace Barstow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 785) to correct the military record of Theodore Winters—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 786) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Cornelia I. Skiles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 787) granting a pension to George W. Richey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 788) granting a pension to May Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 789) granting a pension to Nelson B. Lutes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 790) for the relief of John E. Welch—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 791) for the relief of Eva J. Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 792) granting a pension to Margaret Love Skerrett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 793) granting a pension to Mary A. Thornton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 794) for the relief of Charles Candy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 795) to correct the military record of William Ginter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 796) for the relief of Enoch Vernon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HALL: A bill (H. R. 797) granting an honorable discharge to Abram T. Bloom—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 798) granting an honorable discharge to Samuel Bailey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 799) granting an honorable discharge to James Eagan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 800) to correct the military record of Alby F. Holes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 801) granting an honorable discharge to James Garrabrant—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 802) granting an honorable discharge to William A. Deemer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 803) granting an honorable discharge to Jeremiah Dressler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 804) granting an honorable discharge to William A. Jackson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 805) granting an honorable discharge to Godlieb Best—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 806) granting an honorable discharge to J. B. Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 807) for the relief of F. R. Lauson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 808) granting a pension to Levi S. Seeley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 809) granting an increase of pension to J. P. Burchfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 810) granting an increase of pension to James C. Ogden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 811) for the relief of Daniel Black—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 812) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Griffith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 813) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Ball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 814) granting an increase of pension to George W. Brink—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 815) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Comer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 816) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Harlan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 817) granting an increase of pension to George W. Gates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 818) granting an increase of pension to John Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 819) granting a pension to Mary A. Woods—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 820) granting an increase of pension to John W. Detwiler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 821) granting an increase of pension to Paul Broadhead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 822) granting an increase of pension to J. H. English—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 823) granting an increase of pension to Martin Kopp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 824) granting an increase of pension to David E. Powers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 825) granting an increase of pension to Martin Funk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 826) granting an increase of pension to David P. Sloan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 827) granting a pension to Daniel Robb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 828) granting a pension to Eliza White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 829) granting an increase of pension to John G. Tate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 830) granting an increase of pension to Ferris I. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 831) granting an increase of pension to Fannie M. Lorain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 832) granting an increase of pension to William Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 833) granting an increase of pension to G. H. Van Deusen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 834) for the relief of William F. Tucker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 835) for the relief of John Wassum—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 836) for the relief of Joseph H. Sparks—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 837) granting a pension to Augustus H. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 838) granting an increase of pension to Harvey H. Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 839) granting a pension to Abraham Geiser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 840) for the relief of Alfred B. Powell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 841) granting a pension to Clara McNabb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 842) for the relief of Arulus C. Parkhurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 843) for the relief of James and William Crooks—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 844) granting a pension to Julia Ann Taggart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 845) for the relief of Joseph Staley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 846) granting a pension to Elisha Straub—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 847) granting a pension to Collins M. Sterling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 848) granting a pension to George W. Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 849) for the relief of Hudson M. Harris—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 850) for the relief of George B. Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 851) granting a pension to Mary J. Secor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 852) granting a pension to Sarah K. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 853) granting a pension to Mary A. Randall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 854) granting a pension to Richard Dobson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 855) granting a pension to Rosetta Cross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 856) amending the record of John Terry, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 857) granting a pension to Harriet Gailhouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 858) for the relief of James Matthews—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 859) granting a pension to Sarah Chappell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 860) granting a pension to Susan Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 861) for the relief of E. M. Chilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 862) granting a pension to Eliza K. Fikes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 863) for the relief of Charles Geisler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 864) for the relief of J. H. Rector—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 865) granting a pension to Fanny A. Crapo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 866) granting a pension to Martha Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 867) for the relief of John Hahn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 868) granting a pension to Matthew B. Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 869) for the relief of Samuel Barrow—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 870) for the relief of Hiram Pegg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 871) granting a pension to Cleona E. Gains—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 872) granting a pension to Minnie H. Weeks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 873) granting a pension to Daniel Leclear—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 874) granting a pension to John Houts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 875) granting a pension to Mary Lamont—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 876) granting a pension to Lorada Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 877) for the relief of George B. Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 878) granting a pension to Ladora C. Pease—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 879) granting a pension to Matilda Paxton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 880) granting a pension to Margaret Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 881) granting a pension to Isaiah H. Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 882) granting a pension to Frank Mead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 883) granting a pension to Joseph H. Failes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 884) granting a pension to Ellen W. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 885) granting a pension to Perry Dunton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 886) granting a pension to Sarah A. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 887) for the relief of Jacob F. Banks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 888) for the relief of Hiram W. Bays—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 889) restoring pension to James A. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 890) granting a pension to Roderick R. Ackley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 891) granting an increase of pension to Julia Weeks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 892) for the relief of V. R. Hughner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 893) for the relief of W. F. Johnston—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 894) for the relief of Warren Wright—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 895) granting a pension to James V. Burch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 896) for the relief of Abel Patrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 897) granting a pension to Alexander Purdy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 898) increasing the pension of Alfred Botton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 899) granting a pension to Henry W. Rupright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 900) for the relief of Joseph Johnson, alias Sidney McKizzie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 901) granting a pension to Rowland C. Harmon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 902) granting a pension to Emily J. Stowell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 903) granting a pension to Mary Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 904) granting a pension to Louise S. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 905) granting a pension to Albert C. Sheldon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 906) for the relief of Myron Powers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 907) granting pensions to soldiers, sailors, and marines confined in so-called Confederate prisons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 908) granting a pension to Emma H. Higley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 909) granting a pension to John W. Lamb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 910) granting a pension to A. Norwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 911) for the relief of Henry Ickes, alias William H. Burkett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 912) for the relief of John Reed, alias Michael Flannigan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 913) for the relief of Elias S. Breese—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 914) granting a pension to Electa Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 915) for the relief of Jacob Cheout—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 916) granting a pension to William S. Dailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 917) for the relief of Henry Cook—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 918) granting a pension to Charles Misner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 919) for the relief of Timothy Ellsworth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 920) granting an increase of pension to James W. Humphrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 921) granting a pension to Ivy G. Ten Broeck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 922) for the relief of Charles J. Gibbs—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 923) granting an increase of pension to Eri Summy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 924) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Bowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 925) granting a pension to Eliza A. Burger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 926) granting a pension to Elmore Hardman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 927) granting a pension to Henry F. Holdredge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 928) amending the record of John S. Thomas, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 929) amending the record of James Troy, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 930) for the relief of Barrett Francisco—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 931) granting a pension to Huldah A. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 932) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in favor of R. L. Pritchard & Co., of Page County, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 933) for the relief of Miss E. A. Lewis—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 934) for the relief of C. A. Sprinkel—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 935) for the relief of the trustees of Braddock Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Winchester, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 936) for the relief of the estates of James and Eliza M. Lewis, deceased, late of Frederick County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 937) for the relief of the estate of Robert P. Glass, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 938) for the relief of the estate of Robert Barr, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 939) for the relief of Branon Thatcher—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A bill (H. R. 940) to remove the charge of desertion against Joseph M. Black—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 941) granting a pension to George Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 942) to pension John R. Dougherty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 943) to pension Lawrence James—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 944) granting a pension to William R. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 945) granting an increase of pension to William W. Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 946) granting a pension to Elizabeth Herbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: A bill (H. R. 947) granting a pension to Celestia R. Barry—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 948) for the relief of William Dugdale, postmaster at Noroton Heights, Conn.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 949) for the relief of Charles H. Robinson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 950) granting an increase of pension to David Sharp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 951) granting an increase of pension to Roswell Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 952) granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 953) to place the name of Jonathan Ulum upon the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 954) granting an increase of pension to Rachel Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 955) granting increase of pension to Marcia M. Merritt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 956) for the removal of the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry Von Hess—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 957) for the relief of J. J. L. Peel—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 958) for the relief of the Mission of St. James, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 959) for the relief of John T. Heffernan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 960) for the relief of James C. Drake—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 961) for the relief of Simon M. Preston—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOY: A bill (H. R. 962) granting a pension to Rodney W. Anderson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 963) for the relief of Catharine Barry Meeha—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 964) for the relief of William S. McKnight and James W. Richardson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 965) to provide an American register for the barkentine *Hawaii*—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 966) for the relief of Edward R. Stackable, collector of customs for the district of Hawaii—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 967) for the relief of Jessie Benton Frémont and other former occupants of the present military reservation at Point San Jose, in the city of San Francisco, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to refer the claim of Jessie Benton Frémont to certain lands and improvements thereon in San Francisco, Cal., to the Court of Claims," approved February 10, 1893—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 968) for relief of Anna S. Rawls—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A bill (H. R. 969) granting a pension to Silas H. Cronk—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 970) for the relief of Dr. J. W. Griffith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 971) for the relief of the estate of Franklin A. Davis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 972) for relief of the heirs and distributees of H. W. Hargrove—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 973) for the relief of Stephen T. Wrenn—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 974) for relief of heirs of William Davis and William H. Flynt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 975) granting a pension to Edward Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 976) granting a pension to John T. Hopson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 977) for the relief of Thomas H. Street—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 978) for the relief of Charles W. Johnson, administrator of Mrs. Lydia Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 980) to correct the military record of Peleg Henry Place—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 981) for the relief of certain citizens of Cynthiana, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 982) granting an increase of pension to William Curver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 983) granting an increase of pension to John Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 984) granting an increase of pension to James Littleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 985) granting an increase of pension to Robert E. Pogue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 986) granting an increase of pension to John O'Brien—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 987) granting a pension to William S. Spratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 989) to authorize the Light-House Board to pay to Chamblin, Delaney & Scott the sum of $2,125—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 990) for the relief of trustees of Four Mile Creek Baptist Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 991) to establish the compensation for the collector of customs for the district of Richmond, Va.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 992) for the relief of Richmond College, located at Richmond, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 993) for the relief of Isaac Davenport and others, citizens of Virginia—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 994) for the relief of the trustees of Liberty Baptist Church, New Kent County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 995) for the payment of certain claims—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LASSITER: A bill (H. R. 996) for the relief of the estate of Richard M. Harrison, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 997) for the relief of B. T. Johns—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 998) for the relief of P. E. Harris, administrator John Fitzgerald, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 999) for the relief of W. C. Irby, administrator J. Harvie Hardaway; W. C. Irby and Margaret B., his wife, formerly Margaret B. Hardaway, and P. H. Fitzgerald and Sally A., his wife, formerly Sally A. Hardaway—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1000) for the relief of Capt. William E. Anderson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1001) for the relief of the legal representative of John Avery, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1002) for the relief of the estate of William G. Birchett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1003) for the relief of S. D. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1004) for the relief of Simeon H. Wootton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1005) for the relief of the heirs at law of Maj. Tarleton Woodson, deceased, in accordance with the findings of the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1006) for the relief of W. H. Harrison—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1007) for the relief of W. H. Wesson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1008) for the relief of Reuben Ragland—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1009) for the relief of Oak Grove Methodist Church, at Reams Station, in Dinwiddie County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 1010) for the relief of Larrabee & Allen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1011) granting an increase of pension to John S. Ranlett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1012) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Moran—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1013) granting a pension to Josephine Hussey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1014) granting a pension to Laura Levensaler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1015) granting an increase of pension to Isaac F. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1016) granting a pension to Charles S. F. Hilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1017) granting a pension to Mary Tripp—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1018) granting an increase of pension to George C. Leighton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1019) granting a pension to Medie M. Flanders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1020) granting a pension to Mary E. Pennock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1021) granting an increase of pension to N. L. Meands—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 1022) granting a pension to George D. Boyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1023) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Overby Williams—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1024) granting a pension to James R. Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1025) for the relief of Mrs. M. A. Cook—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1026) granting a pension to William Barrett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1027) for relief of Livinia Cook—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1028) for the relief of the estate of John M. Nace, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1029) for the relief of the estate of Frank H. Nichols—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1030) for the relief of George T. Reeves—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1031) for the relief of W. J. Fletcher—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1032) to restore Charles H. Campbell to the Army and transfer him to the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1033) for the relief of Miss Honora Ryan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1034) for the relief of Mira M. Harbin, administratrix of Nathaniel P. Harbin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1035) for the relief of Mark Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1036) for the relief of Samuel I. Gastin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1037) for the relief of Edman Green—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1038) for the relief of Elsas, May & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1039) for the relief of Benjamin F. Rogers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1040) for the relief of Ambrose Chewning—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1041) for the relief of estate of Margaret Barge, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1042) for the relief of the Atlanta, Ga., Female Institute—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1043) for the relief of the St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Atlanta, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1044) for the relief of the trustees of St. Phillip's Church, of Atlanta, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1045) for the relief of Michael Kries—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1046) granting an increase of pension to John J. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1047) to increase the pension of Charles Alfred De Arnaud—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1048) for the relief of Benjamin Williams—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1049) for the relief of Martha J. England—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1050) for the relief of William Ellis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1051) for the relief of the estate of Leander C. McLellan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1052) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah E. Youngblood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1053) for the relief of John J. Hart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1054) for the relief of Mrs. Emily Evans—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1055) for the relief of Charles L. Bradwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1056) to amend the records of the War Department—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1057) to amend the records of the War Department—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LONG: A bill (H. R. 1058) granting a pension to Mary Diffenbaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1059) granting a pension to George Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1060) for the relief of Thomas B. Vanhorn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1061) for the relief of Abraham Larue—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1062) granting an increase of pension to E. P. Stearns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1063) for the relief of Harvey Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1064) granting an increase of pension to John Blasiar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1065) granting an increase of pension to Jonas Hoover—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1066) for the relief of J. W. Patterson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1067) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Hadley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1068) granting an increase of pension to Justin M. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1069) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1070) for the relief of William H. H. Center—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1071) granting a pension to Adam Kelman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1072) granting an increase of pension to Jacob McAfee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1073) granting an honorable discharge to W. J. Gardner, and correcting the date of his muster out from the service—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1074) granting a pension to Martin Seiler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1075) granting an increase of pension to Burrel G. Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1076) granting a pension to Edgar C. Trowbridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1077) for the relief of James McManemin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1078) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1079) granting a pension to Marilla E. Lindeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1080) granting an increase of pension to Reuben G. Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1081) granting an increase of pension to Oliver S. Boggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1082) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1083) granting an increase of pension to Winfield S. Delinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 1084) granting a pension to Lucetta Fix—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 1085) to correct the military record of Frederic E. Fiske—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1086) granting an increase of pension to Francis W. Pool—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1087) granting a pension to Matthew W. Lincoln—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1088) to correct and amend the military record of George R. Bowker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1089) granting an increase of pension to John Coleman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1090) granting a pension to James E. Bates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1091) granting a pension to Kate Howard—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1092) granting a pension to Lydia A. Magoon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1093) granting a pension to Orange S. Pratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1094) for the relief of Hudson Maxim and W. H. Graham, in connection with various inventions—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1095) to provide an American register for the steam whaler *Bowhead*—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1096) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Timothy Reed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1097) granting a pension to James E. Bates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1098) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Sanford K. Knox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1099) granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah A. McInerney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1100) granting arrears of pension to H. Morris Husband—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1101) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Fred A. Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1102) granting a pension to Penny F. Stephens—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1103) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1104) granting an increase of pension to James Cushing Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1105) for the relief of Charles Speare—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1106) to reimburse Charles W. Turner, late postmaster at Middleboro, Mass., for money expended by him for the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1107) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Lovejoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1108) granting an increase of pension to Albert S. Shepard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1109) granting a pension to Louisa Stafford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1110) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Chamberlain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1111) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Samuel Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1112) for the relief of Hudson Maxim and W. H. Graham, in connection with various inventions—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1113) providing that section 4716, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed to apply to Union soldiers who, while prisoners of war, in 1864, were set to work, under guard, by the Confederate authorities in the engineer department iron works at Savannah, Ga.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 1114) for the relief of the heirs of Aaron Van Camp and Virginius P. Chapin—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 1115) granting a pension to D. H. Hazzard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1116) granting a pension to Letitia Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1117) granting a pension to Cora I. Dexter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1118) granting a pension to Eunice I. Godfrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1119) granting a pension to D. W. Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1120) granting a pension to Mary A. Watkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1121) granting a pension to Sarah Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1122) for the relief of Mathew Cowley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1123) granting a pension to Mrs. Ann Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1124) granting a pension to Mrs. Thomas Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1125) granting a pension to Anna C. Walquist—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1126) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1127) granting an increase of pension to W. T. Parrham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1128) granting a pension to Emily Hayes—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1129) granting an increase of pension to William H. Shaffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1130) granting a pension to Matilda Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1131) for the relief of Mrs. I. J. Russell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1132) granting a pension to Mrs. S. T. Emery, widow of Obadiah German—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1133) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Burch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1134) granting a pension to Turner Holcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1135) granting an increase of pension to Nimrod F. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1136) granting a pension to Maggie J. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1137) granting a pension to Maria Tripp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1138) granting a pension to Franklin Bannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1139) for the relief of Benjamin F. Burch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1140) for the relief of E. N. Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1141) granting a pension to Salva Vance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1142) for the relief of Serena M. Clay—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MADDOX: A bill (H. R. 1143) for the relief of the Lee and Gordon Mill Company—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1144) for the relief of J. N. Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1145) for the relief of J. T. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1146) for the relief of the heirs at law of W. L. Barnes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1147) for the relief of the First Baptist Church, of Cartersville, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1148) for the relief of S. H. Martin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1149) for the relief of Andy Osborn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1150) for the relief of J. C. Gordon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1151) for the relief of W. L. Edwards—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1152) for the relief of T. W. and Gordon Lee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1153) for the relief of Aaron Berger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1154) for the relief of Sarah A. Burney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1155) for the relief of Thornton Talley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1156) for the relief of W. L. Kinsey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1157) for the relief of J. C. Gordon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1158) for the relief of Joel Cross—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1159) for the relief of F. M. Osborn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1160) for the relief of C. J. Shelverton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1161) for the relief of Elisha Lowry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1162) for the relief of Pleasant Grove Church, Catoosa County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1163) for the relief of Fielding Foster—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1164) for the relief of G. E. D. Russell and Mrs. R. E. Stroup—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1165) for the relief of William Shepherd—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1166) for the relief of George H. Hogan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1167) for the relief of the trustees, or their successors in office, of the Cherokee Baptist College, located in Cassville, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1168) for relief of the heirs of Elias Weaver—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1169) for relief of estate of Charles Coulter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1170) for the relief of Patrick Jennings—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1171) for the relief of G. Moss—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1172) for the relief of the estate of William D. Wheeler, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1173) for the relief of James M. Lowry—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1174) for the relief of J. S. McLain—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1175) for the relief of John M. Vandiver—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1176) for the relief of James B. Bone—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1177) for the relief of Sarah A. Burney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1178) for the relief of George W. Demoney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1179) for the relief of C. M. Hall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1180) for the relief of William B. Quinn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1181) for the relief of Charles R. Johnson, trustee of Elizabeth Johnson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also a bill (H. R. 1182) for the relief of J. B. Dixon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1183) for the relief of John B. Russell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1184) for the relief of J. H. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1185) to increase the pension of Mrs. Agnes Mullinnix—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1186) to increase the pension of B. F. Collins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1187) to grant a pension to W. M. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1188) appropriating $2,500 to pay for the destruction of a brick church, corner of Fifth avenue and East Second street, Rome, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 1189) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Webb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1190) granting an increase of pension to Albert S. Whittier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1191) granting a pension to Patrick Fitzpatrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1192) to correct the record of Daniel W. Andrews—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1193) to correct the military record of Henry M. Holmes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 1194) granting an increase of pension to William J. Jackman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1195) granting a pension to Margaret Eleanor McCoy, widow of Col. Thomas F. McCoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1196) for the relief of Parmer Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid-Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1197) for the relief of Thomas B. Reed—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 1198) granting a pension to Josiah H. Buckingham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1199) granting an increase of pension to Abraham N. Bradfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1200) granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Goodwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 1201) to correct the military record of Samuel T. Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1202) for the relief of Eli Jellis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1203) for the relief of Mrs. E. L. Eblen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1204) for the relief of Mary C. Cathcart—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1205) for the relief of Solomon Bell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1206) for the relief of Sarah E. Abernathy, widow of J. J. Abernathy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1207) for relief of William G. Blackwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1208) for the relief of R. B. Warren, of Pelham, Grundy County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1209) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Cleveland, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1210) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Benjamin C. Coleman, of Retro, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1211) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of John C. Cross, of Salecreek, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1212) for the relief of Martin Van Buren McReynolds, of McMinnville, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1213) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of Henry A. Cryderman, and so forth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1214) for the relief of Sarah Crabtree—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1215) for the relief of the trustees of McDaniel's Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Shellmound, Marion County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1216) to pension United States soldiers in Mexican and Indian wars—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1217) for the relief of J. Walter Smith, of Tracy City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1218) for the relief of Samuel Edington, of Monroe County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1219) for the relief of the legal representatives of P. M. Craigmiles, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1220) for the relief of the estate of Isaac Easterly, deceased, late of Grundy County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1221) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Calhoun, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1222) for the relief of Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Calhoun, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1223) for the relief of Hugh J. Brady—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1224) for the relief of David Bandy, late a private in Company L, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1225) granting a pension of $12 per month to Matilda Witt, widow of J. Burgess Wit—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1226) to complete the military record of Theo. W. Gambee and to pay him for military services performed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1227) for the relief of Charles W. Wiseman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1228) for the relief of James Nipper, of Cleveland, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1229) for relief of James A. Lance, of Warren County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1230) for relief of William R. Rogers, of James County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1231) for the relief of R. H. Sively, late first lieutenant Company G, Fifth Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1232) for the relief of Lydia A. Newby, of Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1233) for the relief of Jasper N. T. Hamilton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1234) for the relief of the widow of the late Capt. Daniel C. Trewhitt, of Chattanooga, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1235) to correct the muster in of Capt. James H. Galbraith, late captain Company I, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1236) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of George W. Flinn, late private, Company C, Fifth Tennessee Regiment, and of Company D, First Tennessee Artillery Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1237) for the relief of Thomas Caldwell, of Bradley County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1238) granting a pension to Margaret A. Stuart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1239) for the relief of Mary Sharp College, of Winchester, Tenn.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1240) for the relief of T. T. Ricketts and L. C. Ricketts, of Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1241) for the relief of Narcissa T. Byrd, of Chatata, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1242) for relief of William Miller, of Walker, County, Ga.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1243) for relief of John Weeks, of Big Springs, Meigs County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1244) for the relief of Julia W. Outland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1245) for the relief of P. R. Albert and I. Noa, of Chattanooga, Tenn.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1246) for the relief of John Redden, late of Company D, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1247) to grant a pension to William D. Humbard, of Coahulla, Tenn.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1248) for relief of Jesse C. Allen, of Polk County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1249) to remove the charge of desertion, against McDonald Bryan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1250) for the relief of Samuel McJunkin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1251) for the relief of Thomas Hardin, late of Company F, Fifth Tennessee Volunteers, Mexican war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1252) for relief of Jacob Cross, of Benton, Polk County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1253) for the relief of C. W. Biese—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1254) for the relief of Howard Bonner, late of Company K, First Regiment United States Colored Troops—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1255) for relief of William M. White, of James County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1256) for the relief of Timothy S. Hixon, of Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1257) for relief of James F. Campbell, of Charleston, Bradley County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1258) for relief of John V. Brown, of Washington County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1259) granting a pension to Thomas L. Cate, of Cleveland, Bradley County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1260) for the relief of William A. Goodwin, of Warren County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1261) to complete the military record of Daniel Cook, deceased, and for an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1262) to muster in and muster out Milroy Home Guards, United States troops, citizens of Warren and Grundy counties, Tenn., in the war of the rebellion, 1861 to 1865—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1263) for the relief of John Long, of Joshua, McMinn County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1264) for the relief of Thomas Caldwell, of Bradley County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1265) for the relief of Cumberland Female College, of McMinnville, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1266) for the relief of Sampson D. Bridgeman, of Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1267) for relief of Mary Ann Smith, of Sequatchie College, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1268) for the relief of Rachael C. Stiefvater, of Chattanooga, Tenn., to reimburse for the use and destruction of property by United States Army in 1864—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1269) appropriating $248, and interest from May 10, 1864, to pay William D. Humberd as scout, guide, and so forth—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. McANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 1270) granting an increase of pension to Moses Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 1271) granting a pension to Henry Wuesher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1272) granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Chilcoat—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1273) granting a pension to Ann E. Bever—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1274) granting a pension to Mary E. Fleming—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1275) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1276) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1277) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Lynch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1278) granting an increase of pension to La Myra T. Kendig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1279) granting an increase of pension to John B. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1280) granting a pension to Lizzie A. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1281) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Needham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1282) granting an honorable discharge to Jeremiah Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1283) to remove the charge of desertion from record of Jonathan Redfox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1284) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Henry Lowmaster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1285) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Odell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A bill (H. R. 1286) to place on the pension roll the name of Charles E. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1287) for relief of heirs of Philip C. Rowe—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OTEY: A bill (H. R. 1288) for the relief of the State Savings Bank of Roanoke, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1289) for the relief of R. L. Johnson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1290) to complete the execution of the ninth article of the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 1291) for the relief of William Edward Bailey—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1292) for the relief of J. P. O'Brien—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1293) for the relief of E. H. Murrell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1294) granting a pension to G. W. Warnick—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1295) for the relief of Z. B. Moorman—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1296) for the relief of Mrs. Pinnie L. Carr—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1297) for the relief of Gertrude S. Tarlton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1298) for relief of Mrs. Susan A. Dinwiddie—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1299) for the relief of the Free and Accepted Order of Masons, in the town of Keysville, Charlotte County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1300) for relief of R. T. Vaughn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1301) for the relief of Dr. W. E. Pittman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1302) for the relief of Elijah Poage—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1303) for the relief of David Sloan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1304) for the relief of Susan Sloan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1305) for the relief of Albert F. May—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1306) for the relief of John B. Ferguson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1307) for the relief of I. O. B. Palmer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1308) for relief of C. T. Bowen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1309) for relief of Dr. R. Gordon Simmons—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1310) for the relief of Joseph White—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1311) for the relief of E. W. Donnelly—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1312) for the relief of James D. Hankins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1313) for the relief of the Methodist Protestant Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1314) for the relief of heirs of P. St. George Ambler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1315) for the relief of W. R. Perfater—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1316) for the relief of D. A. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1317) for relief of W. S. Hodges—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1318) for the relief of R. C. Stokes—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1319) for the relief of W. S. Rodden—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1320) for the relief of S. Plummer Morton, alias Martin Phelps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1321) for the relief of J. W. Chandler—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1322) for the relief of the legal representative of Benjamin Wilkes, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 1323) authorizing an increase of pension in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1324) granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1325) granting an increase of pension to William J. Wallace—to the Committee of Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1326) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Thatcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1327) for the relief of Rufus Neal—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OTJEN: A bill (H. R. 1328) granting an increase of pension to Gotthard Koerner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1329) granting a pension to Samuel Clayton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1330) to pay claimants for goods and effects lost or destroyed by fire at Ellis Island, N. Y., on June 15, 1897—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1331) for the relief of the Good Shepherd Industrial School—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1333) to refund to city of Milwaukee money expended by said city in paving Wisconsin street, in front of United States Government property—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POLK: A bill (H. R. 1334) for the relief of Randolph Hayman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1335) for the relief of John F. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1336) for the relief of Isaiah Hagenbuch—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1337) for the relief of William D. Moyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1338) for the relief of William D. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1339) granting a pension to Dr. Albert S. Cummings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1340) granting a pension to George W McCollin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1341) granting a pension to George W. Cromis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1342) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Stewart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1343) to correct the military record of Lieut. Charles Mumey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1344) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas Evans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1345) to establish the military record of Robert D. Magill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 1346) granting a pension to Adelbert K. Orr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1347) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Webb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1348) granting an increase of pension to James Johnston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1349) restoring Amanda E. Badershall to the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1350) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Grant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1351) granting an increase of pension to Aaron W. Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 1352) granting a pension to Susan M. Schmitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1353) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide E. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1354) for the relief of James A. Stewart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1355) for the relief of Winslow Warren—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1356) for the relief of Horace P. Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 1357) for relief of Harlow L. Street, late first lieutenant, First United States Cavalry, and captain of commissary, United States Volunteers, Spanish war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 1358) for the relief of loyal citizens, therein named, of Loudoun County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1359) for the relief of the trustees Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1360) for the relief of W. J. Tapp & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1361) for the relief of the vestry of Lambs Creek Protestant Episcopal Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1362) for the relief of the trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Sudley, Prince William County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1363) for the relief of the trustees of Mount Horeb Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Fauquier County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1364) for the relief of the trustees of Zoar Baptist Church, of Bristersburg, Fauquier County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1365) for the relief of the trustees of Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Alexandria, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1366) for the relief of the trustees of the Waterford Baptist Church, Waterford, Loudoun County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1367) for the relief of the trustees of Broad Run Baptist Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1368) for the relief of the trustees of the First Baptist Church, of Alexandria, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1369) for the relief of the vestry of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1370) for the relief of the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1371) for the relief of the trustees of New Salem Baptist Church, of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1372) for the relief of Andrews Chapel, of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1373) for relief of the trustees of Chestnut Fork Old School Baptist Church, of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1374) granting an increase of pension to James Willard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1375) for the relief of Louis Weber—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1376) for relief of Paris Simms and others—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1377) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Agnes Tridel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1378) granting an increase of pension to Bessie H. Lester—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1379) granting an increase of pension to Matthew Johnson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1380) for the relief of Mary Tate—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1381) for the relief of J. V. Davis—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1382) for the relief of the Presbyterian Church at Warrenton, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1383) for the relief of the trustees of Fletcher Chapel, in King George County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1384) for the relief of the vestry of Aquia Protestant Episcopal Church, of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1385) for the relief of the trustees of Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1386) for the relief of the trustees of Hartwood Presbyterian Church, of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1387) for the relief of Pohick Church, in Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1388) for the relief of the vestry of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Culpeper, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1389) for the relief of the Culpeper Baptist Church, at Culpeper, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1390) for the relief of the trustees of Grove Presbyterian Church, of Fauquier County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1391) for the relief of the vestry of the Episcopal Church of Remington, Fauquier County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1392) for the relief of the trustees of Black Lick Church, in Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1393) for the relief of the trustees of Mount Holly Baptist Church, of Fauquier County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1394) for the relief of the trustees of Berea Baptist Church, of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1395) for the relief of Fairfax Lodge, No. 43, of Culpeper, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1396) for relief of the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Alexandria, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1397) for the relief of the trustees of Cedar Run Baptist Church, of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1398) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Marshall, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1399) granting an increase of pension to Alice De K. Shattuck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1400) for the relief of the estate of Charles M. Roberts, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 1401) for the relief of the Atlantic Works—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1402) for the relief of the Atlantic Works, of Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1403) authorizing the Secretary of War to procure medals for the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, who were the first fully equipped soldiers to arrive on April 19, 1861, for the defense of the city of Washington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1404) to amend the records on file at the War Department—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1405) to amend the military record of Henry W. Dunbrack—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1406) granting a pension to Frank H. Keith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1407) for the relief of Eliza M. Abbott—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1408) for the relief of Jacob H. Eaton—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1409) to correct the record of Daniel W. Andrews—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1410) removing charge of desertion from the military record of James Donovan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1411) for the relief of William C. Allen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1412) to amend the military record of William L. Parkhurst—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1413) for the relief of Charles O. Palmer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1414) granting an honorable discharge to Michael J. Niland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1415) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Asa C. McInerney, alias McFee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1416) for the relief of Oscar F. Huntoon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1417) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against the name of W. B. Davis—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1418) for the relief of Henry Langdon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1419) for the relief of Alfred M. Burnham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1420) to amend the military record of George W. Wilder—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1421) granting a pension to Etta A. Humphrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1422) granting a pension to Mrs. C. M. Merritt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1423) granting an increase of pension to Asa T. Tarbox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1424) granting a pension to Mary F. Aborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1425) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1426) granting a pension to Frank J. Carr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1427) granting a pension to E. F. Haskell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1428) granting an increase of pension to Henry Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1429) granting a pension to James F. Burchstead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1430) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Conduit—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1431) granting a pension to Rebecca Pratt—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1432) granting a pension to Michael Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1433) granting a pension to Catherine B. Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1434) granting an increase of pension to George F. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1435) for the relief of Mary Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1436) granting an increase of pension to Mary V. Wentworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1437) granting a pension to Eleanor Shea—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1438) granting an increase of pension to George E. Tibbetts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1439) granting a pension to Wesley Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1440) granting an increase of pension to George W. Vaughn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1441) granting a pension to Sarah E. Sanborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1442) granting a pension to Margaret Harrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1443) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Phebe T. Drew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1444) granting a pension to Elizabeth M. Leach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1445) granting a pension to Sarah A. Sanborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1446) for the relief of William Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1447) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1448) for the relief of Ebeneezer S. Bigelow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1449) granting a pension to Addie M. Tarr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1450) for the relief of Mrs. L. A. Barber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1451) granting a pension to Mary A. Giles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1452) granting a pension to Charles B. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1453) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Kirwan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1454) granting a pension to James Frey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTLETT: A bill (H. R. 1455) granting an increase of pension to Aaron S. Gatliff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1456) granting a pension to William G. Miller—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 1457) for the relief of Joseph A. Greenwood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1458) granting an increase of pension to Horatio H. Warren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1459) for the relief of John Crosby—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1460) for the relief of Homer Eugene Sawyer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1461) granting an increase of pension to George W. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1462) granting a pension to John L. Rumery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 1463) granting a pension to Franklin S. London—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1464) granting a pension to Archibald Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1465) granting a pension to Samuel T. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1466) granting a pension to Alfred Hatfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1467) granting a pension to James M. Busby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1468) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Cotton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1469) granting a pension to Taylor Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1470) granting a pension to Lewis A. Vaughn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1471) granting a pension to James Elmer Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1472) granting a pension to John T. Burriss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1473) granting a pension to Hannah Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1474) granting a pension to Mary J. Craig—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1475) granting a pension to Jackson Lambert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1476) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Benson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1477) granting an increase of pension to John P. Webb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1478) granting an increase of pension to Henry Runnels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1479) granting an increase of pension to Michael Marnane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1480) granting an increase of pension to Sylvanus Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1481) granting an increase of pension to John T. Mayhugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1482) granting an increase of pension to John A. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1483) granting an increase of pension to William H. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1484) granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Scott—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1485) granting an increase of pension to Thompson B. Moore—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1486) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Perkins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1487) granting an increase of pension to William Fristoe—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1488) for the relief of T. A. Woodress—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1489) for the relief of Mrs. Mollie Bissell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1490) for the relief of Martin Daughenbaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1491) for the relief of parties who had property taken from them by military forces of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1492) for the relief of McCarty and Collins—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1493) for the relief of the heirs of William Heryford, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1494) for the relief of Louis Benecke—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1495) for the relief of McCarty and Collins—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1496) for the relief of McCarty and Collins—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1497) to remove the charge of desertion against Charles W. Miller, alias Charles Nowack—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1498) to remove the charge of desertion against Lewis Jenkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1499) to correct the military record of John Loney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1500) to correct the military record of Ernst Ebert—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1501) to correct the military record of John P. Griffith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1502) to correct the military record of C. J. J. Martyr—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN: A bill (H. R. 1503) granting a pension to Michael Farrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1504) granting a pension to Martin Uehlein—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1505) granting a pension to Mary Weiss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1506) granting a pension to Henry Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1507) granting a pension to Louis Leith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1508) to correct the military record of Samuel F. Freiert—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1509) granting a pension to Catherine Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1510) granting an increase of pension to H. P. Abbott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1511) to correct the military record of Leander Frost, alias James Benston—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1512) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John T. Briggs—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIBLEY: A bill (H. R. 1513) for the relief of Alexander Brown—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1514) for the relief of Adoniram J. Rose—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1515) for the relief of C. H. Raymond—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1516) for the relief of the heirs of A. Lawrence Foster—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1517) for the relief of Robert Brigham—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1518) for the relief of Joseph Grove—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1519) granting a pension to Nellie A. Batchelder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1520) granting a pension to Samuel B. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1521) granting a pension to Rachael A. McKinney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1522) granting a pension to Caroline S. Humphrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1523) granting a pension to Susan J. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1524) granting an increase of pension to Frank Casey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1525) granting a pension to William V. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1526) granting an increase of pension to Samuel R. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1527) granting an increase of pension to James McMurtrie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1528) granting an increase of pension to Charles Dalrymple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1529) granting an increase of pension to John G. Brower—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1530) granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Rickards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1531) granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1532) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Fengar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1533) for the recognition of the military service of the officers and enlisted men of certain Pennsylvania military organizations—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1534) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Nelson L. Willard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1535) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Andrew P. Jones—to the Committe on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1536) asking for the removal of the charge of desertion against Charles R. Keck, and asking for an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1537) asking for removal of charge of desertion against William Best and asking for honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1538) to remove charge of desertion standing against Henry Dykeman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 1539) for the relief of the estate of William A. Nally—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1540) for the relief of the estate of Harrison Cox—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1541) for the relief of James S. Iglehort—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1542) for the relief of James I. Friend—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1543) for the relief of Thomas J. Pattinger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1544) for the relief of the estate of Franklin Le Grand—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1545) for the relief of E. T. Dram—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1546) for the relief of F. M. Head—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1547) for the benefit of H. C. Wood—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1548) for the relief of Fannie Crump—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1549) for the relief of Dennis Pride—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1550) for the relief of Alderson T. Keen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1551) for the relief of Benjamin F. Lutman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1552) for the relief of Columbus B. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1553) for the relief of John Fuller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1554) for the relief of Lemuel C. Canfield—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1555) for the relief of August Schlapp—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1556) for the relief of Andrew G. Gorrell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1557) for the relief of Joseph Murray—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1558) for the relief of Elisha R. Swain—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1559) for the relief of Columbus P. French—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1560) for the relief of Lawrence H. Rousseau—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1561) for the relief of Omar H. Case—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1562) for the relief of Carrie M. Boone—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1563) for the relief of Fenelon B. Matthews—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1564) for the relief of J. R. Claybrooke—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1565) for the relief of John A. Heald—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1566) for the relief of the estate of William Horlow, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1567) for the relief of S. G. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1568) for the relief of Mrs. R. P. Raney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1569) for the relief of Anthony McAndrew—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1570) for the relief of Hubbard K. Milward—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1571) for the relief of John P. Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1572) for the relief of Stephen Camplin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1573) for the relief of P. H. McDonough—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1574) for the relief of the heirs of Lucinda Cook—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1575) for relief of Abner Goodman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1576) for the relief of Squire Stinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1577) for the relief of the estate of Levi Fields, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1578) for the relief of Mary L. Piatt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1579) for the relief of William W. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1580) for the relief of Joseph Metcalfe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1581) for the relief of Clement Calhoun, for supplies and stores taken from him by the military forces of the United States for their use during the war for the suppression of the rebellion—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1582) for the relief of Daniel J. Basham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1583) for the relief of Merril Denham—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1584) for the relief of Henry C. Bumgardner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1585) for the relief of the minor children of Alice Evans, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1586) for the relief of the estate of Harvey Woodward—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1587) for the relief of G. W. Ebert—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1588) for the relief of Benjamin O. Purvis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1589) for the relief of Samuel Bartlett—to the Committee of Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1590) for the relief of the estate of R. Colvin, deceased, for stores and supplies taken by the military forces of the United States during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1591) for the relief of Charles H. Adams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1592) for the relief of F. M. Vowells—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1593) for the relief of J. S. Neal—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1594) for the relief of Charles Lee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1595) for the relief of Caroline Commandun, widow of Eugene Commandun, adjutant of the Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1596) for relief of F. K. Beaven—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1597) for the relief of James G. Queen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1598) for the relief of Isham Richardson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1599)for the relief of the estate of Charles Darnell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1600) for the relief of the estate of William H. Routt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1601) for the relief of the estate of Thomas W. Robinson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1602) granting a pension to John Messinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1603) granting a pension to Samuel Shepherd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1604) granting a pension to John Logsdon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1605) granting a pension to J. S. Whitlege—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1606) granting a pension to Edward F. Gilky—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1607) granting a pension to James Bird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1608) granting a pension to Sebastian F. Kissinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1609) granting a pension to Rufus Helms—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1610) granting a pension to Mrs. Anna B. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1611) granting a pension to Thomas Kinkaid—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1612) granting a pension to Harvey W. Kelly and Augustus Kelly, minor children of H. P. B. Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1613) granting a pension to John J. Hornback—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1614) granting a pension to Lucy B. Culver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1615) granting a pension to James Rabern—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1616) granting a pension to Barney McKay—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1617) granting a pension to Margaret O. Osborne—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1618) granting a pension to Henry Ramey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1619) granting a pension to Cynthia Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1620) granting a pension to Sidney Bozarth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1621) granting a pension to John M. Calloway and correct his military record—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1622) granting a pension to Adolph Denkhoff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1623) granting a pension to Bennett Davenport—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1624) granting a pension to James Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1625) granting pension to Richard West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1626) granting a pension to Rebecca Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1627) granting a pension to Mary D. England—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1628) granting a pension to Samuel T. Wallace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1629) granting a pension to John Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1630) granting a pension to Harvey Langham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1631) granting a pension to Jacob D. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1632) granting a pension to James I. McLain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1633) granting a pension to Thomas J. Sparkman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1634) granting a pension to Allen Popham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1635) granting a pension to Elizabeth Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1636) granting an increase of pension to James Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1637) granting an increase of pension to John A. Spalding—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1638) granting an increase of pension to James F. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1639) granting an increase of pension to Rawleigh M. Monin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1640) granting an increase of pension to Albert B. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1641) granting an increase of pension to John C. Vanfleet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1642) granting an increase of pension to Ideral Vanfleet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1643) granting an increase of pension to Martha Corder—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1644) granting an increase of pension to L. P. Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1645) granting an increase of pension to Thomas McClure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1646) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Virginia Crump—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1647) granting an increase of pension to Napoleon McDowell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1648) granting an increase of pension to William M. Hicks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1649) granting an increase of pension to Clifford Haddock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1650) granting an increase of pension to John R. Vickers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1651) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Kyler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1652) granting an increase of pension to Silas Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1653) granting an increase of pension to Hutly M. Hutchason—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1654) granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Duggins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1655) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of David Coats and restore him to the pension roll of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1656) to correct the military record of Alexander Nugent and grant him a discharge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1657) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of J. H. Morris and grant him a discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1658) to remove the charge of desertion against Nathan Stewart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1659) to remove charge of desertion against Benjamin A. Helm—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1660) to place the names of William D. Rabern and George W. Raybern on the roll of the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1661) to correct the military record of Ebenezer Logsdon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1662) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Stephen Greenwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1663) removing charge of desertion from the military record of John P. Fox and to grant him a discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1664) to amend and correct the military record of Thomas Etherton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1665) to remove the charge of desertion from military record of W. T. Akridge and grant him a discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1666) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles T. Jackson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1667) to remove the charge of desertion against John B. Perkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1668) to remove the charge of desertion against W. B. Summers and to grant him a discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1669) to complete the military record of James Hicks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1670) to remove the charges of desertion from the military record of James Braden—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1671) to correct the military record of Franklin Nix and grant him a discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 1673) granting a discharge to Peter Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1674) granting an increase of pension to Stephen L. Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 1675) for the relief of Charles W. Geddes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1676) for the relief of Alphonso M. Potvin—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1677) for the relief of Daniel B. Roberts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1678) granting a pension to Mary E. F. Gilman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1679) granting a pension to Thomas O. Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1680) granting a pension to Francis Roy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1681) granting a pension to Erma G. Harvey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1682) granting a pension to Martha S. Pray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1683) granting a pension to Nicholas Tolmay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1684) granting an increase of pension to John G. Hutchinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1685) granting an increase of pension to Augustus E. Hodges—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1686) granting an increase of pension to Norman C. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1687) granting an increase of pension to Nelson B. Hackett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1688) granting an increase of pension to Charles Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1689) granting an increase of pension to Hiram S. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1690) granting an increase of pension to Frank J. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1691) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Bean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1692) granting a pension to John Ryan, alias John Connell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1693) granting an increase of pension to Ellen M. Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1694) granting an increase of pension to Henry Ball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1695) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Perry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1696) granting an increase of pension to Frederick A. Condon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1697) granting an increase of pension to Richard A. Lawrence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1698) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo F. Page—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1699) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1700) granting an increase of pension to Sherwood Wesley Goodwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1701) granting an increase of pension to John Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1702) granting an increase of pension to John C. Towne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1703) granting an increase of pension to George D. Totman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1704) granting an increase of pension to Freeman O. Hodge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1705) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Abbott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1706) granting an increase of pension to John E. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1707) granting an increase of pension to Simon R. Marston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1708) granting an increase of pension to John A. Laughton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1709) granting an increase of pension to Edwin J. Godfrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1710) granting an increase of pension to Abraham T. Schenck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1711) granting a pension to Sarah Kate Tibbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1712) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Follansbee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1713) granting an increase of pension to Edwin H. Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1714) granting an increase of pension to Levi H. Winslow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1715) granting an increase of pension to Henry P. Hudson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1716) granting an increase of pension to Merrill Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1717) granting an increase of pension to Albert D. Scovell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1718) granting an increase of pension to Eben H. Meader—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1719) granting to the grandson (heir and representative) of Maj. John Burnham a sum of money equal to the amount of pension withheld from him between March 4, 1820, and February 7, 1828—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1721) to restore Edward L. Bailey to the United States Army and to place him on the retired list with the rank of captain of infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 1722) for the relief of T. A. Vernon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1723) to correct the military record of Joshua W. Piles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1724) to increase the pension of Daniel F. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STORM: A bill (H. R. 1725) for the relief of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1726) for the relief of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 1727) for the relief of Mrs. Julia L. Hall—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1728) granting an increase of pension to George W. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1729) granting an increase of pension to W. A. Gunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1730) granting an increase of pension to Orlando J. Hopkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 1731) for the relief of Frederick See—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1732) for the relief of William Thorpe, trustee—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1733) for the relief of John A. Mason—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1734) for the relief of the legal representatives of George M. Clapp—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1735) to complete the record of John T. Nagle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1736) to reappoint Warren C. Beach a captain in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1737) for the relief of Herbert Cushman—to the Committee an Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1738) to grant John T. Nagle the privilege of applying for a medal of honor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SKILES: A bill (H. R. 1739) to correct the military record of Harrison Wagner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 1740) granting a pension to John Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1741) granting an increase of pension to Griffeth Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1742) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: A bill (H. R. 1743) granting a pension to S. A. Graves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1744) granting an increase of pension to William A. Southworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1745) granting an increase of pension to Marvin Chandler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1746) granting an increase of pension to Norman W. Herdman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 1747) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to try, adjudicate, and determine the claim of Bvt. Capt. Second Lieut. James Davison, United States Army, retired—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 1748) for the relief of Julius E. Mugge—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1749) for the relief of Katie A. Nolan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1750) for the relief of the heirs of George T. Howard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1751) for the relief of D. W. Hatch—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1752) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Luther Sargent, of Eagle Pass, Tex., for cattle taken by the Comanche Indians—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 1753) for the relief of Harriet C. Hunter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1754) for the relief of James Marr—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1755) granting a pension to Susan S. Rayner—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1756) for the relief of Calvin T. Hazelwood—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1757) for the relief of William Chilton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1758) granting a pension to John Teague—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1759) granting a pension to M. Yell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1760) granting an increase of pension to Missouri F. Morton—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 1761) for the relief of Edward A. Buder—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1762) for the relief of James B. Phillips—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1763) for the relief of the city of Cairo, in the State of Illinois—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1764) for the relief of John J. Vincent—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1765) for the relief of Emeline E. Musgrave—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1766) for the relief of John R. Nelson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1767) for the relief of Joseph F. Bryant—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1768) for the relief of Alfred McNeely—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1769) for the relief of Richard Thieke—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1770) for the relief of William Roark—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1771) for the relief of Jasper N. Elder—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1772) for the relief of the heir of Hugh Worthington—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1773) for the relief of the heirs of James Goodloe, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1774) for the relief of Robert T. Shipley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1775) granting a pension to William H. Sharp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1776) granting a pension to Jacob F. Blessing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1777) granting a pension to John B. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1778) granting a pension to Alfred Hayton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1779) granting a pension to Helen M. Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1780) granting a pension to Isaac N. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1781) granting an increase of pension to Rev. Christopher C. Cash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1782) granting an increase of pension to David Horn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1783) granting an increase of pension to Ira A. Milliorn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1784) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1785) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Frank Clemens—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1786) granting an increase of pension to William B. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1787) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Henry Casey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1788) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of James W. Cline, alias Eugene L. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1789) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Stephen J. Simpson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1790) to refer the claim of Joseph W. Parrish to the Secretary of the Treasury for examination and payment of any balance found due—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1791) to compensate George K. Kirchner for his stock of goods taken and destroyed by Federal soldiers in the year A. D. 1862—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 1792) for the relief of the legal representatives of Merrick, Merrick & Cope—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1793) for the relief of Cynthia Davis, dependent mother of Edger Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1794) for the relief of H. Clay Hall—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1795) for the relief of Jeronemus S. Underhill—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1796) for the relief of Hiram Cronk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1797) for the relief of Frederick Graff—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1798) for the relief of William G. Mayer—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1799) for the relief of John H. Fralick—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1800) for the relief of Charles H. Dunning—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1801) for the relief of Nettie B. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1802) granting a pension to Mary Lockard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1803) granting a pension to Mary J. Storey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1804) granting a pension to Philip Schrier—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1805) granting a pension to Rufus Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1806) granting a pension to Daniel Madigan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1807) granting an increase of pension to Winslow W. Paddock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1808) granting an increase of pension to William M. Strope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1809) granting an increase of pension to George W. Cone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1810) granting an increase of pension to Maggie D. Russ—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1811) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Milsted—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1812) granting an increase of pension to John W. Bedell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1813) granting an increase of pension to William Dyas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1814) granting an increase of pension to John Downing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1815) granting an increase of pension to John F. Moyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1816) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry C. Tracy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1817) authorizing the presentation of medals to the members of the First Battalion, United States Marine Corps, who fought at Guantanamo, Cuba—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1818) to remove charge of desertion standing against Ramsom Brodock—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1819) removing a charge of desertion from the record of Hiram May—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: A bill (H. R. 1820) to correct the military record of George C. Shiplett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1821) granting a pension to Willard Harrop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1822) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William L. Grieves—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1823) granting a pension to Jonas Ball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1824) for the relief of Columbus F. Hayward and the executor of Charlotte G. Hayward—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1825) granting an increase of pension to William Gould—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1826) granting a pension to Mary B. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1827) granting an increase of pension to Silas Stotts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1828) granting an increase of pension to John Hooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1829) granting an increase of pension to George W. Brill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1830) granting an increase of pension to Solomon D. Sturtz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1831) granting a pension to Mary M. Shriver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1832) granting an increase of pension to Solomon J. Donaldson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1833) granting a pension to Caroline Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1834) granting a pension to Lewis H. Mathews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1835) granting a pension to Aaron Haines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1836) correcting the military record of William H. Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1837) granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Reeves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1838) for the relief of Benjamin D. Fortney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1839) granting a pension to Francis R. Barthalow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1840) for the relief of Theodore D. McCaddon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1841) to grant an honorable discharge to John A. White—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1842) for the relief of D. M. Sprague and William Tilton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1843) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Christopher Parish—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1844) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Porcella—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1845) for the relief of Guernsey County, Ohio—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1846) granting an honorable discharge to John A. Young—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1847) granting a pension to Charles F. Hamme—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1848) for the relief of the estate of George H. Wells—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1849) to remove the charge of desertion from

the military record of Alfred Hall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1850) granting an honorable discharge to John W. Harris—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1851) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George Anderson Casedy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 1852) granting an increase of pension to James A. Edmonds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1853) to remove the charge of desertion against the military record of George Maurer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1854) to correct the military record of De Witt C. Robbins—to Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1855) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah V. Filikins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1856) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Halsey Lindsey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1857) granting a pension to Caroline M. Tyron—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1858) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Hazen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1859) granting a pension to Polly M. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1860) to correct the military record of David K. Selzer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1861) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Abner H. Goyt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1862) granting an increase of pension to William Y. Clinton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1863) granting a pension to John G. Du Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1864) granting a pension to Catharine Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1865) granting a pension to Elizabeth Weed Street—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1866) granting an increase of pension to Hiram M. Squires—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1867) granting an increase of pension to William E. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1868) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Woodward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1869) granting a pension to Elizabeth Bentley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1870) granting an increase of pension to George W. Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 1871) granting a pension to Joseph P. Boals—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1872) granting a pension to L. Emma Boone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1873) granting a pension to Elizabeth Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1874) granting an increase of pension to J. V. Dickinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1875) granting a pension to Thomas Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1876) granting a pension to William Embley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1877) granting a pension to John H. Gregory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1878) granting a pension to John D. Lindsay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1879) granting a pension to Elizabeth Mayes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1880) granting a pension to Hugh H. Poe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1881) granting a pension to Daniel L. Saeger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1882) granting a pension to Catherine G. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1883) granting a pension to Julia Yates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1884) granting a pension to Daniel W. Weida—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1885) granting a pension to George J. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1886) granting a pension to Elizabeth M. Chandler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1887) granting a pension to Henry Law—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1888) granting a pension to Charles Gramer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1889) granting a pension to Darius Spitler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1890) granting a pension to Austin P. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1891) granting a pension to James Ormsby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1892) for the relief of William W. Crissinger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1893) for the relief of Thomas Reiley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1894) to confirm a certain private land claim in the Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1895) granting an honorable discharge to James Ammerman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1896) granting a pension to Mary A. Beuchat—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1897) granting an honorable discharge to David J. Albaugh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1898) granting an honorable discharge to James Boyle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1899) granting an honorable discharge to David Clancy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1900) granting an honorable discharge to Levi Cunningham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1901) granting an honorable discharge to David Harrington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1902) granting an honorable discharge to William Hartzell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1903) granting an honorable discharge to Mathew Healy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1904) granting an honorable discharge to Benjamin F. Hildenbittle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1905) granting an honorable discharge to John B. Housteau—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1906) to authorize the payment of commutation to David Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1907) granting an honorable discharge to William Kynett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1908) granting an honorable discharge to Jacob Longacre—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1909) granting an honorable discharge to Elias May—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1910) granting an honorable discharge to Jacob Metzger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1911) granting an honorable discharge to George G. Patterson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1912) granting an honorable discharge to Joseph Price—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1913) restoring to the pension roll the name of Mary A. Rusher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1914) granting an honorable discharge to Frank H. Sefton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1915) granting an honorable discharge to William Sinclair—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1916) granting an honorable discharge to George W. Thorn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1917) granting an honorable discharge to Jacob S. Wedley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1918) granting an honorable discharge to Henry Wernet—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 1919) for the relief of the Laird-Norton Company, of Winona, Minn.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1920) for the relief of Dewitt Eastman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1921) granting a pension to Mrs. Lydia E. French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1922) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte E. Baird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1923) granting an increase of pension to F. W. Damon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1924) granting an increase of pension to Garrett Schermerhorn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1925) granting an increase of pension to Ormon W. Walsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1926) granting an increase of pension to Amyntas Briggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1927) granting an increase of pension to John B. Ashton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1928) granting an increase of pension to James Wilkinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1929) granting an increase of pension to Peter Tuper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1930) granting an increase of pension to George Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1931) granting an increase of pension to John Ludwig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1932) removing the charge of desertion against David Whitford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1933) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry J. Bolewine—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1934) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of J. E. Getman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1935) to remove the charge of desertion against Benjamin F. Dayton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1936) granting an honorable discharge to Harry A. White—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 1937) for the relief of the owner or owners of the barge *Charlie*—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1938) granting an increase of Pension to Helen V. Rorer—to the Committee on Invalid pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1939) granting an increase of pension to Penrose W. Reagan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARNER: A bill (H. R. 1940) to correct the military record of William C. Keys—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1941) for the relief of John B. Ford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1942) for the relief of William H. Dotson—to the Committe on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1943) to correct the military record of James Houselman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1944) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Rose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1945) granting an increase of pension to Katharine R. Prince—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Resolutions of Cigar Makers' Union, Trades and Labor Congress, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Machinists' Union of Waterloo, Iowa, in favor of building United States naval vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Rev. G. A. Bryant and 5 citizens of Jesup, Iowa, for an amendment to the Constitution against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Trades and Labor Congress of Dubuque, Iowa, favoring a law prohibiting all manufacturing and mercantile establishments in the United States from working more than eight hours each day, or forty-eight hours each week—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. ACHESON: Petitions of Chartiers Valley Lodge, No. 32, of Canonsburg, Pa.; Central Trades Association of Washington, Pa.; American Federation of Labor, Union No. 198, of McKeesport, Pa.; Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of Washington, Pa.; Carpenters' Local Union No. 321, and Central Trades and Labor Council of Connellsville, Pa., for the construction of naval vessels in navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of J. S. Holliday, Rev. E. H. Stewart, Mrs. J. P. Jordan, and other citizens of the Twenty-fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of George W. Brice—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia, Pa., for the repeal of paragraph 437, Schedule N, section 1, of the act of July 24, 1897—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, for the establishment of a laboratory in the Interior Department—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, No. 11, of Washington, Pa., in relation to the employment of union bricklayers and masons in the erection of the naval dry dock at New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ADAMS: Protest of Workingmen's Protective Tariff League of Philadelphia, against any change in the present tariff laws—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Grand Council of Pennsylvania, Legion of the Red Cross, Philadelphia, for stringent laws against anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Trades League of Philadelphia, favoring amendment of the tariff laws—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BABCOCK: Resolutions of W. O. Topping Post, No. 266, Department of Wisconsin, favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petitions of Central Trades and Labor Union; Pattern Makers' Association of St. Louis; Arch. O. B. and M. Workers' Union No. 20; Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 242; Trunk and Bag Workers' Union No. 1; International Association of Machinists, Union No. 308; Metal Trades Council; Beer Drivers and Stablemen's Union No. 43; Type Founders' Union No. 5; Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 11, and Metal Polishers' Union No. 13, all of St. Louis, Mo., praying for an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Resolutions of the State Council of Ohio and of Woodward Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, in regard to anarchy, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Bricklayers' Union No. 18, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in regard to employees in navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Leather Manufacturers' Association of New York, in regard to reduction of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of the Second Congressional district of Ohio, in regard to the constitutional amendment defining marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANNON: Resolutions of Local Union No. 1782, United Mine Workers of America, at Braidwood, Ill., urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Iron Molders' Union No. 221, American Federation of Labor, of Joliet, Ill., urging that some of the naval vessels to be authorized in the naval bill be constructed at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS: Petitions of certain citizens of Kansas for an amendment to the national Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EMERSON: Resolutions of H. L. Aldrich Post, No. 363, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brushton, N. Y., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Resolutions of Standard Leather Company, of Allegheny, Pa., urging the removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of the Grand Council, Legion of the Red Cross, Philadelphia, Pa., and citizens of Pittsburg, Pa., relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the State Council of Ohio, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, held at East Liverpool, Ohio, praying for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of R. H. Park, Hugh Kennedy, and other citizens of Allegheny County, Pa., for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the American Bankers' Association of New York, urging the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Petitions of Glenn Culbertson, Mary Britan, and other citizens of Hanover, Ind., for legislation to punish polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALL: Petition of citizens of the Twenty-eighth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Resolutions of B. F. Chapin Post, No. 287, Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, relative to the construction of vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HILL: Petition of W. J. Waterbury and others, of Stamford, Conn., concerning polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of W. T. Minor Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and Iron Molders' Union No. 161, of Stamford, Conn., for the construction of Government vessels in navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Danbury (Conn.) Typographical Union, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of the Bridgeport Democratic Association and Uncas Council, Order of United American Mechanics, concerning anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOY: Seven petitions of citizens of the State of Missouri, against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Rodney W. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of E. J. Preston and other citizens of Amenia, N. Y., favoring the passage of a bill to prevent false branding or marking of food—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KNAPP: Petition of 75 citizens of Jefferson County, N. Y., for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Union No. 73, Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Lewis Post, No. 419, Grand Army of the Republic, of Oswego County, N. Y., and Painters and Decorators' Union No. 38, of Oswego, N. Y., favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LACEY: Resolutions of United Mine Workers of Oskaloosa, Colfax, Hocking, Hynes, Willard, Fishville, and Hiteman, Iowa, favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolutions of Brotherhood of Hoisting Engineers, Oskaloosa; of Amalgamated Meat Cutters' Union, Trade and Labor Assembly, and Coopers' Union, of Ottumwa, Iowa, favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of G. C. Northrop and other citizens of Albia, Iowa, asking for the establishment of a labor employment station by the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. LONG: Petitions of T. E. Barber and others, of McPherson, Kans., and C. A. Rathkin, Morton Preston, and other citizens of Wichita, Kans., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Lewis Post, No. 294, and Victor Post, No. 293, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, Industrial Commission of Pittsburg, Kans., and Carpenters' Union No. 201, of Wichita, Kans., favoring the construction of war ships in the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LOVERING: Petition of C. A. Lawrence and other citizens of Fairhaven, Mass., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCALL: Petition of W. E. Plummer and others, for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against the record of St. T. Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Eli Jellis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to muster in and muster out military home guards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NAPHEN: Resolutions of Boston Freight Handlers' Union No. 6227, and Carpenters' Union No. 67, of Boston, Mass., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of National Bank Cashiers' Association of Massachusetts, protesting against the stamp tax and the redemption clause of the same—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, relating to trade and reciprocity with Canada—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of General Joseph Hooker Council, No. 9, Union Veterans Union, Department of Massachusetts, and Suburban Press Association of Massachusetts, tendering sympathy to Mrs. McKinley in the death of the President, tendering support to President Roosevelt, and relating to the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Congregational Sunday School Superintendents' Association of Boston, and Massachusetts City Clerks' Association, relating to restriction and suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORTON: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Henry Lonmaster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Odell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLMSTED: Petitions of United Mine Workers of Pennsylvania and Junior Order United American Mechanics, Nos. 680 and 928, of West Hanover and Harrisburg, Pa., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petitions of citizens of Lebanon, Pa., for constitutional amendment making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OTEY: Petition of Southern Shoe Wholesalers' Association, for the repeal of the import duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Council No. 138, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Roanoke, Va., in relation to anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Federal Labor Union No. 8037 and Retail Clerks' Union No. 278, American Federation of Labor, of Roanoke, Va., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OTJEN: Papers relating to the pension claim of Gotthard Koerner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the pension claim of Samuel Clayton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, fifteen petitions of citizens of Wisconsin, relating to the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, sundry resolutions and petitions of societies and citizens of the State of Wisconsin, relating to the construction of war ships—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petition of citizens of Yates City and vicinity, State of Illinois, favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Petition of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association, asking that hides be placed on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Manufacturers' Association of New York City, favoring the enactment of the Lovering and Overstreet currency bills, etc.—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, favoring the establishment of a trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, favoring the creation of a department of commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RYAN: Petitions of Painters' Union No. 43, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Central Labor Union of Tonawanda, N. Y., for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Petition of citizens of Oneida County, N. Y., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Typographical Union No. 62, and Trades Assembly of Utica, N. Y., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Hiram Cronk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to W. W. Paddock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Indian Territory, for a United States commissioner in Okmulgee, Ind. T.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, resolution of Skillen Post, No. 47, Grand Army of the Republic, of Rome, N. Y.; Iron Molders' Union No. 246, of Frankfort, N. Y., and Starr Post, of Lee Center, N. Y., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Bricklayers and Masons' unions of Utica and Little Falls, N. Y., favoring the employment of union labor in the construction of the Government dock at New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: Petitions of various societies and labor unions of Mound City, Murphysboro, Herrin, and Johnston City, Ill., relative to the building of war vessels—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STARK: Petition of H. F. Robertson and 25 other citizens of Colon, Nebr., favoring an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic and making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Scott Post, No. 37, Grand Army of the Republic, of Blue Spring, Nebr., requesting the enactment of a law directing the construction of a naval vessel at each of the Government navy-yards—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Resolution of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, in favor of the reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of C. H. F. Smith & Co., of St. Paul, Minn., for the removal of war tax on securities—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Steam Engineers' Union No. 36, in favor of the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART of New Jersey: Petition of 44 citizens of Hackensack, N. J., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: Resolution of Boiler Makers' Union No. 202, of Schenectady, N. Y., and Machinists' Union No. 100, of Amsterdam, N. Y., asking that war ships be constructed in the national navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TAWNEY: Resolutions of Retail Clerks' Union No. 52, American Federation of Labor, of Winona, Minn., favoring the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Petition of citizens of Jones County, N. C., for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy and making it a crime against the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VREELAND: Resolutions of the First Presbyterian Church, Authors' Club, and St. Stephen's Church, all of Olean, N. Y., favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Barbers' Union, Painters and Decorators' Union, and Carpenters and Joiners' Union, of Jamestown, N. Y., and Blacksmiths' Union, of Dunkirk, N. Y., favoring the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 429, favoring the building of war vessels at United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WARNER: Petition of citizens of Bloomington, Ill., favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *December 3, 1901.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

JOSEPH L. RAWLINS, a Senator from the State of Utah, and HENRY M. TELLER, a Senator from the State of Colorado, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Mr. WILLIAM J. BROWNING, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared below the bar of the Senate and delivered the following message:

Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that DAVID B. HENDERSON, a Representative from the State of Iowa, has been elected Speaker; that ALEXANDER MCDOWELL, a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, has been elected Clerk, and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

Also, that a committee of three had been appointed by the Speaker, on the part of the House of Representatives, to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and notify him that a quorum of each of the two Houses had assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, and Mr. BINGHAM of Pennsylvania, Mr. PAYNE of New York, and Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee had been appointed such committee on the part of the House.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. HALE and Mr. MORGAN, the committee appointed, in conjunction with a similar committee of the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President of the United States, appeared at the bar; and

Mr. HALE said: Mr. President, the committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President, in conjunction with a like committee of the House of Representatives, and inform him of the organization of the two Houses and to ask him if he desired to make any communication to Congress, have attended to that duty, and the President was pleased to reply that he would forthwith communicate a message in writing to the two Houses.

Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of the secretaries of the President of the United States, appeared below the bar and said:

Mr. President, I am directed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Senate a message to the Congress.

The message was received from the secretary and handed to the President pro tempore.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which the Secretary will read:

The Secretary read the message, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the sixth of September, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the fourteenth of that month.

Of the last seven elected Presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the heartiest and most generous tribute to the broad kindliness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all-important in the make-up of national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the Union, he also shone as an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends, inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged.

President McKinley was a man of moderate means, a man whose stock sprang from the sturdy tillers of the soil, who had himself belonged among the wage-workers, who had entered the Army as a private soldier. Wealth was not struck at when the President was assassinated, but the honest toil which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor, largely in the service of the public. Still less was power struck at in the sense that power is irresponsible or centered in the hands of any one individual. The blow was not aimed at tyranny or wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage-worker has ever had; at one of the most faithful representatives of the system of public rights and representative government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley filled that political office for which the entire people vote, and no President—not even Lincoln himself—was ever more earnestly anxious to represent the well-thought-out wishes of the people; his one anxiety in every crisis was to keep in closest touch with the people—to find out what they thought and to endeavor to give expression to their thought, after having endeavored to guide that thought aright. He had just been re-elected to the Presidency because the majority of our citizens, the majority of our farmers and wage-workers, believed that he had faithfully upheld their interests for four years. They felt themselves in close and intimate touch with him. They felt that he represented so well and so honorably all their ideals and aspirations that they wished him to continue for another four years to represent them.

And this was the man at whom the assassin struck! That there might be nothing lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act, he took advantage of an occasion when the President was meeting the people generally; and advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly fellowship, he turned the noble and generous confidence of the victim into an opportunity to strike the fatal blow. There is no baser deed in all the annals of crime.

The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days, while the President yet hovered between life and death. At last the light was stilled in the kindly eyes and the breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no words save of forgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends, and of unfaltering trust in the will of the Most High. Such a death, crowning the glory of such a life, leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character, that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the Nation. We mourn a good and great President who is dead; but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death.

When we turn from the man to the Nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism, and to the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent.

The blow was aimed not at this President, but at all Presidents; at every symbol of government. President McKinley was as emphatically the embodiment of the popular will of the Nation expressed through the forms of law as a New England town meeting is in similar fashion the embodiment of the law-abiding purpose and practice of the people of the town. On no conceivable theory could the murder of the President be accepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order," save as the murder of all the freemen engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in jail. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife-beating.

The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order. His protest of concern for workingmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity; for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of toil, then the door of hope is forever closed against him. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

For the anarchist himself, whether he preaches or practices his doctrines, we need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs to remedy in his case. The cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the State to do justice to him or his. He is a malefactor and nothing else. He is in no sense, in no shape or way, a "product of social conditions," save as a highwayman is "produced" by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy names of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings, and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable.

I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country; and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the Congress.

The Federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who by the Constitution or by law is in line of succession for the Presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of manstealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the Federal Government the power of dealing with the crime.

A grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the President. The people would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law he defied was at once invoked in his behalf. So far from his deed being committed on behalf of the people against the Government, the Government was obliged at once to exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the hands of the people. Moreover, his deed worked not the slightest dislocation in our governmental system, and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter how great it might grow, would work only in the direction of strengthening and giving harshness to the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming President by any fear as to his personal safety. If the risk to the President's life became great, it would mean that the office would more and more come to be filled by men of a spirit which would make them resolute and merciless in dealing with every friend of disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy; and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions, they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the Nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if flood or drought comes, human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law can guard us against the consequences of our own folly. The men who are idle or credulous, the men who seek gains not by genuine work with head or hand, but by gambling in any form, are always a source of menace not only to themselves, but to others. If the business world loses its head, it loses what legislation cannot supply. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the Nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face, at the beginning of the twentieth, with very serious social problems. The old laws, and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no longer sufficient.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and especially of very large corporate, fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth; yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise, of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

The captains of industry, who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. The slightest study of business conditions will satisfy anyone capable of forming a judgment that the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation; that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of to-day. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men are naturally those which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world. America has only just begun to assume

that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardied, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy, and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole, and in the long run, we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions; and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more, and in times of adversity some will suffer far more, than others; but speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of this statement; the memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is now closing. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody, it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries; but the wage-worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as "trusts," appeal especially to hatred and fear. These are precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In facing new industrial conditions, the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not also been entirely ineffective. In accordance with a well-known sociological law, the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evils which he has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests, for the Government to undertake by crude and ill-considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.

All this is true; and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization because of its many baleful consequences; and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from Government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility, and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions; and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the Government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one State, always do business in many States, often doing very little business in the State where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the State laws about them; and as no State has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through State action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the Nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such supervision; banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the National Government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a State as Massachusetts, in order to produce excellent results.

When the Constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several States were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different and wholly different action is called for. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the National Government to exercise control along the lines above indicated; profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the Interstate-Commerce Act. If, however, the judgment of the Congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

There should be created a Cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense; including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The course proposed is one phase of what should be a comprehensive and far-reaching scheme of constructive statesmanship for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests on a safe basis, and making firm our new position in the international industrial world; while scrupulously safeguarding the rights of wage-worker and capitalist, of investor and private citizen, so as to secure equity as between man and man in this Republic.

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off, too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher to-day in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

The National Government should demand the highest quality of service from its employees; and in return it should be a good employer. If possible legislation should be passed, in connection with the Interstate Commerce Law, which will render effective the efforts of different States to do away with the competition of

convict contract labor in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of Government work, provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight-hour law easy and certain. In all industries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States Government women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions. The Government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions, and in addition to setting a high standard should uphold it by proper inspection, extending if necessary to the subcontractors. The Government should forbid all night work for women and children, as well as excessive overtime. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed; and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our Capital City, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands. Moreover, they take a keen pride in what they are doing; so that, independent of the reward, they wish to turn out a perfect job. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer, and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers, when managed with forethought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the Nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the Government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our Constitution there is much more scope for such action by the State and the municipality than by the Nation. But on points such as those touched on above the National Government can act.

When all is said and done, the rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him; but each man must remember also that he is indeed his brother's keeper, and that while no man who refuses to walk can be carried with advantage to himself or anyone else, yet that each at times stumbles or halts, that each at times needs to have the helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effective, aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself; and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should require a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessary.

The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class. But it would do what is also in point, that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignorance, so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred of order, out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor, and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life; and it would dry up the springs of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities, where anarchistic organizations have their greatest possibility of growth.

Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body politic and social. A very close supervision should be exercised over the steamship companies which mainly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor, or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets, but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

I ask the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discreditable to us as a Nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the Navy. Ships work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From every standpoint it is unwise for

the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American-built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, are subsidized; and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than is the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries; and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals.

Our Government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

The Act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our Government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

In many respects the National Banking Law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the Government, thanks mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit; but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the Congress the Secretary of the Treasury considers all these questions at length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations.

I call special attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. The fact that our national needs forbid us to be niggardly in providing whatever is actually necessary to our well-being should make us doubly careful to husband our national resources, as each of us husbands his private resources, by scrupulous avoidance of anything like wasteful or reckless expenditure. Only by avoidance of spending money on what is needless or unjustifiable can we legitimately keep our income to the point required to meet our needs that are genuine.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the Interstate Commerce Act. The cardinal provisions of that act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable and that all shippers, localities, and commodities should be accorded equal treatment. A commission was created and endowed with what were supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this act.

That law was largely an experiment. Experience has shown the wisdom of its purposes, but has also shown, possibly that some of its requirements are wrong, certainly that the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. Those who complain of the management of the railways allege that established rates are not maintained; that rebates and similar devices are habitually resorted to; that these preferences are usually in favor of the large shipper; that they drive out of business the smaller competitor; that while many rates are too low, many others are excessive; and that gross preferences are made, affecting both localities and commodities. Upon the other hand, the railways assert that the law by its very terms tends to produce many of these illegal practices by depriving carriers of that right of concerted action which they claim is necessary to establish and maintain non-discriminating rates.

The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The Government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive, and effective remedy to that end. At the same time it must not be forgotten that our railways are the arteries through which the commercial lifeblood of this nation flows. Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest attention of the Congress.

The Department of Agriculture during the past fifteen years has steadily broadened its work on economic lines, and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until it is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits, and vegetables specially fitted for introduction into localities in the several States and Territories where they may add materially to our resources. By scientific attention to soil survey and possible new crops, to breeding of new varieties of plants, to experimental shipments, to animal industry and applied chemistry, very practical aid has been given our farming and stock-growing interests. The products of the farm have taken an unprecedented place in our export trade during the year that has just closed.

Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great part played by them in the creation and maintenance of the national wealth is now more fully realized than ever before.

Wise forest protection does not mean the withdrawal of forest resources, whether of wood, water, or grass, from contributing their full share to the welfare of the people, but, on the contrary, gives the assurance of larger and more certain supplies. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use. Forest protection is not an end of itself; it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the industries which depend upon them. The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity. We have come to see clearly that whatever destroys the forest, except to make way for agriculture, threatens our well-being.

The practical usefulness of the national forest reserves to the mining, grazing, irrigation, and other interests of the regions in which the reserves lie has led to a widespread demand by the people of the West for their protection and extension. The forest reserves will inevitably be of still greater use in the future than in the past. Additions should be made to them whenever practicable, and their usefulness should be increased by a thoroughly business-like management.

At present the protection of the forest reserves rests with the General Land Office, the mapping and description of their timber with the United States Geological Survey, and the preparation of plans for their conservative use with the Bureau of Forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. These various functions should be united in the Bureau of Forestry, to which they properly belong. The present diffusion of responsibility is bad from every standpoint. It prevents that effective cooperation between the Government and the men who utilize the resources of the reserves, without which the interests of both must suffer. The scientific bureaus generally should be put under the Department of Agriculture. The President should have by law the power of transferring lands for use as forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture. He already has such power in the case of lands needed by the Departments of War and the Navy.

The wise administration of the forest reserves will be not less helpful to the interests which depend on water than to those which depend on wood and grass. The water supply itself depends upon the forest. In the arid region it is water, not land, which measures production. The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country to-day if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

Certain of the forest reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be better protected from fires. Many of them need special protection because of the great injury done by live stock, above all by sheep. The increase in deer, elk, and other animals in the Yellowstone Park shows what may be expected when other mountain forests are properly protected by law and properly guarded. Some of these areas have been so denuded of surface vegetation by overgrazing that the ground breeding birds, including grouse and quail, and many mammals, including deer, have been exterminated or driven away. At the same time the water-storing capacity of the surface has been decreased or destroyed, thus promoting floods in times of rain and diminishing the flow of streams between rains.

In cases where natural conditions have been restored for a few years, vegetation has again carpeted the ground, birds and deer are coming back, and hundreds of persons, especially from the immediate neighborhood, come each summer to enjoy the privilege of camping. Some at least of the forest reserves should afford perpetual protection to the native fauna and flora, safe havens of refuge to our rapidly diminishing wild animals of the larger kinds, and free camping grounds for the ever-increasing numbers of men and women who have learned to find rest, health, and recreation in the splendid forests and flower-clad meadows of our

mountains. The forest reserves should be set apart forever for the use and benefit of our people as a whole and not sacrificed to the shortsighted greed of a few.

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drought they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is therefore an essential condition of water conservation.

The forests alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual States acting alone. Far-reaching interstate problems are involved; and the resources of single States would often be inadequate. It is properly a national function, at least in some of its features. It is as right for the National Government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for water storage as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid region by engineering works of another kind. The storing of the floods in reservoirs at the headwaters of our rivers is but an enlargement of our present policy of river control, under which levees are built on the lower reaches of the same streams.

The Government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the Government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

The pioneer settlers on the arid public domain chose their homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main-line canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the National Government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the Government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should so far as possible be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves in conformity with State laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights. The policy of the National Government should be to aid irrigation in the several States and Territories in such manner as will enable the people in the local communities to help themselves, and as will stimulate needed reforms in the State laws and regulations governing irrigation.

The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic States. The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectually prevent Western competition with Eastern agriculture. Indeed, the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of mining and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for successful home-making is but another name for the upbuilding of the Nation.

The necessary foundation has already been laid for the inauguration of the policy just described. It would be unwise to begin by doing too much, for a great deal will doubtless be learned, both as to what can and what can not be safely attempted, by the early efforts, which must of necessity be partly experimental in character. At the very beginning the Government should make clear, beyond shadow of doubt, its intention to pursue this policy on lines of the broadest public interest. No reservoir or canal should ever be built to satisfy selfish personal or local interests, but only in accordance with the advice of trained experts, after long investigation has shown the locality where all the conditions combine to make the work most needed and fraught with the greatest usefulness to the community as a whole. There should be no extravagance, and the believers in the need of irrigation will most benefit their cause by seeing to it that it is free from the least taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public moneys.

Whatever the Nation does for the extension of irrigation should harmonize with, and tend to improve, the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over two hundred millions of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many million acres of arid land reclaimed. A high degree of enterprise and ability has been shown in the work itself; but as much cannot be said in reference to the laws relating thereto. The security and value of the homes created depend largely on the stability of titles to water; but the majority of these rest on the uncertain foundation of court decisions rendered in ordinary suits at law. With a few creditable exceptions, the arid States have failed to provide for the certain and just division of streams in times of scarcity. Lax and uncertain laws have made it possible to establish rights to water in excess of actual uses or necessities, and many streams have already passed into private ownership, or a control equivalent to ownership.

Whoever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders productive, and the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without causing enduring wrong. The recognition of such ownership, which has been permitted to grow up in the arid regions, should give way to a more enlightened and larger recognition of the rights of the public in the control and disposal of the public water supplies. Laws founded upon conditions obtaining in humid regions, where water is too abundant to justify hoarding it, have no proper application in a dry country.

In the arid States the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseparable therefrom. Granting perpetual water rights to others than users, without compensation to the public, is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities. A few of the Western States have already recognized this, and have incorporated in their constitutions the doctrine of perpetual State ownership of water.

The benefits which have followed the unaided development of the past justify the Nation's aid and cooperation in the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished. Laws so vitally affecting homes as those which control the water supply will only be effective when they have the sanction of the irrigators; reforms can only be final and satisfactory when they come through the enlightenment of the people most concerned. The larger development which national aid insures should, however, awaken in every arid State the determination to make its irrigation system equal in justice and effectiveness that of any country in the civilized world. Nothing could be more unwise than for isolated communities to continue to learn everything experimentally, instead of profiting by what is known elsewhere. We are dealing with a new and momentous question, in the pregnant years while institutions are forming, and what we do will affect not only the present but future generations.

Our aim should be not simply to reclaim the largest area of land and provide homes for the largest number of people, but to create for this new industry the best possible social and industrial conditions; and this requires that we not only understand the existing situation, but avail ourselves of the best experience of the time in the solution of its problems. A careful study should be made, both by the Nation and the States, of the irrigation laws and conditions here and abroad. Ultimately it will probably be necessary for the Nation to cooperate with the several arid States in proportion as these States by their legislation and administration show themselves fit to receive it.

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the Territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view; the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should as nearly as possible be modeled on our homestead system.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any State or Territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is being administered efficiently and honestly. Its people are now enjoying liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves. Their material welfare must be as carefully and jealously considered as the welfare of any other portion of our country. We have given them the great gift of free access for their products to the markets of the United States. I ask the attention of the Congress to the need of legislation concerning the public lands of Porto Rico.

In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the Congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start as her own mistress; and to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, we extend our heartiest greetings and good wishes. Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the

case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.

In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our Nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

It is no light task for a nation to achieve the temperamental qualities without which the institutions of free government are but an empty mockery. Our people are now successfully governing themselves, because for more than a thousand years they have been slowly fitting themselves, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously, toward this end. What has taken us thirty generations to achieve, we cannot expect to see another race accomplish out of hand, especially when large portions of that race start very far behind the point which our ancestors had reached even thirty generations ago. In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

History may safely be challenged to show a single instance in which a masterful race such as ours, having been forced by the exigencies of war to take possession of an alien land, has behaved to its inhabitants with the disinterested zeal for their progress that our people have shown in the Philippines. To leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into a welter of murderous anarchy. Such desertion of duty on our part would be a crime against humanity. The character of Governor Taft and of his associates and subordinates is a proof, if such be needed, of the sincerity of our effort to give the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self-government exactly as fast as they show themselves fit to exercise it. Since the civil government was established not an appointment has been made in the islands with any reference to considerations of political influence, or aught else save the fitness of the man and the needs of the service.

In our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines, it may be that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self-government. It is on this side that our error, if any, has been committed. No competent observer, sincerely desirous of finding out the facts and influenced only by a desire for the welfare of the natives, can assert that we have not gone far enough. We have gone to the very verge of safety in hastening the process. To have taken a single step farther or faster in advance would have been folly and weakness, and might well have been crime. We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the power of governing themselves. We are anxious, first for their sakes, and next, because it relieves us of a great burden. There need not be the slightest fear of our not continuing to give them all the liberty for which they are fit.

The only fear is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. As fast as there is any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves, self-government has been given in that district. There is not a locality fitted for self-government which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it; such instances have already occurred. In other words, there is not the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction.

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and amplest consideration, but to have it understood that we will show no weakness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civilization and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrecto and the ladrone.

The heartiest praise is due to large numbers of the natives of the islands for their steadfast loyalty. The Macabebes have been conspicuous for their courage and devotion to the flag. I recommend that the Secretary of War be empowered to take some systematic action in the way of aiding those of these men who are crippled in the service and the families of those who are killed.

The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial development. The connection between idleness and mischief is proverbial, and the opportunity to do remunerative work is one of the surest preventives of war. Of course no business man will go into the Philippines unless it is to his interest to do so; and it is immensely to the interest of the islands that he should go in. It is therefore necessary that the Congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed; so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them, and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every kind.

Not to permit this is to do a wrong to the Philippines. The franchises must be granted and the business permitted only under regulations which will guarantee the islands against any kind of improper exploitation. But the vast natural wealth of the islands must be developed, and the capital willing to develop it must be given the opportunity. The field must be thrown open to individual enterprise, which has been the real factor in the development of every region over which our flag has flown. It is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general transportation, mining, banking, currency, homesteads, and the use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise; and the commercial development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islands the best proofs of the sincerity of our desire to aid them.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations.

Either the Congress should immediately provide for the construction of a Government cable, or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a Government cable may be secured to the Government by contract with a private cable company.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the Isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the Nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity; and yet with view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific Coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which when done are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the Senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an Isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this Nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to supply the base for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be laid before the Senate, and if approved the Congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal.

The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace; and this Nation most earnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world, of recent years, wars between the great civilized powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous and semi-barbarous peoples come in an entirely different category, being merely a most regrettable but necessary international police duty which must be performed for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it; but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and believe, make world-wide peace possible. The peace conference at The Hague gave definite expression to this hope and belief and marked a stride toward their attainment.

This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe Doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of the conference.

The Monroe Doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. Just seventy-eight years have passed since President Monroe in his Annual Message announced that "The American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." In other words, the Monroe Doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one New World power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere.

During the past century other influences have established the permanence and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe Doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanence for the lesser among the New World nations.

This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guaranty of the commercial independence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.

Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient guaranty of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors. We wish to work with them hand in hand, so that all of us may be uplifted together, and we rejoice over the good fortune of any of them, we gladly hail their material prosperity and political stability, and are concerned and alarmed if any of them fall into industrial or political chaos. We do not wish to see any Old World military power grow up on this continent, or to be compelled to become a military power ourselves. The peoples of the Americas can prosper best if left to work out their own salvation in their own way.

The work of upbuilding the Navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace, of our Nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the Isthmian Canal, we should need a thoroughly trained Navy of adequate size, or else be prepared definitely and for all time to abandon the idea that our Nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to protect it.

Inasmuch, however, as the American people have no thought of abandoning the path upon which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the Isthmian Canal is fast becoming one of the matters which the whole people are united in demanding, it is imperative that our Navy should be put and kept in the highest state of efficiency, and should be made to answer to our growing needs. So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the best guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this Nation can possibly pay.

Probably no other great nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which has anything whatever to fear from aggressiveness on our part. All we want is peace; and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from others which we are eager and anxious to extend to their rights in return, to insure fair treatment to us commercially, and to guarantee the safety of the American people.

Our people intend to abide by the Monroe Doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the Western Hemisphere. The Navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling.

It is not possible to improvise a navy after war breaks out. The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance. Some auxiliary vessels can be turned into makeshifts which will do in default of any better for the minor work, and a proportion of raw men can be mixed with the highly trained, their shortcomings being made good by the skill of their fellows; but the efficient fighting force of the Navy when pitted against an equal opponent will be found almost exclusively in the war ships that have been regularly built and in the officers and men who through years of faithful performance of sea duty have been trained to handle their formidable but complex and delicate weapons with the highest efficiency. In the late war with Spain the ships that dealt the decisive blows at Manila and Santiago had been launched from two to fourteen years, and they were able to do as they did because the men in the conning towers, the gun turrets, and the engine-rooms had through long years of practice at sea learned how to do their duty.

Our present Navy was begun in 1882. At that period our Navy consisted of a collection of antiquated wooden ships, already almost as out of place against modern war vessels as the galleys of Alcibiades and Hamilcar—certainly as the ships of Tromp and Blake. Nor at that time did we have men fit to handle a modern man-of-war. Under the wise legislation of the Congress and the successful administration of a succession of patriotic Secretaries of the Navy, belonging to both political parties, the work of upbuilding the Navy went on, and ships equal to any in the world of their kind were continually added; and what was even more important, these ships were exercised at sea singly and in squadrons until the men aboard them were able to get the best possible service out of them. The result was seen in the short war with Spain, which was decided with such rapidity because of the infinitely greater preparedness of our Navy than of the Spanish Navy.

While awarding the fullest honor to the men who actually commanded and manned the ships which destroyed the Spanish sea forces in the Philippines and in Cuba, we must not forget that an equal meed of praise belongs to those without whom neither blow could have been struck. The Congressmen who voted years in advance the money to lay down the ships, to build the guns, to buy the armor-plate; the Department officials and the business men and wage-workers who furnished what the Congress had authorized; the Secretaries of the Navy who asked for and expended the appropriations; and finally the officers who, in fair weather and foul, on actual sea service, trained and disciplined the crews of the ships when there was no war in sight—all are entitled to a full share in the glory of Manila and Santiago, and the respect accorded by every true American to those who wrought such signal triumph for our country. It was forethought and preparation which secured us the overwhelming triumph of 1898. If we fail to show forethought and preparation now, there may come a time when disaster will befall us instead of triumph; and should this time come, the fault will rest primarily, not upon those whom the accident of events puts in supreme command at the moment, but upon those who have failed to prepare in advance.

There should be no cessation in the work of completing our Navy. So far ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise a substitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the high seas. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battle ships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion; for the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battle ships and cruisers and then lay them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war, would be worse than folly; it would be a crime against the Nation.

To send any war ship against a competent enemy unless those aboard it have been trained by years of actual sea service, including incessant gunnery practice, would be to invite not merely disaster, but the bitterest shame and humiliation. Four thousand additional seamen and one thousand additional marines should be provided; and an increase in the officers should be provided by making a large addition to the classes at Annapolis. There is one small matter which should be mentioned in

connection with Annapolis. The pretentious and unmeaning title of "naval cadet" should be abolished; the title of "midshipman," full of historic association, should be restored.

Even in time of peace a war ship should be used until it wears out, for only so can it be kept fit to respond to any emergency. The officers and men alike should be kept as much as possible on blue water, for it is there only they can learn their duties as they should be learned. The big vessels should be manœuvred in squadrons containing not merely battle ships, but the necessary proportion of cruisers and scouts. The torpedo boats should be handled by the younger officers in such manner as will best fit the latter to take responsibility and meet the emergencies of actual warfare.

Every detail ashore which can be performed by a civilian should be so performed, the officer being kept for his special duty in the sea service. Above all, gunnery practice should be unceasing. It is important to have our Navy of adequate size, but it is even more important that ship for ship it should equal in efficiency any navy in the world. This is possible only with highly drilled crews and officers, and this in turn imperatively demands continuous and progressive instruction in target practice, ship handling, squadron tactics, and general discipline. Our ships must be assembled in squadrons actively crusing away from harbors and never long at anchor. The resulting wear upon engines and hulls must be endured; a battle ship worn out in long training of officers and men is well paid for by the results, while, on the other hand, no matter in how excellent condition, it is useless if the crew be not expert.

We now have seventeen battle ships appropriated for, of which nine are completed and have been commissioned for actual service. The remaining eight will be ready in from two to four years, but it will take at least that time to recruit and train the men to fight them. It is of vast concern that we have trained crews ready for the vessels by the time they are commissioned. Good ships and good guns are simply good weapons, and the best weapons are useless save in the hands of men who know how to fight with them. The men must be trained and drilled under a thorough and well-planned system of progressive instruction, while the recruiting must be carried on with still greater vigor. Every effort must be made to exalt the main function of the officer—the command of men. The leading graduates of the Naval Academy should be assigned to the combatant branches, the line and marines.

Many of the essentials of success are already recognized by the General Board, which, as the central office of a growing staff, is moving steadily toward a proper war efficiency and a proper efficiency of the whole Navy, under the Secretary. This General Board, by fostering the creation of a general staff, is providing for the official and then the general recognition of our altered conditions as a Nation and of the true meaning of a great war fleet, which meaning is, first, the best men, and, second, the best ships.

The Naval Militia forces are State organizations, and are trained for coast service, and in event of war they will constitute the inner line of defense. They should receive hearty encouragement from the General Government.

But in addition we should at once provide for a National Naval Reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the Navy Department, and subject to the call of the Chief Executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment, and offer material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war. It should be composed of graduates of the Naval Academy, graduates of the Naval Militia, officers and crews of coast-line steamers, longshore schooners, fishing vessels, and steam yachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life-saving stations and light-houses.

The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in international affairs, not merely in political, but in commercial matters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting national disaster than to be "opulent, aggressive, and unarmed."

It is not necessary to increase our Army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this Army are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

The conditions of modern war are such as to make an infinitely heavier demand than ever before upon the individual character and capacity of the officer and the enlisted man, and to make it far more difficult for men to act together with effect. At present the fighting must be done in extended order, which means that each man must act for himself and at the same time act in combination with others with whom he is no longer in the old-fashioned elbow-to-elbow touch. Under such conditions a few men of the highest excellence are worth more than many men without the special skill which is only found as the result of special training applied to men of exceptional physique and morale. But nowadays the most valuable fighting man and the most difficult to perfect is the rifleman who is also a skillful and daring rider.

The proportion of our cavalry regiments has wisely been increased. The American cavalryman, trained to manœuvre and fight with equal facility on foot and on horseback, is the best type of soldier for general purposes now to be found in the world. The ideal cavalryman of the present day is a man who can fight on foot as effectively as the best infantryman, and who is in addition unsurpassed in the care and management of his horse and in his ability to fight on horseback.

A general staff should be created. As for the present staff and supply departments, they should be filled by details from the line, the men so detailed returning after a while to their line duties. It is very undesirable to have the senior grades of the Army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by the mere fact of seniority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination grade by grade of those who seem unfit to render the best service in the next grade. Justice to the veterans of the Civil War who are still in the Army would seem to require that in the matter of retirements they be given by law the same privileges accorded to their comrades in the Navy.

The process of elimination of the least fit should be conducted in a manner that would render it practically impossible to apply political or social pressure on behalf of any candidate, so that each man may be judged purely on his own merits. Pressure for the promotion of civil officials for political reasons is bad enough, but it is tenfold worse where applied on behalf of officers of the Army or Navy. Every promotion and every detail under the War Department must be made solely with regard to the good of the service and to the capacity and merit of the man himself. No pressure, political, social, or personal, of any kind, will be permitted to exercise the least effect in any question of promotion or detail; and if there is reason to believe that such pressure is exercised at the instigation of the officer concerned, it will be held to militate against him. In our Army we cannot afford to have rewards or duties distributed save on the simple ground that those who by their own merits are entitled to the rewards get them, and that those who are peculiarly fit to do the duties are chosen to perform them.

Every effort should be made to bring the Army to a constantly increasing state of efficiency. When on actual service no work save that directly in the line of such service should be required. The paper work in the Army, as in the Navy, should be greatly reduced. What is needed is proved power of command and capacity to work well in the field. Constant care is necessary to prevent dry rot in the transportation and commissary departments.

Our Army is so small and so much scattered that it is very difficult to give the higher officers (as well as the lower officers and the enlisted men) a chance to practice manœuvres in mass and on a comparatively large scale. In time of need no amount of individual excellence would avail against the paralysis which would follow inability to work as a coherent whole, under skillful and daring leadership. The Congress should provide means whereby it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars, and if possible also a division of national guardsmen, once a year. These exercises might take the form of field manœuvres; or, if on the Gulf Coast or the Pacific or Atlantic Seaboard, or in the region of the Great Lakes, the army corps when assembled could be marched from some inland point to some point on the water, there embarked, disembarked after a couple of days' journey at some other point, and again marched inland. Only by actual handling and providing for men in masses while they are marching, camping, embarking, and disembarking, will it be possible to train the higher officers to perform their duties well and smoothly.

A great debt is owing from the public to the men of the Army and Navy. They should be so treated as to enable them to reach the highest point of efficiency, so that they may be able to respond instantly to any demand made upon them to sustain the interests of the Nation and the honor of the flag. The individual American enlisted man is probably on the whole a more formidable fighting man than the regular of any other army. Every consideration should be shown him, and in return the highest standard of usefulness should be exacted from him. It is well worth while for the Congress to consider whether the pay of enlisted men upon second and subsequent enlistments should not be increased to correspond with the increased value of the veteran soldier.

Much good has already come from the act reorganizing the Army, passed early in the present year. The three prime reforms,

all of them of literally inestimable value, are, first, the substitution of four-year details from the line for permanent appointments in the so-called staff divisions; second, the establishment of a corps of artillery with a chief at the head; third, the establishment of a maximum and minimum limit for the Army. It would be difficult to overestimate the improvement in the efficiency of our Army which these three reforms are making, and have in part already effected.

The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philippines have enabled the War Department materially to reduce the military charge upon our revenue and to arrange the number of soldiers so as to bring this number much nearer to the minimum than to the maximum limit established by law. There is, however, need of supplementary legislation. Thorough military education must be provided, and in addition to the regulars the advantages of this education should be given to the officers of the National Guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty. The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. At West Point the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service; too much stress should not be laid on mathematics, nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'élite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician; but he must be able to master himself, to control others, and to show boldness and fertility of resource in every emergency.

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the National Guard of the several States, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the Congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the Guard in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisfactorily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer organizations called out the training of those citizens who have already had experience under arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised; for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the outbreak of war.

That the Army is not at all a mere instrument of destruction has been shown during the last three years. In the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico it has proved itself a great constructive force, a most potent implement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civilization.

No other citizens deserve so well of the Republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the Union. They did the one deed which if left undone would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. But for their steadfast prowess in the greatest crisis of our history, all our annals would be meaningless, and our great experiment in popular freedom and self-government a gloomy failure. Moreover, they not only left us a united Nation, but they left us also as a heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the Nation was kept united. We are now indeed one Nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of national greatness and unity; and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the North and the sons of the South in the times that tried men's souls.

The men who in the last three years have done so well in the East and the West Indies and on the mainland of Asia have shown that this remembrance is not lost. In any serious crisis the United States must rely for the great mass of its fighting men upon the volunteer soldiery who do not make a permanent profession of the military career; and whenever such a crisis arises the deathless memories of the Civil War will give to Americans the lift of lofty purpose which comes to those whose fathers have stood valiantly in the forefront of the battle.

The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely non-political, all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where laborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examination cannot be applied, and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results.

Wherever the conditions have permitted the application of the merit system in its fullest and widest sense, the gain to the Government has been immense. The navy-yards and postal service illustrate, probably better than any other branches of the Government, the great gain in economy, efficiency, and honesty due to the enforcement of this principle.

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia, or will at least enable the President thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the Civil Service Law.

It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services, with any regard to the political, social, or personal influence which he may have at his command; in short, heed should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the service.

The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the Army and Navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that country's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with less.

The merit system is simply one method of securing honest and efficient administration of the Government; and in the long run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions. The interest shown by so many commercial bodies throughout the country in the reorganization of the service is heartily commended to your attention. Several bills providing for a new consular service have in recent years been submitted to the Congress. They are based upon the just principle that appointments to the service should be made only after a practical test of the applicant's fitness, that promotions should be governed by trustworthiness, adaptability, and zeal in the performance of duty, and that the tenure of office should be unaffected by partisan considerations.

The guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection of American citzeins resorting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs, and the maintenance of the dignity of the Nation abroad, combine to make it essential that our consuls should be men of character, knowledge, and enterprise. It is true that the service is now, in the main, efficient, but a standard of excellence cannot be permanently maintained until the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the Congress on this subject are enacted into law.

In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. The General Allotment Act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly upon the family and the individual. Under its provisions some sixty thousand Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites.

In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial. The need of higher education among the Indians is very, very limited. On the reservations care should be taken to try to suit the teaching to the needs of the particular Indian. There is no use in attempting to induce agriculture in a country suited only for cattle raising, where the Indian should be made a stock grower. The ration system, which is merely the corral and the reservation system, is highly detrimental to the Indians. It promotes beggary, perpetuates pauperism, and stifles industry. It is an effectual barrier to progress. It must continue to a greater or less degree as long as tribes are herded on reservations and have everything in common. The Indian should be treated as an individual—like the white man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur; every effort should be made to minimize these hardships; but we should not because of them hesitate to make the change. There should be a continuous reduction in the number of agencies.

In dealing with the aboriginal races few things are more important than to preserve them from the terrible physical and moral degradation resulting from the liquor traffic. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Wherever by international agreement this same end can be attained as regards races where we do not possess exclusive control, every effort should be made to bring it about.

I bespeak the most cordial support from the Congress and the people for the St. Louis Exposition to Commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the foremost power in the Western Hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history—the great turning points in our development. It is eminently fitting that all our people should join with heartiest good will in commemorating it, and the citizens of St. Louis, of Missouri, of all the adjacent region, are entitled to every aid in making the celebration a noteworthy event in our annals. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreciate the deep interest our country takes in this Exposition, and our view of its importance from every standpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success. The National Government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits.

The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an Exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the Congress. I heartily commend this Exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves all the encouragement that can be given it. The managers of the Charleston Exposition have requested the Cabinet officers to place thereat the Government exhibits which have been at Buffalo, promising to pay the necessary expenses. I have taken the responsibility of directing that this be done, for I feel that it is due to Charleston to help her in her praiseworthy effort. In my opinion the management should not be required to pay all these expenses. I earnestly recommend that the Congress appropriate at once the small sum necessary for this purpose.

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo has just closed. Both from the industrial and the artistic standpoint this Exposition has been in a high degree creditable and useful, not merely to Buffalo but to the United States. The terrible tragedy of the President's assassination interfered materially with its being a financial success. The exposition was peculiarly in harmony with the trend of our public policy, because it represented an effort to bring into closer touch all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, and give them an increasing sense of unity. Such an effort was a genuine service to the entire American public.

The advancement of the highest interests of national science and learning and the custody of objects of art and of the valuable results of scientific expeditions conducted by the United States have been committed to the Smithsonian Institution. In furtherance of its declared purpose—for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"—the Congress has from time to time given it other important functions. Such trusts have been executed by the Institution with notable fidelity. There should be no halt in the work of the Institution, in accordance with the plans which its Secretary has presented, for the preservation of the vanishing races of great North American animals in the National Zoological Park. The urgent needs of the National Museum are recommended to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past fifty years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over five thousand public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to accumulating material, they are also striving by organization, by improvement in method, and by cooperation, to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful, and by avoidance of unnecessary duplication in process to reduce the cost of its administration.

In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the Federal library, which, though still the Library of Congress, and so entitled, is the one national library of the United States. Already the largest single collection of books on the Western Hemisphere, and certain to increase more rapidly than any other through purchase, exchange, and the operation of the copyright law, this library has a unique opportunity to render to the libraries of this country—to American scholarship—service of the highest importance. It is housed in a building which is the largest and most magnificent yet erected for library uses. Resources are now being provided which will develop the collection properly, equip it with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its bibliographic work widely available, and enable it to become, not merely a center of research, but the chief factor in great cooperative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learning.

For the sake of good administration, sound economy, and the advancement of science, the Census Office as now constituted should be made a permanent Government bureau. This would insure better, cheaper, and more satisfactory work, in the interest not only of our business but of statistic, economic, and social science.

The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from $11,411,779 in 1897 to $3,923,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked, and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,009, practically all established within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting action. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,600. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service.

The full measure of postal progress which might be realized has long been hampered and obstructed by the heavy burden imposed on the Government through the intrenched and well-understood abuses which have grown up in connection with second-class mail matter. The extent of this burden appears when it is stated that while the second-class matter makes nearly three-fifths of the weight of all the mail, it paid for the last fiscal year only $4,204,445 of the aggregate postal revenue of $111,631,193. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the large loss thus entailed, and which was fixed by the Congress with the purpose of encouraging the dissemination of public information, were limited to the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actually contemplated by the law, no just exception could be taken. That expense would be the recognized and accepted cost of a liberal public policy deliberately adopted for a justifiable end. But much of the matter which enjoys the privileged rate is wholly outside of the intent of the law, and has secured admission only through an evasion of its requirements or through lax construction. The proportion of such wrongly included matter is estimated by postal experts to be one-half of the whole volume of second-class mail. If it be only one-third or one-quarter, the magnitude of the burden is apparent. The Post-Office Department has now undertaken to remove the abuses so far as is possible by a stricter application of the law; and it should be sustained in its effort.

Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest national concern to us.

The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the antiforeign uprisings in China of 1900, having been formulated in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the injured powers in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese Government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers were able to sign a final protocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 7th of last September, setting forth the measures taken by China in compliance with the demands of the joint note, and expressing their satisfaction therewith. It will be laid before the Congress, with a report of the plenipotentiary on behalf of the United States, Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, to whom high praise is due for the tact, good judgment, and energy he has displayed in performing an exceptionally difficult and delicate task.

The agreement reached disposes in a manner satisfactory to the powers of the various grounds of complaint, and will contribute materially to better future relations between China and the powers. Reparation has been made by China for the murder of foreigners during the uprising and punishment has been inflicted on the officials, however high in rank, recognized as responsible for or having participated in the outbreak. Official examinations have been forbidden for a period of five years in all cities in which foreigners have been murdered or cruelly treated, and edicts have been issued making all officials directly responsible for the future safety of foreigners and for the suppression of violence against them.

Provisions have been made for insuring the future safety of the foreign representatives in Peking by setting aside for their exclusive use a quarter of the city which the powers can make defensible and in which they can if necessary maintain permanent military guards; by dismantling the military works between the capital and the sea; and by allowing the temporary maintenance of foreign military posts along this line. An edict has been issued by

the Emperor of China prohibiting for two years the importation of arms and ammunition into China. China has agreed to pay adequate indemnities to the states, societies, and individuals for the losses sustained by them and for the expenses of the military expeditions sent by the various powers to protect life and restore order.

Under the provisions of the joint note of December, 1900, China has agreed to revise the treaties of commerce and navigation and to take such other steps for the purpose of facilitating foreign trade as the foreign powers may decide to be needed.

The Chinese Government has agreed to participate financially in the work of bettering the water approaches to Shanghai and to Tientsin, the centers of foreign trade in central and northern China, and an international conservancy board, in which the Chinese Government is largely represented, has been provided for the improvement of the Shanghai River and the control of its navigation. In the same line of commercial advantages a revision of the present tariff on imports has been assented to for the purpose of substituting specific for *ad valorem* duties, and an expert has been sent abroad on the part of the United States to assist in this work. A list of articles to remain free of duty, including flour, cereals, and rice, gold and silver coin and bullion, has also been agreed upon in the settlement.

During these troubles our Government has unswervingly advocated moderation, and has materially aided in bringing about an adjustment which tends to enhance the welfare of China and to lead to a more beneficial intercourse between the Empire and the modern world; while in the critical period of revolt and massacre we did our full share in safeguarding life and property, restoring order, and vindicating the national interest and honor. It behooves us to continue in these paths, doing what lies in our power to foster feelings of good will, and leaving no effort untried to work out the great policy of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations, on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all. We advocate the "open door" with all that it implies; not merely the procurement of enlarged commercial opportunities on the coasts, but access to the interior by the waterways with which China has been so extraordinarily favored. Only by bringing the people of China into peaceful and friendly community of trade with all the peoples of the earth can the work now auspiciously begun be carried to fruition. In the attainment of this purpose we necessarily claim parity of treatment, under the conventions, throughout the Empire for our trade and our citizens with those of all other powers.

We view with lively interest and keen hopes of beneficial results the proceedings of the Pan-American Congress, convoked at the invitation of Mexico, and now sitting at the Mexican capital. The delegates of the United States are under the most liberal instructions to cooperate with their colleagues in all matters promising advantage to the great family of American commonwealths, as well in their relations among themselves as in their domestic advancement and in their intercourse with the world at large.

My predecessor communicated to the Congress the fact that the Weil and La Abra awards against Mexico have been adjudged by the highest courts of our country to have been obtained through fraud and perjury on the part of the claimants, and that in accordance with the acts of the Congress the money remaining in the hands of the Secretary of State on these awards has been returned to Mexico. A considerable portion of the money received from Mexico on these awards had been paid by this Government to the claimants before the decision of the courts was rendered. My judgment is that the Congress should return to Mexico an amount equal to the sums thus already paid to the claimants.

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the Government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our Nation in turn received from every quarter of the British Empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people; and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the President was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the President's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *December 3, 1901.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President's message and the accompanying documents will be printed and lie on the table.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read to the Senate.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of eleven Senators be appointed on the part of the Senate, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the tragic death of the late President, William McKinley, and that so much of the message of the President as relates to that deplorable event be referred to such committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to memory of the late President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 4, 1901, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December 3, 1901.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, corrected, and approved.

ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Friday next.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Friday next.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will announce the following committee appointments:

Committee on Rules—D. B. HENDERSON of Iowa, JOHN DALZELL of Pennsylvania, C. H. GROSVENOR of Ohio, JAMES D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, and OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD of Alabama.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. JAMES H. KYLE, late a Senator from the State of South Dakota.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed that two members are present ready to be sworn in.

Mr. Cooper of Texas and Mr. Woods of California then presented themselves at the bar of the House and were duly qualified, taking the oath of office required by law.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO AWAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER. The House is ready to receive the report of the committee appointed to await on the President, if it is ready to report.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed by the House has performed its duty, and in connection with a similar committee from the Senate have duly informed the President of the United States that the constitutional quorums of the two Houses are present and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. The President expressed his great pleasure to receive the committee and that he would submit to the Congress a message in writing at once.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the annual message of the President, which was read.

[For text of the message see proceedings of the Senate of this date.]

REFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the President's message, except that portion of it announcing the death of the late President, William McKinley, be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and that the message be printed.

Mr. GROW. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman from New York that I would like to speak on that portion of the message relating to the Philippine Islands and what Congress ought to do with reference to them. I am not particular whether it be now or at some future time.

Mr. PAYNE. I suggest to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that he postpone his remarks until the message is printed and distributed, when we shall go into Committee of the Whole on the message.

Mr. GROW. Very well; that will answer my purpose.

The motion of Mr. PAYNE was then agreed to.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask for immediate consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of one member from each State represented in this House be appointed on the part of the House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the tragic death of the late President, William McKinley, and that so much of the message of the President as relates to that deplorable event be referred to such committee.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following committee in pursuance of the resolution which has just been agreed to by the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ohio, Charles H. Grosvenor; California, Julius Kahn; Connecticut, E. Stevens Henry; Delaware, L. Heister Ball; Illinois, Vespasian Warner; Indiana, James E. Watson; Iowa, Robert G. Cousins; Idaho, Thomas L. Glenn; Kansas, Justin D. Bowersock; Maine, Amos L. Allen; Maryland, George A. Pearre; Massachusetts, William C. Lovering; Michigan, William Alden Smith; Minnesota, Page Morris; Montana, Caldwell Edwards; Nebraska, Elmer J. Burkett; New Hampshire, Frank D. Currier; New Jersey, Richard Wayne Parker; New York, John H. Ketcham; North Dakota, Thomas F. Marshall; North Carolina, Spencer Blackburn; Oregon, Malcolm A. Moody; Pennsylvania, Marlin E. Olmsted; Rhode Island, Melville Bull; South Dakota, Eben W. Martin; Utah, George Sutherland; Vermont, Kittredge Haskins; Washington, Wesley L. Jones; West Virginia, Alston G. Dayton; Wisconsin, Herman B. Dahle; Wyoming, Frank W. Mondell; Alabama, Oscar W. Underwood; Arkansas, Hugh A. Dinsmore; Florida, Robert W. Davis; Georgia, William H. Fleming; Kentucky, James N. Kehoe; Louisiana, Adolph Meyer; Mississippi, Charles E. Hooker; Missouri, Champ Clark; South Carolina, W. Jasper Talbert; Tennessee, John A. Moon; Texas, John L. Sheppard; Virginia, James Hay; Colorado, John F. Shafroth; Nevada, Francis G. Newlands.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect in memory of our late President, William McKinley, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes) the House, in pursuance of its previous order, adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Friday next.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a reply to the direction of Congress in regard to annuities to the Sauk and Fox Indians of the Mississippi—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an abstract of the official emoluments of officers of the customs service for the year ended June 30, 1901—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, transmitting a statement of expenditures of all appropriations for propagation of food fishes during the year ended June 30, 1901—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a combined statement of receipts and expenditures of the Government for the year ended June 30, 1901—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of the legislative journals and laws of the Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on the Territories.

A letter from the secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of the legislative journals and laws of the Territory of Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Territories.

A letter from the president of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, transmitting the report for the year ended June 30, 1901—that part referring to appropriations, to the Committee on Appropriations; remainder to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the secretary of Porto Rico, transmitting a certified copy of the journals of the first legislative assembly—to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 1946) to provide for the further improvement of the harbor at Erie, Pa.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 1947) to provide for the payment of medical expenses of sick officers and enlisted men of the Army while absent from duty with leave or on furlough—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 1948) to make oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are transported, and to change the tax on oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 1949) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Newcastle, in the State of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DAVIS: A bill (H. R. 1950) to further provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 1951) for the erection of a public building at Meriden, Conn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 1952) to define the duties of the Medical Department of the Army of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 1953) for the erection of a public building at Waterbury, Conn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: A bill (H. R. 1954) fixing the compensation of the customs inspectors at the port of New York—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 1955) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Pierre, in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GROSVENOR (by request): A bill (H. R. 1956) to grant a pension to officers and enlisted men who served ninety days or more in the Union Army in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 1957) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to Army nurses"—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTEY: A bill (H. R. 1958) to restore in part proceeds of captured and abandoned property—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1959) for the relief of soldiers and sailors—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 1960) for the erection of a public building at Marblehead, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1961) for the erection of a public building at Amesbury, Essex County, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KERN: A bill (H. R. 1962) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at East St. Louis, in the State of Illinois—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 1963) to provide for the erection of dwellings for the keepers of the Grosse Isle (Michigan) light-houses—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1964) to provide for a light-house keeper's dwelling, Ecorse range-light station, Detroit River, in the State of Michigan—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1965) for a post-office building at Adrian, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1966) requiring that rural free mail boxes be furnished free—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1967) for the establishment of a life-saving station at Presque Isle, Lake Huron, Michigan—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 1968) granting an increase of pension to survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars and to their widows—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 1969) to encourage silk culture, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DAVIS: A bill (H. R. 1970) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Gainesville, Fla., and for other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1971) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Fernandina, Fla., and for other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 1972) for the restoration of annuities to the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota (Santee) Sioux Indians, declared forfeited by the act of February 16, 1863—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1973) to ratify an agreement with the Yankton Sioux Indians of South Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 1974) to improve the channel of the Mississippi River in the harbor of St. Louis—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 1975) relating to arrears in pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTEY: A bill (H. R. 1976) for relief of parties for property taken by the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 1977) to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company, and defining the powers thereof—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 1978) to provide for the construction of the Maryland and Delaware Free Ship Canal as a means of military and naval defense and for commercial purposes—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. LESTER: A bill (H. R. 1979) to establish a subtreasury at Savannah, Ga.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1980) to establish a marine hospital at Savannah, Ga.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 1981) for the improvement of the Ouachita River in Arkansas and Louisiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1982) to amend section 2294 of the Revised Statutes, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1983) to refund the cotton tax—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1984) to revive the right of action under the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1985) to regulate the practice, pleadings, forms, and mode of proceeding in civil causes in equity in the circuit courts of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1986) designating the officers before whom preliminary affidavits in entries of public lands may be executed—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi (by request): A bill (H. R. 1987) to amend section 6 of an act entitled "An act defining butter," and so forth, approved August 2, 1886—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KLUTTZ: A bill (H. R. 1988) to repeal the stamp-tax provisions of the war-revenue law of 1898 and the acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1989) to repeal the United States bankruptcy law, act approved July 1, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 1990) providing for erection of a public building at McKeesport, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KLUTTZ: A bill (H. R. 1991) for the construction of a driveway and approaches to the national cemetery at Salisbury, N. C.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPARKMAN (by request): A bill (H. R. 1992) granting the right of way to Alafia, Manatee and Gulf Coast Railroad Company through the United States light-house and military reservations on Gasparilla Island, in the State of Florida—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1993) authorizing the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to cause examination to be made as to the advisability of establishing a biological station and a fish-cultural station on or near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, as to the best place or places for such stations, and making an appropriation for such examination—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1994) making an appropriation for completing the improvement of the road to the national cemetery near Pensacola, Fla.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1995) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands therein mentioned—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1996) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish States, for use of normal colleges, one set of standard weights and measures—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1997) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July 27, 1892—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1998) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July 27, 1892—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1999) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the mutual account between the United States and the State of Florida, heretofore examined and stated by said Secretary under the authority of the Congress, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2000) to authorize the establishment of a fish-cultural and biological station on the Gulf of Mexico within the limits of the State of Florida—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2001) to grant land to the State of Florida for the use of the normal college for white pupils at De Funiak Springs and for the use of the normal college at Tallahassee for colored pupils—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 2002) to give to savings institutions, State banks, national banks, trust companies, and all corporations and individuals the privilege of depositing with the Treasurer of the United States bonds of the United States and securing therefor certain legal-tender notes; and providing for the issue of bonds of the United States to maintain the parity of said notes, thereby providing an elastic emergency circulating medium of exchange, and thus lessening the danger of currency famines and financial panics—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MOODY of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 2003) to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands and to provide for the repayment of certain fees, purchase money, and commissions paid on void entries of public lands"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2004) to establish an assay office at Baker City, Oreg.—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 2005) making an appropriation for dredging a channel from Ship Island Harbor to Gulfport, Miss.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MORRIS: A bill (H. R. 2006) to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January 14, 1889—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 2007) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MORRIS: A bill (H. R. 2008) to authorize the city of Duluth, Minn., to construct and maintain or cause to be constructed and maintained a car transfer over the Duluth Canal, and for that purpose to occupy certain lands of the United States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 2009) for the erection of a post-office building at Battle Creek, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 2010) to amend an act regulating proof of death in certain pension cases, approved March 13, 1896—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 2011) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building and memorial thereon at Vincennes, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WOOTEN: A bill (H. R. 2012) to provide for the completion and enlargement of the United States post-office and Federal building in the city of Dallas, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 2013) amending the immigration laws of the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WOOTEN: A bill (H. R. 2014) making appropriations for improving the Trinity River, in the State of Texas, from the city of Dallas, in said State, to the mouth of the river—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 2015) to enable the people of Arizona to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2016) for the establishment of a subport of entry at Douglas, Ariz.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2017) to establish a supreme court for the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOODS: A bill (H. R. 2018) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to determine the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1875, as amended by an act approved March 3, 1887—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 2019) to authorize the entry, location, operation, and development of mineral lands on the Indian reservations in the Territory of Arizona, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2020) to fix the salaries of the several chief justices and associate justices of the supreme courts of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma at the rate now paid to the judges of the United States courts in Indian Territory—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 2021) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Richmond, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 2022) for a public building at Fresno, Cal., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2023) to provide for the improvement of San Diego Harbor, California—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 2024) to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, its Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WOODS: A bill (H. R. 2025) to provide for the examination and classification of certain lands in the State of California—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 2026) to establish the Department of Commerce and Manufactures—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 2027) for the enlargement and improvement of the public building at Alexandria, Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 2028) to remove the duty on hides of cattle—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LESTER: A bill (H. R. 2029) to revive the right of action under the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. APLIN: A bill (H. R. 2030) for the erection of a public building at Alpena, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURKETT: A bill (H. R. 2031) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Plattsmouth, Nebr., and for other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2032) for the erection of a public building in the city of Falls City, Nebr.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 2033) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Niagara Falls, in the State of New York—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H. R. 2034) making appropriation for Aransas Pass, and providing for improvement of said harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 2035) for the erection of a public building at Holyoke, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H. R. 2036) for the construction of a sheltered waterway along the coast of Texas, and so forth—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2037) for the erection of a public building at Laredo, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2038) authorizing and directing a survey for the removal of the bar between Matagorda Bay and Lavaca Bay, on the coast of Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2039) to further define connecting lines of common carriers, their relationship to each other and to those dealing with them, and to prescribe a rule of evidence as to such relationship, and to further prescribe their duties and liabilities when engaged in interstate commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2040) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GROW: A bill (H. R. 2041) to aid in establishing homes in the States and Territories for teaching articulate speech and vocal language to deaf children before they are of school age—to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 2042) to establish a national military park at Perryville—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2043) for the erection of a public building at Lawrenceburg, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 2044) to revive and amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in the insurrectionary districts within the United States," and acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 2045) for the completion and furnishing of the Government building at Richmond, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 2046) to erect a custom-house and post-office building in the city of Paris, State of Tennessee—to the Commitee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2047) for investigations of the chemical composition and economic uses of cotton seed and its products—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 2048) to punish assaults upon the President, Vice-President, and members of the Cabinet—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 2049) to adjust the pensions of those who have lost limbs or were totally disabled in them in the late war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2050) to establish a national military park at the Brandywine battle ground, Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2051) to erect a monument on Brandywine battlefield, Chester County, Pa.—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2052) making Chester, Pa., a subport of entry—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 2053) in relation to claims arising under the provisions of the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes, and to amend and revive the same—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LITTAUER: A bill (H. R. 2054) to fix the standard of weights and measures by the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2055) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2056) for the erection of a public building at Gloversville, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 2057) to extend the provisions of the pension laws to the Indiana State Militia, known and designated as the "Indiana Legion," and to the widows, children, and dependent relatives of deceased members of the Indiana Legion who rendered service to the United States during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 2058) for the erection of a public building at Natchez, Miss.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 2059) providing for the adjustment and payment of the accounts of laborers and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 2060) to regulate the mode and manner of taking proof in all civil cases, both at law and equity, in the circuit court of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 2061) granting per diem pensions service to honorably discharged officers and enlisted men of the Union Army in the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2062) to authorize the Western Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Ohio River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 2063) supplementing an act creating the middle district of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2064) to punish with death the killing of the President, and so forth.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2065) to prevent the naturalization of anarchists, and so forth—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 2066) to change the terms of the district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 2067) to punish anarchy, and prevent the promulgation and propagation of anarchical views and practices—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 2068) to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Stone River—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 2069) to prevent monoply and trusts, and to secure free competition in trade among the States and Territories of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 2070) to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from Washington to Fort Myer and the national cemetery at Arlington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 2071) prohibiting and regulating the coming of Chinese persons into the United States—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 2072) to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOREING: A bill (H. R. 2073) authorizing the construction of a road from the Mill Springs National Cemetery, in Pulaski County, Ky., to the town of Somerset, in said county—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2074) limiting the application of section 4716, Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2075) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain volunteer and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico," approved March 2, 1889—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2076) to authorize the readjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 2077) to increase the salary of the United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2078) to authorize the acquisition of certain real estate for the construction of a hall of records—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2079) to amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works," approved August 13, 1894—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 2080) authorizing and directing the suspension of tariff duties upon imports, when their sale or manufacture are monopolized, and providing for the creation of a commission to investigate and report to the President thereon—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2081) entitled an act in amendment of various acts relating to immigration or importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2082) to establish a fish hatchery and fish station in the State of Maryland—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 2083) to amend section 3296, Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 2084) providing for public building at Huntington, W. Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 2085) in reference to the civil service and appointments thereunder—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 2086) for a public building at Norristown, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLARK: A bill (H. R. 2087) to place wood pulp, printing paper, and so forth, on free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2088) to place binding twine and all materials used in making or manufacturing the same upon the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2089) placing agricultural implements on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2090) removing the import duty from salt—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 2091) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Elkhart, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLARK: A bill (H. R. 2092) for the relief of the contract surgeons of the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 2495) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Pekin, in the State of Illinois—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 2575) to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 2710) to establish a home for disabled soldiers of the Federal and Confederate armies in the war between the States, 1861 to 1865, at or near Huntsville, Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 2820) granting an increase of pension to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 2905) granting pensions to certain soldiers of the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 3037) to erect a monument to the memory of John Morton—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 3038) for the improvement of the Chattahoochee River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 3039) to define the standing of the officers of the Coast Survey during the late civil war—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 3040) to reduce letter postage to 1 cent per ounce—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 3041) for improvement of Osage River, in Missouri—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 3042) to establish a light at Cape Romano, Florida—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 3043) in reference to the civil service and appointments thereunder—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 3044) for the erection of a post-office building at Sterling, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLARK: A bill (H. R. 3045) making an appropriation to improve the harbor of Hermann, on the Missouri River, in Gasconade County, Mo.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3046) for the improvement of the Missouri River at and near the mouth of Smiths Creek, near Bernheimer, Warren County, Mo.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3047) declaring Cuivre River to be not a navigable stream—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 3048) for the erection of a public building in the city of Manchester, State of Virginia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLARK: A bill (H. R. 3049) to create a Territory of the District of Columbia, by the name of the Territory of Columbia, and to grant Territorial government to the same—to the Committee on the Territories.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H. R. 2093) granting an increase of pension to Anna B. McCurley—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2094) providing for the adjudication of certain claims by the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 2095) for the relief of Oliver McIlhenny—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2096) for the relief of the legal representatives of F. M. T. Brannan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2097) for the relief of the heirs of S. H. Hill, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2098) for the relief of N. N. Lowry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2099) for the relief of legal representatives of Anderson Abercrombie—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2100) for the relief of Edward Haile—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2101) granting a pension to Thomas J. Morman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2102) granting a pension to James L. Strickland—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2103) granting a pension to Mrs. Elcy R. Kelly—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2104) granting a pension to Mrs. Roberts—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2105) granting a pension to Rhoda A. Patman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2106) granting a pension to Mrs. Penny F. Stevens—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2107) granting a pension to John McMichael—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2108) granting a pension to Baley R. Gill—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2109) granting a pension to Ruetha Moran—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2110) granting a pension to Simeon D. Pope—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2111) granting an increase of pension to James Longstreet—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2112) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. M. E. Norwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2113) granting increase of pension to Mary J. Clark—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2114) granting increase of pension to R. H. Woods—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2115) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin W. Howard—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2116) granting an increase of pension to Charity M. Farmer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2117) granting an increase of pension to J. H. Jones, sr.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2118) to compensate the legal representatives of Henry S. Castellaw for stock and provisions taken for use of the Army of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2119) to compensate W. T. Godwin for transportation, rent, and supplies furnished United States authorities engaged in suppressing a riot in Harris County, Ga., in 1867—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 2120) granting a pension to Horatio N. Warren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2121) to restore to the pension roll Elisha W. Seymour—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 2122) for the relief of the heirs of Margaret Kennedy—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARTLETT: A bill (H. R. 2123) granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Folds, of Butts County, Ga.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 2124) granting a pension to Dewit Clinton McCoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2125) granting a pension to Capt. George A. Clarke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2126) granting a pension to Jessee Coover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2127) granting an increase of pension to John Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEIDLER: A bill (H. R. 2128) granting an increase of pension to Abram O. Kindy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2129) granting an increase of pension to Warren W. H. Lawrence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2130) to remove charge of desertion against Lucius O. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A bill (H. R. 2131) for the relief of R. L. Hutchins and others for work done and material furnished in the construction of the post-office building at Wilmington, N. C.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2132) for the relief of the Seamen's Friend Society, of Wilmington, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2133) for the relief of the vestry and wardens of St. James Church, of Wilmington, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2134) for the relief of Thomas D. Meares, administrator of Armand D. Young, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 2135) for the relief of John W. Jackson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BOREING: A bill (H. R. 2136) for the relief of Lawrence H. Rousseau—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2137) for the relief of Mrs. Fannie R. Pierce—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2138) for the relief of Margaret E. Cole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2139) for the relief of Amanda Harner—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2140) for the relief of those suffering from the destruction of the salt works near Manchester, Ky., pursuant to the orders of Maj. Gen. Carlos Buell—to theCommittee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2141) for relief of Robert Delaney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2142) for the relief of D. M. Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2143) for the relief of Mrs. Martha Noe, née Blanton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2144) for the relief of W. B. Estes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2145) for relief of John Stills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2146) for the relief of George J. Hurt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2147) for the relief of John Holbrooks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2148) for the relief of John C. Wilder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2149) for relief of Malinda F. Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2150) for the relief of W. H. Langdon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2151) granting a pension to Mrs. Emily Bradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2152) granting a pension to James H. Barclay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2153) granting a pension to Jasper Willis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2154) granting a pension to Hannah Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2155) granting a pension to Martha Monroe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2156) granting a pension to Mrs. Catherine Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2157) granting a pension to George W. Ingram—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2158) granting a pension to Martha Maddox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2159) granting a pension to Allen C. Hyden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2160) granting a pension to Starlin Stanfill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2161) granting a pension to James Whitehead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2162) granting a pension to Mrs. Bethena Brumley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2163) granting a pension to Dora C. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2164) granting a pension to Henry C. Gay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2165) to pension William R. Coyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2166) granting a pension to John L. Baird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2167) granting a pension to Jane Kuhn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2168) granting pension to certain battalions of Kentucky State Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2169) granting a pension to John W. Turpen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2170) granting an increase of pension to Eli Marlow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2171) granting an increase of pension to A. W. Pickering—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2172) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Blankenship—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2173) granting an increase of pension to Sophia Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2174) granting an increase of pension to Perry F. Belden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2175) granting an increase of pension to Kephart Wallace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2176) granting an increase of pension to Henry Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2177) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Huddleston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2178) to increase the pension of Thomas P. McCracken—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2179) to pay Preston B. Stanfill for services as a scout in civil war—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2180) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge toAmasa Hodge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2181) to correct military record of Pleasant Thomas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2182) to correct military record of James H. Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2183) to correct the military record of John W. Hays—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2184) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Joseph G. Curtis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2185) to correct the military record of Capt. John C. Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2186) to pay Elijah Patrick, of Salyersville, Ky., for two years' services in the late war as captain of a company of volunteers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2187) pensioning Elijah Patrick at the pensionable rate of a captain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 2188) granting a pension to Harriet Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2189) for the relief of Charles B. Bentley—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2190) granting a pension to Martha Oliver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2191) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas F. Lindersmith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2192) granting a pension to Benjamin Shearer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2193) granting an increase of pension to David A. Ireland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2194) granting a pension to Laura A. Wyant and her children under the age of 16—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2195) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles Rankart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2196) granting a pension to Harvey R. Backus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2197) granting a pension to Thomas McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2198) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles W. Philpott—to the Committee on Millitary Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2199) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jonas Albert—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2200) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Albert B. Ketterman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2201) to remove charge of desertion from record of Godfrey Bestle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2202) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to try and render final judgment in certain claims of Charles H. McCord—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2203) for removal of charge of desertion from record of Jacob Curry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2204) for removal of charge of desertion from Charles E. Bentley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2205) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Andrew Matheny—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 2206) to correct the military record of John J. Troxell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2207) granting an increase of pension to Louis Hahn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2208) to remove the charge of desertion against John Breslin and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2209) to remove the charge of desertion against William Bode and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2210) to correct the military record of John L. Cochnower—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 2211) for the relief of the trustees of Washington College, in the State of Tennessee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2212) for the relief of George W. Webster—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2213) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Prospect, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2214) for the relief of Wliliam B. Sorsby—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2215) granting a pension to certain East Tennesseans engaged in the secret service of the United States during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2216) for the relief of Peter Dougherty—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BALL of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 2217) for the relief of the legal representatives of Pusey, Jones & Co.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 2218) for the relief of the legal devisees of James W. Schaumburg—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 2219) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Gilman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 2220) to pay the Standard Steel Casting Company for one 6-inch gun casting—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2221) referring the claim of William H. Diamond, of Chester, Pa., for damages for personal injuries sustained, to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2222) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Roach, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2223) granting a pension to John Laughlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2224) to pension David T. Nuttle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2225) granting an increase of pension to James Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2226) granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Guss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BREAZEALE: A bill (H. R. 2227) for the relief of Theodosia E. Flourney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2228) for the relief of Joseph Badin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2229) for the relief of Francois Numa Tauzin, Marie Amalia Tauzin, and Constance Sheppard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2230) for relief of the estate of Edward Eley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2231) for the relief of estate of Joseph Martin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2232) for the relief of F. Flovival Metoyer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2233) for the relief of estate of Phillip Poete, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2234) for the relief of the estate of John M. Tessier, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2235) for the relief of the estate of Theodule Lattier, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2236) for the relief of the estate of Emil Rost—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2237) for the relief of the estate of Terence Chaler, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2238) for the relief of the estate of John Blair Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2239) for the relief of Paul Chappin—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 2240) granting an increase of pension to Aquila Wiley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2241) granting an increase of pension to Dorothy S. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2242) for the relief of Isaac De Witt—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2243) granting an increase of pension to George W. Mathews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2244) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Simmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CROWLEY: A bill (H. R. 2245) granting a pension to Jennie McNutt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2246) to correct military record of Francis M. Price—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2247) to correct the naval record by inserting the name of Jacob A. Krieg for that of Charles Hart and to remove the charge of desertion against said Jacob A. Krieg—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2248) to remove the charge of desertion from Edward Wesner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2249) for relief of Jacob Higgins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2250) to remove the charge of desertion of John H. Neidigh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2251) to correct the military record of James A. Crouch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2252) to correct the military record of William Myers, Company F, Eighty-fifth Indiana, and pay him $376.36—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2253) for the relief of Charles Sampson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2254) to grant an honorable discharge to John Cheyne, for the benefit of Martha Ann Cheyne, his widow—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2255) to correct record of George W. Freeman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2256) granting a pension to Theocaneus C. Dodd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2257) granting an increase of pension to Kesiah Brush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2258) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Purcell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2259) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Tewell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2260) granting an increase of pension to A. B. Bullard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2261) to correct military record of Lofton Burgess—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2262) granting a pension to Hannah Kincaid—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2263) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Warnock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2264) granting an increase of pension to George H. Higgins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2265) granting a pension to M. V. Hathaway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2266) granting a pension to Mary J. Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2267) granting a pension to Rev. Joel W. Nye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2268) granting a pension to Sarah C. Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2269) to pension Riley Shrigley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2270) to increase pension of William H. De Bord—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2271) to correct record of William H. Hawley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2272) granting a pension to Andrew J. West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2273) granting a pension to Martha A. De Lamater—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2274) to increase the pension of John R. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2275) granting increase of pension to Russian Blair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2276) granting a pension to Mary A. Dickson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2277) granting a pension to Emma M. Elliott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2278) to grant an increase of pension to Mary A. Ryon, widow of John W. Ryon, Company H, Fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, war with Mexico—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2279) granting a pension to Theodore Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2280) granting a pension to Turner J. Bowling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2281) granting a pension to George W. De Wald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2282) to increase pension of Sampson Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2283) to restore to the pension roll Lycurgus Q. Parkhurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2284) to increase pension of Samuel C. Snapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2285) granting a pension to William St. Martz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2286) granting a pension to Mary E. Poole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2287) granting a pension to George McDaniel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2288) granting a pension to James A. McGaughey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2289) granting an increase of pension to Pitsar Ingram—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2290) granting a pension to Solomon Garett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2291) granting an increase of pension to William H. Petty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2292) granting a pension to Elmer Decker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2293) granting a pension to Angus Rude—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2294) granting a pension to Thomas B. Mouser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2295) to increase Elizabeth A. Swan's pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2296) to grant a pension to Martha A. Cheyne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2297) to grant pension to William Denham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2298) to grant a pension to David P. Mering—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2299) granting a pension to Sarah D. Bucknell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2300) to grant a pension to Susan Jane Brewer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2301) granting an increase of pension to Pleasant Umfleet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2302) granting a pension to John W. Spiers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2303) to increase the pension of Harrison Kilburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2304) to pension James Foltz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2305) to pension Sarah E. Haynes— to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2306) for the relief of Uriah Andrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2307) to pay Harriet Terrell, widow of William Terrell, pay and bounty—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2308) granting a pension to Matthias Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2309) to pension Robert B. Deem—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2310) granting an increase of pension to Jane Lister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2311) for relief of heirs of Alpha A. Leach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2312) to increase pension of Jesse Sims—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2313) for the relief of John W. Chancellor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2314) to correct the military record of Jacob Higgins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2315) to correct the record of Allen Byers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2316) to correct the military record of Albert Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 2317) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and settle the account of James M. Willbur with the United States, and to pay said Willbur such sum of money as he may be justly and equitably entitled to—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 2318) for the relief of John Schuh—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2319) for the relief of C. E. Moore—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2320) granting a pension to John L. Quiett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2321) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2322) granting an increase of pension to Leander Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK: A bill (H. R. 2323) for the relief of Mrs. Catharine Bedell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2324) for the relief of the heirs of the late Joseph M. Carrico—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2325) for the relief of Peter Meyers, Jacob R. Hiller, and William Brandle, bondsmen of the Steelville Distilling Company, and James M. Key, its successor—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2326) for the relief of Elenor W. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2327) for the relief of St. Charles College—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2328) for the relief of Edwin F. Mathews—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2329) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Craddock—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2330) for the relief of the heirs of the late William H. Finch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2331) for the relief of Ralls Lodge, No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2332) for the relief of W. D. McLean, alias McDonald McLean—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2333) for the relief of the heirs of Capt. Henry L. Heckmann—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2334) for the relief of the estate of the late B. F. Richardson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2335) for the relief of Mrs. Fannie Donnelly—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2336) for the relief of the trustees of the Regular Baptist Church, at Mexico, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2337) for the relief of F. H. Hunicke—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2338) for the relief of George W. Payne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2339) granting a pension to Absalom Howell Eggers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2340) granting a pension to Robert L. Davis, sr.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2341) granting a pension to James A. Terry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2342) granting a pension to Thomas C. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2343) granting a pension to John H. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2344) granting a pension to John J. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2345) granting a pension to Mrs. Lydia Lollar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2346) granting a pension to Benjamin Haggard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2347) granting an increase of pension to John M. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2348) granting a pension to Friedrich Schmied—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2349) granting a pension to Spotwell E. Page—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2350) granting a pension to Jeptha D. Newman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2351) granting a pension to Martha A. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2352) granting a pension to George N. Warfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2353) granting a pension to John H. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2354) granting a pension to Joseph Hazelton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2355) granting a pension to Samuel S. Grimmett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2356) granting a pension to James W. Conaway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2357) granting a pension to John D. Reeds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2358) granting a pension to John McCann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2359) granting a pension to Silas A. Elkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2360) granting a pension to Prudence E. Wyatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2361) granting a pension to Mrs. Susan L. Brimer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2362) granting a pension to Mrs. Louvina Mays—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2363) granting a pension to Maj. Louis Dieckgraefe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2364) granting a pension to Henry Porter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2365) granting a pension to Orison Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2366) granting a pension to William Toedtmann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2367) granting a pension to Johnson W. Eubanks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2368) granting a pension to Edward W. Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2369) granting a pension to Jeremiah Milroy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2370) granting a pension to Frederick W. Tappmeyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2371) granting a pension to Cyrus Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2372) for the relief of John Harper, Alexander Hammontree, and others, trustees of the Methodist Church at Warrenton, Mo.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2373) granting a pension to Levi Maule—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2374) granting a pension to John T. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2375) granting a pension to Jo. W. James—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2376) granting a pension to Green H. Honeycutt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2377) granting a pension to William H. Dyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2378) granting a pension to Jeremiah Romans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2379) granting a pension to William Dixon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2380) granting a pension to William Callaway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2381) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary Followill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2382) granting a pension to Mrs. Lydia Lollar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2383) granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Seifert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2384) granting a pension to Mrs. S. M. Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2385) granting a pension to Joseph Turnbaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2386) granting a pension to J. H. Milroy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2387) granting a pension to George H. Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2388) granting a pension to William W. Batterton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2389) granting a pension to Mary F. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2390) granting a pension to James Griffith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2391) granting a pension to Cornelius Springer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2392) granting a pension to Samuel Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2393) granting a pension to Charles B. Stough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2394) granting a pension to James G. Head—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions

Also, a bill (H. R. 2395) granting an increase of pension to John Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2396) granting an increase of pension to William H. Dyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2397) granting an increase of pension to Clark W. Harrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2398) granting an increase of pension to Uriah H. Owings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2399) granting an increase of pension to John E. Ball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2400) granting an increase of pension to George Whitehead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2401) granting an increase of pension to James M. Shippee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2402) granting an increase of pension to Edward J. Preston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2403) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2404) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of David Gibson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2405) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Zeigler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2406) removing the charge of desertion from the record of William E. Talbert—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2407) placing upon a pensionable status Fagg's Fifth Regiment of Pike County (Missouri) Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEEMER: A bill (H. R. 2408) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Bernhard Steuber—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2409) granting a pension to Mary J. Markel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2410) removing charge of desertion standing against Hiram B. Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2411) removing charge of desertion standing against O. J. Rees, formerly of Coudersport, Pa., now located at Yellville, Ark.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2412) granting a pension to Helen L. Pepper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2413) for the relief of Frank J. Burrows—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2414) restoring name of Henry L. Beck to Army rolls as captain, and providing that he then be placed on retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2415) granting a pension to Abraham Shoff, of Lockhaven, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2416) granting an increase of pension to John B. Wilcox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2417) granting a pension to James B. Harris, of Montoursville, Lycoming County, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2418) granting an increase of pension to George M. Emery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: A bill (H. R. 2419) for the relief of Peter J. Van Zandt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2420) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte D. Alden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Florida: A bill (H. R. 2421) for the relief of William H. Atkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2422) for the relief of Edward S. Crill—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2423) for the relief of James M. Alden—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2424) granting an increase of pension to John A. Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2425) for th erelief of C. J. Hodges, W. R. Hodges, and T. R. Hodges, heirs of Andrew E. Hodges, of Florida—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 2426) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Brugire, deceased, late of New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2427) for the relief of the estate of Octave La Branche, deceased, late of St. Charles Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2428) for the relief of the estate of Phillip McGuire and Catherine McGuire—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 2429) granting an increase of pension to John C. Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 2430) for the relief of Lizana D. Streeter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDDY: A bill (H. R. 2431) for the relief of F. J. Herberger—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2432) for the relief of A. M. Darling—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2433) for the relief of Frank C. Darling—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2434) granting an increase of pension to John Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2435) granting an increase of pension to Torgus Haraldson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2436) granting an increase of pension to James W. Roath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2437) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2438) granting a pension to Samuel D. Butler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2439) granting an increase of pension to James Neale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2440) granting an increase of pension to William D. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 2441) for the relief of William M. Bird, James F. Redding, Henry F. Welch, and others—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 2442) for the relief of John H. McBrayer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2443) for the relief of John P. Willis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2444) for the relief of the heirs of John F. Logan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2445) for the relief of the Madison Female Institute, at Richmond, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2446) for the relief of John Nolan or Nolen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2447) for the relief of Henry P. Bottom—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2448) for the relief of Jonathan Jacobs—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2449) for the relief of Jasper N. Cooper—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2450) for the relief of Levi H. Hendren—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2451) for the relief of the heirs of W. L. Waddy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2452) granting a pension to Solomon Riddell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2453) granting a pension to James L. Webb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2454) granting an increase of pension to Allen Demaree—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2455) granting an increase of pension to George W. McClure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2456) for the benefit of the heirs of James D. McKenzie—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2457) for the benefit of the heirs of G. W. Rogers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GILL: A bill (H. R. 2458) granting a pension to William Cannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2459) granting a pension to Theodore T. Bruce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2460) for the relief of George E. O'Neal—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2461) for the relief of John H. Willis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2462) for the relief of James Starkey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2463) for the relief of Jonathan Milburn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2464) for the relief of John McDonald—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2465) granting an increase of pension to James F. Charlesworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2466) granting an increase of pension to David Reese—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2467) granting an increase of pension to William W. Mansfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2468) granting an increase of pension to Ross M. Stephens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2469) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Rosenlieb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2470) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Maxwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2471) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Polen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2472) granting an increase of pension to James M. Paul—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2473) granting an increase of pension to James Billingsley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2474) granting an increase of pension to Enoch Pearce, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2475) granting an increase of pension to Van M. Gween—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2476) granting an increase of pension to Christian May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2477) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Zane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2478) granting an increase of pension to S. Amanda Mansfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 2479) for the relief of the legal representative of the estate of Gallus Kerchner, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2480) for the relief of George F. Roberts, administrator of the estate of William B. Thayer, deceased, surviving partner of Thayer Brothers, and others—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2481) referring to the Court of Claims the claims of O. P. Cobb and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 2482) for the relief of W. J. Kountz—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2483) granting a pension to James A. Clifton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2484) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2485) granting an increase of pension to Robert R. Bryson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2486) granting an increase of pension to William Matthews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2487) granting an increase of pension to William S. Hosack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2488) removing charge of desertion from military record of Martin Mehaffey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2489) granting pensions to soldiers and sailors confined in so-called Confederate prisons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 2490) for the relief of Morris F. Cawley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2491) for the relief of Herman Von Marsdorf—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2492) to reimburse the Mellert Foundry and Machine Company for money retained by the United States for failure to complete a contract within a specified time—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 2493) for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883, and commonly known as the Bowman Act—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2494) for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the United States Treasury Department—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 2496) granting to the county of Clallam, State of Washington, certain lands in the city of Port Angeles for county purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 2497) to correct the military record of John P. Evans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2498) to correct the military record of Alexander Nugent—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H. R. 2499) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the heirs of Peter Johnson certain money due him for carrying the mail—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H .R. 2500) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Trinidad Uribe certain money due him, held in the registry of the circuit court of the United States for the western district of Texas, but never paid over to him—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2501) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain money to A. May, late postmaster at Yoakum, Tex.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2502) granting an increase of pension to Ambrose Burton—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KLUTTZ: A bill (H. R. 2503) for relief of John W. Gray—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2504) for the relief of John F. Foard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2505) granting a pension to Jennie A. Kerr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2506) for the relief of Jennie A. Kerr—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2507) for the relief of J. B. Fitzgerald—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2508) for the relief of George W. Fisher—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2509) for the relief of A. E. Conrad—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 2510) for the relief of the legal representatives of Calvin B. Cunningham—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LESTER: A bill (H. R. 2511) for the relief of Jacob Cohen—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2512) for the relief of Jacob Cohen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2513) granting a pension to Jane Day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2514) for the relief of the heirs of James W. Bellah, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2515) for the relief of the estate of John W. Anderson, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2516) for the relief of the Chatham Artillery—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2517) for the relief of the estate of William I. Way—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2518) for the relief of Rosa M. Wyatt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2519) for the relief of the Importing and Exporting Company of the State of Georgia—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2520) for the relief of Mrs. S. A. Penniman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2521) for the relief of Mrs. Mary E. Morrison, of Savannah—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2522) granting a pension to Olivia T. Way—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2523) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Florence E. Stuart—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2524) for the relief of the estate of John W. Anderson, deceased, late of Savannah, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2525) for the relief of the Propeller Towboat Company, of Savannah—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 2526) granting an increase of Pension to William J. Simmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2527) granting a pension to Fanny E. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2528) granting a pension to Helen M. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2529) granting a pension to Sara Maria Jenks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2530) granting a pension to Robert E. Clary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2531) increasing the pension of Byron Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2532) to amend record of John E. Utley—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2533) to amend the military record of C. F. Clark—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 2534) providing for authority to copy the muster rolls of Confederate armies—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2535) for the relief of William M. Mantlo, of New Kent County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2536) for the relief of Margaret Myers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2537) for the relief of Mrs. C. N. Graves—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2538) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Ayers, of Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2539) for the relief of Lucy S. Bane—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2540) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas W. Brewer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 2541) granting a pension to Walter Manning—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 2542) granting an increase of pension to L. D. Trent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2543) granting a pension to Mary J. Edmondson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2544) granting a pension to Mahala Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2545) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Crim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2546) granting a pension to William F. Browning—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2547) granting an increase of pension to William M. Guy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2548) granting a pension to Richard Hazel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2549) granting a pension to Peter Ballenger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2550) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2551) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Van Trees—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2552) granting an increase of pension to George B. Hess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2553) granting an increase of pension to Hiram P. Pauley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2554) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Graham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2555) granting an increase of pension to Cook Burk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2556) granting a pension to Cornelius Meadows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2557) for the relief of Henry L. McCalla—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2558) for the relief of William J. Alexander—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2559) for the relief of Willis Benefield—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2560) granting an increase of pension to Solomon C. Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2561) granting a pension to Sarah O. Field—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2562) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2563) granting an increase of pension to Robert R. Strong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 2564) granting an increase of pension to Frances P. Trumbull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2565) to correct the military record of John J. Phelan, of Chicago, Ill.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2566) to increase pension of Susan C. Gilbreath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2567) for relief of Elizabeth B. Russell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2568) to correct the military record of Patrick Foley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2569) granting a pension to Mrs. Catherine Roe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2570) granting an increase of pension to Jerome P. Bates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2571) for the relief of John Mullin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2572) to increase the pension of Gertrude E. Devens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2573) granting an increase of pension to John H. Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2574) for the relief of C. C. Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 2576) for the relief of the Old School Presbyterian Church, of Helena, Phillips County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2577) to compensate the Baptist Church at Helena, Ark., for destruction of its building during the late war by the Federal Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2578) for the relief of Henry P. Grant, of Phillips County, Ark.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2579) for the relief of Thomas J. Harris and others, heirs of Manning Harris, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 2580) for the relief of Mrs. Louisa M. Bennett, Miss Kate P. Bennett, Mrs. Mary Louisa Ogden, and Calvin S. Bennett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2581) for the relief of the estate of Lemuel R. Hanks, deceased, late of Amite County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2582) for the relief of Patrick J. Finley, of Adams County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2583) for the relief of the estate of Landon L. Lea, of Amite County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2584) for the relief of U. Lunenburger, of Natchez, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2585) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Sarah A. Gayle, deceased, late of Amite County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2586) for the relief of Patrick Foley, of Adams County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2587) for the relief of John A. Brent—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2588) for the relief of Hampton Wall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2589) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Sarah M. Dunbar, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2590) for the relief of James A. G. Winston—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2591) for the relief of Eliza L. Rivers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2592) for the relief of Burks Fitzgerald—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2593) granting an increase of pension to J. F. Slade—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 2594) for the relief of Abraham Slover—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2595) for the relief of Isom M. Qualls, of Marion County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2596) for the relief of Dr. A. W. Gregory, of Bradley County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2597) for the relief of W. P. Qualls, of Marion County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2598) granting an increase of pension to Adrian M. Snyder, of Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2599) granting an increase of pension to John Hall, of Bradley County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRIS: A bill (H. R. 2600) granting a pension to Richmond L. Booker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2601) granting a pension to Isham Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2602) for the relief of Nelson Dalbec—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOODY of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 2603) granting a pension to Vincent de Frietas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 2604) authorizing the restoration of the name of Thomas H. Carpenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 2605) for the relief of the Norfolk Seamen's Friend Society, of Norfolk, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCLEARY: A bill (H. R. 2606) granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Steifenhofer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2607) granting an increase of pension to Uriah S. Karmany—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MUTCHLER: A bill (H. R. 2608) for the relief of Richard Blay—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 2609) granting a pension to Lizzie C. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2610) granting a pension to Lucinda E. Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 2611) to correct the military record of John H. Moody—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2612) to correct the military record of David Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2613) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. H. Gibbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A bill (H. R. 2614) granting a pension to John Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2615) to place on the pension roll the name of Charles E. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTJEN: A bill (H. R. 2616) granting a pension to Mary J. Goodrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2617) granting an increase of pension to John Rapple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2618) granting an increase of pension to Michael Mullin—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 2619) granting a pension to William Holgate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2620) granting a pension to Jennie A. McKinley—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 2621) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Abraham A. McRobie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2622) granting an increase of pension to William H. Koch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2623) granting an increase of pension to John Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2624) granting an increase of pension to Selden E. Flowers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2625) granting a pension to Martin Moats—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2626) granting a pension to Joseph Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2627) granting a pension to Isaac D. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2628) granting a pension to Andrew Mulholland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2629) for the relief of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2630) to reimburse and indemnify the town of Frederick, in the State of Maryland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2631) granting certain privileges to the special policemen stationed at street crossings in the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2632) to remove certain disabilities in the case of Ezekiel Ayers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2633) to remove the sentence of a court-martial from the record of Lieut. Theodore A. Ogle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2634) to authorize the name of Elijah Button to be placed on the retired list of the Navy as a pharmacist—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2635) granting a pension to Hilleary F. Willison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2636) granting a pension to Martha J. Speelman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2637) for the relief of Charles R. Hooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2638) for the relief of the trustees of the German Reformed Church, Middletown, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2639) for the relief of Robert C. Hornsburg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2640) granting leaves of absence to the employees of the Post-Office Department in the mail-bag repair shop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2641) for the relief of Albion M. Christie—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2642) for the relief of Andrew H. Rinehart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2643) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Harb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2644) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Thomas Coughlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2645) granting an increase of pension to A. R. Renner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2646) granting an increase of pension to George W. Bush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2647) granting an increase of pension to Alexius J. Harbaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2648) granting a pension to Louise Poole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2649) granting a pension to James W. Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2650) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo Thomas, late captain Battery H, First United States Artillery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2651) granting an increase of pension to John Lowry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2652) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel A. Motter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2653) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Rudolph Luteman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2654) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Gears—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2655) granting a pension to Ellen Doonen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2656) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Jacob H. Weddle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2657) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. McAleer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2658) granting an increase of pension to William H. Johnston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 2659) for the relief of parties for property taken from them by military forces of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2660) granting an increase of pension to Henry Runnebaum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 2661) granting an increase of pension to Oswald Ahlstedt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2662) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Meldrum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2663) for the relief of William D. Rutan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2664) for the relief of John G. Rose—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2665) granting a pension to Abbie L. Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2666) granting a pension to Ella Hatfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POLK: A bill (H. R. 2667) granting a pension to John Culp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUMPLE: A bill (H. R. 2668) granting a pension to Lovisa M. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2669) granting a pension to Isabella Compton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2670) granting an honorable discharge to Eugene H. Ely—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2671) for the relief of George Humphrey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2672) for the relief of B. F. Moody & Co., or their legal representatives—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2673) granting an increase of pension to John Vale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 2674) granting a pension to Marshall B. Witter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2675) granting an increase of pension to John M. Stanley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUPPERT: A bill (H. R. 2676) to increase the pension of Wiliam A. Forbes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2677) to remove the charge of desertion against William F. Wall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 2678) to incorporate the Eastern Star Home for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2679) for the relief of Nora Stokes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2680) for the relief of John W. Wade, executor of John M. Wade, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2681) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Bonds—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2682) for the relief of the legal representatives of Dennis Mahoney, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2683) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha A. E. O'Neal—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2684) granting a pension to William H. Huggins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2685) for the relief of Joseph B. Johnson, of Lincoln County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2686) for the relief of Dr. J. J. Crunk, of Marshall County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2687) for the relief of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Tullahoma, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2688) for the relief of estate and heirs at law of John Leiper, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2689) to increase the pension of Charles W. Jerome—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2690) for the relief of legal representatives of Mary C. Turner, deceased, late of Tullahoma, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2691) to increase the pension of Mrs. N. R. Cooper—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2692) granting a pension to Tempier Goodson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2693) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Jordon H. Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2694) to pay the heirs of Benjamin Lillard, of Tennessee, for property lost, destroyed, taken, and used by the United States forces during the late war—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2695) for the relief of Thomas M. Emerson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, A bill (H. R. 2696) for the relief of C. C. Lowe, of Rutherford County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2697) for the relief of the estate of Andrew J. Duncan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2698) authorizing the heirs of Benjamin Lillard, of Tennessee, to present their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2699) for the relief of James C. Hoover, of Rutherford County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2700) for the relief of Joseph H. Thompson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2701) granting a pension to James M. O'Neal, soldier of Indian war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2702) for the relief of L. D. Sugg, of Lincoln County Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2703) for the relief of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2704) for the relief of heirs at law of Barclay M. Tillman, deceased, of Bedford County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2705) for the relief of William F. Cowan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2706) for the relief of Dodson Johnson, of Dekalb County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2707) for the relief of J. M. Carney, of Franklin County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2708) authorizing Musadora, Victoria, Ella, and Frank Wasson, of Tennessee, to present their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2709) for the relief of W. T. Scott and others—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 2711) for the relief of James G. Porter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2712) for the relief of Houston L. Bell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2713) for the relief of Peter Crenshaw—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2714) for the relief of William Moseley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2715) for the relief of H. C. Armistead—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2716) for the relief of John Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2717) for the relief of William J. Wilcoxson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2718) for the relief of James M. Gullatt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2719) for the relief of William B. Olive—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2720) for the relief of Robert D. Cox—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2721) for the relief of Thomas H. Streeter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2722) for the relief of Margret L. Watkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2723) for the relief of J. W. Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2724) for the relief of W. C. Tipton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2725) for the relief of John T. Lehman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2726) for the relief of John McMurtry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2727) for the relief of Burwell J. Curry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2728) for the relief of Jacob A. Paulk—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2729) for the relief of James Massey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2730) for the relief of the estate of William P. Tanner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2731) for the relief of the trustees of the Primitive Baptist Church (colored) at Huntsville, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2732) for the relief of the estate of F. L. Hammond, deceased, late of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2733) for the relief of the estate of Alfred Hambrick—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2734) for the relief of the estate of Bradford Hambrick—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2735) for the relief of the estate of Peter S. Baker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2736) for the relief of the estate of W. W. McCrary—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2737) for the relief of the estate of A. S. Logan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2738) for the relief of the heirs of the estate of John Hogan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2739) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Hughes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2740) for the relief of the estate of John Wesson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2741) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Presbyterian Church, of Huntsville, Ala., for the use and occupation of said church building for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building, and for damage to said building—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2742) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Huntsville, Ala., for the use and occupation of said church building for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building, and for damage to said building—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2743) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the North Alabama College, of Huntsville, Ala., for the destruction of said building for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building, and for damage to said building—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2744) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Athens, Limestone County, Ala., for the use and occupation of said church building for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building, and for damage to said building—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2745) to pay the claim against the United States of the trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Athens, Limestone County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2746) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Florence Masonic Lodge, of Florence, Ala., for the destruction of their buildings for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said buildings, and for damage to said buildings—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2747) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Walnut Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Madison County, for destruction of said church by the United States military authorities during the war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 2748) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Tolson, of Clifton, Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2749) for the relief of Newton Woodyard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2750) for relief of Miss L. E. Bowen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2751) for the relief of Granville J. Kelly—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2752) for the relief of Isaac L. McInturf—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2753) for the relief of Mrs. Annie J. Bassett—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2754) for the relief of Mrs. Bessie H. Lester—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2755) for the relief of the estate of William A. Bowen, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2756) for the relief of Mrs. R. C. Iones—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2757) for the relief of the estate of Lewis Shumate, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2758) for the relief of legal representatives of James M. Streshley—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2759) for the relief of William Knight, of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2760) for the relief of estate of James Follin, deceased, late of Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2761) for the relief of the surviving executors of Ann Maria Fitzhugh, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2762) for the relief of the heirs of James Broadus, of the Second Regiment of the Virginia Continental Line in the war of the Revolution—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2763) for the relief of acting (volunteer) officers of the United States Navy in the civil war—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2764) to pension David McGee, of Louisa County, Va., alias David Woolfalk, late of Company I, Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, Claim No. 1130953—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2765) to compensate Arthur M. Chichester and W. B. Chichester, heirs of Mary Chichester—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2766) to provide for the coinage of certain memorial half dollars for the benefit of the Washington Monument Association of Alexandria, Va.—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 2767) granting a pension to Matilda V. Helton and Alex. Whitehouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 2768) granting an increase of pension to Nathan H. Metcalf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2769) granting an increase of pension to Merzellah Merrill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 2770) for the relief of Otellia M. Smoot—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 2771) to extend the pension laws to Captain Shoemaker's Company, Provisional Missouri Militia, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2772) to correct the military record of Neill M. Campbell, and so forth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2773) for the relief of Frank Swanson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2774) to pension Samuel W. Gilliland, of Miller County, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2775) to pension J. C. Vanpool, of Miller County, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2776) for the relief of Samuel P. Dresser, of Miller County, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2777) to amend the record of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, by including the name of John H. Thurston therein, with the date of his enlistment and date of his discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2778) for the relief of George Barron—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2779) to correct the military record of Frank Pinet, and so forth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: A bill (H. R. 2780) for the relief of Frank G. Mix—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 2781) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 2782) authorizing and directing the repayment to Josiah B. Orbison, of Donegal Township, Butler County, Pa., the sum of $300 that he paid to avoid the draft in 1863—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 2783) granting a pension to William Dixon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2784) granting a pension to William Kyle, a soldier of the Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2785) for the relief of Elijah Crudgington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SALMON: A bill (H. R. 2786) granting a pension to William K. Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2787) granting a pension to Cornelia S. Ribble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2788) granting a pension to Mary Probasco—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2789) granting a pension to Robert Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2790) granting an increase of pension to Richard Prost—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2791) granting an increase of pension to William B. Dungan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2792) granting an increase of pension to James Coulter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 2793) for the relief of Enoch B. Chamberlin—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2794) granting an increase of pension to Bethany Simmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2795) for the relief of John Barfield—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2796) granting a pension to Mary Jernigan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2797) for the relief of Jacob H. May—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2798) for the relief of R. L. Scarlett—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2799) for the relief of Sarah A. Marcus—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2800) for the relief of the heirs of Manette Marsons, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2801) for the relief of Sarah E. Caro and Henry O. Bassett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2802) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Adin I. Hurd, administrator of Robert M. Clark, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2803) for the relief of William T. Bell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2804) removing the charge of desertion against Patrick Lally—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2805) for the relief of John Dunn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2806) for the relief of Lawrence Palmer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2807) for the relief of Mariah L. Trowell, administratrix of Benjamin F. Trowell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2808) for the relief of Wolfe Abrahams—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2809) releasing unto W. J. Cosgrove, Mary Ellen Cosgrove, and Annie Cosgrove any rights the United States may have in certain lands in Pensacola, Fla.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2810) for the relief of the heirs at law of Edward N. Oldmixon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2811) for the relief of Chester P. Knapp, of Escambia County, Fla.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2812) to pension Susan Kent—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2813) granting a pension to Emily Hawkins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2814) to pension Mary J. Whitaker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2815) for the relief of Capt. J. E. Turtle—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2816) for the relief of B. W. Johnson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2817) granting a pension to John Beeson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2818) granting a pension to William C. Kelly—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 2819) granting a pension to Mary Isabel White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2821) for the relief of Matilda Pearson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2822) to correct the military record of Henry Brunn, alias Henry Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2823) for the relief of James R. Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2824) to increase the pension of John A. Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2825) granting an increase of pension to John F. McBride—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2826) granting a pension to Frances L. Poe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2827) granting a pension to Carrie W. Bunker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2828) granting a pension to Mary E. McCarty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2829) to pension Orilla Chadwick, widow of John Henry Chadwick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2830) to pension Dora Jones, invalid daughter of the late Orson H. Jones, Company I, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2831) granting a pension to Mallissa La Flesh, widow of Capt. Isaac La Flesh, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2832) to pension Angeline Mills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2833) granting a pension to William H. Taylor, an Army nurse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2834) to pension William Rice, Company G, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, at an increased rate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2835) to pension David Miller—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2836) granting a pension to Mary E. Hunter, alias Mary E. McCrory, an Army nurse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2837) to pension Eliza Wilson, mother of Clark L. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2838) to pension Kate E. Ulrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2839) to pension Susan Jacobs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2840) to pension William W. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2841) to pension Clarissa L. Mills—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2842) to pension Frances P. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2843) to pension Elizabeth Corrie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2844) to pension William C. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2845) granting an increase of pension to William F. Carpenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2846) to increase the pension of Wilson W. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2847) to increase the pension of George B. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2848) to increase the pension of Zachary T. Parcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2849) to increase the pension of Charles S. Ely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2850) to increase pension of George W. Swift—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2851) to increase pension of Mary M. Talbot—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2852) to increase pension of Hiram Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2853) to increase the pension of William Percival—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2854) to increase the pension of Benjamin F. Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2855) to increase the pension of Rufus H. Trumbull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2856) to increase the pension of Rebecca Carr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2857) to increase the pension of Frances J. Haughton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2858) to increase the pension of John A. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2859) to increase the pension of Lydia A. Templeton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2860) granting an increase of pension to William Geyser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2861) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Nelson Conklin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2862) to correct the military record of Wayne Mapes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2863) to correct the military record of Charles Bredt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2864) for the relief of Frank Wenzel—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2865) for the relief of George W. Bowen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2866) to correct the military record of James Mally—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2867) to correct the military record of David Collins, late a private of Company L, Third Ohio Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2868) for the relief of Michael J. Higgins—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2869) to correct military record of James Taylor, alias James Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2870) to correct the military record of Edward S. Knappen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2871) to correct the military record of George M. Kemp—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2872) to correct the military record of Alonzo J. McSchooler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2873) to correct the military record of Aaron Lanfore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2874) to correct the military record of Thomas R. Woodruff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2875) to correct the military record of Oscar D. Hendershott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2876) to correct the military record of Peter Cherry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 2877) granting a pension to John McCaughen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2878) granting a pension to Amelia B. Gifford—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2879) granting a pension to Mary Frances Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2880) granting a pension to Nelson Pooler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2881) granting a pension to Lucy Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2882) granting a pension to John L. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2883) granting a pension to Mary E. Conner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2884) granting a pension to Catherine A. Harrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2885) granting a pension to Harriet Danley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2886) granting a pension to Lucretia Tanner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2887) granting a pension to Charles E. Barry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2888) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. A. Barber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2889) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Gage—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2890) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Gregory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2891) granting an increase of pension to John Fler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2892) for the relief of John J. Bell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2893) for the relief of Milo Ousterhout—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2894) for the relief of Phillip Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2895) for the relief of William H. Rogers—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2896) for the relief of Joshua P. Talford—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2897) for the relief of the heirs of John Smith, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2898) to correct the military record of Richard H. Marsh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2899) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Martin Barley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2900) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Edward H. Beebe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2901) to remove the charge of desertion borne opposite the name of Abram Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2902) to remove the charge of desertion from record of James H. Foot—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2903) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel Hamilton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2904) to remove the charge of desertion from record of Simeon Van Akin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2906) to remove the charge of desertion from record of Edward Montgomery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2907) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel O. Turbett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2908) granting an honorable discharge to Edwin Watson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2909) for the relief of Rev. George W. C. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2910) granting a pension to Mary Fulton, Jackson, Mich.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2911) granting a pension to Charles M. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2912) granting a pension to Martin Brooks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2913) granting a pension to Catherine A. Sawdy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions

Also, a bill (H. R. 2914) granting a pension to Celia Crane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2915) granting a pension to Spencer M. Case—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2916) granting a pension to David E. Boyse—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2917) granting a pension to Mary C. Rapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2918) granting a pension to Sarah H. Wells—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2919) granting a pension to Christiana Steiger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2920) granting a pension to Laura J. Wing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2921) granting a pension to Daisy Philips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2922) granting a pension to Mercy L. Cottrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2923) granting a pension to Jane A. Sherman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2924) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Wolcott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2925) granting an increase of pension to Granville Lyman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2926) granting an increase of pension to Jotham W. Maes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2927) granting an increase of pension to William H. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2928) granting an increase of pension to Morgan J. Breningstall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2929) granting an increase of pension to DeWit C. Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2930) granting an increase of pension to Magdalena Laziness—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2931) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Wyrill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2932) granting an increase of pension to Luther J. Barber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2933) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Willetts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2934) granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Hardy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2935) granting an increase of pension to Egbert Webb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2936) granting an increase of pension to Ira D. Boardman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2937) granting an increase of pension to James B. Judson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2938) granting an increase of pension to Clara S. Coleman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2939) granting an increase of pension to Orville W. Heath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2940) granting an increase of pension to Emory Randall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2941) granting an increase of pension to Electa Stone—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 2942) granting an increase of pension to Persia M. Hawkins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2943) granting a pension to R. B. White—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2944) for the relief of Francis King—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2945) for the relief of Simon Witkowski—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2946) for the relief of W. E. Mitchum—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2947) for the relief of James D. Lane—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2948) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. C. Williamson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2949) for the relief of Peyton Atkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2950) for the relief of John Zimmerman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2951) for the relief of T. L. Owens, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of T. G. Owens, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2952) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Hayes, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2953) for the relief of James Anderson, Savannah, Tenn., surviving partner of Anderson & Warfield—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2954) for the relief of T. M. D. Coln—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2955) for the relief of M. Robison, administrator of T. E. Robison, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2956) for the relief of the estate of Dr. J. M. Walker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2957) for the relief of Frederick Webb—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2958) for the relief of the board of trustees of the Memphis Conference Female Institute, of Jackson, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2959) for the relief of P. E. Parker—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2960) for the relief of Thomas Cary—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2961) to muster in certain members of Col. Frank W. Harrison's regiment of West Tennessee recruits, and to grant them an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2962) for the relief of Benjamin F. Bennett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2963) for the relief of the estate of John Richards, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2964) for the relief of J. M. Elston—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2965) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Quinn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2966) for the relief of Zylpha Watson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2967) for the relief of James M. Brandon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2968) to muster William H. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2969) granting a pension to Robert M. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2970) for the relief of Cullen C. Argo—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2971) for the relief of B. F. Walpole—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2972) to remove the charge of desertion against Elias C. Phillips—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2973) for the benefit of H. C. Ruth—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2974) for the relief of J. V. Worley—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2975) for the relief of James Kerby, late of Company B, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2976) for the relief of the heirs of William Tinder, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 2977) for the relief of Capt. Ferdinand Hansen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2978) for the relief of Joseph H. Penny, John W. Penny, Thomas Penny, and Harvey Penny, surviving partners of Penny & Sons—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2979) granting an increase of pension to Harvey D. Barr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2980) granting an increase of pension to Sanders R. Seamands—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2981) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Findley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2982) granting an increase of pension to Wayman J. Crow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2983) to amend an act entitled "An act granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Thompson," approved March 3, 1901—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS: A bill (H. R. 2984) referring the claim of Hannah S. Crane and others to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 2985) for the relief of Samuel T. Morris—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2986) for relief of John Breen, lately postmaster at Gladwyne, Pa.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2987) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Rittenhouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2988) granting an increase of pension to John Roop, late engineer, United States Navy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2989) for the recognition of the military service of the officers and enlisted men of certain State military organizations—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2990) to remit the sentence of general court-martial against Franklin J. Myers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 2991) for the relief of George W. Kelley—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2992) granting a pension to Kate Pearce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2993) granting a pension to Emma Worrall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2994) granting a pension to Eliza J. Noble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2995) to correct the military record of Theodore Dunham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2996) to correct the military record of George F. Peall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2997) to correct the military record of John Scanlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2998) to correct the military record of James Hagerty—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2999) to correct the military record of Max Muller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3000) to reimburse James M. McGee, M. D., for expenses incurred in the burial of Mary J. De Lange, a deceased pensioner—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 3001) granting a pension to John McIntyre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3002) granting a pension to Abby Kent—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3003) granting a pension to Lucinda Heith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3004) granting a pension to Hardin Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3005) granting a pension to John Hammond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3006) granting a pension to Henry Graybrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3007) granting a pension to Capt. Richard F. Fuller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3008) granting a pension to Wilson H. Daniel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3009) granting a pension to James Faulkenborough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3010) granting a pension to William M. Howell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3011) granting a pension to Hugh Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3012) granting a pension to William R. Knibbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3013) granting a pension to Franklin McCabe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3014) granting a pension to David Melton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3015) granting a pension to Elizabeth Hollis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3016) granting a pension to Andrew P. Batson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3017) granting a pension to Martha Brisco—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3018) granting a pension to Sarah L. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3019) granting a pension to Bridget A. Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3020) granting a pension to Nancy Thurman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3021) granting a pension to George Washington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3022) granting a pension to David B. Salts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3023) granting a pension to Lafayette Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3024) granting an increase of pension to Thomas V. Stran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3025) granting a pension to Elizabeth McLain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3026) granting a pension to Martha J. Bishop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3027) for the relief of the nonenlisted officers and members of the crews of the Mississippi Ram Fleet and Marine Brigade—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3028) for the relief of Aaron M. Applegate—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3029) for the relief of George Heishman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3030) for the relief of Hugh J. Needham—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3031) for the relief of William H. Pfrimmer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3032) for the relief of James J. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3033) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Beeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3034) to correct the military record of William F. Songer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3035) to reimburse the city of New Albany, Ind.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 3036) to amend the record of Charles E. Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Sundry petitions of numerous citizens of the Twenty-third Congressional district of Pennsylvania, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Robert Moore McCullough, of Canonsburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of the State Council of Ohio, Order of United American Mechanics, concerning anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Roscoe Council, No. 369, Order United American Mechanics, favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAMS: Petition of Garment Cutters and Trimmers of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Resolutions of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association, urging the removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the State Council of Ohio, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, held at East Liverpool, Ohio, praying for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of Harmony Council, No. 53, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, favoring the establishment of a trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce, urging the creation of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the eighth annual convention of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, urging the construction of the isthmean canal, approving the principle of reciprocity, and the reclamation of arid lands—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of sundry unions of the American Federation of Labor of Philadelphia, favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Trades Leagues of Philadelphia, Pa., urging a further reduction of war taxes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BREAZEALE: Petition of Francois Numa Tauzin, Marie Amelia Tauzin, and Constance Sheppard, praying reference of their claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Resolutions of Price Hill Council, No. 210, Junior Order United American Mechanics, in relation to the assassination of President McKinley—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Petition of William M. Kyle, of Hancock County, Tenn., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of William and Thomas H. Brown, late of Greene County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of the heirs of Pleasant J. Jones, of Tennessee, for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heirs of Delina Chambley, late of Claiborne County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Samuel D. Waddell, late of Washington County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John B. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Francis M. Gilman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: Sundry petitions of citizens of the Sixth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy and making it a crime against the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Board of Trade of Chester, Pa., for the improvement of Delaware River channel—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CROWLEY: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against the record of George W. Freeman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Albert Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Charles McNutt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Pitsar Ingram—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Daniel Purcell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Theocanens C. Dodd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Joseph A. Lewell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Martin V. Hathaway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of the widow of David Pool—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Elmer Decker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of George H. Higgins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of the widow of Charles W. Brush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEEMER: Petition of citizens of the Sixteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOVENER: Petition of J. C. Maxwell, C. D. Muldoon, and other citizens of Ohio County, W. Va., for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of citizens of Troy, N. Y., concerning polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EMERSON: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against the record of Frederick W. Beardsley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Frederick Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of the Twenty-third Congressional district of New York, concerning polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESCH: Papers to accompany House bill to increase the pension of John C. Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, for the extension of rural free delivery, and other objects—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of annual convention of Bankers' Association, for the reduction of war-revenue tax, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Washington Camp, No. 480, Patriotic Sons of America, relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Machinists' Union No. 173, of Eau Claire, Wis., favoring the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Order of Railway Conductors, Cigar Makers' Union, and Gateway City Lodge, of La Crosse, Wis., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of citizens of Pasadena, Cal., for the suppression of anarchy and treasonable utterances—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Trades and Labor Council of Lowell, Mass., in support of a national eight-hour day—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Post Noncommissioned Staff, United States Army, in relation to rank and pay of certain officers in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the People's National Bank of Pittsburg, Pa., urging the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Resolutions of Carpenters' Union, No. 356, Marietta, Ohio; Brown Post, No. 162, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, and certain others, favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of 81 citizens of the Eleventh Congressional district of Ohio, for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAY: Petition of the heir of James Swartz, deceased, late of Frederick County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: Petition of F. S. Morgenthaler and other citizens of Rockport, Ind., against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of W. L. McWilliams, of Evansville, Ind., and resolution of Union No. 782, United Mine Workers of America, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of Evansville Typographical Union, No. 35, Painters' Union No. 156, and Federal Labor Union No. 8398, urging amendment to the naval appropriation bill—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Jesse E. Goldsmith and 19 other free rural-delivery carriers, urging increased compensation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petition of 700 citizens of the First Congressional district of Connecticut, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILL: Petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 26, favoring the building of war vessels at United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Central Labor Union of Hartford, Conn., concerning eight hours per day for labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petitions of Rev. B. L. York, J. Killerstedt, and others, of Bridgeport, Conn., for an amendment to the Constitution against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HITT: Petition of 70 citizens of Galena, Ill., for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Union No. 31, Bricklayers and Masons' Union of Rockford, Ill., asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of International Association of Metal Mechanics, Union No. 71, of Rockford, Ill., favoring the construction of war ships in the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of Marilla C. Foster and others, of Carmel, N. Y., favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KNOX: Petition of George F. Green and other citizens of the Fifth Congressional district of Massachusetts, concerning polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: Petitions of 582 citizens of the First Massachusetts Congressional district, and of Williamstown, Mass., for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Petition of citizens of the Twenty-second Congressional district of New York, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of P. H. Sheridan Post, No. 630, of Waterford, N. Y., favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Lucetta Fix—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Walter Manning—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to L. D. Trent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of R. R. Strong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of James H. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Abraham Storer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John Hull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of W. P. Qualls—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of I. M. Qualls—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Dr. A. W. Gregory—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting increase of pension to Adrian M. Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MUDD: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Samuel Binnix—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of W. K. Phelps and others of Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Maryland, in regard to anarchy, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NAPHEN: Petition of C. W. Ransom and 500 citizens of Roxbury, Mass., for an amendment to the Constitution against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Post Noncommissioned Staff, United States Army, for warrant officership, United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Bank Cashiers' Association of Massachusetts and North Adams, Mass., council deploring the assassination of President McKinley and for the enactment of stringent laws against anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Leather Belting Manufacturing Association of New York, in regard to reduction of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, favoring the establishment of a trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Two petitions of citizens of the Seventh Congressional district of California, against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Humboldt County, Cal., for the erection of a public building at Eureka, Cal.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OTEY: Petition of Trades and Labor Council of Lowell, Mass., in support of a national eight-hour law—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. OLMSTED: Petitions of Camp Curtin Council, No. 629, and Enhant Council, No. 231, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Pennsylvania, urging the reenactment of the Chinese exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to William J. Wallach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POLK: Resolutions of Lodges Nos. 117, 1781, 205, and 110, United Mine Workers of America, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Sunbury, favoring the reenactment of the Chinese exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, No. 55, of Berwick, Steam Engineers, American Federation of Labor, No. 48, of Carmel, Pa., favoring the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of James Johnston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Charles H. Webb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Joseph W. Grant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to J. W. Grant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Chestnut Park Old School Baptist Church, of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Alice de K. Shattuck—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of George C. Round to accompany House bill to protect monuments on the Bull Run battlefield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Plumbers' Union No. 166, of Fort Wayne, Ind., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Petition of Central Labor Union of Norwich, Conn., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Brass Molders' Union No. 153, of Hartford, Conn.; Norwich Typographical Union, No. 10, and Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 21, of Danielson, Conn., favoring the construction of war ships in the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SALMON: Petition of citizens of Lambertville, Dover, Hanover, and Clinton, N. Y., against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Petition of Trades and Labor Assembly of Little Falls, N. Y., urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of the Twenty-fifth Congressional district of New York, for legislation to punish polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of Central Labor Union, of Hartford, Conn., favoring the enactment of an eight-hour law—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of citizens of the Second Congressional district of Connecticut, favoring an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic and making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: Petition of Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Union No. 105, of Schenectady, N. Y., and Typographical Union No. 44, of Rome, N. Y., requesting the enactment of a law directing the construction of a naval vessel at each of the Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of the Twenty-first Congressional district of New York in regard to the constitutional amendment defining marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAWNEY: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Ormon W. Walsh, of Dodge County, Minn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an honorable discharge to H. A. White—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: Petition of citizens of the Eleventh Congressional district of Iowa, praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to correct an act entitled "An act granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Thompson"—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Harvey D. Barr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Sanders R. Seamond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas Findley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petitions of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' unions of Niagara Falls and North Tonawanda, Machinists Union and Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Union, of Lockport, N. Y., praying for an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Lockport, N. Y., and Niagara County, N. Y., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of Henry C. Moyer (W. M.) and 24 citizens of Blooming Glenn, and resolutions of Court Cheltenham, No. 153, Foresters of America, relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Andrew Ervin and 39 others of Montgomery County, Pa.; Henry S., Earle, George R., Henry S., jr., and Charles A. Ambler; Rev. N. Thomas Brown and 49 citizens of Ambler, Pa.; Mrs. H. S. Ambler and 74 citizens of Abington, Pa.; J. Hart Jamison and 39 citizens of Ivyland; W. H. Berger and 19 citizens of Wyncote; N. C. Fetter and 631 citizens of Bucks County; Isabel G. Ralston and 384 citizens of Montgomery County, Pa., favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of F. K. Reeder and other citizens of Penns Park; J. G. Weinberger of Steinsburg, and Eden Council No. 988, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Bucks County, Pa., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of citizens of the Fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *December 4, 1901.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, a Senator from the State of New York, appeared in his seat to-day.

DEPARTMENTAL EMPLOYEES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, in response to a resolution of February 25, 1901, a summary of employees showing present age, years of service, and salary in the Department of Agriculture; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Labor, transmitting, in response to a resolution of February 25, 1901, a summary of employees, showing present age, years of service, and salary in the Department of Labor; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the acting president of the Civil Service Commission, transmitting, in response to a resolution of February 25, 1901, a summary of employees, showing present age, years of service, and salary in the Civil Service Commission; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Public Printer, transmitting, in response to a resolution of February 25, 1901, a summary of employees, showing present age, years of service, and salary in the Government Printing Office; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, in response to a resolution of February 25, 1901, a summary of employees, showing present age, years of service, and salary in the Interstate Commerce Commission; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF SENATE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting a full and complete account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in his possession on the 2d day of December, 1901; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

REPORTS OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, transmitting a statement of the receipts from the sale of condemned property in his possession since December 3, 1900; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, giving a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in his possession December 2, 1901; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

COFFEE INDUSTRY OF HAWAII.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a concurrent resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, relative to the imposition of a duty on all coffee imported from other countries, with a view to the protection of the coffee industry of Hawaii and other parts of the United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

STATUTES OF ARIZONA TERRITORY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a letter from the secretary of the Territory of Arizona, stating that, pursuant to the requirements of section 1844, Revised Statutes, he had forwarded copies of the revised statutes of Arizona, including the session laws of the Twenty-first legislative assembly of that Territory; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement touching upon the value of condemned buildings on the Hot Springs Mountain Reservation, in the State of Arkansas; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

EXPENDITURES AT SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the expenditures at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., for the year ended June 30, 1901; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF PORTO RICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting the report of the attorney-general of Porto Rico; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Public Printer, transmitting the annual report of the operations of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

LANDS IN CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of January 27, 1898, a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and also a communication from Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, in charge of public buildings and grounds in the city of Washington, relative to the list of squares and lots assigned to the original proprietors of land within the original limits of the city of Washington, D. C., etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901; which was referred to the Committee on Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the operations, expenditures, and condition of the Astrophysical Observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1901; which, on motion of Mr. CULLOM, was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

LAWS OF HAWAII.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of the journals of the senate and house of representatives of Hawaii, regular and extra sessions of 1901, together with the laws of Hawaii, regular and extra sessions of 1901; which will be referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, without printing, as they are bound volumes.

JUDGMENTS BY COURT OF CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a statement of all judgments rendered by the court for the year ended November 30, 1901; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LAWS OF PORTO RICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the commission appointed to compile and revise the laws of Porto Rico, etc.; which was read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will refer this communication and the accompanying report to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. The Chair is inclined to think that the question of printing the report had better be left to the committee. There seem to be bound volumes here.

Mr. COCKRELL. I think there are bound volumes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will simply refer the report to the committee without any order touching the printing.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Industrial Commission, transmitting a statement of the condition of the commission and of the reasons which make necessary an extension of its term of service from December 15, 1901, to February 15, 1902; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

BATTLE SHIPS AND ARMORED CRUISERS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report prepared by the Board on Construction, giving the plans and specifications of two seagoing battle ships and two armored cruisers, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting two copies of the journals of the council and house proceedings of the sixth legislative assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

REPORT OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the report, with appendices in three parts, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, established under section 4 of the river and harbor act approved March 3, 1899, of its investigations made in pursuance of section 3 of said act.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *December 4, 1901.*

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, I move that the message and accompanying report be referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, without an order to print the report for the present. I believe, from information I have received, there are twelve chapters of the report, which, printed separately from the exhibits and the maps, would give the Senate all the information it would need on the subject of a canal, the balance of it being merely technical details to support the propositions stated in the twelve chapters. I wish to ask the committee, of which I have the honor at present of being chairman, to look into the subject and report back to the Senate, if they think proper, a resolution for printing the report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The message will be printed, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented petitions of sundry citizens of Birmingham, North Birmingham, and Batavia, and of the congregation of the Friends' Church of Batavia, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, firearms, and opium to the inhabitants of the New Hebrides and other Pacific islands; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of the legislature of the Territory of New Mexico, remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the mining laws of the United States relative to the location of mineral lands; which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a petition of the twentieth legislative session of the State of Nevada, praying Congress to call a constitutional convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making United States Senators elective in the several States by direct vote of the people; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of the twenty-first session of the legislature of the State of Oregon, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making United States Senators elective in the several States by direct vote of the people; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of the legislature of the State of Colorado, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making United States Senators elective in the several States by direct vote of the people; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut presented petitions of M. D. Munson, of Wallingford, and 2,102 other citizens of Connecticut; of Rev. B. L. York and 19 others of Bridgeport, and of sundry citizens of Bridgeport, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for

the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of 5,054 citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of 32 local unions of the American Federation of Labor, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics, and also authorizing some of the vessels provided by law be constructed in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, representing 700,000 members; of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, representing 550,000 members, and of the Baptist Church, representing over 1,850,000 members, all citizens of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a home for aged infirm colored people; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of sundry citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of Eliza F. Verplanck Richards and other citizens of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the cessation of hostilities in the Philippine Islands; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of Lawrence, Mass., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese exclusion act; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Association of the National Bank Cashiers of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation to prevent the spread of anarchism; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Brockton, Mass., praying that hides be placed on the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of local unions, American Federation of Labor, of Brockton, Fitchburg, Lowell, Chicopee, Avon, Cambridge, Boston, North Adams, Natick, Rockland, New Bedford, Springfield, Taunton, and Plainville, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Association of the National Bank Cashiers of Massachusetts, praying for the repeal of the tax on capital and surplus of national banks; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I present the petition of William A. Peffer. The petitioner shows that he has in course of preparation an index to the discussions of the Congress of the United States from the beginning to date. The work is now completed to March 2, 1861, and the manuscript is ready for the printer. The remainder will be prepared during the year 1902. The petitioner asks the privilege of submitting his manuscript to one or more committees of this honorable body for examination, with the view of offering the entire work to Congress for such compensation as the labor required in its preparation may be deemed to be reasonably worth.

Mr. President, I am not quite sure whether this petition should go to the Committee on the Library or the Committee on Printing, but I think primarily it ought to go to the Committee on the Library, and I so move.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER presented sundry petitions of citizens of New Boston, Concord, New London, Claremont, Franklin Falls, and West Salisbury, all in the State of New Hampshire, and a petition of sundry citizens of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the State Council of Ohio, Junior Order of American Mechanics of East Liverpool, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Granite Polishers' Union, No. 3613, of Penacook; of International Association Machinists' Union, No. 319, of Keene; of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Union, No. 317, of Manchester, and of the Bottlers and Drivers' Union, No. 229, of Portsmouth, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of New Hampshire, and a petition of Farragut Post, No. 4, Department of California and Nevada, Grand Army of the Republic of Vallejo, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. ALDRICH presented a petition of Local Union No. 119, Independent Order of American Machinists, Federation of Labor, of Newport R. I., praying for the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of 611 citizens of Rhode Island, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the National Association of Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers of Kansas City, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of the Isthmian canal, the ratification of the French treaty, and the reclamation of the arid lands; which was referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

He also presented petitions of the Trades and Labor Council of Peru; of Federal Labor Union No. 7187, of Streator; of Logan Lodge No. 141, International Association of Machinists of Murphysboro; of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of Litchfield, all of the American Federation of Labor, and of sundry citizens, of Fulton County, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation limiting the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association of New York City, N. Y., praying for the restoration of hides to the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Grain Dealers' Association of Des Moines, Iowa, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the interstate commerce law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal churches of Ivesdale and Urbana, the Christian Church of Urbana, the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Champaign, and the Congregational Church of Harvey, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, firearms, and opium in the New Hebrides and other Pacific islands; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of the Galesburg Trades and Labor Assembly; the National Board of Coal Hoisting Engineers' Union No. 10, of La Salle; of Federal Labor Union No. 8533, of Marissa; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 38, of Springfield; of Local Union No. 307, United Mine Workers' of America, of Sorento; of Federal Labor Union No. 8243, of Pinckneyville; of Machinists' Union No. 229, of Chicago; of Metal Polishers' Union No. 49, of Moline; of Federal Labor Union No. 6825, of Kewanee; of Federal Labor Union No. 7426, of Springfield; of Machinists' Union No. 157, of Springfield; of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 213, of Chicago; of Wood Workers' Local Union No. 4, of Chicago; of Firemens' Union No. 19, of Springfield; of Barbers' Union No. 47, of Elgin; of John A. Davis Post, No. 98, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic; of Frank Reed Post, No. 409, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, of Tuscola; of Scandinavian Painters' Union, No. 149, of Chicago; of Federal Labor Union No. 8339, of Peru; of Federal Labor Union No. 7591, of Pana; of Painters' Union No. 363, of Champaign; of Leather Workers' Union No. 26, of Quincy; of Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers' Union No. 6, and United Mine Workers of America, of Chicago; of Horse-Nail Makers' Union No. 7180, of Chicago; of Coopers' Union No. 41, of Alton; of Iron Molders' Union No. 221, of Joliet; of Carpenters' Union No. 741, of Beardstown; of the American Federation of Labor, of Johnston City; of the National Brotherhood of Hoisting Engineers' Union No. 13, of Murphysboro; of the Trades and Labor Council of Peru; of Iron Molders' Union No. 230, of Rock Island; of the Team Drivers' Union No. 47, of Litchfield; of the Trades and Labor Council of Streator; of Local Union No. 952, United Mine Workers of America, of Braceville; of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 265, of Dixon; of the Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 181, of Chicago; of Local Union No. 390, of Peru; of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Chicago Heights; of Cattle Butchers' Union No. 87, of Chicago; of Iron Workers' Union No. 153, of Harvey; of the Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 90, of Decatur; of Iron Molders' Union No. 178, of Peoria; of Typographical Union No. 177, of Springfield; of Local Union No. 21, Kewanee; of Local Union No. 1782, United Mine Workers of America, of Braidwood; of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, of Evanston; of Carpenters' Union No. 733, of Percy; of Local Union No. 63, United Mine Workers of America, of Bloomington, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of J. B. Parker and 104 other citizens of Odin; of Local Union No. 563, United Mine Workers, of East Peoria; of Local Union No. 710, United Mine Workers of America, of Carterville; of the Trades and Labor Council of Edwardsville; of Local Union No. 704, United Mine Workers of America, of Trenton; of Local Union No. 98, of Duquoin; of Local Union No. 511, of Tilden; of Local Union No. 702, of Carlinville; of Local Union No. 491, of Auburn; of Local Union No. 834, of Spaulding; of Local Union No. 784, of Marissa; of Local Union No. 572, of Local Union No. 567, of Springfield, and of Local Union No. 99, of Belleville, all of the United Mine Workers of America; of Local Union No. 492, of Springfield, and of Local Union No. 8228, of Auburn, all of the American Federation of Labor; of the International Typographical Union, of Litchfield, and of sundry citizens of Murphysboro, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of John Buford Post, No. 243, Grand Army of the Republic, of Rock Island; of the Commercial Travelers' Association of Litchfield; of Eureka Lodge No. 81, Knights of Pythias, of East St. Louis; of sundry citizens of Pekin; of Post No. 430, Grand Army of the Republic, of Marissa; of sundry citizens of Golconda, and of the board of supervisors of McLean County, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of A. S. Crosby and 81 other citizens of Chicago, of Henry W. Forsyth and 19 other ctiizens of Chicago, of C. B. Farwell and 9 other citizens of Chicago, of E. P. Smith and 19 other citizens of Chicago, of G. W. Siahl and 19 other citizens of Chicago, of J. H. Kerr and 51 other citizens of North Chicago, of 53 citizens of Warren County, of August Jensen and 18 other citizens of Morris, of 67 citizens of Galena, of 66 citizens of Mount Carmel, of 40 citizens of Christian County, of the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of Kirkwood, and of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Peoria, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HAWLEY presented a petition of sundry citizens of Bridgeport, and a petition of 2,128 citizens, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HALE presented petitions of the Central Labor Union of Portland; Labor Union No. 209, of Bangor; Labor Union No. 237, of Portland; Labor Union No. 469, of Bar Harbor; Central Labor Union No. 7208, of Biddeford; Cigar Makers' Union No. 40, of Biddeford; Granite Cutters' Union of Sprucehead, and of Granite Cutters' Union of Vinalhaven, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, of Maine, praying that an appropriation be made for fittingly marking the birthplace of Dorothea Lynde Dix, at Hampden, Me.; which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, praying that permission be granted to the American Cable Company to establish cable communication between the United States and the Philippines by way of the Sandwich Islands; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the petition of H. M. Weston and sundry other citizens of Skowhegan, Me., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. QUAY presented petitions of Sedgwick Post, No. 42, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Lebanon; of Carpenters' Local Union No. 321, of Connellsville; of Scoopers' Union No. 116, of Erie; of the Painters and Decorators' Union No. 218, of Scranton; Coopers' International Union No. 101, of Allegheny; Chartier Valley Lodge Union, No. 32, of Canonsburg; the Federated Trades' Council, of Reading; Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union No. 147, of Susquehanna; Barbers' Union No. 89, of Butler; the Pattern Makers' Association of Pittsburg; International Cigar Makers' Union No. 446, of Norristown; Buttonhole Makers' Union No. 107, of Philadelphia; the Steam Engineers' Union No. 48, of Mount Carmel; Typograhical Union No. 86, of Reading; Carpenters' Union No. 122, of Germantown, Philadelphia; the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 202, of Pittsburg; Carpenters' Union No. 563, of Scranton; the Federation of Trades' Union, of York; Iron Moulders' Union No. 148, of Oil City; Machine Hands' Union No. 97, of Philadelphia; of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 709, of Shenandoah; Boiler Makers' Union No. 266, of Easton; Iron Shipbuilders and Boiler Makers' Union No. 279, of Philadelphia; of Local Union No. 135, of Allentown; of Team Drivers' Local Union No. 80, of Wilkesbarre; of Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Division No. 52, of Pittsburg; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 124, of Bradford; of Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Union No. 9, of Newcastle; of the Machinists' Union No. 210, of Wilkesbarre; of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Moulders, and Brass Workers' Union, of Reading; of Iron Moulders' Union No. 75, of Spring City; of Carpenters' Union No. 191, of York; of the Trades' Assembly of Bradford; of Painters, Paperhangers, and Decorators' Union No. 254 of Oil City; of Local Union No. 198, of McKeesport; of the Retail Clerks' Union No. 321, of Nanticoke; of the Pattern Makers' Union of Easton; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 145, of Sayre; of the Cigar Makers' Union of McSherrystown; of Typographical Union No. 242, of York; of the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union No. 74, of Reading; of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 41 of Wilkesbarre; of Snappers' Protective Union No. 8830, of Mount Jewett; of the German-American Typographical Union No. 1, of Philadelphia; of the Central Trades Council of Kittanning; of John C. Consnor Post, No. 192, Grand Army of the Republic, of Reynoldsville; of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 277, of Easton; of Pottery Workers' Union No. 52, of Ford City; of the Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers' Union No. 208, of Washington; of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Connellsville; of the Clerks' Retail Union No. 449, of Scranton; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 466, of Easton; of the Plumbers' Local Union No. 42, of Reading; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 257, of Lancaster; of the Central Trades' Assembly of Washington; of the Machinists' Union No. 140, of Williamsport; of Painters' Local Union No. 309, of Hazleton; of Jermyn Federal Union No. 7174, of Jermyn; of Alcan Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, No. 6, of Pittsburg; of the Oil and Gas Well Workers' Union No. 37, of Bradford; of the Culinary Alliance No. 150, of Erie; of Plate Workers' Union No. 6, of New Kensington; of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Union No. 207, of Bradford; of Stove Mounters' Union No. 6, of Philadelphia; of the Central Labor Union of Carbondale; of the National Union of the United Brewery Workers, Branch No. 5, of Mount Pleasant; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 813, of Carbondale, and of the Brotherhood of Railway Traction Union No. 133, of the American Federation of Labor, of Altoona, all in the State of Pennsylvania, for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of naval vessels in Government navy-yards; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of 56 citizens of Allegheny, Mrs. J. P. Jordan and 33 other citizens of McDonald, Samuel J. Dickey and 78 other citizens of Philadelphia, Mrs. M. C. Nicholls and 283 other citizens of West Newton, Chester Hopkins and 93 other citizens of Philadelphia, 72 citizens of Mendelssohn, John R. Henderson and 19 other citizens of Wyncote, George McKeown and 39 other citizens of Wissahickon, S. A. Swetart and 85 other citizens of Plaingrove, R. E. H. Stewart and 37 other citizens of Monongahela City, J. C. Oliver and 19 other citizens of Circleville, James R. Kerr and 280 citizens of Honeybrook, A. W. Strickler and 99 other citizens of Scottdale, Mrs. S. L. Edwards and 205 other citizens of Norristown, Mrs. Ida McKee and 81 other citizens of West Millcreek, S. W. Day and 364 other citizens of Washington, Charles A. Clark and 228 other citizens of Punxutawney, Henry Woods and 54 other citizens of Washington, Cameron Barr and 52 other citizens of Valencia, W. M. Jones and 19 other citizens of Frankford, Della McMeans and 36 other citizens of Freeport, Mrs. J. H. Jamison and 39 other citizens of Ivyland, J. J. Henry and 64 other citizens of Chestnut Hill, S. L. Parcell and 97 other citizens of Claysville, Meek Wamback and 121 other citizens of Strafford, Hugh Boyd and 620 other citizens of Irwin, R. B. Cool and 237 other citizens of Ingram, T. T. McColgin and 151 other citizens of Rural Valley, W. H. Swift and 78 other citizens of Honesdale, W. H. Wilson and 189 other citizens of Dunbar, Mrs. Frank Sheridan and 37 other citizens of Chestnut Hill, Mrs. G. H. Hill and 62 other citizens of Dale Mills, C. F. Wells and 12 other citizens of Germantown, A. E. Erwin and 39 other citizens of Huntingdon, and Mrs. J. L. Allison and 112 other citizens, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Pioneer Fire Company, No. 1, of Hazelton; the Carpenters' Association of Philadelphia; of Local Union No. 1376, United Mine Workers of America, of Hazelton; of Washington Camp, No. 16, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Harrisburg; of the Council of the Allied Building Trades, of Philadelphia; of the Central Labor Union of Hazelton; of Local Union No. 1499, United Mine Workers of America, of Freeland; of Local Union No. 1659, United Mine Workers of America, of St. Nicholas; of Local Union No. 865, United Mine Workers of

America, of Arnot; of West Philadelphia Council, No. 561, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; of Local Union No. 1736, United Mine Workers of America, of Rossiter; of Local Union No. 349, United Mine Workers of America, of Wilkesbarre; of Local Union No. 1138, United Mine Workers of America, of Edwardsdale; of Local Union No. 166, United Mine Workers of America, of McAdoo; of Local Union No. 1513, United Mine Workers of America, of Nuremburg; of Branch No. 10, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, of Royersford; of Local Union No. 1333, United Mine Workers of America, of Mahanoy City; of Local Union No. 801, United Mine Workers of America, of Munson Station; of 207 members of Abraham Lincoln Council, No. 513, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Montoursville; of 108 members of General William Lilly Council, No. 326, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia; of 76 members of Eden Council, No. 988, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Eden; of 110 members of Media Council, No. 749, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Media; of 53 members of Roseville Council, No. 680, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of West Hanover; of 147 members of James E. Hyatt Council, No. 923, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia; of 110 members of Oriole Council, No. 877, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Chanlersburg; of Local Union No. 884, United Mine Workers of America, of Shamokin; of citizens and members of the Ninth District United Mine Workers of America, of Lykens; of Shawnee Council, No. 34, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Hazleton; of Local Union No. 570, United Mine Workers of America, of Portage; of Local Union No. 378, United Mine Workers of America, of Glen Richey; of Local Union No. 1549, United Mine Workers of America, of Tresckow; of Local Union No. 205, United Mine Workers of America, of Shamokin; of the Amalgamated Journeyman House Painters and Decorators' Beneficial Association, of Philadelphia; of Trades Unionists Publishing Company, of Hazleton; of 36 members of Hampton Council, No. 695, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Hampton; of 91 members of Westchester Council, No. 633, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Westchester; of 151 members of Colonel David F. Houston Council, No. 739, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Westchester; of 123 members of Black Creek Council, No. 51, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Weatherly; of 188 members of Guarantee Council, No. 95, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Wissa; of 112 members of Shenandoah Valley Council, No. 530, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Shenandoah; of 608 members of Allen Council, No. 753, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Allentown; of 67 members of Enhaut Council, No. 231, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Enhaut; of 210 members of Camp Curtin Council, No. 629, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Harrisburg; of 180 members of George Bancroft Council, No. 571, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Tacony; of 142 members of Melrose Council, No. 928, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Harrisburg; of 293 members of Hazleton Council, No. 258, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Hazleton; of 268 members of Edwin A. Shubert Council, No. 728, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of West Philadelphia; of 203 members of St. Clair Council, No. 933, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of St. Clair; of 146 members of Juniata Council, No. 372, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Altoona; of 493 members of James G. Blaine Council, No. 766, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia; of 212 members of Harmony Council, No. 53, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia; of 484 members of Chester Council, No. 36, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Chester; of 165 members of Woodlawn Council, No. 179, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia; of Washington Camp, No. 60, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Altoona; of 78 members of Wapwallopen Council, No. 891, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Wapwallopen; of Bridesburg Council, No. 135, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Bridesburg; of 80 members of Dunns Council, No. 918, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Dunns; of 442 members of Keystone Council, No. 11, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Brookville, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Hebrides and other island possessions; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Legion of the Red Cross of Philadelphia; of Washington Camp, No. 485, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Philadelphia; of sundry citizens of Plymouth; of Camp No. 61, Sons of Veterans, of Mauchchunk; of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of Lancaster; of Washington Camp, No. 345, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Germantown, and of Kearney Lodge, No. 159, Knights of Pythias, of Chambersburg, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Iron Moulders' Union No. 150, of Newcastle, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation limiting the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the East End Board of Trade, of Pittsburg, Pa., praying for the passage of the so-called Lake Erie and Ohio River ship canal bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented a petition of the executive board of the Brotherhood of the United Mine Workers of the State of Iowa, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Lemars, Audubon, Oelwein, Toledo, and Ackley, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Typographical Union No. 251, of Muscatine; of Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union No. 92, of Clinton; of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 116, of Davenport; of Machinists' Union No. 314, of Waterloo; of the Trade Assembly of Oskaloosa; of the Trades and Labor Congress of Dubuque; of Waiters' Union No. 220, of Des Moines; of Carpenters' Local Union No. 523, of Keokuk; of Federal Union No. 215, of Clinton; of Meat Cutters' Union No. 144, of Ottumwa; of Painters and Paper Hangers' Union No. 168, of Oskaloosa; of the Trades and Labor Union of Ottumwa; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 308, of Cedar Rapids; of Machinists' Union No. 290, of Oelwein; of Coal Hoisters' Union No. 39, of Oskaloosa; of Des Moines Council, No. 254, International Association of Machinists; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 106, of Des Moines, and of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers, Council No. 11, of Davenport, all of the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war vessels at the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I present a petition of the joint committee of Sion S. Bass Post, No. 40, and of Anthony Wayne Post, No. 271, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana, Fort Wayne, Ind., praying for the enactment of laws to protect the nation against anarchy.

The petition is a brief one, well stated, and I ask permission that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The joint committee of Sion S. Bass Post, No. 40, and Anthony Wayne Post, No. 271, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana, appointed to carry out the suggestions of Comrade R. S. Robertson, that a memorial be prepared and presented to Congress praying for laws to protect the nation against anarchy, respectfully report the following memorial, and recommend that a copy be sent to each of our Senators and to our Representative in Congress, requesting the enactment of such laws; that a copy be also sent to the department commander, with the request that it be communicated to each post in the department, suggesting similar action, and also to the national commander in chief, with the request that he invite similar action in every department:

To the Congress of the United States:

Sion S. Bass Post, No. 40, and Anthony Wayne Post, No. 271, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana, located in the city of Fort Wayne, its membership embracing soldiers, sailors, and marines who saw service in the war for the perpetuation of the Union, who risked their lives to insure the continuance of a free government and to make the Republic secure, who believed then, as they believe now, that liberty can only be maintained through the agency of law, enforced by a powerful government, behind which is the willing support of a patriotic people, ready in peace or in war to defend the right, and who look with misgivings upon the growth of anarchistic ideas, and with horror and detestation upon the ripening of those ideas into assassination, and who hold in utter abhorrence the man whose inexcusable act plunged the world into sadness and mourning for the death of the wise, good, and faithful servant of the people, President McKinley, a man loving and loved by the people, an Executive devoted, brain, heart, and soul, to their interests, and never in years of public life doing aught to invite the animosity or the desire for revenge on the part of any of his fellow-citizens, respectfully but earnestly petition your honorable body at once to enact such legislation as may be considered most effectual to finally eradicate this deadly poison which threatens the life of the nation.

We believe that the people of the United States have, in the press, in the pulpit, and on the public rostrum, expressed their almost unanimous desire for such legislation, and have pointed out the course to be pursued in order to reach the desired end.

We believe also that that portion of the people who oppose such steps have no rights that should be considered or allowed to stand in the way of the wishes of the great majority.

We believe in the personal liberty and in the freedom of speech and of the press guaranteed by the principles declared in our national Constitution and the constitutions and laws of the several States of the Union; but we do not believe that those principles should be construed to protect and license brutality, anarchy, and assassination.

We have always had, and always must and will have, laws upon our statute books which curb and restrain the liberty of individuals, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press.

We ask only to have these laws revised, amended, and, if necessary, new ones added, so that the laws will tend to prevent crimes against the Government

and its executive officers by preventing teachings and plots of assassination; by forbidding the entrance through our borders of criminals, paupers, and teachers of anarchy from other portions of the world, and providing for their deportation wherever and whenever discovered, if they chance to escape official scrutiny and seek to live among us.

We ask also that laws be enacted authorizing the prevention, by arrest and imprisonment, of any who may, by speech or published writings, seek to influence the passions of the people against our Government, its principles and its laws, or against those whom the people may choose to execute those laws and carry on the affairs of the Government.

We believe it is better to enact laws to prevent crime and protect the nation and its people rather than depend upon punitory statutes, which should, but do not, deter criminals of this class.

We believe that no good, law-abiding citizen will suffer, and that none such fears for himself should preventive laws against anarchy and anarchists be enacted and firmly executed.

We ask you to enact such laws without any more delay than their consideration requires.

Our request is not made in the spirit of revenge, of bitterness, or of ignoring the rights of man.

It is made to protect those rights, and to promote the highest aspirations of all who love our form of government, who believe in it and pray for its perpetuity.

It is made by men who gave proof of their devotion in the front of battle, to their love of country, liberty, and the supremacy of the laws, and they make it believing that it will not fall upon unwilling ears.

R. S. ROBERTSON,
ALLAN H. DOUGALL,
Anthony Wayne Post.
A. W. PIEFEL,
JAS. LIGGET,
HARVEY T. HITE,
Sion S. Bass Post.

Adopted by Wayne Post, No. 271.

GEO. W. ALDRICH, *Adjutant.*

Adopted by Sion S. Bass Post, No. 40.

H. T. HITE, *Adjutant.*

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented a petition of Local Union No. 1075, United Mine Workers of America, of Stanton, Ind.; of Local Union No. 677, United Mine Workers of America, of Knightsville, Ind., and of Union No. 488, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Clinton, Ind., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 19, American Federation of Labor, of Fort Wayne, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the petitions of W. L. Petters, of Bluffton, and 22 other citizens, and of John W. Hayes, of Dunreith, and John Parker and H. Allen Moore, of Lewisville, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation increasing the compensation of rural mail carriers; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petitions of J. H. Clawson and sundry other citizens of Rob Roy; of J. E. Martin and sundry other citizens of Covington; of F. A. Nave and sundry other citizens of Attica; of D. E. Wilson, of Mellott; of F. S. Morgenthaler and sundry other citizens of Rockport, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the American Bankers' Association, of New York City, praying for the repeal of section 2 of the war-revenue act of 1898, relating to the tax on bank stock, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of Post-office Clerks' Union, No. 8703, American Federation of Labor, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to limit the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the establishment of a republican form of government in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Muskegon, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Farmers' Club of White Lake, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Coopers' International Union No. 4, of Bay City; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 24, of Muskegon; of Machinists' Union No. 82, of Detroit; of the German-American Union No. 21, of Detroit; of Longshoremen's Union No. 256, of St. Clair; of Machinists' Union No. 114, of Owosso; of Woodworkers' Local Union No. 41, of Detroit; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 130, of Saginaw; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 186, of Flint; of Steam Engineers' Union No. 28, of Saginaw; of Iron Molders' Union No. 62, of South Haven; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 116, of Bay City; of Iron Molders' Union No. 317, of Detroit; of Amalgamated Society of Engineers' Union, No. 588, of Detroit; of Carpenters' Union No. 19, of Detroit; of Metal Polishers, Platers, and Buffers' Union No. 7, of Grand Rapids; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 100, of Muskegon; of Photo-Engravers' Union No. 12, of Detroit; of Stationary Engineers' Union No. 5, of Detroit; of the Trades and Labor Council, of Hancock; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 226, of Traverse City; of Council of Trades and Labor Unions, of Detroit; of Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Michigan Lodge No. 1, of Detroit; of Pattern Makers' Union, of Grand Rapids; of Broom Makers' Union No. 49, of Flint; of Machinists' Union No. 50, of Manistee; of Leather Workers' Union No. 22, of Flint; of Coal Handlers' Union No. 136, of Gladstone; of Labor Union No. 17, of Detroit; of Iron Molders' Union No. 213, of Grand Rapids, all of the American Federation of Labor, and of Phil Kernan Post, of Mason, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of 217 citizens of Detroit, Mich., and a petition of 51 citizens of Caro, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented petitions of Beer Wagon Drivers' Union No. 185, Niagara Falls; Monroe Brundage Post, No. 470, Grand Army of the Republic, of Hammondsport; of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 45, of Syracuse; of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 38, of Oswego; of Adams Cylinder and Webb Pressmen's Union, No. 51, of New York City; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 429, American Federation of Labor; of General Barry Post, No. 248, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bath; of the National Association of the United Hatters of North America, of Brooklyn, and of International Association of Machinists' Union No. 405, all of the State of New York, praying for the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Elmira, Ithaca, Waverly, Delhi, West Camden, Stonypoint, Oxford Depot, Chester, Schenectady, Wyoming, Covington, Pearl Creek, Chippewa, Hammond, Evans Mills, Chippewa Bay, Brierhill, Brooklyn, Waverly, Nichols, St. Johnsville, Purdys Station, Goldens Bridge, Brewster, Goshen; of the presbytery of Brooklyn; of E. M. Boughton and sundry other citizens of Troy; of St. Margaret's Chapter of St. Stephen's Church of Olean; of J. P. Cooper and sundry other citizens of Morristown; of the Aid and Social Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Olean; of the Women's Synodical Society of Home Missions; of the Author's Club of Olean; of Caroline W. Cavanagh and sundry other citizens of Brooklyn, all of the State of New York, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Poughkeepsie Trade and Labor Council; of the Utica Typographical Union No. 62; of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, all in the State of New York, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the establishment of an American trans-Pacific cable; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation relative to the currency of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Junior Order United American Mechanics of the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to prevent the emigration of anarchists; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of the Manufacturers' Association and of the Chamber of Commere, all in the State of New York, praying for the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Industries; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association of New York City, praying for the restoration of hides to the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the American Bankers' Association, praying for the repeal of paragraph 1, section 2, of war-revenue act of 1898, removing special tax on capital and surplus of banks; for the enactment of legislation authorizing Commissioner of Internal Revenue to cancel stamps on imprint checks and drafts as not to destroy future use of said checks and drafts, etc., and also for the suppression of anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of the Presbytery of Hudson, Liberty, N. Y.; of sundry citizens of Pasadena, Cal., and of the State Council of Ohio, Junior Order of United American Mechanics,

praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WELLINGTON presented the petition of William Patten, of Liberty Grove, and 19 other citizens of Maryland, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BARD presented resolutions adopted by the Newman Club, of Los Angeles, Cal., and resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Barbara County, Cal., expressing sympathy at the death of the late President McKinley and denouncing the crime of anarchy; which were ordered to lie on the table, to be referred to the select committee when appointed.

Mr. BURROWS. I present a petition of the legislature of Michigan, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Senate enrolled No. 102. S. J. R. No. 443, file 154. Introduced by Mr. Palmer.]

A joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, making application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution, for the submission of an amendment to said Constitution making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, That application is hereby made to the Congress, under the provision of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making United States Senators elective in the several States by direct vote of the people; and

Resolved further, That the secretary of state is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate, House of Representatives of the Congress, and copies to the members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislatures now in session in the several States, requesting their cooperation.

I hereby certify that the foregoing joint resolution was passed on the 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1901, by a vote of a majority of all the senators elect.

E. V. CHILSON,
Secretary of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the foregoing joint resolution was passed on the 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1901, by a vote of a majority of all the members elect.

LEWIS M. MILLER,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. BURROWS. I present a petition of the legislature of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the presentation to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine of the war for the preservation of the Union of some suitable badge or button, properly protected by law, whereby they may be designated as one of the country's defenders in her hour of peril. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[House enrolled No. 378. Concurrent resolution No. 14. Dennis.]

Concurrent resolution asking Congress for certain legislation.

Whereas the heroes of the war for the preservation of the Union are fast passing away; and

Whereas it is fitting that the memory of those heroes and their brave deeds should be kept prominently in the minds of the youth of this country, that they may be respected and honored as their patriotism merits: Therefore

Resolved by the House (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be respectfully requested to take appropriate action for the presentation to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine of the war for the preservation of the Union of some suitable badge or button, properly protected by law, whereby he may be designated as one of the country's defenders in her hour of peril; and

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to use all proper means to secure legislation by Congress appropriate to this end; and

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to President McKinley and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

JOHN J. CARTON,
Speaker of the House.
ROBERT B. LOOMIS,
President pro tempore of the Senate.

Approved June 6, 1901.

A. T. BLISS, *Governor.*

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 79, of Wheeling, W. Va., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Leather Workers' Union No. 60, of Wheeling, W. Va., and a petition of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 257, of Wheeling, W. Va., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Ohio County and Upshur County and of the General Baptist Association, all of the State of West Virginia, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SIMON. I present a petition of the legislature of Oregon, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Senate joint memorial to Congress. State of Oregon, twenty-first session of the legislature.]

A joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Oregon, making application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution, for the submission of an amendment to said Constitution making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote.

Be it resolved by the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. The legislature of the State of Oregon hereby makes application to the Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making United States Senators elective in the several States by a direct vote of the people.

SEC. 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate, House of Representatives of the Congress, and copies to the members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the leglislatures now in session in the several States, requesting their cooperation.

Adopted by the senate February 23, 1901.

C. W. FULTON,
President of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house February 23, 1901.

L. B. REEDER,
Speaker of the House.

[Indorsed.]

S. J. M. No. 11. S. L. Moorhead, chief clerk. Filed February 23, 1901. F. I. Dunbar, secretary of state.

United States of America, State of Oregon.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Salem, Oreg., March 11, 1901.

I, F. I. Dunbar, do hereby certify that I am the secretary of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State; that the foregoing transcript of senate joint memorial No. 11, of the Twenty-first legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, filed in the office of the secretary of state February 23, 1901, has been by me compared with the original copy of the said senate joint memorial No. 11, now on file in this office, and that it is a true and correct transcript thereof and the whole of said original senate joint memorial No. 11.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon. Done at the capitol, at Salem, Oreg., this 11th day of March, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] F. I. DUNBAR, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. SIMON. I present a petition of the legislative assembly of Oregon, praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of a canal and locks between The Dalles and Celilo, in that State. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial No. 9.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We, your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, respectfully represent:

That the Columbia River, with the exception of the distance between The Dalles and Celilo, in the State of Oregon, is navigable for boats of average tonnage from the Pacific Ocean to Kettle Falls, in the State of Washington, a distance of more than 700 miles.

That, owing to the topography of the country through which the river flows, the producers of the vast region known as the "Columbia Basin," which comprises an area of not less than 2,300,000 acres, mostly arable land, can reach the markets of the world with their products only by means of the channel of the Columbia River, and for that reason, that the removal of all obstructions to navigation therein, and the consequent reduction of transportation rates, is a matter of urgent necessity.

That the obstructions to the navigation alluded to can be overcome by the construction of a properly equipped canal and locks between the points named.

That the Government of the United States has abandoned its plans for a boat railway between said points.

That a careful survey and plans for such a canal and locks, with detailed drawings and estimates, have been made under the direction of Capt. W. Harts, Engineer Corps, United States Army, which show that the probable cost of such improvement would not exceed $3,969,000.

Your memorialists therefore pray that an appropriation be immediately made for the construction of said improvement.

STATE OF OREGON, *County of Marion, ss:*

I, S. L. Moorhead, chief clerk, hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in the office of the secretary of state.

S. L. MOORHEAD, *Chief Clerk.*

Mr. SIMON. I present a concurrent resolution of the legislature of Oregon, favoring an appropriation for holding a centennial exposition in honor of the Lewis and Clarke expedition to the Pacific coast in the city of Portland during the year 1905. I ask that the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on International Expositions.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Industrial Expositions, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House concurrent resolution No. 22.

Whereas the State of Oregon and the people of the city of Portland and of the Pacific Northwest States have provided the means for holding a centennial exposition in honor of the Lewis and Clarke expedition to the Pacific coast in the city of Portland during the year 1905; and

Whereas it is believed that the holding of such an exposition will be of great material benefit to the people of the Pacific Northwest and to the General Government of the United States and of all oriental countries: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to make a suitable appropriation for a national exhibit at said fair and also that proper acts be passed and proper resolutions be presented to the oriental countries and to other foreign governments and the Dominion of Canada, requesting them to make industrial exhibits at said fair.

Be it further resolved, That our Senators and Members of Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to use every effort in their power to secure the proper legislation by Congress to carry out the spirit and intent of this resolution.

Adopted by the house February 21, 1901.

L. B. REEDER,
Speaker of the House.

Concurred in by the senate February 21, 1901.

C. W. FULTON,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1901.

T. T. GEER, *Governor.*

[Indorsed.]

House concurrent resolution No. 22. A. C. Jennings, chief clerk. Executive department, State of Oregon. Received February 23, 1901. Filed February 26, 1901. F. I. Dunbar, secretary of state.

United States of America. State of Oregon.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Salem, Oreg., March 11, 1901.

I, F. I. Dunbar, do hereby certify that I am the secretary of state of the State of Oregon, and custodian of the seal of said State; that the foregoing transcript of house concurrent resolution No. 22, of the twenty-first legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, filed in the office of the secretary of state February 26, 1901, has been by me compared with the original copy of the said house concurrent resolution No. 22, now on file in this office, and that it is a true and correct transcript thereof, and the whole of said original house concurrent resolution No. 22.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon. Done at the capitol, at Salem, Oreg., this 11th day of March, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] F. I. DUNBAR, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. MITCHELL. I present a joint memorial of the twenty-first legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of a canal and locks between The Dalles and Celilo, in that State, and also a joint memorial of the twenty-first session of the legislative assembly of Oregon, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote, and also a third favoring an appropriation for holding a centennial exposition in honor of the Lewis and Clarke expedition to the Pacific coast.

As my colleague has introduced similar memorials and they have been ordered to be printed in the RECORD, I simply present these copies, and move that they be referred to the appropriate committees.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a petition of Longshoreman's Union No. 250, American Federation of Labor, of Marshfield, Oreg., and a petition of Beer Drivers' Union No. 201, American Federation of Labor, of Portland, Oreg., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PENROSE presented petitions of 232 citizens of Philadelphia, 449 citizens of Washington, 79 citizens of Sayre, 187 citizens of Wayne, 49 citizens of Ambler, 223 citizens of Punxsutawney, 2,500 members of the Christian Endeavor Union of Philadelphia, 616 citizens of Irwin, 414 citizens of Philadelphia, 280 citizens of Honeybrook, 174 citizens of Freeport, 118 citizens of Erie, 102 citizens of Punxsutawney, 64 citizens of Plaingrove, 56 citizens of Allegheny, 50 citizens of Mendelssohn, 40 citizens of Ivyland, 40 citizens of Huntington Valley, 33 citizens of McDonald, 20 citizens of Wyncote, 406 citizens of Doylestown, 816 citizens of Uniontown, 1,462 citizens of Huntingdon, 78 citizens of Lockhaven, 161 citizens of Carlisle, 74 citizens of Hamill, 423 citizens of Philadelphia, 109 citizens of New Alexander, 48 citizens of Pittsburg, 185 citizens of Dunbar, 287 citizens of Norristown, 55 citizens of Washington, 38 citizens of West Millcreek, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Cigar Makers' Union No. 446, of Easton; of Plumbers' Local Union No. 42, of Reading; of Pottery Workers' Union No. 52, of Ford City; of the Central Trades Council, of Kittanning; of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Union No. 208, of Washington; of Central Trades and Labor Council, of Connellsville; of Carpenters' Local Union No. 321, of Connellsville; of Coopers' International Union, of Allegheny; of Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Division No. 52, of Pittsburg; of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, of Newcastle; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 136, of Allentown; of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 277, of Easton; of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Union No. 202, of Pittsburg; of the German-American Typographical Union No. 1, of Philadelphia; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 436, of Olyphant; of Merchants' Union No. 210, of Wilkesbarre; of Painters, Paper Hangers, and Decorators' Union No. 254, of Oil City; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 709, of Shenandoah, of Carpenters' Union No. 191, of York; of Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, and Brass Workers' Union No. 46, of Reading; of Glass Blowers and Carpenters' Trade Union of America, Union No. 198, of McKeesport; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 316, of McSherrystown; of Post No. 192, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, of Reynoldsville; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 124, of Bradford; of Henry Wilson Post, No. 129, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, of Milton; of Federation of Trades Unions of York; of Iron Molders Union No. 75, of Spring City; of Pattern Makers' Association, of Pittsburg; International Cigar Makers' Union No. 107, of Philadelphia; of Painters' Local Union No. 309, of Hazleton; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 257, of Lancaster; of Barbers' Union No. 89, of Butler; of Sedgwick Post, No. 42, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, of Lebanon; of Machine Hands' Union No. 97, of Philadelphia; of Boiler Makers and Iron, Steel Association, Union No. 147, of Susquehanna; of Carpenters' Union No. 563, of Scranton; of Carpenters' Union No. 122, of Germantown, Philadelphia; of the Trades Assembly, of Bradford; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 145, of Sayre; of Typographical Union No. 242, of York; of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union No. 279, of Philadelphia; of Wood Carvers' Union, of Allentown; of the Federated Trades Council of Reading; of Typographical Union No. 86, of Reading; of Pattern Makers' Union No. 32, of Canonsburg; of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 41, of Wilkesbarre; of Retail Clerks' Union No. 321, of Nanticoke; of Scoopers' Union No. 116, of Erie; of Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers Union No. 74, of Reading; of Iron Molders' Union No. 148, of Oil City, and of Snappers' Protective Union No. 8830, of Mount Jewett, all of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Clearfield Council, No. 394, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; of 76 members of Eden Council, No. 988; of 53 members of Roseville Council, No. 680; of 110 members of Media Council, No. 449; of 131 members of West Philadelphia Council, No. 561; of Local Union No. 166, United Mine Workers of America, of McAdoo; Local Union No. 1736, United Mine Workers of America, of Rossiter; of Local Union No. 865, United Mine Workers of America, of Arnot; the Amalgamated Journeymen House Painters and Decorators' Association of Philadelphia; of Local Union 1499, United Mine Workers of America, of Freeland; of Pride of Mountain City Council, No. 472, of Altoona; of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association No. 140, of Hazleton; of Local Union No. 1627, United Mine Workers of America, of Freeland; of Washington Camp, No. 16, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Harrisburg; of Local Union No. 117, United Mine Workers of America, of Springfield; of Local Union 1549, United Mine Workers of America, of Trescow; of Local Union No. 205, United Mine Workers of America, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Grand Council of Pennsylvania, Legion of the Red Cross, praying for the enactment of stringent legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented a petition of the Tacoma Trades Council, of Washington, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, and for the enactment of more rigid legislation to exclude Chinese from coming into this country; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of sundry commercial organizations of Grays Harbor, Wash., praying that an appropriation be made for continuing the jetty, for the improvement of the entire channel, and for improving the harbor and tributary rivers at that place; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Olympia, Wash., praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of a public building at that place; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented petitions of Loomis Post, No. 80, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Gig Harbor; of Painters' Local Union No. 269, of Spokane; of Arthur W. Nevills and G. W. Reinhardt, of the American Federation of Labor; of the Trades

Council, of Everett; of Millmen's Union No. 338, American Federation of Labor; of Custer Post, No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic, of Tacoma; of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union, American Federation of Labor, of Hoquiam; of the Tacoma Trades' Council, American Federation of Labor, of Tacoma; of Cascade Lodge, Independent Association of Machinists; of Local Union No. 297, American Federation of Labor, of Port Townsend; of Branch of the Sailors' Union, American Federation of Labor; of the Aberdeen, Wash., Branch of the Sailors' Union, of the American Federation of Labor; of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union No. 76, American Federation of Labor, of Seattle; of Carpenters' Union No. 98, American Federation of Labor, of Spokane, all in the State of Washington, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CLARK of Montana presented sundry petitions of citizens of Montana praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Retail Clerks' Union No. 171, American Federation of Labor, of Havre, Mont., praying for the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of Custer Post, No. 1, Department of Colorado and Wyoming, Grand Army of the Republic, of Laramie, Wyo., praying for the enactment of legislation directing the construction of at least one naval vessel at each of the Government navy-yards; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MARTIN presented the petition of George C. Round, of Manassas, Va., praying that an appropriation be made for the purchase of the site of the battlefield of Bull Run, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MALLORY presented petitions of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 461, American Federation of Labor, of Pensacola; of Cigar Makers' International Union No. 337, American Federation of Labor, of Key West, and of Ship Carpenters and Calkers' Union No. 8569, American Federation of Labor, of Pensacola, and of U. S. Grant Post, No. 10, Department of Florida, Grand Army of the Republic, of Orlando, all in the State of Florida, praying that some of the vessels provided by law be constructed in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 299, of Tampa, Fla., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. CLAY presented sundry petitions of the Board of Trade of Brunswick, Ga., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the harbor at that place and the inside route between St. Simons Sound and Cumberland Sound; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KEAN presented petitions of Peter Cooper Council, No. 196, of Newark; of Bergen Council, No. 252; of Malaska Council, No. 4; of Anthony Wayne Council, No. 159; of Elizabeth Council, No. 280; of Olive Branch Council, No. 21; of Middletown Council, No. 153; of Starry Flag Council, No. 158; of George B. Roberts Council, No. 219; of Atlantic Council, No. 154; of Round Top Council, No. 237; of Branchburg Council, No. 121; of Neptune Council, No. 217; of Protection Council, No. 145; of Newton Council, No. 259; of Muscometcong Council, No. 113; of Oakland Council, No. 263; of Eagle Council, No. 88; of Seth Boyden, No. 184; of General John A. Dix Council, No. 215; of Lookout Council, No. 39; of Pocahontas Council, No. 48; of Winfield Scott Council, No. 53; of Peninsula Council, No. 251; of Laurel Council, No. 96; of Hackensack Valley Council, No. 182; of Osceola Council, No. 186; of Sheridan Council, No. 193; of Orange Council, No. 156; of S. C. Butterworth Council, No. 188; of Vailsburg Council, No. 258; of Bernards Council, No. 240; of Bayonne Council, No. 119; and of Pioneer Council, No. 58; all Junior Orders United American Mechanics, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Laura Council, No. 96; of Osceola Council, No. 186; of Hackensack Council, No. 182; of Orange Council, No. 156; of Adam Farragut Council, No. 162; of Olympia Council, No. 269; of Bergen Council, No. 252; of Vailsburg Council, No. 258; of Bernard Council, No. 242; of Butterworth Council, No. 183; of Round Top Council, No. 257; of Branchburg Council, No. 121; of Lookout Council, No. 39; of General J. Dix Council, No. 215; of Eagle Council, No. 88; of Musconeteong Council, No. 113; of Newton Council, No. 259; of Mount Olive Council, No. 260; of Tuckaho Council, No. 267; of Oakland Council, No. 263; of Seth Boyden Council, No. 184; of Protection Council, No. 145; of North Star Council, No. 222; of Vic Council, No. 19; of Goshen Council, No. 91; of Peter Cooper Council, No. 196; of George B. Roberts Council, No. 219; of Ringaes Council, No. 165; of Peninsula Council, No. 251; of Neptune Council, No. 217; of Malaska Council, No. 4; of Middletown Council, No. 153; of Elizabeth Council, No. 181; of Olive Branch Council, No. 21; of Anthony Wayne Council, No. 159; of Pocahontas Council, No. 48; of Woodstown Council, No. 271, all of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEAN (for Mr. SEWELL) presented petitions of sundry citizens of Elizabeth, Newark, Bridgeton, Blairtown, Vineland, Griggstown, Satontown, Elmer, Jersey City, Othello, Hanover, Dover, Union, Plainfield, Daretown, Merchantville, Clinton, Scotchplains, East Orange, Farnwood, Cranbury Station, Hackensack, Trenton, Redbank, Atlantic City, Wyoming, Lambertville, and Hoboken, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (for Mr. SEWELL) presented petitions of the Paterson Typographical Union, of Hoboken Typographical Union, of the Newark Cigar Makers' Union, and the New Brunswick Cigar Makers' Union, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also (for Mr. SEWELL) presented petitions of the Essex Trade Council, of Newark; the Cigarmakers' Union, of Newark; the Mechanics' Union, of Elizabeth; the Mineral Mine Workers' Union, of Port Cram; the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union, of Newark; the United Government Workers' Union, of Paterson; the Central Labor Union, of Hoboken; the Labor Union, of Vineland; the Labor Union, of Long Branch; the Carpenters' Union, of Elizabeth; the Union County Trades Council; the Cigarmakers' Union, of New Brunswick, and the United Granite Workers' Local Union, of Newark, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also (for Mr. SEWELL) presented sundry petitions of citizens of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., and a petition of the First National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of Mrs. A. Dodds and 18 other citizens of Minnesota, of sundry citizens of Minneapolis, of W. L. Wilson and 17 other citizens of Maine, of W. E. Thomas and 19 other citizens of Phelps, and of Brooks Hitchings and 29 other citizens of Claremont, all in the State of Minnesota, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Steam Engineers' Union, No. 36, of St. Paul; of Longshoreman's Union, No. 12, of Duluth; of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 204, of Minneapolis, and of the United Brotherhood of Tea Workers' Union, No. 18, of Minneapolis, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Minnesota, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FORAKER presented the petition of James H. D. Payne, of Ohio, praying that he be granted an increase of pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for a forest reserve in the Appalachian Mountain region of Tennessee and of North and South Carolina; which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and Protection of Game.

He also presented a petition of janitors employed by the United States collector of customs and the custodian of public buildings of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for an increase in their compensation; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Wapakoneta, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the New Hebrides and other Pacific islands; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of Price Hill Council, No. 210, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of the State of Ohio, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Labor Unions Nos. 239, 189, 154, 11, 273, 15, 29, 233, 98, 72, 328, 283, 108, 60, 147, 98, 165, 143, 9, 173, 10, 230, 118, 86, 96, 100, 8649, 39, 215, 268, 38, 135, 259, 178, 263, 356, 170, 13, 225, 68, 206, 45, and 2, and the Trades and Labor Assembly of Columbus, of Central Labor Union of Bowling Green, of Trades and Labor Assembly of Sandusky, of the Pattern Makers' Association of Cincinnati, of Central Labor Union of Toledo, and of the Wood Carvers' Association of Cincinnati, all of the American Federation of Labor, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FRYE presented the petition of John Y. McClintock, of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to punish infringments on patent rights and inventions at the expense of the United States Government; which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., praying that liberal appropriations be made for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Manufacturers' Association of New York City, praying for the establishment of a department of commerce and industries; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in session at San Francisco, Cal., expressing sympathy because of the assassination of the late President McKinley and denouncing anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the statehood convention, held at Albuquerque, N. Mex., praying for the passage of an enabling act for the admission of New Mexico as a State into the Union; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also presented petitions of A. H. Berry and 67 other citizens of Maine; of H. F. Burgess and 19 other citizens of Fairfield, of H. D. B. Ayers and 16 other citizens of Vassalboro, and of W. H. Spencer and 61 other citizens of Skowhegan, all in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Granite Cutters' National Union, American Federation of Labor, of Vinalhaven, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Maine Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Bosworth Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Portland, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Building Trades' Union of New Orleans, La., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Mount Vernon Tent, No. 4, Knights of the Maccabees of the World, of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation restricting immigration, and also providing a death penalty for attempted assassination of the life of the President or anyone in the line of succession to the Presidency; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Union, of the American Federation of Labor, of Portland, Me., of the Central Labor Union of Portland, and of the Central Labor Union of Biddeford, all in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 1) to make uniform the obligations of all banks, to make certain the parity of all kinds of money, and to secure to the people in all sections of the country an equal opportunity to freely use paper money; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make a statement with regard to this bill. It is a very important one. I am not the author of the measure, and I can not undertake to say that I entirely understand all its provisions. The author of the bill is an eminent gentleman, the Hon. Joseph H. Walker, of Massachusetts, formerly the Representative from the district in which I reside and chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency in the House. He has spent a great while in a special investigation of this subject, and I desire to call the especial attention of the Committee on Finance to the bill. I hope Mr. Walker will be given an opportunity to state his views to that committee when the measure is considered by it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2) relating to the election of Senators; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3) for the protection of the President of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4) to fix the salaries of the Vice-President and certain judges of the United States and of the members of the two Houses of Congress; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5) for the relief of the legal representatives of Paul Curtis, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that for this morning all pension bills be referred without reading their titles, and that the bills be entered on the record as if the titles were read. Such a course would save a great deal of time. Obviously, a vast number of pension bills will be presented this morning.

Mr. MORGAN. I object to that request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made.

Mr. HOAR. Then it will only cost the Senate an hour or two of time. I simply asked that the reading of the names be omitted, and it is merely in regard to private pension bills that I made the request.

Mr. MORGAN. There is too much slack on the subject of pensions, and I want to tighten it up a little if I can.

Mr. HOAR introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6) granting a pension to Charles H. Stone (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7) granting an increase of pension to William H. Thomas;

A bill (S. 8) granting a pension to Mrs. George Leonard Andrews (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 9) granting a pension to Mourse R. Adams (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 10) granting a pension to Edwin Roswell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 11) granting a pension to William Burns (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 12) granting a pension to Martha L. Laberass (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 13) granting an increase of pension to George Daniels (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 14) granting a pension to George F. Howe (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 15) granting a pension to Erastus E. Edmunds (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 16) granting a pension to Benjamin Eaton (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 17) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Collins (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. COCKRELL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 18) for the relief of the legal representatives of Napoleon B. Giddings;

A bill (S. 19) for the relief of George A. Orr;

A bill (S. 20) for the relief of Joseph W. Carmack;

A bill (S. 21) for the relief of John S. Neet, jr.;

A bill (S. 22) for the relief of Ezra S. Havens;

A bill (S. 23) for the relief of Laura S. Gillingwaters;

A bill (S. 24) for the relief of James W. Howell;

A bill (S. 25) for the relief of Richard C. Silence;

A bill (S. 26) to correct the military record of Perry J. Knoles;

A bill (S. 27) for the correction of the military record of James M. Crabtree;

A bill (S. 28) for the correction of the military record of John R. Leonard;

A bill (S. 29) for the relief of M. E. Saville;

A bill (S. 30) to correct the military record of Otis B. Vanfleet;

A bill (S. 31) for the relief of Charles Stierlin;

A bill (S. 32) to correct the military record of Albert S. Austin;

A bill (S. 33) to correct the military record of Ira J. Paxton;

A bill (S. 34) to provide for certificates of honorable service to the officers and men of Foster's cavalry battalion, Missouri Volunteers, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 35) for the relief of Gottlieb C. Rose;
A bill (S. 36) to grant an honorable discharge to William B. Barnes;
A bill (S. 37) for the relief of Jacob Swofford; and
A bill (by request) (S. 38) for the relief of Charles Phillips.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 39) to correct the military record of William B. Thompson; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill, I present the petition of William B. Thompson, Company C, Sixty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for the correction of his military record, verified by War Department letters, certificate of adjutant-general of Indiana, and affidavits of Jackson Ingram and his wife, Olive. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 40) for the relief of the Catholic Church at Macon City, Mo.;
A bill (S. 41) for the relief of St. Charles College;
A bill (S. 42) for the relief of the Central College;
A bill (S. 43) to permit Anna M. Colman, a widow, to prosecute a claim;
A bill (S. 44) to permit W. W. Wheeler to prosecute a claim;
A bill (S. 45) for the relief of E. B. Bailey;
A bill (S. 46) for the relief of the legal representatives of Hampton L. Lee, deceased;
A bill (S. 47) for the relief of William H. Beck, assignee of A. Burwell;
A bill (S. 48) for the relief of Sidney J. Wetherell, assignee of A. V. Davis;
A bill (S. 49) for the relief of Henry Nicol;
A bill (S. 50) for the relief of the legal representatives of Joseph C. Stark, deceased;
A bill (S. 51) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of William A. Carr;
A bill (S. 52) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John W. Hancock;
A bill (S. 53) for the relief of Francis O'Bannon;
A bill (S. 54) for the relief of Montgomery Patton;
A bill (S. 55) for the relief of J. H. Sanders;
A bill (S. 56) for the relief of Hiram K. Hazlett;
A bill (S. 57) for the relief of James Price;
A bill (S. 58) for the relief of John S. Logan; and
A bill (S. 59) for the relief of J. C. Irwin & Co. and Charles A. Perry & Co.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 60) to create a permanent Census Office; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Census.

Mr. HALE. I introduce two bills, the provisions of which are very different, to provide for the laying of a submarine cable. I ask their reference to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, as follows:

A bill (S. 61) to provide for the construction, maintenance, and operation, under the management of the Navy Department, of a Pacific cable; and
A bill (S. 62) to provide for the laying of a submarine Pacific cable.

Mr. HALE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, each accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, which was ordered to be printed:

A bill (S. 63) to revive the grade of vice-admiral and to increase the number of lieutenants and ensigns in the Navy;
A bill (S. 64) to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Navy, and to regulate promotion therein;
A bill (S. 65) providing for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy;
A bill (S. 66) providing for rank and pay of certain retired officers of the Navy;
A bill (S. 67) relating to Navy and Marine Corps officers advanced under the provisions of sections 1506 and 1605 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;
A bill (S. 68) fixing the rank and pay of certain officers provided for in sections 8 and 9 of the act approved March 3, 1899, known as the "Personnel act" of the United States Navy;
A bill (S. 69) changing the title of naval cadet to that of midshipman and providing for their age of admission to the Naval Academy and for certain appointments from the States at large;
A bill (S. 70) providing for the appointment of civil engineers in the United States Navy; and
A bill (S. 71) fixing the number of naval constructors and assistant naval constructors in the United States Navy.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 72) for the relief of the legal representatives of Calvin B. Cunningham; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 73) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 74) to authorize the Southern Missouri and Arkansas Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Current River in Arkansas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a bill (S. 75) for the relief of William H. Hugo; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 76) to provide for a public building at New Orleans, La.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 77) for the relief of the New Orleans Mechanics' Society, of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana;
A bill (S. 78) for the relief of the heirs of the late George S. Kausler;
A bill (S. 79) for the relief of the heirs of the late Pierce Butler;
A bill (S. 80) for the relief of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana;
A bill (S. 81) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund certain moneys collected by the United States;
A bill (S. 82) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund certain moneys collected by the United States;
A bill (S. 83) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Ware;
A bill (S. 84) for the relief of Emilie L. Major;
A bill (S. 85) for the relief of the heirs of G. P. Work;
A bill (S. 86) for the relief of J. Viosca; and
A bill (S. 87) to amend the act approved March 3, 1899, for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883, and commonly known as the Bowman Act, and for other purposes.

Mr. BATE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 88) for the relief of parties for property taken from them by military forces of the United States;
A bill (S. 89) to construct a road to the national cemetery at Dover, Tenn.;

Mr. BATE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 90) for the relief of Cumberland Female College, of McMinnville, Tenn.;
A bill (S. 91) for the relief of the trustees of Carson-Newman College, at Mossycreek, Tenn.;
A bill (S. 92) for the relief of Howard Lodge, No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Gallatin, Tenn.;
A bill (S. 93) for the relief of Stewart College (now the Southwestern Presbyterian University), located at Clarksville, Tenn.;
A bill (S. 94) for the relief of the estate of Andrew J. Duncan, deceased;
A bill (S. 95) for the relief of Payne, James & Co.;
A bill (S. 96) for the relief of Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tenn.;
A bill (S. 97) for the relief of Mary Sharp College, of Winchester, Tenn.;
A bill (S. 98) for the relief of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Paul, at Franklin, Tenn.;
A bill (S. 99) for relief of the Baptist Church at Bolivar, Hardeman County, Tenn.;
A bill (S. 100) for the relief of the trustees of Union University, of Murfreesboro, Tenn.;
A bill (S. 101) for the relief of the trustees of McDaniel's Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Shellmound, Marion County, Tenn.;
A bill (S. 102) for the relief of the Presbyterian Church of Loudon, Loudon County, Tenn.;
A bill (S. 103) for the relief of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Clifton, Wayne County, Tenn.;
A bill (S. 104) for the relief of the heirs of James W. Fennell, deceased;
A bill (S. 105) for the relief of the heirs of C. C. Moore, deceased;
A bill (S. 106) for the relief of the legal representatives of P. M. Craigmiles, deceased;
A bill (S. 107) for the relief of Cumberland Lodge, Nashville, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 108) for the relief of Davidson County, in the State of Tennessee; and

A bill (S. 109) for the relief of Jackson College, of Columbia, Maury County, Tenn.

Mr. CARMACK introduced a bill (S. 110) to provide for the erection of a public building at Greeneville, Greene County, Tenn.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 111) for the relief of William J. Smith and D. M. Wisdom;

A bill (S. 112) for the relief of the estate of Miranda Jennings, deceased;

A bill (S. 113) for the relief of Henry Hirsch;

A bill (S. 114) for the relief of the estate of James S. Blaydes, deceased;

A bill (S. 115) for the relief of the estate of Sallie H. Gannaway, deceased;

A bill (S. 116) for the relief of estate of Mathew Brown, deceased;

A bill (S. 117) for the relief of the estate of John Heathcock, deceased;

A bill (S. 118) for the relief of the estate of Hiram D. Connell, deceased;

A bill (S. 119) for the relief of the board of trustees of Lagrange Synodical College, of Lagrange, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 120) for the relief of Sarah W. Walker;

A bill (S. 121) for the relief of the estate of Thomas E. Robinson, deceased;

A bill (S. 122) for the relief of the estate of Elizabeth Toof, deceased;

A bill (S. 123) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Saulsbury, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 124) for the relief of the estate of James F. Phillips, deceased;

A bill (S. 125) for the relief of James Boro, Mary Boro, and the estate of James Boro, deceased;

A bill (S. 126) for the relief of the estate of Stephen Fransiola, deceased;

A bill (S. 127) for the relief of the estate of William Parham Butterworth, deceased;

A bill (S. 128) for the relief of H. S. Simmons's estate;

A bill (S. 129) for the relief of the board of trustees of the Memphis Conference Female Institute, of Jackson, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 130) for the relief of F. M. Fitzgerald, administrator of the estate of John Chandler, deceased;

A bill (S. 131) for the relief of Mary C. Jackson;

A bill (S. 132) for the relief of Elisha Nelson;

A bill (S. 133) for the relief of William Stidham;

A bill (S. 134) for the relief of the estate of William White, deceased; and

A bill (S. 135) for the relief of Clara E. Bryan.

Mr. GIBSON introduced a bill (S. 136) for the relief of Martha E. West; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 137) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Great Falls, Mont.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. RAWLINS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 138) removing the charge of desertion against George A. McKenzie;

A bill (S. 139) for the relief of Edward Byrne; and

A bill (S. 140) granting the University of Utah additional lands adjacent to its site.

Mr. RAWLINS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 141) granting a pension to Jacob A. Ward;

A bill (S. 142) granting a pension to J. J. Groff; and

A bill (S. 143) granting a pension to Henriette Salomon.

Mr. RAWLINS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

A bill (S. 144) to confer additional jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims for property of residents of the United States taken or destroyed by Indians, and for services rendered and property used in defending such residents against Indian depredations; and

A bill (S. 145) setting aside certain lands within the Uintah Indian Reservation in Utah for the use of the Indians thereon and providing for the sale or disposition of the residue of the lands therein for the benefit of said Indians.

Mr. RAWLINS introduced a bill (S. 146) authorizing the selection of lands within abandoned military or other reservations to satisfy grants of lands to the States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 147) to reimburse George W. Young, postmaster at Wanship, Utah, for loss of postage stamps; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 148) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station in the State of Utah; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 149) to provide for holding terms of court in the district of Utah; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 150) for the establishment of an assay office at Provo City, Utah; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also introduced a bill (S. 151) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Ogden, in the State of Utah; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 152) continuing in force all existing laws relating to Chinese immigration or exclusion; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 153) to continue in force laws prohibiting the coming of Chinese into the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining:

A bill (S. 154) to amend chapter 6 of Title XXXII of the Revised Statutes, relating to mineral lands and mining resources;

A bill (S. 155) to prevent the monopoly of mineral lands, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 156) to provide for the repayment of unexpended moneys deposited to cover costs of platting and office work in connection with mining claims (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. STEWART introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 157) granting a pension to H. Butterfield;

A bill (S. 158) granting a pension to Charles F. J. Stein; and

A bill (S. 159) granting a pension to Alice P. Morrison.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 160) providing for the election of Territorial judges by the people; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also introduced a bill (S. 161) to create a supreme court for the Philippine Islands; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 162) for the erection of a public building in Reno, Nev. (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 163) to establish a military post near the city of Reno, in Washoe County, State of Nevada.

Mr. STEWART introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 164) to pay the State of Nevada for moneys advanced in aid of the suppression of the rebellion in the civil war;

A bill (S. 165) to reimburse certain persons who expended moneys and furnished services and supplies in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities within the territorial limits of the present State of Nevada;

A bill (S. 166) for the relief of the legal representatives of the late William J. Murtagh, former proprietor of the National Republican, of Washington, D. C.;

A bill (S. 167) for the relief of John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 168) for the relief of Riley Moutrey (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 169) for the relief of Robert D. McAfee and John Chiatovich;

A bill (S. 170) for the relief of Jewett W. Adams;

A bill (S. 171) for the relief of Mary C. Mayers (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 172) for the relief of the estate of Charles M. Roberts, deceased;

A bill (S. 173) for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Foscolia* and cargo;

A bill (S. 174) for the relief of John Q. A. Moore; and

A bill (S. 175) for the relief of E. D. Sweeney.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced a bill (S. 176) to provide for the extension of the charters of national banks; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 177) for the erection of a public building at Providence, R. I.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 178) granting a pension to Mary A. Steere; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 179) for the relief of Thomas F. Tobey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 180) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to try and render final judgment in certain claims of the State of Indiana; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 181) granting an increase of pension to William C. David;

A bill (S. 182) granting a pension to Mary F. Zollinger;

A bill (S. 183) granting a pension to Mary P. Logue; and

A bill (S. 184) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Owen.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 185) to extend the laws prohibiting and regulating the coming of Chinese persons into the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also introduced a bill (S. 186) to enable the people of Oklahoma to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to make donations of public lands to said State; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 187) to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 188) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Nashua, in the State of New Hampshire; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 189) for the further prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 190) to prevent cruelty to certain animals in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 191) for the relief of Brevt. Lieut. Col. J. Madison Cutts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 192) authorizing the appointment of Allen V. Reed, now a captain on the retired list of the Navy, as a rear-admiral on the retired list of the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced the following bills; which were read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 193) granting an increase of pension to Richard W. Musgrove;

A bill (S. 194) granting a pension to Joseph W. Mulford;

A bill (S. 195) granting a pension to Nellie Bartlett;

A bill (S. 196) granting an increase of pension to Richard N. Blodgett;

A bill (S. 197) granting an increase of pension to John Chandler;

A bill (S. 198) granting an increase of pension to Lucy M. Hill;

A bill (S. 199) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Eaton;

A bill (S. 200) granting an increase of pension to Eunice P. Detweiler;

A bill (S. 201) granting an increase of pension to Jane K. Hill; and

A bill (S. 202) granting a pension to Mary E. Davis.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 203) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a commission to study and make full report upon the commercial and industrial conditions of China and Japan, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 204) for the relief of Hannah E. Boardman, administratrix of William Boardman, deceased;

A bill (S. 205) for the relief of the Allaire Works, of New York;

A bill (S. 206) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and settle the account of James M. Wilbur with the United States, and to pay said Wilbur such sum of money as he may be justly and equitably entitled to;

A bill (S. 207) for the relief of George W. Quintard, of the Morgan Iron Works (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 208) for the relief of Jeronemus S. Underhill;

A bill (S. 209) for the relief of the legal representatives of George M. Clapp, of the Washington Iron Works;

A bill (S. 210) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and settle the account of the heirs of Alfred G. Benson with the United States; and

A bill (S. 211) for the relief of Secor & Co., Perine, Secor & Co., and the executors of Zeno Secor.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 212) granting a pension to Mary Florence Von Steinwehr; and

A bill (S. 213) granting a pension to Cornelius O'Brien.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 214) for the relief of Henry E. Rhoades; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 215) regulating the duties and fixing the compensation of the customs inspectors at the port of New York; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 216) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of Edward S. Conkling; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 217) to confirm title to lot 1, in square 1113, in Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 218) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Elias B. Bell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 219) for the relief of Mary Chambers, widow of Thomas Chambers; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 220) to provide revenues for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also introduced a bill (S. 221) to amend the act approved May 5, 1892, "to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," as amended by the act approved November 3, 1893; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also intoduced a bill (S. 222) to amend the immigration laws of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also introduced a bill (S. 223) to remodel the consular service of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 224) providing for the construction of an Executive building in the city of Washington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (by request) (S. 225) to provide a memorial monumental national home in honor of deceased colored soldiers and for aged and infirm colored people;

A bill (S. 226) to prevent the desecration of the American flag;

A bill (S. 227) awarding a medal of honor to George A. Edson;

A bill (S. 228) for the relief of Palmer Tilton (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 229) to prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States.

Mr. LODGE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 230) granting a pension to Drucilla Hall Johnson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 231) granting a pension to Miss M. Jennie Miles;

A bill (S. 232) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor W. Morgan;

A bill (S. 233) granting a pension to John Coleman;

A bill (S. 234) granting a pension to James Frey;

A bill (S. 235) granting a pension to Hugh C. MacEwen, jr. (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 236) granting a pension to Samuel G. Jepson (with accompanying papers).

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 237) to increase the pay of letter carriers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 238) for the relief of Arthur R. Henderson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 239) for the relief of Sarah E. Smart, widow and administratrix of Porter M. Smart, deceased;

A bill (S. 240) for the relief of heirs of Philip C. Rowe;

A bill (S. 241) for the relief of the heirs of Erskine S. Allin and the United States Regulation Firearms Company, respectively;

A bill (S. 242) for relief of heirs of Philip C. Rowe;

A bill (S. 243) for the relief of the Atlantic Works, of Boston, Mass. (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 244) for the relief of the Atlantic Works, of Boston, Mass.

He also introduced a bill (S. 245) providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 246) to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July 27, 1892;

A bill (S. 247) granting an increase of pension to Moses V. Yoder;

A bill (S. 248) granting a pension to Charles W. Kyle;

A bill (S. 249) granting a pension to Jerome M. White;

A bill (S. 250) granting an increase of pension to William M. Post;

A bill (S. 251) granting a pension to James M. Propst;

A bill (S. 252) granting an increase of pension to Levi H. Peddycord;

A bill (S. 253) granting an increase of pension to Hamlin B. Williams; and

A bill (S. 254) granting an increase of pension to Lewis C. Killam.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced a bill (S. 255) for the improvement of the Mount Rainier National Park, in the State of Washington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

He also introduced a bill (S. 256) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Tacoma, in the State of Washington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

A bill (S. 257) to establish a light-house and fog-signal station at Mukilteo Point, near the city of Everett, State of Washington;

A bill (S. 258) providing additional funds for the establishment of a light-house and fog-signal station at Browns Point, on Commencement Bay, State of Washington;

A bill (S. 259) to establish a light-house and fog-signal station at Semiahmoo Harbor, Gulf of Georgia, Puget Sound, State of Washington;

A bill (S. 260) to establish a fog signal at Battery Point, State State of Washington;

A bill (S. 261) providing for the establishment of a life-saving station in the vicinity of Cape Flattery or Flattery Rocks, on the coast of Washington;

A bill (S. 262) authorizing the appointment by the President of the United States of a commission of not less than five members to investigate the question of trade relations of the United States in the Orient, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 263) extending to the subport of Sumas, Wash., the privileges of the seventh section of the act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 264) making an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of New Whatcom, in the State of Washington;

A bill (S. 265) to establish a light-house and fog-signal station on Burrows Island, State of Washington;

A bill (S. 266) to impose duties on the equipments and repairs of vessels of the United States in foreign countries in certain cases; and

A bill (S. 267) for continuing the establishment of additional light-house and fog-signal stations on the coast of the district of Alaska, and appropriating funds therefor.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Finance:

A bill (S. 268) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the salaries of the deputy collectors of customs at the subports of Tacoma and Seattle, in the State of Washington, and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith; and

A bill (S. 269) to fix the compensation of United States commissioners in Chinese deportation cases.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 270) to prevent trespassers or intruders from entering the Mount Rainier National Park, in the State of Washington; and

A bill (S. 271) to establish a military post near the city of Tacoma, in the State of Washington, and making appropriation therefor.

He also introduced a bill (S. 272) providing for a naval training station and barracks at Gig Harbor, Wash., and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 273) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Walla Walla, in the State of Washington;

A bill (S. 274) for the erection of additional buildings, workshops, prison walls, and wharf at the United States penitentiary at McNeils Island, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 275) for the erection of additional buildings, workshops, prison walls, and wharf at the United States penitentiary at McNeils Island, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads:

A bill (S. 276) for the relief of L. A. Davis (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 277) for the relief of Mathias A. Young.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced a bill (S. 278) for the relief of A. Francis Learned; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 279) for the relief of James C. Drake; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 280) to provide for enlarging the public building at Kalamazoo, Mich; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 281) permitting the building of a dam across the St. Joseph River, near the village of Berrien Springs, Berrien County, Mich.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 282) providing for the appointment of James W. Long, late a captain in the United States Army, a captain of infantry, and for placing his name on the retired list;

A bill (S. 283) for the relief of Andrew Martin;

A bill (S. 284) for the relief of Henry Cook;

A bill (S. 285) for the relief of Reuben H. Larabee;

A bill (S. 286) for the relief of James W. Houser; and

A bill (S. 287) to provide for presenting a badge or button to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor, and marine of the war for the preservation of the Union, and for protecting the same by law.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 288) granting an increase of pension to De Witt C. Bennett; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 289) granting an increase of pension to Rosanna C. Fitch; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 290) to provide for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 291) for the relief of Mary Chambers, widow of Thomas Chambers, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WELLINGTON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 292) for the relief of Miss L. V. Belt, administratrix of Alfred C. Belt, deceased;

A bill (S. 293) for the relief of the trustees of the Reformed Church, of Sharpsburg, Washington County, State of Maryland;

A bill (S. 294) for the relief of Sarah C. Mitchell, widow and administratrix of Richard T. Mitchell, deceased, late of Montgomery County, Md., for supplies and stores taken from his fram by the military forces of the United States for army use during the war for the suppression of the rebellion; and

A bill (S. 295) for the relief of Henry Young, of Montgomery County, State of Maryland, for rent and occupation of his farm and buildings by the military forces of the United States for military purposes during the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 296) to amend an act in amendment to the various acts relative to immigration and importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor, approved March 3, 1891; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also introduced a bill (S. 297) for an examination of the property of the Little Kanawha River Navigation Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 298) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Hinton, in the State of West Virginia;

A bill (S. 299) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Bluefield, in the State of West Virginia;

A bill (S. 300) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Wheeling, State of West Virginia;

A bill (S. 301) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Huntington, in the State of West Virginia; and

A bill (S. 302) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Grafton, in the State of West Virginia.

Mr. WARREN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 303) to provide for the care and surgical treatment in emergency cases of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who are not inmates of Soldiers' Homes;

A bill (S. 304) for the relief of John A. Lockwood;

A bill (S. 305) providing for a monument to mark the site of the Fort Phil Kearny massacre; and

A bill (S. 306) for the relief of Leonard L. Dietrick.

Mr. WARREN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 307) for the relief of Virginia K. Wachsman and Mary E. Carroll;

A bill (S. 308) to reimburse the State of Wyoming for money expended by the Territory of Wyoming in protecting and preserving the Yellowstone National Park during the years 1884, 1885, and 1886; and

A bill (S. 309) for the relief of Frank E. Coe.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 310) granting to the State of Wyoming 50,000 acres of land to aid in the continuation, enlargement, and maintenance of the Wyoming State Soldiers and Sailors' Home; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 311) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Laramie, in the State of Wyoming; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 312) providing that the circuit court of appeals of the Eighth judicial circuit of the United States shall hold at least one term of said court annually in the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado, or in the city of Cheyenne, in the State of Wyoming, on the first Monday in September in each year; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 313) to amend an act fixing the fees of jurors and witnesses in the United States courts in certain States and Territories; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill (S. 314) for the relief of persons who made the first payment for desert lands under the act of March 3, 1877, but who were unable to perfect entry thereof;

A bill (S. 315) to make grants of land to the several States of the Union for State normal schools, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 316) to amend the act providing for the opening of abandoned military reservations.

Mr. WARREN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 317) granting an increase of pension to William S. Devlan;

A bill (S. 318) granting a pension to T. B. Hamilton;

A bill (S. 319) granting a pension to Ida Warren;

A bill (S. 320) granting a pension to Minnie Haas;

A bill (S. 321) granting an increase of pension to W. C. Pollard;

A bill (S. 322) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Smith;

A bill (S. 323) granting an increase of pension to Arthur Mahar; and

A bill (S. 324) granting an increase of pension to Nellie Loucks.

Mr. SIMON introduced a bill (S. 325) for enlarging the public building at Portland, Oreg., situated between Morrison, Yamhill, Fifth, and Sixth streets, in said city; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 326) to provide for the sale of the unsold portion of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 327) confirming the title of mixed-blood Indians to certain lands, and providing the manner for selling, conveying, and encumbering the same; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 328) to establish a mint of the United States at Portland, in the State of Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 329) to amend section 10 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1899; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 330) for the relief of Lawrence H. Knapp, late first lieutenant, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 331) for enlarging the public building at Hartford, Conn.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 332) granting an increase of pension to Louise A. Crosby;

A bill (S. 333) granting a pension to Julia A. Powell;

A bill (S. 334) granting a pension to Ellen Gaines; and

A bill (S. 335) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Barnum.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 336) to grant an honorable discharge from the military service to Charles H. Hawley;

A bill (S. 337) to advance Col. Galusha Pennypacker, United States Army, retired, to the rank of brigadier-general, retired; and

A bill (S. 338) for the relief of certain enlisted men of the Twentieth Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 339) for the relief of Noah Dillard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

A bill (S. 340) to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians in the State of North Dakota, and to make appropriations for carrying the same into effect; and

A bill (S. 341) to provide for a commission to treat with the Gros Ventre, Mandan, and Arickaree Indians.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 342) for the relief of the heirs of Aaron Van Camp and Virginius P. Chapin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

A bill (S. 343) to establish the department of commerce and industries; and

A bill (S. 344) to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the carriage of refined petroleum.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (S. 345) to provide for the construction of the Maryland and Delaware Free Ship Canal as a

means of military and naval defense and for commercial purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 346) for the relief of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, of Baltimore, Md.;

A bill (S. 347) for the relief of Poole & Hunt;

A bill (S. 348) for the relief of Horace Resley;

A bill (S. 349) for the relief of Virginia I. Mullan;

A bill (S. 350) for the relief of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company;

A bill (S. 351) for the relief of Catherine Burns;

A bill (S. 352) for the relief of the Locust Point Company, of Baltimore, Md.;

A bill (S. 353) for the relief of N. F. Edmonds;

A bill (S. 354) for the relief of the representatives of James Hooper; and

A bill (S. 355) for the relief of Henry R. Walton, administrator of John Walton, deceased.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 356) for the relief of Patrick H. Philbin; and

A bill (S. 357) for the relief of Edward Kershner.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (S. 358) granting a pension to Mabel H. Lazear; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 359) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Gainesville, Fla., and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 360) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Fernandina, Fla., and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill (S. 361) for the erection of a public building at Atlanta, Ga.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. MONEY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 362) to revive and amend an act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and acts amendatory thereof;

A bill (S. 363) for the relief of Benjamin F. Garraway;

A bill (S. 364) for the relief of the estate of William E. Bolls, deceased;

A bill (S. 365) for the relief of the heirs of Rachael Sloan, deceased;

A bill (S. 366) for the relief of D. W. Stuart, executor of Charlotte Spear, deceased;

A bill (S. 367) for the relief of John H. Rector;

A bill (S. 368) for the relief of the estate of James Irwin, deceased;

A bill (S. 369) for the relief of A. J. and Martha S. Ward;

A bill (S. 370) for the relief of M. A. Reinhart;

A bill (S. 371) for the relief of R. T. Cheek;

A bill (S. 372) for the relief of L. A. Whitehead;

A bill (S. 373) for the relief of the estate of George G. Noland, deceased;

A bill (S. 374) for the relief of the estate of J. B. Hall, deceased;

A bill (S. 375) for the relief of J. E. Whittington;

A bill (S. 376) for the relief of the estate of John Rist, deceased;

A bill (S. 377) for the relief of the estate of Charles H. Borland, deceased;

A bill (S. 378) for the relief of the estate of Sarah A. Gayle, deceased;

A bill (S. 379) for the relief of the estate of James S. Douglass, deceased;

A bill (S. 380) for the relief of the estate of John M. Hawkins, deceased;

A bill (S. 381) for the relief of the estate of Edmund McGehee, deceased;

A bill (S. 382) for the relief of Caleb Perkins;

A bill (S. 383) for the relief of the estate of Dr. O. L. Dewees, deceased;

A bill (S. 384) for the relief of Mrs. E. A. B. Legg;

A bill (S. 385) for the relief of the estate of S. A. Snodgrass, deceased;

A bill (S. 386) for the relief of W. S. Atwood;

A bill (S. 387) for the relief of Eliza L. Rivers;

A bill (S. 388) for the relief of Ann E. Saddler;

A bill (S. 389) for the relief of the estate of Alex. Russell, deceased;

A bill (S. 390) for the relief of the estate of William Redden, deceased;

A bill (S. 391) for the relief of the estate of William F. Strather, deceased;

A bill (S. 392) for the relief of the estate of John Crawford, deceased;

A bill (S. 393) for the relief of the estate of Charles Denia, deceased;

A bill (S. 394) for the relief of the estate of Mary Oliver, deceased;

A bill (S. 395) for the relief of the estate of William Clement, deceased;

A bill (S. 396) for the relief of Samuel S. Coon;

A bill (S. 397) for the relief of the estate of John R. Powers, deceased;

A bill (S. 398) for the relief of the estate of M. T. Sigrest, deceased;

A bill (S. 399) for the relief of Thomas M. Sigrest;

A bill (S. 400) for the relief of the estate of Thomas S. Maben, deceased;

A bill (S. 401) for the relief of J. C. Winters;

A bill (S. 402) for the relief of L. A. Whitehead;

A bill (S. 403) for the relief of the estate of W. T. Collins, deceased;

A bill (S. 404) for the relief of the estate of William Roberts, deceased;

A bill (S. 405) for the relief of Robert Moss;

A bill (S. 406) for the relief of the estate of Landon L. Lea;

A bill (S. 407) for the relief of the estate of Z. C. Offatt, deceased;

A bill (S. 408) for the relief of the estate of W. S. Hyland, deceased;

A bill (S. 409) for the relief of the estate of D. B. Downing;

A bill (S. 410) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. C. L. Shaifer;

A bill (S. 411) for the relief of Solomon Geisenberg;

A bill (S. 412) for the relief of Susan C. Robinson;

A bill (S. 413) for the relief of the estate of Mary H. Moore, deceased;

A bill (S. 414) for the relief of U. Lunenburger;

A bill (S. 415) for the relief of the estate of Jane N. Gibson, deceased;

A bill (S. 416) for the relief of Aquila Bowie;

A bill (S. 417) for the relief of James T. Blair;

A bill (S. 418) for the relief of Lewis Jones;

A bill (S. 419) for the relief of the estate of T. J. McFarland, deceased;

A bill (S. 420) for the relief of Joseph S. Acuff;

A bill (S. 421) for the relief of W. A. Hopper, administrator of David Hopper, deceased;

A bill (S. 422) for the relief of the estate of John T. Rawlings, deceased;

A bill (S. 423) for the relief of Patrick J. Finley;

A bill (S. 424) for the relief of Mrs. Virginia Grant;

A bill (S. 425) for the relief of the Presbyterian Church of Kossuth, Miss.;

A bill (S. 426) for the relief of the estate of Nancy Barrow, deceased;

A bill (S. 427) for the relief of the estate of William M. Kimmons, deceased;

A bill (S. 428) for the relief of Samuel Scott;

A bill (S. 429) for the relief of Melchisedec Robinson;

A bill (S. 430) for the relief of J. B. Fuller;

A bill (S. 431) for the relief of Francis E. Whitfield and Lucy G. Whitfield;

A bill (S. 432) for the relief of John A. Brent;

A bill (S. 433) for the relief of Mary Ann Nagle;

A bill (S. 434) for the relief of Archilles M. Haraway;

A bill (S. 435) for the relief of Jordan Broadway;

A bill (S. 436) for the relief of the estate of Susan L. Hardaway, deceased;

A bill (S. 437) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Albert Stouse, deceased;

A bill (S. 438) for the relief of the estate of Richard Harding, deceased;

A bill (S. 439) for the relief of D. M. Snowden;

A bill (S. 440) for the relief of Maria A. White;

A bill (S. 441) for the relief of the legal representatives of Benjamin Roach, deceased;

A bill (S. 442) for the relief of the estate of Alice Hardaway, deceased;

A bill (S. 443) for the relief of J. C. Fitzgerald;

A bill (S. 444) for the relief of Thomas W. Walker or his legal representatives;

A bill (S. 445) for the relief of Jacob Walker, or his legal representatives;

A bill (S. 446) for the relief of the estate of Josiah Walker or his legal representatives; and

A bill (S. 447) for the relief of the estate of Matilda B. Harvey, deceased.

Mr. VEST introduced a bill (S. 448) for the creation of a National Bureau of Criminal Identification; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FORAKER introduced a bill (S. 449) providing for the free transportation of all mail matter sent and received by Mrs. Ida S. McKinley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a bill (S. 450) for the erection of a public building at Selma, Ala.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 451) to provide for acquiring the rights necessary for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

Mr. CULBERSON introduced a bill (S. 452) for enlarging the public building at Dallas, Tex.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 453) to provide for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande River between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill (S. 454) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the mutual account between the United States and the State of Florida, heretofore examined and stated by said Secretary, under the authority of the Congress, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 455) to grant to the city of Pensacola, in the State of Florida, all the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to certain lots of land in said city; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 456) granting a pension to Mary McLaughlin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 457) granting a pension to Penelope E. Russ; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 458) making an appropriation for completing the construction of the road to the national cemetery near Pensacola, Fla.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 459) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to establish and cause to be maintained two free public schools for children under 17 years of age at the town Warrington, on the naval reservation on Pensacola Bay, in the State of Florida; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 460) increasing the limit of cost of public building at Newport News, Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. HANNA introduced a bill (S. 461) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Zanesville, in the State of Ohio; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CULLOM introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 462) granting a pension to Sallie De Monbrun;

A bill (S. 463) granting a pension to Andrew R. Jones;

A bill (S. 464) granting a pension to Fannie E. Morse;

A bill (S. 465) granting a pension to Jane Lewis;

A bill (S. 466) increasing the pension of James M. Blades;

A bill (S. 467) granting a pension to Charles S. Devine;

A bill (S. 468) granting a pension to Nancy Hawkins;

A bill (S. 469) granting an increase of pension to Hiram H. Kingsbury;

A bill (S. 470) granting a pension to Daniel B. Bush;

A bill (S. 471) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Miller;

A bill (S. 472) granting a pension to Anna M. Hawes; and

A bill (S. 473) granting an increase of pension to Mabry H. Presley (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 474) for the relief of Charles H. Cotton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 475) to refer the claim of Joseph W. Parish to the Secretary of the Treasury for examination and payment of any balance found due; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 476) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Jacksonville, Ill.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 477) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Pekin, in the State of Illinois; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 478) authorizing Hugh T. Reed to be placed on the retired list with the rank of captain; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 479) to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced a bill (S. 480) to repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 481) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles M. Anthony; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 482) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Levi Wright; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 483) granting a pension to Mary J. Jenson;

A bill (S. 484) granting an increase of pension to Fletcher J. Walker (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 485) granting a pension to Archibald Jasper Powell;

A bill (S. 486) granting a pension to Mrs. Maggie Swan Engler (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 487) granting a pension to Mary J. Kramer.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 488) providing for the purchase of metal and the coinage of minor coins, and the distribution and redemption of said coins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 489) to provide for the erection of a public building at San Francisco, in the State of California; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 490) to authorize the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by the Nicaragua route; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

He also introduced a bill (S. 491) to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of telegraphic cables between the United States of America and Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippine Islands, and other countries, and to promote commerce; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a bill (S. 492) for the purchase of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

He also introduced a bill (S. 493) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 494) providing for the appointment of a clerk of the United States courts at Raleigh and other places; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 495) to regulate internal-revenue assessments, and to modify the law so as to leave assessments in certain cases to the court; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 496) granting a pension to Sarah A. Metcalf;

A bill (S. 497) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth S. Hess;

A bill (S. 498) granting a pension to Sarah Coffey;

A bill (S. 499) granting a pension to Mary Franklin;

A bill (S. 500) granting a pension to Samuel S. Beaver;
A bill (S. 501) granting a pension to Jacob W. Silvers (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 502) granting a pension to Alexander Beachboard;
A bill (S. 503) granting a pension to George A. B. Physioc;
A bill (S. 504) granting a pension to Jane Chandler;
A bill (S. 505) granting a pension to Sarah L. Ansley;
A bill (S. 506) granting a pension to Flora Hollifield;
A bill (S. 507) granting a pension to Alfred M. Hooper;
A bill (S. 508) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide Worth Bagley;
A bill (S. 509) granting a pension to John W. Phillips;
A bill (S. 510) granting an increase of pension to Consolacion Victoria Kirkland;
A bill (S. 511) granting a pension to Jennie A. Kerr;
A bill (S. 512) granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Reynolds;
A bill (S. 513) granting a pension to G. W. Gosnell;
A bill (S. 514) granting a pension to Daniel W. Roughton;
A bill (S. 515) granting a pension to Isabella Underwood;
A bill (S. 516) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Freeman;
A bill (S. 517) granting a pension to J. Lavenia Childs;
A bill (S. 518) granting a pension to Nancy Oats;
A bill (S. 519) granting a pension to William Allen;
A bill (S. 520) granting a pension to Martha Ray;
A bill (S. 521) granting a pension to William Hensley;
A bill (S. 522) granting an increase of pension to Rudison Crawford;
A bill (S. 523) granting a pension to Samuel F. Radford;
A bill (S. 524) granting a pension to Mexico Boone;
A bill (S. 525) granting a pension to William H. Hendricks;
A bill (S. 526) granting an increase of pension to John McGrath;
A bill (S. 527) granting a pension to D. M. Woodhouse;
A bill (S. 528) granting a pension to Ivin Ingle;
A bill (S. 529) granting a pension to Mary A. Hampton;
A bill (S. 530) granting a pension to James H. Landreth;
A bill (S. 531) granting a pension to James Edwards;
A bill (S. 532) granting an increase of pension to Merritt Young;
A bill (S. 533) granting a pension to William Rommel;
A bill (S. 534) granting a pension to Hiram R. Rhea;
A bill (S. 535) for the relief of Matilda Haynie;
A bill (S. 536) granting a pension to Gaston Higgins;
A bill (S. 537) granting a pension to certain East Tennesseans engaged in the secret service of the United States during the war of the rebellion:
A bill (S. 538) granting a pension to A. L. Jones and Sermanthia Howell, minor heirs of Abraham Jones;
A bill (S. 539) granting an increase of pension to Delania Ferguson;
A bill (S. 540) granting a pension to Sarah Elizabeth Edwards;
A bill (S. 541) granting a pension to Elijah P. Hensley (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 542) granting an increase of pension to Alpheus W. Simpson (with accompanying papers).

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:
A bill (S. 543) to correct the military record of Wiley Fender;
A bill (S. 544) to complete the military record of James A. Sams, and for an honorable discharge;
A bill (S. 545) to correct the military record of George C. Haynie;
A bill (S. 546) to authorize the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion and issue to Isaac N. Babb, Twenty-third Indiana Battery, an honorable discharge;
A bill (S. 547) to correct the military record of John Metcalf;
A bill (S. 548) to correct the military record of Solomon Chandler;
A bill (S. 549) to correct the military record of Thomas O. Pritchard;
A bill (S. 550) for the relief of James Ballard;
A bill (S. 551) for the relief of Andrew H. Plemmons;
A bill (S. 552) for the relief of Levi Jones;
A bill (S. 553) to correct the military record of Alexander Smith;
A bill (S. 554) to correct the military record of H. A. White;
A bill (S. 555) to correct the military record of Benjamin Moseley;
A bill (S. 556) to grant an honorable discharge to T. J. Murphy;
A bill (S. 557) to correct the military record of William Pritchard;
A bill (S. 558) to correct the military record of Henry Butler;
A bill (S. 559) to correct the military record of Montraville Ray;
A bill (S. 560) to correct the military record of John Shelton;
A bill (S. 561) for the relief of Adolphus Ervin Wells;
A bill (S. 562) to correct the military record of Allen Fender;
A bill (S. 563) to correct the military record of James Sames;
A bill (S. 564) to correct the military record of Cyrus E. Burnett;
A bill (S. 565) to correct the military record of Robert M. Boyd; and
A bill (S. 566) for the relief of Benjamin F. Buckner and Taylor Buckner (with accompanying papers).

Mr. QUARLES introduced a bill (S. 567) for the relief of H. B. Matteosian; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 568) granting an increase of pension to Henry Fisher; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 569) to establish the Department of Commerce; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:
A bill (S. 570) for the relief of Ole Larson;
A bill (S. 571) to authorize the restatement, readjustment, settlement, and payment of dues to Army officers in certain cases;
A bill (S. 572) for the relief of R. M. Probstfield;
A bill (S. 573) for the relief of Andrew A. Kelly;
A bill (S. 574) for the relief of James E. Froiseth;
A bill (S. 575) for the relief of the next of kin of Christian Reimers; and
A bill (S. 576) for the relief of Mrs. P. J. Getty, administratrix.

Mr. NELSON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 577) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Burch;
A bill (S. 578) granting a pension to Ellen Hicks;
A bill (S. 579) granting an increase of pension to Emma Foote Glenn;
A bill (S. 580) to increase the pension of William L. Dow;
A bill (S. 581) to increase the pension of Rebekah C. Lyman;
A bill (S. 582) granting a pension to Laura E. Curtis; and
A bill (S. 583) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Mattson.

Mr. NELSON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:
A bill (S. 584) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Jacob C. Breyfogle; and
A bill (S. 585) to remove the charge of desertion against the record of Lorenzo A. Paddock.

Mr. NELSON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations:
A bill (S. 586) for the relief of Frank C. Darling; and
A bill (S. 587) for the relief of A. M. Darling, administrator.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 588) subjecting national banks to the usury laws of the States where they are located; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 589) to authorize the President of the United States to cause certain lands heretofore withdrawn from market for reservoir purposes to be restored to the public domain, subject to entry under the homestead law with certain restrictions; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 590) for the relief of the Mille Lac Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 591) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of John Davis; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 592) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Deadwood, in the State of South Dakota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 593) for the establishment, control, operation, and maintenance of the Northern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hot Springs, in the State of South Dakota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 594) for the restoration of annuities to the Medewakanton and Wahpakoota (Santee) Sioux Indians, declared forfeited by the act of February 16, 1863; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 595) reserving, setting aside, and appropriating the receipts from the sales of public lands in the arid and semiarid regions of the United States as a special fund, to be known as the arid-land reclamation fund, for the construction of reservoirs and other necessary irrigation works

for the reclamation of said arid lands, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 596) to prevent the desecration of the American flag; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 597) granting to the State of North Dakota 30,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a school of forestry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 598) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Grand Forks, N. Dak.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. QUAY (by request) introduced a bill (S. 599) authorizing the Delaware Indians in the Cherokee Nation to bring suit in the Court of Claims, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 600) for the relief of the various tribes of Indians and individual Indians in the United States, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 601) referring the claim or claims of certain bands or tribes of Indians on the Colville Reservation, State of Washington, to the Court of Claims, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 602) to authorize the Absentee Shawnee Indians in Oklahoma Territory to bring suit in the Court of Claims, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 603) to change the terms of the United States court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 604) for the relief of Frank J. Burrows; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 605) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Newcastle, in the State of Pennsylvania; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 606) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Westchester, in the State of Pennsylvania; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 607) for the recognition of the military service of the officers and enlisted men of certain Pennsylvania military organizations; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 608) for the relief of George K. Bowen; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 609) granting a pension to Isabella O'Donnell;

A bill (S. 610) granting an increase of pension to William L. Johnston; and

A bill (S. 611) granting a pension to Eliza J. Noble.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 612) extending an act approved May 5, 1892, entitled "A bill to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," with amendment of section 6, approved November 3, 1893; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also introduced a bill (S. 613) to reimburse James M. McGee, M. D., for expenses incurred in the burial of Mary J. De Lange, a deceased pensioner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 614) to establish a national military park at Valley Forge, Pa.;

A bill (S. 615) to remit the sentence of general court-martial against Franklin J. Myers, late private, Company C, Two hundred and thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and grant him an honorable discharge;

A bill (S. 616) to correct the military record of Max Muller;

A bill (S. 617) creating the office of general superintendent of national cemeteries, under the authority and control of the United States, and providing for the same;

A bill (S. 618) to correct the military record of Thomas Amick (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 619) to authorize the President to revoke the order dismissing William T. Godwin, late first lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, United States Army, and to place the said William T. Godwin on the retired list with the rank of first lieutenant;

A bill (S. 620) to correct the military record of Jacob S. Allen, alias Jacob Eikly; and

A bill (S. 621) to correct the military record of John Scanlin.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 622) for the relief of Frank J. Burrows; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 623) for the relief of Robert J. Spottswood and the heirs of William C. McClellan, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 624) granting a pension to Eliza J. Noble;

A bill (S. 625) granting an increase of pension to David Flynn (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 626) granting an increase of pension to John Kraft (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 627) granting an increase of pension to John Roop (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 628) granting a pension to Annie D. Taggart (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 629) granting a pension to George A. Clarke;

A bill (S. 630) granting pensions to soldiers and sailors confined in so-called Confederate prisons; and

A bill (S. 631) granting a pension to Jackson D. Siner.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 632) to continue the Industrial Commission until February 15, 1902; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also introduced a bill (S. 633) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Roach, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TILLMAN introduced a bill (S. 634) to apply a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands to the endowment, support, and maintenance of schools or departments of mining and metallurgy in the several States and Territories in connection with the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also introduced a bill (S. 635) to provide for the settlement of accounts between the United States and the State of South Carolina; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 636) to remove the charge of desertion against David A. Lane; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 637) for the erection of a public building at Georgetown, S. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 638) to extend for the period of twenty years all of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," approved May 5, 1892, and all acts supplementary to and amendatory thereof, and all acts now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent into this country, and to prohibit the coming into this country for the period of twenty years of Chinese, Japanese, and native-born persons of the Philippine Archipelago as defined in the late treaty with Spain, ratified February 6, 1899, and persons of Chinese, Japanese, and Philippine descent; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also introduced a bill (S. 639) to divide the State of Oregon into two judicial districts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 640) to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved February 27, 1892; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 641) to establish an assay office at Portland, Oreg.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 642) to amend an act entitled, "An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands, and to provide for the repayment of certain fees, purchase money, and commissions paid on void entries of public lands;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 643) for the relief of the citizens of the States of Oregon, Idaho, and Washington who served with

the United States troops in the war against the Nez Percé and Bannock and Shoshone Indians, and for the relief of the heirs of those killed in such service, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 644) to reimburse the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada for moneys by them expended in the suppression of the rebellion; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 645) to investigate and report to Congress the rebellion war claims of the State of Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 646) for the purchase or construction of a launch for the customs service at and in the vicinity of Astoria, Oreg.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 647) to appropriate funds for investigations and tests of American timber; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also introduced a bill (S. 648) for the relief of John W. Lewis; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 649) to amend an act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 650) granting to the White River Railway Company the right to construct, maintain, and operate a single-track railway across the lands of the United States in the south half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 14 north, range 8 west of the fifth principal meridian, in the county of Independence, in the State of Arkansas, reserved for use in connection with the construction of Lock No. 3, Upper White River, Arkansas; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 651) extending the time within which the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western Railway Company is authorized to construct a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew in Arkansas; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BACON introduced a bill (S. 652) establishing the Atlanta National Military Park; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut introduced a bill (S. 653) for the erection of a public building at Meriden, Conn.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 654) for the erection of a public building at Waterbury, Conn.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 655) for the relief of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 656) for the relief of William C. Dodge; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. TURNER introduced a bill (S. 657) for the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands beyond the period of their enlistment; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 658) for the relief of Twyman O. Abbott; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 659) granting a pension to Thomas E. Clark; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 660) to provide for the refundment of certain moneys to the Republic of Mexico; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 661) authorizing the restoration of the name of Thomas H. Carpenter, late captain, Seventeenth United States Infantry, to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOAR introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the succession to the Presidency in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 2) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the commencement and termination of Congress; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 3) to continue the Industrial Commission until March 1, 1902; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. BERRY introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 4) proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of Senators of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. RAWLINS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 5) directing inquiry as to the practicability of diverting the waters from the Duchesne into the Provo River, in Utah, for irrigation purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. STEWART introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 6) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, conferring jurisdiction on the Federal courts in controversies respecting the use of water, except where the water and the use thereof are in the same State; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 7) proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of Senators of the United States by the people in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 8) construing the act approved June 27, 1890, entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 9) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of Senators by the votes of the qualified electors of the States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 10) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain claims of the State of Indiana; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FORAKER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 11) to refer certain claims of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan to the Court of Claims for adjudication; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT TO CHINESE-EXCLUSION ACT.

Mr. QUAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 612) extending an act approved May 5, 1892, entitled "A bill to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," with amendment of section 6, approved November 3, 1893; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. Res. 36) allowing the importation free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges of all articles from foreign countries and the transfer of foreign exhibits from the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, for the purpose of exhibition at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, at Charleston, S. C., in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a resolution providing that a committee of one member from each State represented in this House be appointed on the part of the House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the tragic death of the late President, William McKinley, and that so much of the message of the President as relates to that deplorable event be referred to such committee, and that the Speaker had announced the appointment from Ohio of Charles H. Grosvenor; California, Julius Kahn; Connecticut, E. Stevens Henry; Delaware, L. Heister Ball; Illinois, Vespasian Warner; Indiana, James E. Watson; Iowa, Robert G. Cousins; Idaho, Thomas L. Glenn; Kansas, Justin D. Bowersock; Maine, Amos L. Allen; Maryland, George A. Pearre; Massachusetts, William C. Lovering; Michigan, William Alden Smith; Minnesota, Page Morris; Montana, Caldwell Edwards; Nebraska, Elmer J. Burkett; New Hampshire, Frank D. Currier; New Jersey, Richard Wayne Parker; New York, John H. Ketcham; North Dakota, Thomas F. Marshall; North Carolina, Spencer Blackburn; Oregon, Malcolm A. Moody; Pennsylvania, Marlin E. Olmsted; Rhode Island, Melville Bull; South

Dakota, Eben W. Martin; Utah, George Sutherland; Vermont, Kittredge Haskins; Washington, Wesley L. Jones; West Virginia, Alston G. Dayton; Wisconsin, Herman B. Dahle; Wyoming, Frank W. Mondell; Alabama, Oscar W. Underwood; Arkansas, Hugh A. Dinsmore; Florida, Robert W. Davis; Georgia, William H. Fleming; Kentucky, James N. Kehoe; Louisiana, Adolph Meyer; Mississippi, Charles E. Hooker; Missouri, Champ Clark; South Carolina, W. Jasper Talbert; Tennessee, John A. Moon; Texas, John L. Sheppard; Virginia, James Hay; Colorado, John F. Shafroth; Nevada, Francis G. Newlands, as members of the committee on the part of the House.

EMPLOYMENT OF STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. HAWLEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time as may be necessary, to report such hearings as may be had by the committee or its subcommittees in connection with bills pending before the committee, and to have the same printed for its use, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

THE SOLDIERS' ROLL OF THE SENATE.

Mr. HAWLEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is hereby directed to place on a special roll the names of all messengers now on his list of employees who are habitually employed about the doors or committee rooms of the Senate Chamber during the session of the Senate whose Army record, wounds, and disabilities, and services in the Senate justly entitle them to favorable consideration, to be known and designated as "The Soldiers' Roll of the Senate," and to continue such persons in such positions and employment until cause for their removal shall have been reported to and approved by the Senate and their removal directed.

CRIMINAL ANARCHISTS.

Mr. McCOMAS: I desire to offer a resolution, which I send to the desk, and ask that it lie upon the table. I give notice that I shall make some observations thereon at the next session of the Senate, after the conclusion of the morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PLATT of Connecticut in the chair). The resolution submitted by the Senator from Maryland will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate of the United States, That Congress has power and should now by law provide:

First. That a person or persons who willfully kill, or assault with intent to kill, the President or Vice-President, or both, or any officer upon whom the powers and duties of the office of President may devolve under the Constitution and laws, shall be punished with death; the Federal courts to have jurisdiction of such offenses.

Second. Punishment by imprisonment for certain conspiracies, to be defined, and for individual threats to commit the same crime; the Federal courts to have like jurisdiction.

Third. For the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists.

Fourth. Certain amendments of like import and effect to our immigration laws.

Fifth. Certain amendments of like import and effect to our naturalization law.

Sixth. And support the executive department in procuring an amendment to all extradition treaties similar to the provision in our convention with Belgium for the extradition of criminal anarchists.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CULLOM in the chair). The resolution will be printed and lie on the table, subject to the call of the Senator from Maryland.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that to-morrow I shall move an amendment to Rule XIV of the standing rules of the Senate. I give this notice in accordance with the rules. I ask that the amendment which I intend to propose may be printed in the RECORD, and also as a separate document for the information of the Senate. There is no need to read it now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection it will be so ordered.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I should like to have the proposed change of the rules read.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly. I have no objection to its being read. I had asked to have it printed in the RECORD and as a document.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I should like to have the proposed amendment read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment intended to be proposed to the rules by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. LODGE to Rule XIV of the standing rules of the Senate.

Insert after paragraph 3 the following paragraphs:

"Senators having petitions or memorials or bills of a private nature to present may deliver them to the Secretary during the session of the Senate, indorsing their names and the reference or disposition to be made thereof; and said petitions and memorials and bills of a private nature, except such as, in the judgment of the President of the Senate, are of an obscene or insulting nature, shall be entered on the Journal, with the names of the Senators presenting them, and the Secretary shall furnish a transcript of such entry to the official reporters of debates for publication in the RECORD.

"Any petition or memorial or private bill excluded under this rule shall be returned to the Senator from whom it was received; and petitions and private bills which have been inappropriately referred may, by direction of the committee having possession of the same, be properly referred in the manner originally presented; and an erroneous reference of a petition or private bill under this clause shall not confer jurisdiction upon the committee to consider or report the same.

"All other bills, memorials, and resolutions may, in like manner, be delivered, indorsed with the names of Senators introducing them, to the President of the Senate, to be by him referred, and the titles and references thereof and of all bills, resolutions, and documents referred under the rules, shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the RECORD of the next day, and correction in case of error of reference may be made by the Senate without debate any day immediately after the reading of the Journal, by unanimous consent, or on motion of a committee claiming jurisdiction, or on the report of the committee to which the bill has been erroneously referred."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proposed amendment to the rules will be ordered to be printed in the RECORD and as a document, and lie on the table, in the absence of objection.

SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the clerk of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission be directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all records and papers now in the office of the commission showing what action, if any, has been taken to authorize the taking of depositions of witnesses outside the limits of the United States; including copies of any written opinions or statements of any members of the commission.

HARBOR OF NEW LONDON, CONN.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, for which, if there be no objection, I will ask present consideration. I believe it has been customary to pass such resolutions.

The concurrent resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate an additional estimate of the cost of deepening the harbor of New London, Conn., including that part of Winthrops Cove embraced in New London Harbor, to 30 feet on the lines of the survey already made by Maj. Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, as described in his report to the Secretary of War, dated January 27, 1900.

SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHY.

Mr. VEST submitted the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate, by bill or otherwise, as to the following matters, viz:

First. Has Congress constitutional power to legislate for the punishment of anarchists who assassinate or attempt to assassinate the President of the United States within the territorial limits of any State; and if Congress has no such power, whether it is expedient to amend the Federal Constitution to enable Congress to so legislate?

Second. Whether it is necessary and expedient to so amend the Federal Constitution as to empower Congress to prevent by such means as may be deemed necessary the teachings by anarchists of the doctrine that all governments should be destroyed, and that to do this the chief rulers of such governments should be assassinated.

Third. Whether it is necessary and expedient to so amend the Federal Constitution that Congress shall have power to punish all persons belonging to anarchical associations or societies which have for their object the promulgation of the doctrine that all governments should be destroyed and that to effect this their chief rulers should be assassinated.

Fourth. What amendments, if any, are necessary to the naturalization laws to prevent the coming into this country of anarchists and their becoming citizens of the United States; also whether it be necessary and expedient to so amend the Federal Constitution that anarchists teaching the doctrine that all governments should be destroyed by the assassination of their chief rulers and who are already citizens of the United States should by act of Congress, after trial and conviction, be imprisoned for life or deported from the United States.

Fifth. Whether it is necessary and expedient to so amend the Federal Constitution as to give Congress the power to establish a penal colony on some suitable island under the jurisdiction of the United States to which, after trial and conviction, every anarchist holding the doctrine that all governments should be destroyed by the assassination of their chief rulers shall be deported and there confined, by suitable police regulations, during life, without any communication with the outside world except such as may be allowed by the proper officials.

Sixth. That the committee shall, after due examination and inquiry, recommend to the Senate such amendments to the Federal Constitution or such legislation as may be necessary to prevent the teaching and promulgation of anarchical doctrines in the United States.

SOUTH CAROLINA INTERSTATE AND WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, there is an important joint resolution from the House of Representatives lying on the table, which I should like to have laid before the Senate, in order that I may ask unanimous consent for its present consideration and passage.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PLATT of Connecticut in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate a joint resolution from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 36) allowing the importation, free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, of all articles from foreign countries, and the transfer of foreign exhibits from the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo for the purpose of exhibition at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C., was read the first time by its title, the second time at length, and considered, as in Committee of the Whole, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, etc., That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries, for the purpose of exhibition at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C., upon which there shall

be a tariff or customs duty, and all foreign exhibits which shall be transferred in bond from the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exposition to sell for delivery at the close thereof any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition building or on the grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of the import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws at the date of the importation, and all penalties prescribed by laws shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the person who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal: *And provided further*, That the buildings and spaces set apart for the purpose of the said exposition shall be constituted "Constructive bonded warehouses and yards," and all foreign articles placed therein shall be under customs supervision, and treated as merchandise in bond: *And provided further*, That all necessary expenses incurred, including salaries of customs officials in charge of imported articles, shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States by the exposition company under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. That in the passage of this joint resolution the United States does not assume any liability of any kind whatever, and does not become responsible in any manner for any bond, debt, contract, expenditure, expense, or liability of the said company, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or incident to or growing out of said exposition.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will only say, in explanation of the joint resolution—though no explanation seems necessary—that this joint resolution is almost a verbatim copy of a part of a bill passed at the last session, which I had the honor to introduce, and which the Senate passed twice, first, as an independent bill, and secondly, as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, but in conference it was lost in the shuffle and Charleston got nothing. Now we are simply desiring to have foreign exhibits admitted free of duty. I hope the Senate will consent to the immediate passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. TILLMAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to send to the Senate at the earliest practicable time an estimate of the cost of transporting to Charleston, S. C., for exhibition at the exposition in progress there the Government exhibits which were at Buffalo and for installing and caring for the same while on exhibition.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, December 5, 1901, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 4, 1901.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney-General, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John W. Griggs, resigned.

GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

William H. Hunt, of Montana, to be the governor of Porto Rico, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles H. Allen, resigned.

SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO.

Charles Hartzell, of Colorado, to be secretary of Porto Rico, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William H. Hunt, appointed the governor of Porto Rico.

MEMBER OF BOARD OF CHARITIES.

George W. Cook, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the board of charities of the District of Columbia, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of his own prior appointment.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, to be a Civil Service Commissioner, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John B. Harlow, resigned.

William A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, to be a Civil Service Commissioner, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Mark S. Brewer, deceased.

THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Herbert H. D. Peirce, of Massachusetts, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas W. Cridler, resigned.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Francis B. Loomis, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Portugal, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John N. Irwin, resigned.

Lloyd C. Griscom, of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Persia, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Herbert W. Bowen, appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela.

Herbert W. Bowen, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Francis B. Loomis, appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Portugal.

Horace N. Allen, of Ohio, lately minister resident and consul-general to Korea, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Korea, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY.

John W. Riddle, of Minnesota, to be secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg, Russia, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Herbert H. D. Peirce, appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATIONS.

Spencer F. Eddy, of Illinois, to be secretary of the legation at Constantinople, Turkey, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Lloyd C. Griscom, appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Persia.

Chandler Hale, of Maine, to be secretary of the legation at Vienna, Austria, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles V. Herdliska, resigned.

John W. Garret, of Maryland, to be secretary of the legation at The Hague, Netherlands, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate to fill an original vacancy.

Gordon Paddock, of New York, to be secretary of the legation at Seoul, Korea, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edward V. Morgan, appointed second secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg.

Joseph Muir, of New York, to be secretary of legation and consul-general at Stockholm, Sweden, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edward H. Winslow, resigned.

James G. Bailey, of Kentucky, to be secretary of the legation to Guatemala and Honduras, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Robert H. Green, deceased.

SECOND SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Arthur Bailly Blanchard, of Louisiana, to be second secretary of the embassy at Paris, France, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Spencer F. Eddy, appointed secretary of the legation at Constantinople, Turkey.

THIRD SECRETARIES OF LEGATIONS.

William Corcoran Eustis, of the District of Columbia, to be third secretary of the embassy at London, England, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Joseph H. Choate, jr., resigned.

R. S. Reynolds Hitt, of Illinois, to be third secretary of the embassy at Paris, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Arthur Bailly Blanchard, appointed second secretary of the embassy at Paris.

UNITED STATES AGENT.

Charles M. Dickinson, of New York, to be agent at Sofia, Bulgaria, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate to fill an original vacancy.

CONSUL-GENERALS.

William R. Bigham, of Kansas, to be consul-general at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James G. Stowe, resigned.

George Heimrod, of Nebraska, to be consul-general at Apia, Samoa, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Luther W. Osborn, deceased.

James I. McCallum, of the District of Columbia, to be consul-general at St. Gall, Switzerland, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James T. Dubois, resigned.

Oliver J. D. Hughes, of Connecticut, lately consul at Coburg, Germany, to be consul-general at Coburg, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

CONSULS.

George E. Baldwin, of Ohio, to be consul at Nuremberg, Bavaria, Germany, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Gustave C. E. Weber, resigned.

Henry B. Miller, of Oregon, to be consul at Niuchwang, China, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate to fill an original vacancy.

Robert P. Skinner, of Ohio, lately consul at Marseilles, France, to be consul-general at Marseilles, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Courtlandt K. Bolles, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Kehl, Germany, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Alexander Wood, deceased.

George W. Colvig, of Oregon, to be consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice W. Irvin Shaw, appointed consul-general at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Pietro Cuneo, of Ohio, to be consul at Turin, Italy, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Percy McElrath, deceased.

Thomas R. Wallace, of Iowa, to be consul at Crefeld, Germany, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Julian Phelps, resigned.

Richard L. Sprague, of Massachusetts, to be consul at Gibraltar, Spain, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Horatio T. Sprague, deceased.

Samuel Smith, of New Jersey, to be consul at Moscow, Russia, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas Smith, resigned.

Lewis A. Martin, of West Virginia, to be consul at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles P. Snyder, appointed consul at Windsor, Nova Scotia.

William H. Hunt, of New York, to be consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Mifflin W. Gibbs, resigned.

George O. Cornelius, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at St. Johns, Newfoundland, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Martin J. Carter, appointed consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Joseph J. Langer, of Nebraska, to be consul at Solingen, Germany, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edmund Z. Brodowski, deceased.

George N. Dale, of Vermont, to be consul at Coaticook, Quebec, Canada, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Jesse H. Johnson, appointed consul at Santos, Brazil.

Arthur H. Williams, of New Hampshire, to be consul at Saltillo, Mexico, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles Burr Towle, deceased.

Frank R. Mowrer, of Ohio, to be consul at Ghent, Belgium, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Richard Le Bert, resigned.

George Sawter, of New York, to be consul at Antigua, West Indies, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Frank R. Mowrer, appointed consul at Ghent, Belgium.

Ethelbert Watts, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Prague, Austria, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Hugo Donzelman, resigned.

Edwin N. Gunsaulus, of Ohio, to be consul at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William L. Sewell, appointed consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

William L. Sewell, of Ohio, to be consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edwin N. Gunsaulus, appointed consul at Toronto, Canada.

Charles V. Herdliska, of the District of Columbia, to be consul at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William B. Sorsby, appointed consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

William B. Sorsby, of Mississippi, to be consul at Kingston, Jamaica, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Ethelbert Watts, appointed consul at Prague, Austria.

Jesse H. Johnson, of Texas, to be consul at Santos, Brazil, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John J. Girimondi, removed.

Charles P. H. Nason, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Grenoble, France, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Grenville James, removed.

Charles H. Egbert, of Illinois, to be consul at Durango, Mexico, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Walter H. Faulkner, resigned.

Alonzo B. Garrett, of West Virginia, to be consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Robert Butler Mahone, resigned.

Edward A. Creevey, of Connecticut, to be consul at Glauchau, Germany, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice George Sawter, resigned.

Francis B. Gessner, of Ohio, to be consul at Zittau, Saxony, Germany, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William K. Herzog, resigned.

Robert E. Mansfield, of Indiana, to be consul at Valparaiso, Chile, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John F. Caples, resigned.

John Jenkins, of Nebraska, lately consul at San Salvador, Salvador, to be consul-general at San Salvador, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

George W. Lieberth, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Kentucky, to succeed David M. Comingore, removed.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *December 5, 1901.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal of yesterday's proceedings will be read by the Secretary.

Mr. HOAR. I ask unanimous consent that the list of bills and resolutions introduced yesterday be omitted in the reading of the Journal.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Massachusetts ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with?

Mr. HOAR. Only so far as the list of bills and resolutions is concerned.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read as directed, and approved.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY.

Mr. HALE. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with a copy of an agreement with the Indians of the Lower Brulé Reservation, in South Dakota, and also a draft of a bill to ratify the agreement; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW MEXICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting two copies each of the journals of the house and councils of the Thirty-fourth assembly of the Territory of New Mexico; which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

REPORT OF MARITIME CANAL COMPANY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, and ordered to be printed.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from Brig. Gen. G. L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, transmitting the report of operations upon the new building for the Government Printing Office for the year ended November 30, 1901; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PENROSE presented petitions of 74 citizens of Abington, 74 citizens of Honesdale, 56 citizens of Carlisle, 46 citizens of Kylertown, 38 citizens of Downington, the Young Ladies' Seminary of Washington, 64 citizens of Washington, 53 citizens of Valencia, 55 citizens of Rural Valley, 59 citizens of Philadelphia, 176 citizens of West Alexander, 275 citizens of Christiana, 566 citizens of Altoona, 45 citizens of Millcreek, 98 citizens of Rochester Mills, 115 citizens of Pittsburg, 78 citizens of Tyrone, 24 citizens of Montrose, 193 citizens of Philadelphia, and of 100 citizens of Berwyn, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Pioneer City Council, of Carbondale; Lititz Springs Council, No. 197, of Lititz; Chester Council, No. 36, of Chester; Black Creek Council, No. 51, of Weatherly; James G. Blaine Council, No. 766, of Philadelphia; Local Union No. 884, of Shamokin; Guarantee Council, No. 95, of Wissahickon;

George Bancroft Council, No. 571, of Tacony; Edwin A. Shubert Council, No. 728, of West Philadelphia; Melrose Council, No. 928, of Harrisburg; Shenandoah Valley Council, No. 530, of Shenandoah; Keystone Council, No. 11, of Philadelphia; Allen Council, No. 753, of Allentown; Enhaut Council, No. 231, of Enhaut; Dunns Council, No. 918, of Dunns; Camp Curtin Council, No. 629, of Harrisburg; St. Clair Council, No. 933, of St. Clair; Colonel David F. Houston Council, No. 739, of Chester; Harmony Council, No. 53, of Philadelphia; Juniata Council, No. 372, of Altoona; Ira Council, No. 713, of Red Lion; Oriole Council, No. 877, of Chambersburg; James E. Hyatt Council, No. 923, of Philadelphia; Peace Council, No. 395, of Philadelphia; Pennsburg Council, No. 961, of Pennsburg; Siker Council, No. 802, of Manchester; Battlefield Council, No. 717, of Gettysburg; Abraham Lincoln Council, No. 513, of Montoursville; William Lilly Council, No. 326, of Philadelphia; Industrial Council, No. 437, of Orwigsburg; Protection Council, No. 935, of McKeansburg; Clearridge Council, No. 940, of Clearridge; Natrona Council, No. 214, of Natrona; Hampton Council, No. 965, of Hampton; West Chester Council, No. 633, of West Chester; Uhlertown Council, No. 522, of Uhlertown; Mount Carmel Council, No. 874, of Mount Carmel; Beaver Falls Council, No. 48, of Beaver Falls; Greble Council, No. 13, of Philadelphia; Linesville Council, No. 555, of Linesville; Bowmans Council, No. 440, of Bowmanstown; Grace Council, No. 631, of Philadelphia; Hazle Council, No. 258, of Hazleton; Wapwallopen Council, No. 891, of Wapwallopen, all of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petition of John M. Coe and sundry other citizens of Connersville, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation increasing the compensation of rural mail carriers; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petitions of Daniel B. Banta and sundry other citizens of Spencer, of C. R. Jones and sundry other citizens of Indianapolis, and of Clarinda J. Manning and sundry other citizens of South Bend, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 966, United Mine Workers of America, of Edwardsport; of Robert Madison and 80 other citizens of Clinton, and of Local Union No. 742, United Mine Workers of America, of Staunton, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. WELLINGTON presented the petition of William Pfeiffer and 9 other citizens of Baltimore, Md., and the petition of Marie Buhlmaier and 19 other citizens of Baltimore, Md., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PERKINS presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Lodi, Cal., remonstrating against the repeal of the so-called anticanteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of W. G. Power and sundry other citizens of Corona, of the synod of California, of the Monday Literary Club of San Jose, of 655 citizens of Riverside, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Berryessa, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hayward, of the Valona Presbyterian Missionary Society of Rockett, and of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Union Street Presbyterian Church of Oakland, all in the State of California, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the city council of Oakland, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the immigration of Chinese and Japanese coolie laborers; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the General Congregational Association of southern California, praying for the adoption of a new Chinese restriction measure, to be determined by mutual arrangement between the United States and China; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, Cal., praying for the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal; which was referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

He also presented petitions of Lodge No. 608, American Federation of Labor, of Sacramento, Cal.; of the Granite Cutters' Union, American Federation of Labor, of San Francisco, Cal., and of sundry citizens of California, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Benjamin Harrison Post, No. 166, Grand Army of the Republic, of Madera, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of naval vessels at the Mare Island Navy-Yard, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, Cal., praying that the number of ships sent to the Mare Island Navy-Yard for repairs be increased and that an adequate appropriation be made to complete needed improvements in San Pablo Bay; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying that Congress give due consideration to that city in ordering repairs to be made to United States vessels on service in Pacific waters; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Building Trades Council of Santa Clara County, Cal., praying that all contracts on Government vessels be abrogated in cases where work has ceased or has been delayed by the refusal of contractors to employ competent workmen; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of Waukegan Post, No. 374, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, of Waukegan, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 304, of Belleville; of Local Union No. 344, of Greenview, of the United Mine Workers of America, and of Local Union No. 992, American Federation of Labor, of Kangley, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Team Drivers' Local Union No. 159, of Fairbury; Cigar Makers' Union No. 118, of Peoria; Carpenters' Union No. 16, of Springfield; Machinists' Union No. 440, of Rockford; Painters' Union No. 35, of Kankakee; Federal Labor Union No. 7381, of Charleston; the Trades and Labor Assembly of Kewanee; the Trades and Labor Assembly of Quincy; Typographical Union No. 288, of Galesburg; Watch Case Workers' Union No. 7209, of Elgin; International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union No. 4, of Chicago; Independent Brotherhood of Builders' Union No. 89, of Mattoon; Elgin Trades Council, of Elgin; Metal Polishers' Union No. 140, of Waukegan; Trimmers' Local Union No. 49, of Chicago; Carpenters' Union No. 154, of Kewanee; Federal Labor Union of Nashville; Federal Labor Union No. 8306, of Sandoval; Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 140, of Streator; Cigar Makers' Union No. 297, of Canton; Local Union No. 274, of Pekin; Printing Pressmen's Union No. 2, of Chicago; Local Union No. 7, of Springfield; Trades and Labor Council of Jacksonville; the Carpenters and Joiners' Union of Rock Island; Bakers' Union No. 16, of Chicago; Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of Granite City; Local Union No. 8374, of Decatur; Cigar Makers' International Union No. 438, of Murphysboro, and Local Union No. 604, of Murphysboro, of the American Federation of Labor, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the petition of W. A. Rodenberg, W. E. Trautman, and 19 other citizens of East St. Louis, Ill., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DEPEW presented sundry petitions of citizens of New York, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and a petition of Mill Workers' Union No. 132, of Buffalo, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the building of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 61, of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war vessels at the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented memorials of the First Baptist, the First Congregational, and the Methodist Episcopal churches, all of Detroit City, in the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against the repeal of the so-called canteen law; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Charles F. Gee and 68 other citizens, G. E. Dennis and 38 other citizens, and of John Lewis and 59 other citizens of St. Paul, all in the State of Minnesota, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DEBOE presented a petition of 667 citizens of Kentucky, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEAN (for Mr. SEWELL) presented a petition of sundry citizens of Clayton, Stanley, Newark, Kingston, Chatham, Roselle, and Hackensack, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (for Mr. SEWELL) presented a petition of U. S. Grant Post, No. 117, Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, of Madison, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLARK of Montana. I present a petition of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a survey of the northwest corner of the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve and opening the same for settlement. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial No. 1.

To the honorable the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas there now reside in the northwest corner of the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve of the State of Montana, at least 12 bona fide settlers, holding 160 acres of land each, and that said settlers located upon said land prior to the time that the land comprising said reserve was set apart as a forest reserve; and

Whereas great injury and loss of time and money in improving said land will accrue to said settlers unless they receive proper relief; and

Whereas said land so settled upon by said persons as aforesaid is more valuable for agriculture and fruit raising than for any other purpose, and that said land is of no value save and except for agriculture and fruit raising: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, your memorialists, of the Seventh legislative assembly of the State of Montana, do earnestly pray and petition the Congress of the United States that you do cause to be surveyed and set apart from said Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve and open for settlement a portion of said reserve which, when so surveyed and set apart, will constitute fractional township 25 north, of range 19 west of Montana meridian.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives at Washington, D. C., are hereby instructed to use all proper means to accomplish the desired legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of Montana be, and is hereby, instructed to send a copy of this joint memorial to our Senators and Representatives at Washington, D. C.

FRANK E. CORBETT,
Speaker of the House.
FRANK G. HIGGINS,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 5, 1901.

J. K. TOOLE, *Governor.*

Filed March 6, 1901, 9.24 a. m.

GEO. M. HAYS, *Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Montana, ss:

I, George M. Hays, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is, with the exception of corrections in orthography and punctuation and insertion of omissions or substitute words in brackets, a true and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 1, enacted by the seventh session of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by J. K. Toole, governor of said State, on the 5th day of March, 1901.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State. Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 5th day of March, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.]

GEO. M. HAYS, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. CLARK of Montana. I present a memorial of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the leasing of public lands or ranges. I ask that the memorial be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial No. 1.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas certain laws have been proposed in the past looking to the leasing of the public ranges; and

Whereas agitation of the subject still claims the attention of the people in the West: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, your memorialists, the Seventh legislative assembly of the State of Montana, earnestly protest against the enactment of any measure providing for the leasing of public ranges, believing it to be a menace to the public welfare, and we pray and petition the Congress of the United States to protect the rights of the people to enter and use the public domain for legitimate purposes, to the exclusion of none; and it is further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of Montana be, and he is hereby, ordered to furnish a copy of this memorial to each of our Senators and Representative elect in Congress.

FRANK G. HIGGINS,
President of the Senate.
FRANK E. CORBETT,
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 25, 1901.

J. K. TOOLE, *Governor.*

Filed February 25, 1901, at 9 a. m.

GEO. M. HAYS, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. CLARK of Montana. I present a petition of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana, praying for the enactment of legislation providing that that part of the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve in Teton County, Mont., be surveyed and thrown open to settlement and become a part of the public domain, subject to entry under the general land laws. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial No. 3.

To the honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas there are now settled upon a portion of the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve, in the State of Montana, and within the limits of Teton County, 18 bona fide settlers who settled in said county and upon the lands now forming a part of the said forest reserve prior to the time said lands were segregated from the public domain and formed into said forest reserve, and ever since said time and now are residing upon said lands; that they have made substantial improvements upon said lands, and the same constitute their only home and place of abode; that by reason of the fact that the said lands were so segregated and placed in said reserve said settlers are unable to obtain title to said lands; and

Whereas said lands so settled upon by said settlers is grazing land, no part of which is covered by timber; that said settlers reside upon what would be known, if surveyed, as townships 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 north, range 9 west, of Montana meridian; that all of said lands contained in said townships is devoid of timber, save and except a scrubby growth in a few and exceptional places on said lands, and is only fit and suitable for stock grazing: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, your memorialists, the Seventh legislative assembly of the State of Montana, earnestly pray and petition the Congress of the United States to cause such lands to be surveyed and thrown open to settlement, and become a part of the public domain, subject to entry under the general land laws, and to enact such legislation as will result at an early period in bringing about and effecting the result herein contained and indicated.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives at Washington are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to accomplish the desired legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Montana be, and he is hereby, instructed to send a copy of this joint memorial to our Senators and Representatives at Washington, D. C.

FRANK E. CORBETT,
Speaker of the House.
FRANK G. HIGGINS,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 5, 1901.

J. K. TOOLE, *Governor.*

Filed March 6, 1901, at 9.24 a. m.

GEO. M. HAYS, *Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Montana, ss:

I, George M. Hays, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is, with the exception of corrections in orthography and punctuation and insertion of omissions or substitute words in brackets, a true and correct copy of an act entitled "house joint memorial, No. 3," enacted by the Seventh session of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana and approved by J. K. Toole, governor of said State, on the 5th day of March, 1901.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State. Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 5th day of March, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.]

GEO. M. HAYS, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. CLARK of Montana. I present a petition of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting and regulating Chinese and Japanese immigration. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Immigration, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial No. 8, prohibiting and regulating Chinese and Japanese immigration.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialist, the legislative assembly of the State of Montana, would most respectfully but urgently ask for the passage of a law extending all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming to this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent, and more especially the act of Congress of May 5, 1892, for a further period of ten years from the expiration of the same on May 5, 1902.

And your memorialist would ask further that such laws be extended to include Japanese laborers and those of Japanese descent; and the secretary of state is hereby requested to forward a copy of this memorial to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

FRANK E. CORBETT,
Speaker of the House.
FRANK G. HIGGINS,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 9, 1901.

J. K. TOOLE, *Governor.*

Filed March 9, 1901, at 12.05 p. m.

GEO. M. HAYS, *Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Montana, ss:

I, George M. Hays, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is, with the exception of corrections in orthography and punctuation and insertion of omissions or substitute words in brackets, a true and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 8, prohibiting and regulating Chinese and Japanese immigration, enacted by the Seventh session of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana and approved by J. K. Toole, governor of said State on the 9th day of March, 1901.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State. Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.]

GEO. M. HAYS, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. BURROWS presented petitions of Lansing Typographical Union, No. 72, of Lansing; of Iron Molders' Union No. 213, of Grand Rapids; of Coal Handlers' Union No. 136, of Gladstone; of

Cigar Makers' Union No. 69, of Three Rivers; of Machinists' Union No. 50, of Manistee; of Broom Makers' Union No. 49, of Flint; of Pattern Makers' Union of Grand Rapids; of the Leather Workers' Union No. 22, of Flint; of Stationary Engineers' Union No. 5, of Detroit; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 226, of Traverse City; of Coopers' International Union No. 4, of Bay City; Photo-engravers' Union No. 12, of Detroit; of Cigarmakers' Union No. 24, of Muskegon; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 116, of Bay City; of Iron Molders' Union No. 317, of Detroit, and of the German-American Union, No. 21, of Detroit, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Detroit and Caro, in the State of Michigan, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KITTREDGE presented the petition of Thomas J. Woodcock and 39 other citizens of Elkpoint, S. Dak., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of Adams; of Carpenters' Union No. 629, of Somerville, and of Iron Molders' Union No. 347, of Greenfield, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the building of war ships in the Government navy-yards; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Boston, Somerville, Wakefield, Newton, and Cambridge, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. QUAY presented petitions of Protection Council, No. 935, of McKeansburg; of Lititz Springs Council, No. 197, of Lititz; of Grace Council, No. 631, of Philadelphia; of Clear Ridge Council, No. 940, of Clear Ridge; of Beaver Falls Council, No. 48, of Beaver Falls; of Industrial Council, No. 437, of Orwigsburg; of Uhlertown Council, No. 522, of Uhlertown; of Mount Carmel Council, No. 874, of Mount Carmel, and of Bowmans Council, No. 440, of Bowmanstown, of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and of Local Union No. 160, United Mine Workers of America, of Shamokin, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Union No. 282, of Pittsburg; of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Union No. 24, of Newcastle; of Kane Federal Union, No. 7126, of Kane, and of Iron Molders' Union No. 217, of Beaver Falls, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of the Government; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the petitions of F. M. Fuller and 600 other citizens of Uniontown, Robert Pollock and 88 other citizens of Pittsburg, Adolph A. Muller and 195 other citizens of Philadelphia, A. R. Beattie and 90 other citizens of New Alexandria, John Funnell and 19 other citizens of Nicetown, W. T. Lyon and 600 other citizens of Doylestown, N. T. Brown and 50 other citizens of Ambler, Eber Garrett and 39 other citizens of East Downington, J. C. Martin and 39 other citizens of Philadelphia, Clara E. Blatchley and 150 other citizens of Wayne, Mrs. H. I. Ambler and 70 other citizens of Abington, F. H. Hayman and 39 other citizens of Philadelphia, C. C. Howe and 44 other citizens of Kylertown, Mrs. G. E. Reed and 54 other citizens of Carlisle, H. B. Stock and 90 other citizens of Carlisle, F. C. McClue and 38 other citizens of Germantown, J. W. Campbell and 40 other citizens of Corry, E. E. Work and 70 other citizens of Hamill, A. W. Bartlett and 80 other citizens of Lockhaven, G. M. Ely and 50 other citizens of Carlisle, George Norcross and 70 other citizens of Carlisle, Mrs. P. A. Work and 110 other citizens of Rochester, Henry Baker and 60 other citizens of Sayre, J. W. Ross and 31 other citizens of Pennsylvania, Mrs. C. L. Mitchell and 19 other citizens of Philadelphia, Minerva B. Young and 73 other citizens of Philadelphia, H. H. Stiles and 595 other citizens of Altoona, N. L. Upham and 100 other citizens of Philadelphia, and of Mrs. Arthur Mitchell and 180 other citizens of Philadelphia, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GAMBLE presented the petition of Thomas Woodcock and sundry other citizens of South Dakota, and the petition of Mrs. H. H. Blair and sundry other citizens of South Dakota, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GIBSON presented a petition of the Stock Growers' Association of Montana, praying for the enactment of legislation creating the position of second assistant secretary of agriculture, whose duties shall be solely in the interests of the stock industry of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of Cascade County Trades and Labor Council, and of Local Union No. 28 of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Missoula, all in the State of Montana, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of warships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the seventh annual State convention of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Montana, remonstrating against the repeal of the so-called anticanteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented the petition of John Hogarth, J. M. Goudie, Fred A. Keeler, and sundry other citizens of Helena, and of H. B. Allen and sundry other citizens of Butte, all in the State of Montana, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the Stock Growers' Association of Montana, remonstrating against a reinspection by State authorities of animals liable to convey contagious diseases from one State to another; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of 74 citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, and making polygamy and polygamous cohabitation a crime against the United States, punishable by severe penalties, including disfranchisement and disqualification to vote or to hold office of honor or emolument under the United States or any State or Territory; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut presented a petition of the congregation of the Park Street Congregational Church, of Bridgeport, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of Lincoln Camp, No. 2, Maryland Division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Mr. PENROSE. I am directed by the Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred the bill (S. 632) to continue the Industrial Commission until February 15, 1902, to report it favorably without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read to the Senate for its information.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. What is the object of reading the bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania reported it from the Committee on Education and Labor, and it is being read for the information of the Senate, as he desires present consideration.

Mr. PENROSE. I do not think there will be any objection to this measure when it is understood.

Mr. COCKRELL. I think we understood it pretty well at the last session, and we decided what was to be done. I would not like to consent to the passage of the bill this morning, and that is the reason why I asked for what purpose it was being read.

Mr. HOAR. I understand that the commission have not quite completed their report, and this is a continuance, to give them a few more weeks in order to get through. They are bound by law to close on the 1st day of January.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us hear the bill read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read to the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Industrial Commission authorized by "An act authorizing the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital," approved June 18, 1898, and amended by "An act making appropriation for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1899, is hereby continued until February 15, 1902, with all the powers and duties imposed upon it by said acts; and for salaries of commissioners, secretary, disbursing officer, stenographers, messengers, rent, miscellaneous expenses, and printing the sum of $9,750, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, we had the whole matter two or three times before the Committee on Appropriations and renewed the appropriation and allowed such time as was then claimed by the commission. I think that has been done twice.

I know that in such cases it is almost impossible to tell when an entire work shall be done, and I do not object to the prolongation of time until the 15th of February if it is only to wind up their work. I understand that the bill the Senator from Pennsylvania reports provides for continuing all the powers of the commission. I do not think the commission ought to set in and renew investigations which would lead to a call for more time.

If the Senator from Pennsylvania has reason to believe that the only purpose will be to close up the report and get it ready for printing and submission, and not to go into any new hearing and investigation, I shall not object.

Mr. PENROSE. It is the only purpose of this extension to complete certain indices, without which the value of the investigation would be very largely diminished. The commission has taken an enormous mass of testimony, many thousands of pages, comprised in some 18 volumes. The indices are not finished. The hearings were closed long ago. It is not contemplated to have any further hearings.

Mr. HALE. Then I do not object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 662) to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, its Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also introduced a bill (S. 663) for the erection of a public building at Allentown, Pa.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 664) granting a pension to Emma Worrall; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 665) granting a pension to Kate Pearce; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McLAURIN of South Carolina introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 666) for the relief of Columbus Roberts;
A bill (S. 667) for the relief of R. D. Alexander;
A bill (S. 668) for the relief of Rudolph Lobsiger;
A bill (S. 669) for the relief of William Lockhart;
A bill (S. 670) for the relief of Dr. Joseph Gaffny;
A bill (S. 671) for the relief of the estate of Isaac Peeler, deceased;
A bill (S. 672) for the relief of R. M. Patrick;
A bill (S. 673) for the relief of John Service;
A bill (S. 674) for the relief of Sallie Smith;
A bill (S. 675) for the relief of Jeff. Smith;
A bill (S. 676) for the relief of John Smith; and
A bill (S. 677) for the relief of James L. Roane.

Mr. CULBERSON introduced a bill (S. 678) for the relief of the heirs of W. T. Scott and others; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 679) directing the issue of a check in lieu of a lost check drawn by Capt. E. O. Fechet, disbursing officer, United States Signal Service Corps, in favor of the Bishop Gutta Percha Company; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 680) for the relief of Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, of the United States Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 681) to establish the University of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee to Establish the University of the United States.

He also introduced a bill (S. 682) granting a pension to Elizabeth Weed Street; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 683) for the relief of Capt. Frederick Ford; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 684) for the relief of George Frey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 685) for the relief of the widow of the late Capt. Henry B. Noble, Eighth Infantry, United States Army (retired); which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 686) providing for the adjustment and payment of the accounts of laborers and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also introduced a bill (S. 687) for the relief of the University of Kansas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 688) for the relief of David H. Lewis; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 689) authorizing and directing the return to the State of Kansas of the arms and equipments of the Twentieth Regiment of Kansas Volunteer Infantry;

A bill (S. 690) to correct the military record of Talton T. Davis; and

A bill (S. 691) granting an honorable discharge to John W. Tiffany.

Mr. HARRIS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 692) granting an increase of pension to Daniel T. Rose;

A bill (S. 693) to authorize the pensioning of persons who, having served in the army or navy of the Confederate States of America, afterwards served in the Army or Navy of the United States, and were honorably discharged;

A bill (S. 694) granting a pension to Jane Caton; and

A bill (S. 695) granting a pension to Henry E. Hubbell.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 696) to provide for the further distribution of the reports of the Supreme Court, and so forth; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 697) granting a pension to George Milton Frye;

A bill (S. 698) granting a pension to S. E. Cousens; and

A bill (S. 699) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Chase.

Mr. DEBOE introduced a bill (S. 700) granting a pension to Rebecca Dobbins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 701) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Kroger; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 702) to establish a library post; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 703) for the relief of George T. Sampson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 704) granting a pension to George Wood; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 705) granting a pension to Peter Veo; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WELLINGTON introduced a bill (S. 706) to establish the University of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee to Establish the University of the United States.

He also introduced a bill (S. 707) for the relief of George E. W. Sharretts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced a bill (S. 708) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Evanston, in the State of Wyoming; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 709) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Carroll; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 710) granting a pension to William Freeland;

A bill (S. 711) granting a pension to William H. Walton; and

A bill (S. 712) granting a pension to John Housiaux.

Mr. QUARLES introduced a bill (S. 713) granting a pension to Frances E. Stebbins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 714) granting an increase of pension to Henry Creveling; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 715) to provide for two additional associate justices of the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 716) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Anderson, in the State of Indiana; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 717) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Muncie, in the State of Indiana; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 718) granting an increase of pension to Shadrack B. A. Conder;

A bill (S. 719) granting an increase of pension to Conrad Shaffer;

A bill (S. 720) granting an increase of pension to Norven Johnson; and

A bill (S. 721) granting an increase of pension to Lavalette D. Dickey.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 722) providing pensions to certain officers and men in the Army and Navy of the United States when 50 years of age and over, and increasing widows' pensions to $12 per month; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McENERY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 723) for the relief of the estate of Morton P. Levy (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 724) for the relief of the legal representatives of Duncan S. Cage and A. G. Cage, deceased;

A bill (S. 725) for the relief of the estate of Felicite Neda Chretien, deceased;

A bill (S. 726) for the relief of the legal representatives of Andrew B. James, deceased;

A bill (S. 727) for the relief of the estate of Raphael Segura, deceased;

A bill (S. 728) for the relief of Francois Petitfils;

A bill (S. 729) for the relief of the estates of Mrs. Amy Anderson, deceased, Robert K. Anderson, deceased, and Adeliza Pickett Quays, deceased;

A bill (S. 730) for the relief of the estate of George W. Dyson, deceased;

A bill (S. 731) for the relief of Victorie C. Avet and of the estate of Vincent Avet;

A bill (S. 732) for the relief of Mrs. E. H. Briant;

A bill (S. 733) for the relief of the estate of H. P. Morancy, deceased;

A bill (S. 734) for the relief of Mrs. M. L. Holt, Mrs. Jane E. Cannon, and Mrs. I. B. Shipp;

A bill (S. 735) for the relief of the estate of Romain Verdin, deceased;

A bill (S. 736) for the relief of Leonara Carnahan;

A bill (S. 737) for the relief of George H. Green and Mrs. Alice M. Barker, administrators of George W. Green, deceased;

A bill (S. 738) for the relief of Rosemond Le Blanc;

A bill (S. 739) for the relief of the estate of Francois Lagleize, deceased;

A bill (S. 740) for the relief of the estate of Peter and Margaret Turner, deceased;

A bill (S. 741) for the relief of Robert Norris;

A bill (S. 742) for the relief of Mrs. M. L. H. Blanchard;

A bill (S. 743) for the relief of James M. Schilling;

A bill (S. 744) for the relief of the estate of Edward Pugh, deceased;

A bill (S. 745) for the relief of Francois Bouligny and Marie Annette Bouligny;

A bill (S. 746) for the relief of Louisa B. Martin, J. York Turner, and Eliza V. Turner;

A bill (S. 747) for the relief of Mrs. Martha B. King;

A bill (S. 748) for the relief of the estate of Francois Barbier, deceased;

A bill (S. 749) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Ursin Broussard, deceased;

A bill (S. 750) for the relief of the estate of Louis Ursin, deceased;

A bill (S. 751) for the relief of E. H. Flory;

A bill (S. 752) for the relief of Kate Gibbons;

A bill (S. 753) for the relief of Washington West;

A bill (S. 754) for the relief of the estate of Louis C. De Blanc, deceased;

A bill (S. 755) for the relief of the estate of Henry Fassman, deceased;

A bill (S. 756) for the relief of the estate of Francis Meuillon, deceased;

A bill (S. 757) for the relief of the estate of George E. Gillespie, deceased;

A bill (S. 758) for the relief of the estate of J. B. Desire Landry, deceased;

A bill (S. 759) for the relief of the estate of Francois Breaux, deceased;

A bill (S. 760) for the relief of the estate of Edward Sigur, deceased;

A bill (S. 761) for the relief of Robert Bowmaker;

A bill (S. 762) for the relief of Mrs. Lucy Moore;

A bill (S. 763) for the relief of the estate of John East, deceased;

A bill (S. 764) for the relief of the estate of J. S. Douglass, deceased;

A bill (S. 765) for the relief of the estate of Pierre Jolivet, deceased;

A bill (S. 766) for the relief of the estate of J. R. Gayle, deceased;

A bill (S. 767) for the relief of the estate of Valerie Breaux, deceased;

A bill (S. 768) for the relief of the estate of Robert M. Morrow, deceased;

A bill (S. 769) for the relief of the estate of William R. Wimbish;

A bill (S. 770) for the relief of Francois Muna Tauzin, Marie Amalia Tauzin, and Constance Sheppard;

A bill (S. 771) for the relief of the estate of Turner Merritt;

A bill (S. 772) for the relief of Peter B. Compton;

A bill (S. 773) for the relief of Mrs. Louisa M. Bennett, Miss Kate P. Bennett, Mrs. Mary Louisa Ogden, and Calvin S. Bennett;

A bill (S. 774) for the relief of the estates of W. R. Brown and Mrs. Elmyra Brown, both deceased;

A bill (S. 775) for the relief of Lucy J. Boyle;

A bill (S. 776) to confirm to the administratrix of the estate of Lucretia Williams the title to 1 square league of land in the State of Louisiana;

A bill (S. 777) for the relief of F. B. Chippert;

A bill (S. 778) for the relief of the estate of Sosthene Donerfbourg, deceased;

A bill (S. 779) for the relief of John B. Boggs;

A bill (S. 780) for the relief of the estate of William Griffith, deceased;

A bill (S. 781) for the relief of the estate of J. N. Chambers, deceased;

A bill (S. 782) for the relief of Thomas C. Gibbons;

A bill (S. 783) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Ann Chambers, deceased;

A bill (S. 784) for the relief of the estate of James R. Young, deceased;

A bill (S. 785) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. R. A. Kenner;

A bill (S. 786) for the relief of Elizabeth A. Pendleton;

A bill (S. 787) for the relief of Samuel G. Laycock;

A bill (S. 788) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Mary Morgan;

A bill (S. 789) for the relief of the estate of Francis Jean, deceased;

A bill (S. 790) for the relief of Mrs. Emma L. Andrus;

A bill (S. 791) for the relief of the estate of John M. Tessier, deceased;

A bill (S. 792) for the relief of the estate of Pierre Z. Doucet, deceased;

A bill (S. 793) for the relief of L. C. M. McIntosh;

A bill (S. 794) for the relief of the estate of Francis E. Harding;

A bill (S. 795) for the relief of Lessin Guidry;

A bill (S. 796) for the relief of Charlotte Foutenette;

A bill (S. 797) for the relief of Eugenia and W. B. Duffy and John Elzey;

A bill (S. 798) for the relief of the estate of Terence Chaler;

A bill (S. 799) for the relief of the estate of Charles F. Gaule, deceased;

A bill (S. 800) for the relief of Stephen E. Beauchamp;

A bill (S. 801) for the relief of the estate of Theodule Lattier, deceased;

A bill (S. 802) for the relief of James Rainey;

A bill (S. 803) for the relief of the estate of Louis Malvean, deceased;

A bill (S. 804) for the relief of the estate of Jean Baptiste Malvean, deceased;

A bill (S. 805) for the relief of the estate of Jean Louis Malvean, deceased;

A bill (S. 806) for the relief of Mrs. Dorcilie Rochon;

A bill (S. 807) for the relief of the estate of Henry J. Heard, deceased;

A bill (S. 808) for the relief of Charles T. Estlin, administrator of the estate of Robert Wilson Estlin;
A bill (S. 809) for the relief of the estate of Francois Feray, deceased;
A bill (S. 810) for the relief of the estates of R. J. and Mrs. R. V. Packer, deceased;
A bill (S. 811) for the relief of the estate of Ozeme Viator, deceased;
A bill (S. 812) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Mary A. Meredith;
A bill (S. 813) for the relief of the estate of Eliza A. Carradine, deceased;
A bill (S. 814) for the relief of the estate of Dornville Fabre, deceased;
A bill (S. 815) for the relief of Mrs. Celina Landry;
A bill (S. 816) for the relief of the estate of Jean Perre Landry, deceased;
A bill (S. 817) for the relief of Prospere Lopez;
A bill (S. 818) for the relief of T. B. Ulger Bourgue;
A bill (S. 819) for the relief of Jules J. Broudreaux;
A bill (S. 820) for the relief of the estate of William Robert Buddendorff;
A bill (S. 821) for the relief of Emile Honore;
A bill (S. 822) for the relief of the estate of Morty Lynch, deceased;
A bill (S. 823) for the relief of Mrs. Sidonie de la Houssaye;
A bill (S. 824) for the relief of Mrs. Frank Deslonds;
A bill (S. 825) for the relief of Mary H. Anderson;
A bill (S. 826) for the relief of the estate of Valsin Vincent, deceased;
A bill (S. 827) for the relief of Henrietta Bauers;
A bill (S. 828) for the relief of J. C. Mathiers;
A bill (S. 829) for the relief of the estate of Octave La Branche, deceased;
A bill (S. 830) for the relief of B. Glatt;
A bill (S. 831) for the relief of the estate of John P. Walter;
A bill (S. 832) for the relief of Leolede Le Blanc;
A bill (S. 833) for the relief of Felicite Monette;
A bill (S. 834) for the relief of the estate of Abirie Duplantier, or his legal representatives;
A bill (S. 835) for the relief of the estate of Leroy C. Morris, deceased;
A bill (S. 836) for the relief of Mrs. Mary L. Stephens;
A bill (S. 837) for the relief of Whitty S. Miller, administrator of Whitty M. Sasser, deceased;
A bill (S. 838) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Badin;
A bill (S. 839) for the relief of Evelyn Clark;
A bill (S. 840) for the relief of Mrs. Eliza E. Hebert;
A bill (S. 841) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Badin;
A bill (S. 842) for the relief of Moise Dormenon, administrator of the estate of Francois Dormenon, deceased;
A bill (S. 843) for the relief of the estate of William Brown Millican, deceased;
A bill (S. 844) for the relief of the estate of S. E. Hackett, deceased;
A bill (S. 845) for the relief of Villeneuve Le Blanc;
A bill (S. 846) for the relief of the estate of William P. Williamson, deceased;
A bill (S. 847) for the relief of the estate of Phillip McGuire, deceased, and Catherine McGuire;
A bill (S. 848) for the relief of Eliza M. Parrott;
A bill (S. 849) for the relief of Mrs. Eliza E. Hebert;
A bill (S. 850) for the relief of Mrs. Joseph Kittredge;
A bill (S. 851) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund certain moneys collected by the United States;
A bill (S. 852) for the relief of James A. Verret, administrator of Adolphe Verret, deceased;
A bill (S. 853) for the relief of Simon Witkowski;
A bill (S. 854) for the relief of Mrs. Martha E. Templeton and Mrs. Emma T. Wood;
A bill (S. 855) for the relief of Mrs. Charlotte C. Leathers;
A bill (S. 856) for the relief of the legal representatives of Alfred Duplantier, deceased;
A bill (S. 857) for the relief of Mrs. Laura J. Bemiss;
A bill (S. 858) for the relief of E. A. Givens, sr.;
A bill (S. 859) for the relief of Mrs. Ozeine Boudreau;
A bill (S. 860) for the relief of Lemuel Tanner;
A bill (S. 861) for the relief of the estate of James R. Young, deceased;
A bill (S. 862) for the relief of Mrs. Matilda M. Fairex, administratrix of Daniel Fairex, deceased;
A bill (S. 863) for the relief of John F. Kranz;
A bill (S. 864) for the relief of Bertrand and Gaudin Cazes;
A bill (S. 865) for the relief of Mrs. Mary I. Holland;
A bill (S. 866) for the relief of Emma C. Lovelace and Stephen D. Clark;
A bill (S. 867) for the relief of Arvillien Broussard;
A bill (S. 868) for the relief of the heirs of Pierre Sauvé;
A bill (S. 869) for the relief of Catherine M. Pritchard or her legal representatives;
A bill (S. 870) for the relief of James W. Person and Isabella M. Person;
A bill (S. 871) for the relief of the New Orleans and Bayou Sara Mail Company, of New Orleans, La.;
A bill (S. 872) for the relief of Eugene Augustin Bourcy;
A bill (S. 873) for the relief of Elizabeth A. Netterville;
A bill (S. 874) for the relief of the estate of S. S. Simmons, deceased;
A bill (S. 875) for the relief of Alphonse Desmarc; and
A bill (S. 876) for the relief of Mrs. Dosite Broussard.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 877) to quiet the titles of certain lands in the State of Mississippi, and for the relief of the estate of Eli Ayers, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 878) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Carthage, in the State of Missouri; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 879) for the relief of the executors of James B. Eads, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 880) granting an increase of pension to Emory S. Foster; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of Maj. Emory S. Foster for increase of pension, with affidavits of Judge Phillips, ex-Governor Crittenden, Colonel Blodgett, Captain Grover, and Mr. Steger attached, and also affidavit of Dr. I. N. McNutt. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 881) granting a pension to Mary Ann Drake; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of Mary Ann Drake, widow of William Drake, a private of Capt. William Green's company of infantry, attached to the Fourth and Fifth Regiments Virginia Militia, war of 1812. She is 80 years old, is unable to work, and has an income of less than $100. Also the military record of William Drake and affidavits of Addison Shelby and Joseph Leeper. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 882) granting an increase of pension to Frank Smith; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of Frank Smith, first lieutenant, Company A, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for increase of pension, together with his military record and the affidavits of Dr. C. M. Ketcham and of William C. Smith and M. L. Salyard. I move that the bill and the accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 883) granting an increase of pension to William D. Wilson; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of William D. Wilson, second lieutenant Company C, Sixty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, pensioned at $30 per month by certificate No. 97742. The claimant is 76 years old, has no property and no income, and claims $50 under act of July 14, 1892. Also affidavits of Thomas J. Gordon, A. J. Dempster, J. B. Wilson, John G. W. Richardson, Peter Saunier, and Drs. A. J. Stephens and John W. Due, with review of case and decisions on appeals, etc. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 884) granting an increase of pension to Mark S. Clay; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of Mark S. Clay, Company A, Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, and Company E, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, for increase of pension, with affidavits of A. O. Welton, postmaster; T. S. Evilsizer, A. L. McBride, E. D. Kipp, H. C. White, Dr. T. C. Boulware, and G. B. Hickman. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 885) granting a pension to James W. Sappington; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of James W. Sappington, Company B, Forty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia; provost-marshal August 9, 1862, to November 1, 1862; 81 years old, without property, and nearly blind and partially

deaf. He prays for pension as captain. Also affidavits of Dr. J. J. Russell, John F. Kelley, and Judge B. N. Bybee, and auditor's letter giving military record. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 886) granting an increase of pension to Jonas M. McCoy;

A bill (S. 887) granting a pension to Sarah McCord;

A bill (S. 888) granting an increase of pension to Mary Taylor;

A bill (S. 889) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Berger;

A bill (S. 890) granting a pension to Catherine Moore;

A bill (S. 891) granting a pension to Lucinda W. Cavender;

A bill (S. 892) granting a pension to Robert W. Barber;

A bill (S. 893) granting a pension to Willis M. Sherwood;

A bill (S. 894) granting a pension to William H. Miller;

A bill (S. 895) for the relief of Zerelda Cobb;

A bill (S. 896) granting an increase of pension to James E. McNair;

A bill (S. 897) granting an increase of pension to William Wheeler;

A bill (S. 898) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Moore;

A bill (S. 899) granting an increase of pension to George F. Bowers; and

A bill (S. 900) granting an increase of pension to Edmund Woog.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 901) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint commissioners to estimate damages done to planted oysters and oyster beds in Raritan Bay and adjoining waters in New York and New Jersey, and to make compensation therefor; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 902) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Houghton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 903) for the relief of William D. Rutan;

A bill (S. 904) for the relief of Anna M. Mershon, administratrix of Daniel S. Mershon, deceased;

A bill (S. 905) for the relief of Lindley C. Kent and Joseph Jenkins, as the sureties of Frank A. Webb; and

A bill (S. 906) for the relief of the legal administrators of Daniel McLeod, deceased, of the South Brooklyn Works.

Mr. NELSON (by request) introduced a bill (S. 907) for the relief of Herbert Cushman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 908) for the relief of Sarah K. McLean; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 909) to amend an act entitled "An act to extend the free-delivery system of the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes," approved January 3, 1887; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 910) to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 911) authorizing the Federal Railroad Company to construct a combined railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Missouri River at or near the village of Oacoma, Lyman County, S. Dak.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 912) to reimburse certain Lower Brulé Sioux Indians of South Dakota for property destroyed; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 913) granting a pension to Ann M. Potter; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 914) conferring jurisdiction upon the circuit and district courts for the district of South Dakota in certain cases, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 915) providing for free homesteads on the public lands within what was heretofore the Fort Randall Military Reservation for actual and bona fide settlers, and reserving the same for that purpose; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 916) for the relief of Clara H. Fulford; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 917) for the relief of John H. McLaughlin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 918) for the relief of Alphonso M. Potvin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 919) granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Knowles; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 920) granting an increase of pension to Frances M. Reilly; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 921) granting a pension to Joanna Rogers; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURROWS (by request) introduced a bill (S. 922) for the relief of William Leech; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 923) for the relief of Avery D. Babcock and wife, of Oregon;

A bill (S. 924) for the relief of Benjamin F. Shaw;

A bill (S. 925) for the relief of the legal representatives of Chauncey M. Lockwood;

A bill (S. 926) for the relief of William A. Starkweather;

A bill (S. 927) for the relief of Orville T. Porter;

A bill (S. 928) for the relief of the legal representatives of Sidney W. Moss; and

A bill (S. 929) for the relief of the heirs of Margaret Kennedy.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 930) granting a pension to James E. Woods, alias Richard Ashton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 931) granting a pension to Alonzo Sabin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 932) granting a pension to Vincent de Frietas;

A bill (S. 933) granting a pension to Catherine L. Nixon;

A bill (S. 934) granting an increase of pension to Arethusa Wright;

A bill (S. 935) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. White; and

A bill (S. 936) granting a pension to Nancy A. Dowell.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

A bill (S. 937) making an appropriation for the construction of additional quarters for the accommodation of three keepers at Yaquina Head, Oregon, light station; and

A bill (S. 938) making an appropriation for the construction of a light station at Cape Blanco, Oregon.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 939) for the relief of D. J. Holmes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 940) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of William H. Campbell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 941) granting a pension to John G. Burchfield; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 942) for the relief of Harlow L. Street; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 943) to reclassify railway postal clerks and prescribe their salaries; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 944) to provide for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the Ninth judicial circuit; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 945) to grant an honorable discharge to William A. Treadwell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 946) to amend section 4400 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to a reciprocal recognition of boiler-inspection certificates between the several maritime nations having marine-inspection laws; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 947) to amend the immigration laws of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. TELLER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 948) granting an increase of pension to Edward J. Palmer;

A bill (S. 949) granting an increase of pension to Ransom McClenahan;

A bill (S. 950) granting a pension to Edgar L. Beckwith;

A bill (S. 951) granting an increase of pension to Charles Ambrook;

A bill (S. 952) granting an increase of pension to George H. Smith;

A bill (S. 953) granting a pension to John D. Thomas;

A bill (S. 954) granting an increase of pension to Fordyce M. Keith;

A bill (S. 955) granting a pension to Elliott H. Benton;

A bill (S. 956) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Mitchell;

A bill (S. 957) granting a pension to George W. Williford;

A bill (S. 958) granting a pension to Thomas Tobens;

A bill (S. 959) granting an increase of pension to William H. Green;

A bill (S. 960) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus A. Bowers;

A bill (S. 961) granting a pension to A. Elizabeth Nichols;

A bill (S. 962) granting a pension to John E. Page;

A bill (S. 963) granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Bennett;

A bill (S. 964) granting an increase of pension to Elvira C. Compton;

A bill (S. 965) granting a pension to Eliza B. Gamble;

A bill (S. 966) granting a pension to William Y. Turner;

A bill (S. 967) granting a pension to O. Gustave Roedel;

A bill (S. 968) granting a pension to William J. Houghtaling;

A bill (S. 969) granting a pension to Henry F. Tower;

A bill (S. 970) granting a pension to Andrew J. McWade;

A bill (S. 971) granting an increase of pension to Jackson J. Lane;

A bill (S. 972) granting a pension to Thomas B. Hanoum;

A bill (S. 973) granting an increase of pension to William Wells;

A bill (S. 974) granting a pension to Jacob D. Walter;

A bill (S. 975) granting an increase of pension to Baley Bison;

A bill (S. 976) granting a pension to Lewis W. Goddard;

A bill (S. 977) granting pension to Henry Stutsman;

A bill (S. 978) granting an increase of pension to Hulda Shaw;

A bill (S. 979) granting a pension to Aaron Wood;

A bill (S. 980) granting a pension to Mary L. Daniels;

A bill (S. 981) granting a pension to Henry A. F. Worth;

A bill (S. 982) granting a pension to Rafael Chacon;

A bill (S. 983) granting a pension to John Burns;

A bill (S. 984) granting an increase of pension to John M. Odenheimer;

A bill (S. 985) granting a pension to Thomas B. Roark;

A bill (S. 986) granting a pension to James H. Hower;

A bill (S. 987) granting an increase of pension to John C. Fitman;

A bill (S. 988) granting an increase of pension to Belle F. Ralston;

A bill (S. 989) granting an increase of pension to Cornelia I. Skiles;

A bill (S. 990) granting a pension to Thomas Madden;

A bill (S. 991) granting a pension to John G. B. Masters;

A bill (S. 992) granting an increase of pension to Graham McClossen;

A bill (S. 993) granting an increase of pension to Antoinette A. Strong;

A bill (S. 994) granting a pension to Daniel L. Tracy;

A bill (S. 995) granting a pension to Henry Wagner;

A bill (S. 996) granting a pension to Maria L. Meserve;

A bill (S. 997) granting a pension to Robert N. Pollock;

A bill (S. 998) granting a pension to A. S. Elwood;

A bill (S. 999) granting an increase of pension to Richard A. Cornell;

A bill (S. 1000) granting an increase of pension to George W. Blake;

A bill (S. 1001) granting an increase of pension to Edward L. Berthoud;

A bill (S. 1002) directing the Secretary of the Interior to pay to Andrew Bevins Read, administrator of the estate of Phineas W. Read, deceased, the accrued pension on certificate No. 183178;

A bill (S. 1003) granting a pension to John F. Kline;

A bill (S. 1004) granting an increase of pension to George F. Burrage;

A bill (S. 1005) granting a pension to Mary P. Scovel;

A bill (S. 1006) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Gigax;

A bill (S. 1007) granting an increase of pension to Charles Gilman;

A bill (S. 1008) granting an increase of pension to Sebald V. Schlessinger;

A bill (S. 1009) granting an increase of pension to Warren W. Whipple;

A bill (S. 1010) granting an increase of pension to Edward Palmer;

A bill (S. 1011) granting a pension to George R. Warner; and

A bill (S. 1012) granting a pension to Samuel E. Browne.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 1013) for the relief of Elias Gilbert; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 1014) to promote and encourage the mining, mineral, and metallurgical sciences of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. SIMON introduced a bill (S. 1015) granting an increase of pension to Israel A. Benner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1016) granting a pension to David Barkey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced a bill (S. 1017) to correct the military record of Albert E. Anderson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FRYE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1018) to correct the military record of Albert S. Austin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1019) to relieve Benjamin F. Burgess of the charge of desertion (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1020) for the relief of John Emerson (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. FRYE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1021) for the relief of Neda S. Thornton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1022) for the relief of Alvin M. Ryerson;

A bill (S. 1023) for the relief of George L. Merrill (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1024) for the relief of Larrabee & Allen.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 1025) to promote the efficiency of the Revenue-Cutter Service; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1026) to fix the compensation of district superintendents in the Life-Saving Service; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1027) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Gilman (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1028) granting an increase of pension to Moses D. Hodgkins (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1029) granting an increase of pension to Wellington D. Curtis;

A bill (S. 1030) granting an increase of pension to Frederick W. Knight;

A bill (S. 1031) granting an increase of pension to William M. Hall;

A bill (S. 1032) granting a pension to Mary E. Baker;

A bill (S. 1033) granting an increase of pension to Solomon D. Taylor;

A bill (S. 1034) granting an increase of pension to Gardner P. Waterhouse;

A bill (S. 1035) granting a pension to Esther F. Moody (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1036) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin G. Sargent (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1037) granting a pension to Helen A. B. Du Barry (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1038) granting an increase of pension to Gustavus C. Pratt (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1039) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel C. Goodwin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1040) granting an increase of pension to Melvina C. Buzzell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1041) granting a pension to Abbie M. Packard (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1042) granting an increase of pension to Albert S. Gowen (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1043) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Hatch (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 1044) granting an increase of pension to Agatha O'Brien; which was read twice by its title,

and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1045) for the relief of W. D. Caddell;

A bill (S. 1046) for the relief of Mrs. R. D. Smith;

A bill (S. 1047) for the relief of the executor or administrator of the estate of C. C. Spiller, deceased (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1048) for the relief of Mrs. F. A. Moore, widow of J. J. Moore;

A bill (S. 1049) for the relief of John T. Lehman;

A bill (S. 1050) for the relief of the estate of Robert Daniel, deceased;

A bill (S. 1051) for the relief of the estate of James Campbell, deceased;

A bill (S. 1052) for the relief of the estate of Caswell B. Derrick, deceased;

A bill (S. 1053) for the relief of Nancy J. Watkins;

A bill (S. 1054) for the relief of the estate of Asa Johnston, deceased;

A bill (S. 1055) for the relief of Matthew N. Grimmett;

A bill (S. 1056) for the relief of Alfred O. Williamson;

A bill (S. 1057) for the relief of Mary N. Westmoreland;

A bill (S. 1058) for the relief of the estate of Presley W. Harden, deceased;

A bill (S. 1059) for the relief of Mrs. S. F. Prestridge;

A bill (S. 1060) for the relief of the estate of Elisha B. Clapp, deceased;

A bill (S. 1061) for the relief of Julia Rebecca Holt;

A bill (S. 1062) for the relief of Sarah Autrey;

A bill (S. 1063) for the relief of William M. Fussell;

A bill (S. 1064) for the relief of the trustees of the Primitive Baptist Church, of Huntsville, Madison County, Ala.;

A bill (S. 1065) for the relief of Jeff. Eason;

A bill (S. 1066) for the relief of Hampton W. Kelley;

A bill (S. 1067) for the relief of Calvin S. Hill;

A bill (S. 1068) for the relief of W. H. Ketchum;

A bill (S. 1069) for the relief of the estate of D. M. Sparks, deceased;

A bill (S. 1070) for the relief of the estate of Rev. Edward McMeans, deceased;

A bill (S. 1071) for the relief of the Oak Bowery Church, of Cherokee County, Ala.;

A bill (S. 1072) for the relief of the trustees of Gaylesville Academy and Methodist Episcopal Church, of Gaylesville, Cherokee County, Ala.;

A bill (S. 1073) for the relief of Mary W. Southern, administratrix of John P. Southern, deceased;

A bill (S. 1074) for the relief of the estate of John T. Callahan, deceased;

A bill (S. 1075) for the relief of William A. Watkins;

A bill (S. 1076) for the relief of the estate of John Meals, deceased;

A bill (S. 1077) for the relief of Francis Wilkes;

A bill (S. 1078) for the relief of the estate of A. J. Peacock, deceased;

A bill (S. 1079) for the relief of B. J. Curry;

A bill (S. 1080) for the relief of H. C. Armistead;

A bill (S. 1081) for the relief of William Fowler, administrator de bonis non of Hickman Fowler, deceased;

A bill (S. 1082) for the relief of the estate of F. L. Hammond, deceased;

A bill (S. 1083) for the relief of the estate of Green Guest, deceased;

A bill (S. 1084) for the relief of C. M. Hamaker, administrator of W. H. Hamaker, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1085) for the relief of Griffin Callahan.

Mr. HANNA introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1086) granting a pension to Charlotte H. Race;

A bill (S. 1087) granting a pension to Jonathan Budd;

A bill (S. 1088) granting a pension to Edward D. Birge;

A bill (S. 1089) granting an increase of pension to Ven Druth Washburn (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1090) granting a pension to Thomas Graham.

Mr. HOAR introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 12) authorizing the selection of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a bronze statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of the late Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. MCMILLAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 13) to provide medals for honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 14) in relation to the claims of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana against the Government of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

IMPROVING NOOKSACK RIVER.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be directed to cause a survey to be made and an estimate submitted of the cost of dredging and otherwise improving the mouth of the Nooksack River, to the end that during freshets the water of said river may be enabled to pass freely into the waters of Puget Sound without overflowing the surrounding country. Should a further examination prove that it is not practicable to remove the accumulated débris from the mouth of said river, the Secretary of War is hereby directed to submit estimates of the cost of opening a new channel for the mouth of said river.

ELLEN C. ABBOTT.

Mr. PRITCHARD submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Ellen C. Abbott, widow of Joseph C. Abbott, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina, $6,543.38, due him as a Senator of the United States in the Fortieth Congress, from the 4th of March, 1867, to the 24th of June, 1868, to be paid from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate.

REPORT OF ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

Mr. MORGAN. I am directed by the Committee on Interoceanic Canals to ask the Senate to adopt the order, which I send to the desk, in regard to the printing of the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The order reported by the Senator from Alabama will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Ordered, That there be printed for the use of the Senate and the House of Representatives the usual number of the text of the twelve chapters of the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission sent to this session of Congress, omitting, for the present, the maps and appendices that belong to said twelve chapters.

And that 500 additional copies be printed for the use of said commission.

Mr. MORGAN. The order should go to the Committee on Printing.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair would state that it is not necessary that the order should go to the Committee on Printing unless the printing will cost more than $500.

Mr. MORGAN. To print 1,850 copies will cost $783.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Then the order will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. LODGE. Yesterday I gave notice that I should move an amendment to Rule XIV of the standing rules of the Senate, and offered a resolution for that purpose. The amendment is a very simple one indeed. It was read yesterday; it is printed in the RECORD, and it ought to have been printed as a document and placed on our desks this morning.

The proposed rule simply permits Senators to file petitions, memorials, and bills with the Secretary of the Senate, or with the President of the Senate, instead of Senators being compelled to wait about here to offer them. It is an exact transcript of the House rule as it now stands. It divides naturally into two portions, the part covering private bills and the part covering public bills. If the Senate shall think best not to make it extend, as the House has done, to matters of public legislation, I should personally have no objection, though I think it will be as well to make it general. I do think, however, that it would be a very great relief to every Senator here if we could be allowed during the session to file petitions, private bills, such as pension bills and claims bills, with the Secretary of the Senate and avoid the consumption of time and the waiting about trying to get recognition.

I do not propose to detain the Senate, Mr. President. I merely desire to call attention to the amendment and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Rules. I hope that the committee will take the matter up and give it immediate consideration.

The amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. LODGE to Rule XIV of the standing rules of the Senate was read and referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Insert after paragraph 8 the following paragraphs:

"Senators having petitions or memorials or bills of a private nature to present may deliver them to the Secretary during the session of the Senate, indorsing their names and the reference or disposition to be made thereof; and said petitions and memorials and bills of a private nature, except such as, in the judgment of the President of the Senate, are of an obscene or insulting nature, shall be entered on the Journal, with the names of the Senators presenting them, and the Secretary shall furnish a transcript of such entry to the official reporters of debates for publication in the RECORD.

"Any petition or memorial or private bill excluded under this rule shall be returned to the Senator from whom it was received; and petitions and private bills which have been inappropriately referred may, by direction of the committee having possession of the same, be properly referred in the manner originally presented; and an erroneous reference of a petition or private bill under this clause shall not confer jurisdiction upon the committee to consider or report the same.

"All other bills, memorials, and resolutions may, in like manner, be delivered, indorsed with the names of Senators introducing them, to the President of the Senate, to be by him referred, and the titles and references thereof and of all bills, resolutions, and documents referred under the rules, shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the RECORD of the next day, and correction in case of error of reference may be made by the Senate without debate any day immediately after the reading of the Journal, by unanimous consent, or on motion of a committee claiming jurisdiction, or on the report of the committee to which the bill has been erroneously referred."

CRIMINAL ANARCHISTS.

Mr. McCOMAS. Mr. President, I ask to call up the resolution which I offered yesterday, and which was laid upon the table subject to my call.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution yesterday submitted by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. McCOMAS], which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate of the United States, That Congress has power and should now by law provide:

First. That a person or persons who willfully kill, or assault with intent to kill, the President or Vice-President, or both, or any officer upon whom the powers and duties of the office of President may devolve under the Constitution and laws, shall be punished with death; the Federal courts to have jurisdiction of such offenses.

Second. Punishment by imprisonment for certain conspiracies, to be defined, and for individual threats to commit the same crime; the Federal courts to have like jurisdiction.

Third. For the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists.

Fourth. Certain amendments of like import and effect to our immigration laws.

Fifth. Certain amendments of like import and effect to our naturalization law.

Sixth. And support the executive department in procuring an amendment to all extradition treaties similar to the provision in our convention with Belgium for the extradition of criminal anarchists.

THE PROGRESS OF ANARCHISM.

Mr. McCOMAS. Mr. President, within seven years President Carnot, Prime Minister Cánovas del Castillo, the Empress of Austria, King Humbert, and President McKinley have been foully assassinated by anarchists. Our homes are still under the shadow of national grief for our best-beloved President, and the heart of the world is with us in our sorrow.

A ruler at once so gentle, so serene, so wise, so strong, the world hitherto had never known. This brutal anarchist, of Polish descent, slew that President whom all the people most loved and who most loved all the people.

This tragedy came just when our Republic had advanced to the front rank of international powers and when we began to realize our illimitable greatness. The unspeakable assassin received capital punishment under the law of a State though his crime assailed the sovereignty of the nation, changed the head of the Government, endangered the nation's policies, and rudely disturbed the business and pursuits of the whole people.

It is humiliating to consider how impotent are our Federal laws to punish this fearful crime. These tragic assassinations in five countries, widely separate, in so short a time, show that this hideous crime of anarchy is increasing. In every civilized country exist evil men abnormally vain and envious, to whom brooding brings resolve, who are attracted by the scepter of power, whether handled by king or president, as maniacs are attracted by glitter. Conscious of their own utter worthlessness to human society, they savagely hate human institutions because their defects and failures make them hate humanity. When in murderous mood, they fix their thoughts on the head of the state, attribute to him all they detest, and persuade themselves that if they remove the head of the state, who incarnates all they hate, they can do most harm to society, law, and government. To abnormal minds possessed with this impulse to homicide envy and vanity give a peculiar fascination to the idea of assassinating a king or president. Secret societies to promote such murders inflame all such combustibles in human nature. It is from this class that the anarchists who accept the propaganda of action are recruited.

Anarchy means the unfettered self-government of the individual, and, consequently, the absence of any kind of external government. Proudhon, its first teacher, said, "Governments are the scourge of God." Max Stirner complained, "State, religion, and conscience, these despots make me a slave." Bakunin's programme for his socialist democracy in 1868 begins thus: "The alliance professes atheism; it aims at the abolition of religious services, the replacement of belief by knowledge, and divine by human justice; and the abolition of marriage as a religious and civil arrangement."

This apostle naturally declared that robbery was one of the most honorable forms of national life. "The robber is a hero, the protector and avenger of the people, the irreconcilable enemy of the State." Bakunin's disciple, Netschajew, prepared the anarchists' catechism enjoining the acolyte to trouble naught about law or morality, God or religion, family or state. He must know but one science, that of destruction. For that, and for that only, he must study mechanics, physics, chemistry, and even medicine. Day and night he must have but one thought—inexorable destruction. Proudhon's famous paradox, "*La propriété c'est le vol*" ("Property is theft"), is like Krapotkine's motto, "*Tout est à tous*" ("Everything belongs to all").

A half century of international congresses, and the propaganda of anarchist literature too long delayed the golden age of atheism, of free love, of division of property, and annihilation of the family and government. The violent revolutionists were thirsting for blood. In 1881, under the guiding hands of Herr Most and the nihilist Hartmann, at the International Revolutionary Congress of London, with headquarters in London and subcommittees in Paris, Geneva, and New York, the propaganda of action was determined upon by the representatives of several hundred groups of anarchists; communication was arranged for and means of collecting money to supply poison, explosives, bombs, and weapons. Thus it was planned to hasten the social revolution. "To hasten the end proposed, the annihilation of all rulers, ministers of state, nobility, clergy, and prominent capitalists is most desirable."

In 1881 the trial of Merstallinger in Austria developed a novel way of taking up a collection. It was proved that systematic robbery was the method of raising funds for propagandists of anarchy in Austria.

Anarchism retrograded until 1880, progressed rapidly again until 1884, and then suffered a reaction; but during the past seven years it has gained strength and exhibited new features. There are no congresses, there is no central authority. Anarchists form groups. In place of international organization there is complete understanding between groups. The group is extremely small. Five, seven, or a dozen unite in a group according to occupation, relationship, or neighborhood. Moving intermediaries alone connect the groups. Anarchist riots and huge conspiracies have ceased. The outrages of recent years have arisen from the initiative of the individual.

This circumstance and the smallness of the groups render difficult summary proceedings against anarchists by any government. The philosophic anarchists awaiting acceptance of their theories have furnished the arguments. Revolutionaries, expatriated, have organized and plotted wherever they could get foothold, and when driven from the Continent have taken refuge in England and our country by thousands. The leaders flit from capital to capital fomenting conspiracies to kill rulers. Their bad creed has spread to Englishmen and Americans.

Repression by governments has driven several thousand of them off of the Continent to find refuge in England and in our own country. Anarchists are in all our cities. The philosophic anarchists may be neglected after our too amiable American delusion about limitless free speech.

Anarchism is one of the worst errors ever urged among men. It is entirely contradicted by human nature and the facts of life. It is an error that may long endure. It is not a political principle. It is a cult of crime. If anarchists spread their opinions by writing and discussion only, the evils may be endured; but the criminal propaganda of action must be met by all the resources of government. Arguments emphasized by throwing bombs into theaters and cafés and killing kings and presidents must be met with condign punishment. When anarchists appeal to force they must be met with force. They arrogate to themselves the right to kill. They in turn must be killed by the state they would destroy. The severest legislation is not the wisest. Punishment does not deter these fanatics, who regard punishment as martyrdom. Many of these wild beasts seek notoriety and indirect suicide by committing other crimes without scruple to secure their own death by other hands than their own.

Again they are fatalists who believe "ideas must be watered with blood." "They are led into crime by the force, overwhelming their weakened brains, of that hypnotic suggestion which lies concealed in the social ideas they have accepted." These ideas are caught up by the weak-minded, the envious, and those dissolute men who blame society for their own faults. The inequalities of civilized life steadily increase this class of fiends. Daily, in speeches and in the press some doctrines of anarchy find expression, which such speakers and writers will be astonished to discover have been borrowed from some one of the anarchists between Proudhon and Krapotkine. The great grief of all the people over the bedside or the bier of the best beloved of all our Presidents was a noble tribute to him, to our country, and our age. Here and there a degenerate citizen resented the public grief. Here and there an abnormal person applauded the assassin. These were really saturated with the spirit of anarchy. We must punish the bloody crimes of anarchy to check temporarily if we can not suppress. The state must discharge its moral duties to defend society. Surely it need not "shorten its arm" before these criminals to consider whether the guillotine or the gallows will stop this hideous cult of crime.

Congress must legislate against this new peril with courage, with firmness, but also with conservatism and prudence.

The Constitution permits Congress to enact a law to punish such crimes against the very existence of the Government the Constitution ordained.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR WILLFULLY KILLING OR ATTEMPTING TO KILL THE PRESIDENT.

First. We must provide that the person or persons who willfully kill or assault with intent to kill the President or the Vice-President of the United States, or both, or any officer upon whom the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States may devolve under the Constitution and laws of the United States, are guilty of felony and shall be punished with death; shall be tried for such offense in any of the Federal district courts, to be given exclusive jurisdiction under such statute, and that the punishment shall be executed under Federal authority. Also, such statute should provide that any person or persons who shall counsel, advise, incite, or procure, or in any manner aid or assist any other person or persons to assault with intent to kill the President or Vice-President or any officer upon whom the office of President shall so devolve shall be guilty of felony, punishable with death or imprisonment for life or for a term prescribed, in the discretion of the Federal court. Accessories after the fact should be dealt with in such statute in like fashion.

This sovereign nation is not so weak that it must depend upon the varying laws of its different States to punish a criminal who assassinates, or attempts to assassinate, the President whom the Constitution declares "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Said the Supreme Court: "The founders of the Constitution could never have intended to leave to the possibly varying decisions of the State courts what the laws of the Government it established are, what rights they confer, and what protection shall be extended to those who execute them." (Tenn. *vs.* Davis, 100 U. S., 266.)

The same court has said: "It is argued that the preservation of peace and good order in society is not within the powers confided to the Government of the United States, but belongs exclusively to the States. Here again we are met with the theory that the Government of the United States does not rest upon the soil and territory of the country. We think that this theory is founded on an entire misconception of the nature and powers of that Government. We hold it to be an incontrovertible principle that the Government of the United States may, by means of physical force, exercised through its official agents, execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions that belong to it. This necessarily involves the power to command obedience to its laws, and hence the power to keep the peace to that extent.

"This power to enforce its laws and to execute its functions in all places does not derogate from the power of the State to execute its laws at the same time and in the same places. The one does not exclude the other, except where both can not be executed at the same time. In that case the words of the Constitution itself show which is to yield. 'This Constitution, and all laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof, * * * shall be the supreme law of the land.' * * *

"Without the concurrent sovereignty referred to, the National Government would be nothing but an advisory government. Its executive power would be absolutely nullified."

In reply to an overcautious and rather narrow objection, said Justice Bradley in the same case:

"If we indulge in such impracticable views as these, and keep on refining and re-refining, we shall drive the National Government out of the United States, and relegate it to the District of Columbia, or perhaps to some foreign soil. We shall bring it back to a condition of greater helplessness than that of the old Confederation.

"The argument is based on a strained and impracticable view of the nature and powers of the National Government. It must execute its powers, or it is no government. It must execute them on the land as well as on the sea, on things as well as on persons, and to do this it must necessarily have power to command obedience, preserve order, and keep the peace; and no person or power in this land has the right to resist or question its authority so long as it keeps within the bounds of its jurisdiction." (Ex parte Siebold, U. S. 100, pp. 394, 395, 396.)

As time passed the court has fearlessly applied these principles, and through Justice Miller says, In re Neagle, 135 U. S., p. 69: "That there is a peace of the United States; that a man assaulting a judge of the United States while in the discharge of his duties violates that peace; that in such case the marshal of the United States stands in the same relation to the peace of the United States which the sheriff of the county does to the peace of the State of California, are questions too clear to need argument to prove them."

The President is within this peace of the United States. A person assailing the President while in the discharge of his duties violates this peace. If the President is receiving the people of our country or representatives of foreign countries in any city of any of our States, he is at the time within the peace of the United States. If after he performs such function he journeys to the White House and at night when asleep the car wherein he sleeps be assailed with dynamite, such crime is still a crime against the peace of the United States, in whatever State the President's train may be. Can this be doubted? The President's duty is continuous, not pretermittent. He is always on duty; he can not delegate his highest functions. Until he dies or resigns or ends his term, he is ever taking care that the law be faithfully executed. That the Government may not pretermit, from necessity the President is on duty always and everywhere. The President is in the peace of the United States at all times and in all places in the Union.

"The justices of the Supreme Court must attend their circuit courts," says the Supreme Court (In re Neagle, 135 U. S., 55 and 56). "In order to enable him to perform his duty, Mr. Justice Field had to travel each year from Washington City, near the Atlantic coast, to San Francisco, on the Pacific coast. In doing this he was as much in the discharge of a duty imposed upon him by law as he was while sitting in court and trying causes. * * *

"So it is impossible for a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who is compelled by the obligations of duty to be so much in Washington City, to discharge his duties of attendance on the circuit courts, as prescribed by section 610, without traveling in the usual and most convenient modes of doing it to the place where the court is to be held. This duty is as much an obligation imposed by the law as if it had said in words: 'The justices of the Supreme Court shall go from Washington City to the place where their terms are held every year.'"

It would be a narrow view to concede that the President was in the peace of the United States while performing some function of his high office, yet assert that if the President, halting on his journey to eat or sleep, should be assaulted while thus being refreshed for duty, he would be no longer within the peace of the United States, and that the person of the President as a citizen would then be only within the peace of the State where he happened to take rest from labor or food or sleep. Justice Field, traveling from his court at Los Angeles to his court at San Francisco, was eating breakfast at Fresno when assaulted by Terry. The Supreme Court brushed aside all quibbles, saying:

"We have no doubt that Mr. Justice Field, when attacked by Terry, was engaged in the discharge of his duties as circuit justice of the ninth circuit and was entitled to all the protection under those circumstances which the law could give him. * * *

"It would be a great reproach to the system of government of the United States, declared to be within its sphere sovereign and supreme, if there is to be found within the domain of its powers no means of protecting the judges, in the conscientious and faithful discharge of their duties, from the malice and hatred of those upon whom their judgments may operate unfavorably. * * *

"If a person in the situation of Judge Field could have no other guaranty of his personal safety, while engaged in the conscientious discharge of a disagreeable duty, than the fact that if he was murdered his murderer would be subject to the laws of a State, and by those laws could be punished, the security would be very insufficient. * * * We do not believe that the Government of the United States is thus inefficient, or that its Constitution and laws have left the high officers of the Government so defenseless and unprotected." (In re Neagle, 135 U. S., 58, 59.)

It would be strange indeed if the President were left so defenseless and unprotected. The President's obligation to take care that the laws be faithfully executed goes with him wherever he goes in the United States; the peace and power of the United States go with him everywhere that he may everywhere in the United States safely exercise the powers and perform the duties of President. Strange indeed is it if Congress did not have power to provide by statute a Federal crime with the penalty of death for persons who willfully kill or attempt to kill the President anywhere in the United States.

Again the same court has said that: "The United States are bound to protect against lawless violence all persons in their service or custody in the course of administration of justice. This duty and the correlative right of protection are not limited to the magistrates and officers charged with expounding and executing the laws." * * * (Logan *vs.* United States, 144 U. S., 295.)

"Although the Constitution contains no grant, general or specific, to Congress of the power to provide for the punishment of crimes except piracies and felonies on the high seas, offenses against the law of nations, treason, and counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States, no one doubts the power of Congress to provide for the punishment of all crimes and offenses against the United States, whether committed in one of the States of the Union or within territory over which Congress has plenary and exclusive jurisdiction." (Logan's case, 144 U. S., 283.)

This principle of the supremacy of the Federal Government in the exercise of all the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution is maintained in innumerable instances. Can it be argued that Congress may by law protect, as in the Logan case, a person accused of crime, or, as in the Quarles case (158 U. S., p. 536), protect against lawless violence a citizen informing Federal officers of a violation of law; protect election officers in the States; protect deputy marshals and revenue officers; protect judges of the Federal courts, and yet be powerless to pass laws to protect the life of the President and Vice-President of the United States and of those officers on whom devolve the powers and duties of the office of President under the Constitution and laws?

Congress may go further—it may enact laws to protect the high executive officers; it may even protect Senators and Members of Congress. I am convinced it is wise to legislate now to protect the head of the state—the President and Vice-President and the officers on whom the office of President shall devolve—and now go no further. It may be prudent to declare that this statute is not to be construed to impair the protection already afforded by the law to other officials of the United States.

Mr. President, I believe I have shown that we have ample power to pass the statute I propose. The crime named is different from treason. Murder as defined at the common law is one of the incidents of the crime, but not the whole crime. It is time for Congress to define and provide a penalty for this statutory high crime of anarchists. To complete this statute, as I have said, accessories before the fact should be punished with death or life imprisonment. Accessories after the fact should be punished by imprisonment for life or for a term of years.

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACIES OF ANARCHISTS AND THE LIKE.

Second. Congress should enact a law to give Federal courts jurisdiction to try and punish by imprisonment for a term of years two or more who confederate and conspire to murder the President or Vice-President, or both, or any of the officers in line of succession to the President, or two or more who confederate and conspire to advise, incite, or procure another or others to willfully kill the President or Vice-President, or both, or any of the officers in line of succession to the President, or two or more persons who advise or incite or procure any person or persons to overthrow or to attempt to overthrow the Federal Government or destroy it by force and violence by willfully killing or assaulting with intent to kill the President or Vice-President, or both, or any of the officers in line of succession to the President.

This statute should make it a crime, with penalty of imprisonment for a term of years, for any person to knowingly become or continue to be a member of any association, club, or assembly where any person or persons advise or incite any of the offenses before mentioned.

Such statute should make it a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of years for any person or persons to threaten or to speak, write, print, or publish any words or declarations counseling, advising, or inciting other persons to willfully kill or to assault with intent to kill the President or Vice-President, or both, or any officer in the line of succession to the President. The prohibitions, crimes, and penalties of the postal laws to suppress fraudulent and lottery schemes should by amendment be extended to include the sending through the mails written or printed anarchist documents or newspapers counseling or advising the crimes in this statute mentioned, or counseling or advising the subversion or destruction by force and violence of the Government of the United States.

The Supreme Court said in the Rapier case (143 U. S.) that the refusal of the Post-Office Department to carry lottery publications and lottery circulars was not a violation of the constitutional right of free speech and free press; that Congress had a right to determine what character of mail should be carried by the postal authorities, and that it had a right to refuse to carry matter prejudicial to good morals or to the public peace.

But this statute would be incomplete unless it included one other feature. It should make it a crime punishable with a term of imprisonment for two or more, while in the United States, to conspire and confederate to commit any one of the crimes mentioned upon any president, king, or other head of a state of any republic, kingdom, or empire, or other sovereign state, or for any person to solicit, persuade, or propose to any other person to murder the head of a state of any republic, kingdom, empire, or other sovereign state. International comity requires this. No one doubts that a conspiracy in one nation to kill the head of another state is an offense against the law of nations. In England, in 1799, certain English subjects prosecuted for a libel on Paul I of Russia were punished. In 1803 Jean Peltier, a French refugee, was found guilty of libeling Napoleon, the First Consul. How much more reason, under the comity of nations, to punish a conspiracy in one state to kill the head of another state!

Congress is expressly authorized "to define and punish offenses against the law of nations." International law, says Kent and Story and the Supreme Court, is part of the law of the land.

In United States *vs.* Arjona (120 U. S., 484, 487) this court said: "The law of nations requires every national government to use due diligence to prevent a wrong being done within its own dominion to another nation with which it is at peace or to the people thereof. * * * But if the United States can require this of another, that other may require it of them, because international obligations are of necessity reciprocal in their nature. A right secured by the law of nations to a nation or its people is one the United States, as the representatives of this nation, are bound to protect. Consequently, a law which is necessary and proper to afford this protection is one that is needed to carry into execution a power conferred by the Constitution on the Government of the United States exclusively."

Chief Justice Waite was here speaking of an offense against our statute to prevent the counterfeiting in this country of the notes of foreign governments. If it be our duty by international law to prevent counterfeiting the head of a foreign president or king on a bank note, how much greater our duty to prevent a plot on our soil to blow off with dynamite the real head of such foreign president or king. In sections 5336, 5508, 5509, and 5518, Revised Statutes, we have conspiracy laws in force, under which some of the bloodthirsty talkers of anarchist groups in Paterson, in New York, and in Illinois could now be indicted, and if convicted severely punished.

EXCLUSION AND DEPORTATION OF ANARCHISTS.

Third. We should enact laws to expel and to exclude alien anarchists. We shall at this session with unanimity reenact the Chinese-exclusion acts. I will cheerfully vote to exclude the hordes of China and prevent the competition of Chinese cheap labor. Far more readily will I vote to exclude alien anarchists. To this subject I will soon return. We have alien anarchists here now. We have naturalized and even native anarchists in our midst. With these we must contend in other fashion. Why should we not, as we may expel alien anarchists for cause?

The "right of asylum" is called in international law an imperfect right. It is at most, as Dr. Woolsey calls it, only a "moral claim."

Hall (in International Law, 4th ed., 223, 224) says, "If a country decides that certain classes of foreigners are dangerous to its tranquillity * * * and therefore individual foreigners or whole classes of foreigners who have already been admitted into the country are subjected to expulsion, in such cases the propriety of the conduct of the expelling government must be judged with reference to the circumstances of the moment."

Since all nations of Europe now expel anarchists, and even in England the only question ever raised has been whether the power to expel aliens could be exercised without the consent of Parliament, we do not risk international disputes if we expel alien anarchists. They all do it. It is a far cry to the disputes over our alien law of 1798. No one would now urge that sweeping measure. Quite near is the Chinese-exclusion act. It is approved by the nation. It has been approved by the Supreme Court.

In Nishimura Ekiu *vs.* United States, 142 U. S., 659, that court said, "It is an accepted maxim of international law that every sovereign nation has the power, as inherent in sovereignty and essential to self-preservation, to forbid the entrance of foreigners into its dominions, or to admit them only in such cases and upon such conditions as it may see fit to prescribe. In the United States this power is vested in the National Government, to which the Constitution has committed the entire control of international relations in peace as well as in war. It belongs to the political department of the Government."

In Fong Yue Ting *vs.* United States, 149 U. S., 707, the court added, "The right of a nation to expel or deport foreigners who have not been naturalized or taken any steps toward becoming citizens of the country rests upon the same grounds and is as absolute and unqualified as the right to prohibit and prevent their entrance into the country."

Mr. STEWART. I wish to ask the Senator a question. Is the naturalization of an anarchist any protection? If having been obtained by fraud, can it not be set aside for that reason? Has the Senator covered that case?

Mr. McCOMAS. Mr. President, I had framed in respect to naturalized citizens a provision in my proposed statute providing that when a naturalized citizen was convicted of conspiracy or any of the individual offenses I a moment ago defined, after serving his imprisonment, he should then be deported from this country to the port of his departure for this country; but I concluded to omit this provision for reasons I will not now discuss. Hereafter we can meet that difficulty by providing, upon conviction of any of the offenses I have mentioned, for the punishment of such alien by imprisonment and in addition by deportation, for he would

have forfeited his right to citizenship and deportation would be a justly added punishment for a perjured anarchist immigrant, naturalized.

In Revised Statutes, section 5395, it is already provided that where any oath is made under any law relating to the naturalization of aliens any person who knowingly swears falsely shall be punished by long imprisonment and heavy fine. Section 5392 provides like penalty for such perjurers. The Attorney-General should direct his district attorneys to indict anarchists in Chicago and other cities who have a police record in Europe as avowed anarchists and have been naturalized by such perjury in swearing allegiance to our Constitution and laws.

Mr. President, I will proceed with the Fong Yue Ting case I was quoting.

"In 1856 Mr. Marcy wrote, 'Every society possesses the undoubted right to determine who shall compose its members, and it is exercised by all nations, both in peace and war. A memorable example of the exercise of this power in time of peace was the passage of the alien law in the year 1798.'

"In 1869 Mr. Fish wrote: 'The control of the people within its limits and the right to expel from its territory persons who are dangerous to the peace of the state are too clearly within the essential attributes of sovereignty to be seriously contested.' (Wharton's Int. Law Digest, sec. 206.)

"Phillimore says (1 Phill. Int. Law, 3d ed., chap. 10, sec. 220): 'It is a received maxim of international law that the government of a state may prohibit the entrance of strangers into the country, and may therefore regulate the conditions under which they shall be allowed to remain in it, or may require and compel their departure from it.'"

Justice Gray cites Vattel, Ortalan, and Bar to like effect, and distinguishes between three modes of removing a person from this country. "'Transportation' is by way of punishment of one convicted of an offense against the laws of the country. 'Extradition' is the surrender to another country of one accused of an offense against its laws, there to be tried, and, if found guilty, punished. 'Deportation' is the removal of an alien out of the country simply because his presence is deemed inconsistent with the public welfare, and without any punishment being imposed or contemplated, either under the laws of the country out of which he is sent or under those of the country to which he is taken."

Mr. Justice Gray, for the court, proceeds to say: "The power to exclude or to expel aliens, being a power affecting international relations, is vested in the political departments of the Government, and is to be regulated by treaty or by act of Congress and to be executed by the executive authority according to the regulations so established. * * * Congress might intrust the final determination of the facts to an executive officer, and, if it did so, his order was due process of law." Finally, "The power to exclude aliens and the power to expel them rests upon one foundation, are derived from one source, are supported by the same reasons, and are in truth but parts of one and the same power. The power of Congress, therefore, to expel, like the power to exclude, aliens or any specified class of aliens from the country may be exercised entirely through executive officers, or Congress may call in the aid of the judiciary to ascertain any contested facts on which an alien's right to be in the country has been made by Congress to depend." (149 U. S., 707–714.)

The statute empowering executive officers to expel or deport alien anarchists should be brief and simple. I suggest the substance. Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall have reason to believe that for the preservation of the peace of the United States or for the prevention of crime within or without the United States against the Government of the United States, or any government with which the United States is at peace, it is expedient to remove or deport therefrom any alien anarchist (defining anarchist) who may be in the United States, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause an order to be served upon such alleged alien anarchist directing that such alien anarchist shall depart the United States within a time to be in such order specified, and if such alien anarchist shall knowingly and willfully refuse or neglect to obey such order, or shall be found in the United States after the service of such order and after the expiration of the time limited and specified in such order, such alien anarchist shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof in a district court of the United States (and said district courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of offenses under this act) such alien anarchist shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and shall suffer imprisonment not exceeding three months for the first offense and not exceeding one year for the second or any subsequent offense; provided always that nothing in this act contained shall affect any person belonging to the diplomatic or consular service of any foreign state or nation, nor any person belonging to the domestic establishment of any foreign ambassador or public minister, nor any person attendant upon the same, nor any alien under 16 years of age.

Under such a statute the Commissioner-General of Immigration should be authorized, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, to use the inspectors and agents of his office and the like officers employed under the Chinese-exclusion acts to find and report to the Secretary of the Treasury all such alien anarchists, who could deport such as he found should be deported under the statute and under such regulations and rules as the statute should empower him to establish.

AMEND IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Fourth. The first section of the immigration act of March 3, 1891, should be amended by adding to the classes of aliens to be excluded from admission into the United States "criminal anarchists." This term must be carefully defined in the act. I suggest that "criminal anarchist shall be construed to mean one who advocates the destruction or overthrow by violence either of all governments or of the Government of the United States."

The famous Elisée Reclus is an anarchist. He is a man of pacific life and of unrivaled learning. Being an anarchist, he is an atheist, opposes the institution of marriage and of property, desires the destruction of law and all government. We must distinguish the anarchist of opinion from the anarchist of violence. The first class hold that free association will be the ultimate form of society. Their passion is for absolute individual freedom. It is individuality run mad. Reclus has not sanctioned murder and dynamite outrages to forward his opinions. Under our safeguard of free speech it may be best to suffer such to believe and to teach anarchism. When others who believe as Elisée Reclus believes teach the same hideous doctrine and also teach the indispensability of poison, dynamite, and the dagger, and the murder of rulers, to hasten the destruction of all government, surely these terrorists, as they call themselves, are "criminal anarchists," and should be excluded as immigrants when they come to our ports. The immutable law of the human conscience classes them with criminals who have no right to share our country with us.

In each country from which we admit emigrants one port of departure should be designated. The consul there should have discretion to grant or refuse a passport to an emigrant upon conditions approved by the amended law excluding anarchists among others. All immigrants without such passports to be returned on the vessel whereon such immigrants come to our port of entry.

Authorize the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make regulations to carry into effect this statute, and to employ twelve special agents to investigate in the country of origin the fitness of an applicant for a consul's passport.

This will decrease immigration and reduce, of course, our supply of anarchists who mingle with them. If the time should come when Congress will make it unprofitable to ocean steamship lines to carry a single immigrant, such act will do more good to the American people than all our devices to exclude undesirable immigrants.

AMEND NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Fifth. We should amend the naturalization laws to restrict immigration. In Revised Statutes, section 2165, in the first clause, I would not permit an alien to declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States until after he had resided therein five years. I would amend the third clause of the same section by requiring ten years' residence in the United States and ability to read and write the English language to the satisfaction of the court before an alien should be admitted to citizenship. It is easy for anarchists to evade our immigration laws. If they remain aliens we can deport them rapidly. If the long probation for citizenship and the test of literacy should cut off one-half of the annual immigration, how fortunate for the future of our country.

EXTRADITION OF CRIMINAL ANARCHISTS BY SERIES OF NEW EXTRADITION TREATIES.

Finally, we should in all our extradition treaties hereafter incorporate this clause now in our convention of 1882 with Belgium: "An attempt against the life of the head of a foreign government, or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises the act either of murder or assassination or of poisoning, shall not be considered a political offense or an act connected with such an offense." Our existing extradition treaties should all be so modified, and the reciprocal stipulation that like attempts upon the life of our President and Vice-President and other officers in line of succession to the Presidency should not be considered a political offense should be inserted to facilitate the extradition of criminal anarchists upon our demand.

The tragic death of so many rulers of states by the hand of anarchist assassins in the past seven years assures us that all nations may more speedily amend extradition treaties to cover this important resource of international law for the suppression of anarchy.

M. Alberic Rolin, in Twenty-sixth Revue de Droit International (1894), 151, discusses comparative legislation to suppress anarchist

outrages. He concludes that the most simple and rational international measure consists in the extension of extradition to this species of crime.

One of the rational bases of this institution is the common interest of nations. It is not only right—it is their interest that causes them to seek a mutual assistance for good administration of penal justice. The very nature of the wrongs and crimes here in question, their extraterritorial and far-reaching effect, their systematic organization, and the unusual facilities of flight afforded the criminal, thanks not only to the rapidity of actual communication, but by reason of the relations which he holds with criminals of the same kind in a foreign country, the chance he has of making new attempts from a distance—a crowd of circumstances demonstrate the necessity of extending to these violations of law the principle of extradition. Perhaps it may be necessary to go still further and consider these crimes as crimes against humanity, capable of being punished everywhere, as Bluntschli proposes, in the same manner as piracy.

Difference of institutions and modes of procedure may delay or defeat an international compact to repress anarchism. The extradition of criminal anarchists is a speedy and practical international measure of repression. Thus I have stated and urged six propositions to be enacted as law against anarchism—prudent, not extreme; practical, not radical, not drastic.

I have shown that this legislation is within the power of Congress to enact; I do not doubt that it is constitutional and sanctioned by international law; that it would be practical, effective, and easily enforced. Further than this we should not go during this Congress. A generation hence I fear men will still want Senators here in our stead to enact legislation against anarchy. It is not an easy question. After a half century of growth anarchy is not so easily stamped out as many men seem to think. Still we must punish it. No government has ceased to punish murder because centuries of punishment have failed to make an end of murder. We must punish murder, we must punish anarchism, for the safety of society.

FREE SPEECH AND FREE PRESS.

I am aware of the popular resentment against newspapers and speakers of a certain type. I give due weight to the public opinion which favors the suppression of their inflammatory and ofttimes anarchistic speeches, cartoons, and writings, yet I would not legislate against such practices. I would punish speaking and writing only when it directly counseled or incited or procured others to willfully kill the head of the state.

Congress is forbidden by the first amendment to the Constitution "to make a law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." Under the shadow of a great sorrow Congress and all the people are of one mind and purpose to punish, and, so far as possible, to repress anarchism. All Senators on this floor have a common desire and a like purpose.

Such unanimity would be disturbed by serious differences over methods of achieving the common purpose. In the eighteenth century in England, and in our Republic, the battle for free speech and a free press was fought and won. The principles then involved have done their perfect work, and that work can never be undone. In the twentieth century the license of speech and of the press may prove a real danger; yet the party war cries of that far-off time still animate the common thought. Many are alert to guard that freedom of speech and press which the Constitution has forever protected. Let us not needlessly vex those who honestly apprehend an assault upon things invulnerable.

It was never intended or supposed that this first amendment could be invoked as a protection against legislation for the punishment of acts inimical to the peace, good order, and morals of society. Practically unanimous legislation by Congress against anarchism will induce the States to supplement Federal laws by laws of their own. Such legislation here does not prevent a State from providing for the punishment of the same thing, for here the acts against which we would make laws may be, and in most instances are, offenses against the authority of a State as well as that of the United States. (U. S. *vs.* Arjona, 120 U. S., 487.)

OUR PEOPLE AND THEIR GOVERNMENT.

We are told that our Federal Government is not strong, and that European governments only are strong to stamp out anarchism. I have shown that the Constitution permits us to make laws at least strong enough to make successful war on anarchism.

In our Government by the people we have added potency against this hideous creed of crime surpassing like resources in the governments of Europe.

Public opinion when aroused gathers force and volume it can not attain in their countries. Our institutions and traditions, our faiths, our ideals—the life of our people—aid us in this struggle.

Anarchists make war on religion, and their atheist assassin murdered our Chief. Our Christian President died like an apostle, and quickened religious faith in our land of churches and church-going people.

Anarchists say property is theft. In no country are the people more tender of property, more tenacious of justice. Anarchists would abolish the family and marriage. More than any other land ours is the land of pure homes.

In no other tongue or country are the words "father," "mother," "wife," "child" sweeter or more sacred.

Anarchists deride patriotism, the oldest of virtues. On no other soil in every generation have the youth of any country with such frolic welcome met death under the flag of the land they love.

Anarchism's chief object is the overthrow of government by violence. Our Government was constructed by the people who supported it, by liberty and justice. Until these separate it can never fall.

Americans residing abroad, "shrunk into the polished littleness of modern elegance," may disparage it. The unworthy at home may depreciate it. Blind partisans of either party may defame it. In times of distress the discontented may find fault with it. At all times the body of the plain people, whom Lincoln loved and upon whom McKinley leaned, are its unfailing defenders. This great people, facing the hideous peril of anarchism, taught by their sorrow to think straight and see clear, now rate more highly than ever the value of their Government, prize more than ever its benefits, which are theirs to enjoy and theirs to transmit. More than ever before are now revealed to them its blessings, its glory, and its power.

Mr. MITCHELL. I should like to ask the Senator from Maryland a question in regard to one branch of his speech.

I have listened, as doubtless every Senator has, with a great deal of pleasure to the able and exhaustive speech which he has just delivered. In one part of that speech he made some reference to certain cases in which he would favor a submission to the courts to pass upon certain questions which might arise in reference to the right of an alien to enter this country. I believe it has been held time and again by the Supreme Court of the United States that the question as to the right to prohibit an alien from coming to this country is one that may be constitutionally left to the administrative officers of the Government, and, in fact, in our existing Chinese legislation that is the case, even to the extent of providing that where a person of Chinese descent, claiming to be a citizen of the United States, attempts to enter this country on the ground that he is not a Chinese citizen or a citizen of some foreign country, but that he is a citizen of our own country—in other words, that he was born here—he is compelled to submit his case to the collector of the port at which he applies for admission; and if the decision of the collector is against his right to come in, he can not apply to the court through the medium of habeas corpus or any other judicial proceeding, and the courts have no power in the premises. The decision of the collector as to such person is the end of the law, except by an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury.

What I wish to inquire, therefore, of the Senator from Maryland, as I did not understand very fully his statement on that subject, is, what are the particular instances in which he would refer, through the medium of the writ of habeas corpus or otherwise, the question of the right to come into this country to the courts?

Mr. McCOMAS. Mr. President, I quite agree with the distinguished Senator from Oregon. He has clearly stated what I understand to be the law, settled in the case of Fong Yue Ting, which I discussed. The Congress can provide machinery whereby the political department of the Government may exclude or expel an alien, and it is due process of law when that department of the Government uses that machinery. As the Supreme Court said in 142 U. S., "It belongs to the political department."

I proposed that if the alien anarchist neglected or refused to obey the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, or eluded the execution of such order deporting him, or should return after such deportation, then the alien anarchist could be arrested, and, on conviction of refusal or neglect to obey such order of the Secretary of the Treasury, should be imprisoned for a short time, and for a second offense—returning a second time, for instance—be imprisoned for a longer term. If there had been an error of identity, the wrong man, if ordered into banishment upon such trial, might be relieved from deportation. I would not obstruct the executive department by any other judicial intervention. But I agree with the Senator that Congress could put this power to deport aliens in the hands of the executive department alone and that in such cases their procedure is due process of law.

Mr. MITCHELL. It was not for the purpose of criticising the Senator at all; I simply wished to understand his precise position.

Mr. McCOMAS. I am very glad the Senator asked me the question. The power of the political department to deport such persons without the law's delay is of great practical help in ridding us of alien anarchists. Deportation is banishment, and banishment, like outlawry, long unused as punishment for crime, is a swift and sure way to drive out anarchists.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I should like to say only two or three words on this question, and perhaps it is as good a time as any to say them now, in order that they may be put upon the record. I shall take but a moment.

I agree very heartily with the honorable Senator who has just spoken, I think, in everything he has said, and I heard nearly everything he said. But the difficulty, after we have perfected our legislation in all respects which the Senator desires, is that in almost all the cases which have occurred in modern times the assassin is willing to give his life to accomplish his result. There is your trouble. The wickedness of the crime does not deter a man who has persuaded himself, whether insane or fanatic or misguided, that the act is virtuous, and that it is more virtuous because he has to encounter the loathing and horror of mankind. The assassin of William of Orange, the great champion of religious liberty, welcomed the torture with joy, and never was there a Christian martyr who exhibited a loftier heroism, a sublimer joy in death, than the author of this horrible crime which has shocked all ages.

Now, every assassin of a President of the United States, nearly every assassin of a foreign ruler or person of a reigning house, like the Austrian Empress, has expected early and certain death. So the multiplication of punishment for the act itself has not helped you a great deal. You have got to do something further.

Of course the prevention of teaching which the Senator proposes as a large part of his scheme does a great deal. In the beginning, perhaps, before they can become perverted converts of these doctrines, they will not be exposed to the evil influence of fanatical teachers. That will help a good deal. But it has seemed to me that if it were practicable, and I believe it is practicable, another remedy would also go further than any proposed. If there can be, by the common consent of civilized nations, a tract on the earth's surface, an island or continent somewhere, which can be hemmed in, let every person who has counseled not only the killing of a ruler or a public officer, but the overthrow of human government, and has advocated the right to resist all social government by force (and certainly you can punish that if you can punish the offense of attacking and accomplishing the murder of an individual), be deported to that spot, and let the anarchist have an object lesson and let the world have an object lesson of anarchy. Let the disease be cured by the old simple process of inoculation. Inoculate them with a little anarchy—with an anarchistic government there.

Of course you can not touch men's thoughts, of course you can not touch mere theories, the advocating of which does not involve the counseling of offenses, but the advocacy of resisting government by violence as well as the advocacy of slaying rulers by violence certainly every civilized government can reach.

I suppose under our Constitution banishment is a lawful punishment. I presume the cruel and unusual punishments mentioned in the Constitution do not mean those that are unusual in the United States, because we had not any United States when we formed the Constitution, but unusual in the practice of civilized nations. If all the nations of the world having lawful governments would agree together under suitable limitations for fair trials and that every such person should be taken to a spot where there is no government and set down there and compelled to stay there, that, it seems to me, if it turned out to be practicable, would be a nearly perfect cure. Certainly they can not complain. We are sending them to what they deem a paradise, a Utopia. A man who denies the lawfulness of property is placed simply where he finds everybody agreeing with him. A man who denies the lawfulness of government is placed where he finds everybody agreeing with him. It is neither a hardship, nor a cruelty, nor an injustice, nor a wrong. I think persons who would counsel anarchy, the overthrow of government, or any other crime, and run the risk of trial and punishment at home, would hold their tongues profoundly if they found the whole world ready to sentence them to a deportation like this.

LETTERS OF JEFFERSON ON CUBAN ANNEXATION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, in response to the resolution of the Senate of March 2, 1901, requesting him "to send to the Senate copies of letters written by Thomas Jefferson to President Madison and President Monroe concerning the annexation of Cuba."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *December 5, 1901.*

DEATH OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. FORAKER, Mr. ALLISON, Mr. FAIRBANKS, Mr. KEAN, Mr. ALDRICH, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. JONES of Arkansas, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. COCKRELL, and Mr. MCENERY as the committee on the part of the Senate to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the tragic death of the late President William McKinley.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour and fifteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, December 9, 1901, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 5, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

To be major-general.

Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, United States Army, March 30, 1901, vice Miles, appointed Lieutenant-General.

To be brigadier-generals.

Col. Jacob H. Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, March 30, 1901, vice Daggett, retired from active service.

Frederick Funston, of Kansas (brigadier-general, United States Volunteers), April 1, 1901, vice Wheaton, appointed major-general, United States Army.

Col. James M. Bell, Eighth Cavalry (since retired from active service), September 17, 1901, vice Ludlow, deceased.

Col. William H. Bisbee, Thirteenth Infantry, October 2, 1901, vice Bell, retired from active service.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To be judge-advocates-general with the rank of brigadier-general.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, judge-advocate (since retired from active service), May 21, 1901, vice Lieber, retired from active service, to continue four years.

Col. John W. Clous, judge-advocate (since retired from active service), May 22, 1901, vice Barr, retired from active service, to continue four years.

Col. George B. Davis, judge-advocate, May 24, 1901, vice Clous, retired from active service, to continue four years.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be Chief of Engineers with the rank of brigadier-general.

Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers (since retired from active service), April 30, 1901, vice Wilson, retired from active service, to continue four years.

Col. John W. Barlow, Corps of Engineers (since retired from active service), May 2, 1901, vice Robert, retired from active service, to continue four years.

Col. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, May 3, 1901, vice Barlow, retired from active service, to continue four years.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

To be Chief of Ordnance with the rank of brigadier-general.

Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, November 22, 1901, vice Buffington, retired from active service, to continue four years.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. James M. Bell, Eighth Cavalry, March 24, 1901 (since appointed brigadier-general), vice Arnold, Eighth Cavalry, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Henry Jackson, Fifth Cavalry, April 29, 1901 (since retired from active service), vice Davis, Third Cavalry, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Albert E. Woodson, Ninth Cavalry, May 31, 1901, vice Jackson, Third Cavalry, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Edward S. Godfrey, Twelfth Cavalry, June 26, 1901, vice McGregor, Ninth Cavalry, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Louis H. Rucker, Sixth Cavalry, September 17, 1901, vice Bell, Eighth Cavalry, appointed brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. Eli L. Huggins, Thirteenth Cavalry, November 16, 1901, vice Noyes, Second Cavalry, retired from active service.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. Charles Morton, Fourth Cavalry, March 24, 1901, vice Bell, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.

Maj. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Eighth Cavalry, April 29, 1901, vice Jackson, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

Maj. John B. Kerr, Tenth Cavalry, May 31, 1901, vice Woodson, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

Maj. Joseph H. Dorst, United States Cavalry (detailed as inspector-general), June 26, 1901, vice Godfrey, Twelfth Cavalry, promoted.

Maj. George S. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry, September 17, 1901, vice Rucker, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

Maj. Earl D. Thomas, United States Cavalry (detailed as inspector-general), November 16, 1901, vice Huggins, Thirteenth Cavalry, promoted.

To be majors.

Capt. Henry F. Kendall, Eighth Cavalry, March 24, 1901, vice Morton, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.

Capt. Charles G. Ayres, Tenth Cavalry, April 29, 1901, vice Hatfield, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.

Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, First Cavalry, May 29, 1901, vice Michler, Fifth Cavalry, deceased.

Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, Seventh Cavalry, May 31, 1901, vice Kerr, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.

Capt. John C. Gresham, Seventh Cavalry, September 17, 1901, vice Anderson, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Edward B. Cassatt, Fourth Cavalry, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Kenzie W. Walker, Ninth Cavalry, February 17, 1901, vice Craig, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Harry H. Pattison, Third Cavalry, February 19, 1901, vice Wilder, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, jr., Second Cavalry, February 28, 1901, vice Guilfoyle, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Francis Le J. Parker, Fifth Cavalry, February 28, 1901, vice Watts, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. George F. Hamilton, Tenth Cavalry, February 28, 1901, vice Edwards, First Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. William H. Paine, Second Cavalry, February 28, 1901, vice Wheeler, Fourth Cavalry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. John W. Craig, First Cavalry, February 28, 1901, vice Ellis, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Hugh D. Berkeley, First Cavalry, February 28, 1901, vice Day, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Albert E. Saxton, Eighth Cavalry, February 28, 1901, vice Finley, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Fourth Cavalry, March 1, 1901, vice Scott, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Frank Parker, Fifth Cavalry, March 1, 1901, vice Bell, Seventh Cavalry, appointed brigadier-general.

First Lieut. Thomas G. Carson, Fourth Cavalry, March 9, 1901, vice Paddock, Sixth Cavalry, deceased.

First Lieut. George Vidmer, Tenth Cavalry, March 24, 1901, vice Kendall, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, jr., Seventh Cavalry, April 23, 1901, vice Whipple, Third Cavalry, detailed in the Pay Department.

First Lieut. Herbert A. White, Sixth Cavalry, April 29, 1901, vice Ayres, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, Seventh Cavalry, May 29, 1901, vice Wainwright, First Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Harry La T. Cavenaugh, Tenth Cavalry, May 31, 1901, vice Fuller, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Mortimer O. Bigelow, Eighth Cavalry, June 30, 1901, vice Gallagher, Third Cavalry, appointed commissary.

First Lieut. William G. Sills, Eighth Cavalry, July 9, 1901, vice Ladd, Ninth Cavalry, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. August C. Nissen, Sixth Cavalry, August 1, 1901, vice Almy, Fifth Cavalry, deceased.

First Lieut. Clyde E. Hawkins, Seventh Cavalry, September 17, 1901, vice Gresham, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. James S. Parker, Sixth Cavalry, October 15, 1901, vice Carleton, Tenth Cavalry, detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, Eighth Cavalry, October 29, 1901, vice Walcutt, Second Cavalry, detailed as quartermaster.

To be first lieutenants with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. William D. Chitty, Third Cavalry, vice Thayer, Third Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, Tenth Cavalry, vice Haines, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Lanning Parsons, Ninth Cavalry, vice Stewart, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward P. Orton, Second Cavalry, vice Harris, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert B. Powers, Seventh Cavalry, vice Nance, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis H. Pope, Second Cavalry, vice Walcutt, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, Second Cavalry, vice Pershing, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George E. Mitchell, Seventh Cavalry, vice Traub, First Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy, Seventh Cavalry, vice Carter, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick T. Arnold, Fourth Cavalry, vice Trout, Second Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. James N. Munro, Fourth Cavalry, vice Brooks, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William S. Valentine, Fifth Cavalry, vice Barnum, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Henry C. Smither, First Cavalry, vice Hardeman, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Roy B. Harper, Seventh Cavalry, vice Wright, First Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, Tenth Cavalry, vice Hay, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edgar A. Sirmyer, Third Cavalry, vice Blunt, Third Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, Tenth Cavalry, vice Elliott, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, Fifth Cavalry, vice Jenkins, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clarence R. Day, Seventh Cavalry, vice Lochridge, Second Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Willard H. McCornack, Ninth Cavalry, vice McClure, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John C. Raymond, Sixth Cavalry, vice Rivers, First Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Malin Craig, Sixth Cavalry, vice Evans, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Guy V. Henry, jr., First Cavalry, vice Paxton, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wallace B. Scales, Sixth Cavalry, vice Donaldson, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, First Cavalry, vice Beach, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Percy W. Arnold, Fifth Cavalry, vice Gray, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Rush S. Wells, Eighth Cavalry, vice Dade, Third Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Herbert J. Brees, Ninth Cavalry, vice Winn, Second Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, Fourth Cavalry, vice Vestal, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert R. Wallach, Third Cavalry, vice Hedekin, Third Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George Williams, Eighth Cavalry, vice Koester, Third Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Haight, Fourth Cavalry, vice Hartman, First Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William D. Forsyth, Fifth Cavalry, vice Overton, First Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John J. Boniface, Fourth Cavalry, vice Horne, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Warren Dean, Sixth Cavalry, vice Howze, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, jr., First Cavalry, vice Preston, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. James F. McKinley, Sixth Cavalry, vice Suplee, Third Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Hubert L. Wigmore, Fifth Cavalry, vice Ryan, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Patrick W. Guiney, Sixth Cavalry, vice Anderson, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, Eighth Cavalry, vice Stockle, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Leon B. Kromer, Tenth Cavalry, vice Perry, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Romeyn, Tenth Cavalry, vice Littebrant, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, Seventh Cavalry, vice Butler, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George V. H. Moseley, Ninth Cavalry, vice Barber, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles C. Farmer, jr., Tenth Cavalry, vice McNamee, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, Sixth Cavalry, vice Harrison, Second Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John D. Long, Seventh Calvary, vice Rhodes, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Grayson V. Heidt, Third Cavalry, vice Langhorne, First Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. James C. Rhea, Seventh Cavalry, vice Young, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert C. Foy, First Cavalry, vice Merillat, Third Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Llewellyn W. Oliver, Seventh Cavalry, vice Marshall, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, Third Cavalry, vice Davis, First Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Albert N. McClure, Fifth Cavalry, vice Ryan, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Ben H. Dorcy, Fourth Cavalry, vice Caldwell, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Clark D. Dudley, Fourth Cavalry, vice Rowell, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Hamilton Foley, Fifth Cavalry, vice Fleming, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, First Cavalry, vice Hornbrook, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Warren W. Whitside, Tenth Cavalry, vice Clark, Second Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Samuel A. Purviance, Fourth Cavalry, vice Jones, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Frederick C. Johnson, Second Cavalry, vice Meyer, Third Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Guy Cushman, Second Cavalry, vice Symmonds, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. James D. Tilford, First Cavalry, vice Fenton, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Guy S. Norvell, Eighth Cavalry, vice Anderson, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. John McClintock, Fifth Cavalry, vice White, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Paul T. Hayne, jr., Eighth Cavalry, vice Scherer, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, Sixth Cavalry, vice Furlong, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. William B. Cowin, Third Cavalry, vice Livermore, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, First Cavalry, vice Corcoran, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. E. Holland Rubottom, Ninth Cavalry, vice Fleming, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, First Cavalry, vice Winans, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, First Cavalry, vice Johnston, Third Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Henry W. Parker, Second Cavalry, vice Howard, Third Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles E. McCullough, Ninth Cavalry, vice Lindsley, First Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. William H. Winters, Thirteenth Cavalry, vice Glasgow, Second Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, Fourth Cavalry, vice Armstrong, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Samuel B. Pearson, Ninth Cavalry, vice Harbord, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Freeborn P. Holcomb, Second Cavalry, vice O'Shea, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Albert A. King, Seventh Cavalry, vice Batson, First Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Dorsey Cullen, Ninth Cavalry, vice Phillips, Third Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Louis R. Ball, Ninth Cavalry, vice Tompkins, Second Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. William L. Karnes, Sixth Cavalry, vice Rockenbach, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Ashton H. Potter, Fourth Cavalry, vice Williams, First Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, Third Cavalry, vice Cole, Seventh Cavalry, retired from active service.
Second Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, Tenth Cavalry, vice Short, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, Sixth Cavalry (subject to examination required by law), vice Clayton, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Frank O. Whitlock, Fourth Cavalry, vice Barton, Third Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles F. Martin, Fifth Cavalry, vice Barnhardt, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Robert E. Wood, Third Cavalry, vice Reeves, Second Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Willis V. Morris, Sixth Cavalry, vice Walker, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Walter S. Grant, Sixth Cavalry, vice Sweezey, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles M. Wesson, Seventh Cavalry, vice Adams, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, Second Cavalry, vice Lindsey, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Frank P. Amos, First Cavalry, vice Leary, Second Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin, Third Cavalry, vice Conrad, Third Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. John Watson, Seventh Cavalry, vice Hickok, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, First Cavalry, vice Arnold, First Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, Tenth Cavalry, vice Rutherford, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. James Goethe, Eighth Cavalry, vice Kirkpatrick, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, Fifth Cavalry, vice Smith, Second Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Varien D. Dixon, Fifth Cavalry, vice Cusack, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Verne La S. Rockwell, Eighth Cavalry, vice Whitman, First Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. John W. Wilen, Eighth Cavalry, vice Andrews, Third Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. George B. Comly, Fifth Cavalry, vice Smedberg, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles G. Harvey, Second Cavalry, vice Morgan, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Richard M. Thomas, Second Cavalry, vice Williams, Third Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Fred W. Hershler, Fourth Cavalry, vice Babcock, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. James Huston, Tenth Cavalry, vice Yates, First Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Edward Calvert, Ninth Cavalry, vice Crosby, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Bruce Palmer, Tenth Cavalry, vice Hyer, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. James E. Fechét, Ninth Cavalry, vice Smith, Second Cavalry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Philip W. Corbusier, Ninth Cavalry, vice Cassatt, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, Thirtieth Infantry, March 25, 1901, vice Corliss, Second Infantry, retired from active service.
Lieut. Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Third Infantry, April 1, 1901, vice Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general.
Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, Twenty-first Infantry, April 13, 1901, vice Ewers, Tenth Infantry, retired from active service.
Lieut. Col. J. Milton Thompson, Fourteenth Infantry, April 22, 1901, vice Keller, Twenty-third Infantry, deceased.
Lieut. Col. John W. Bubb, Twelfth Infantry, July 1, 1901, vice Ellis, Twenty-fourth Infantry, retired from active service.
Lieut. Col. Charles L. Davis, Eleventh Infantry, July 11, 1901, vice Comba, Fifth Infantry, retired from active service.
Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, First Infantry, July 26, 1901, vice Eskridge, Twenty-seventh Infantry, retired from active service.
Lieut. Col. Charles R. Paul, Twentieth Infantry (since deceased), September 27, 1901, vice Dempsey, Thirtieth Infantry, retired from active service.
Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, October 5, 1901, vice Bisbee, Thirteenth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general.
Lieut. Col. William Auman, Thirteenth Infantry, October 16, 1901, vice Van Horne, Twenty-ninth Infantry, retired from active service.
Lieut. Col. Jesse M. Lee, Sixth Infantry, November 8, 1901, vice Paul, Thirtieth Infantry, deceased.
Lieut. Col. James Miller, Nineteenth Infantry, November 11, 1901, vice French, Twenty-second Infantry, deceased.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. John G. Leefe, Nineteenth Infantry (since retired from active service), March 25, 1901, vice Lincoln, Thirtieth Infantry, promoted.
Maj. Henry H. Adams, Eighteenth Infantry, April 1, 1901, vice Goodale, Third Infantry, promoted.
Maj. Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-third Infantry, April 13, 1901, vice Roberts, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.
Maj. Albert L. Myer, Eleventh Infantry, April 22, 1901, vice Thompson, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.
Maj. John W. Hannay, Third Infantry (since retired from active service), July 1, 1901, vice Bubb, Twelfth Infantry, promoted.
Maj. John J. O'Connell, First Infantry, July 5, 1901, vice Kirkman, Eighteenth Infantry, retired from active service.
Maj. Samuel R. Whitall, Sixteenth Infantry, July 11, 1901, vice Davis, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.
Maj. James Regan, Ninth Infantry, July 26, 1901, vice Baldwin, First Infantry, promoted.

Maj. John B. Rodman, Thirtieth Infantry, September 22, 1901, vice Leefe, Thirtieth Infantry, retired from active service.

Maj. Harry L. Haskell, Thirtieth Infantry, September 27, 1901, vice Paul, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Daniel Cornman, Twenty-first Infantry, October 5, 1901, vice Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Charles B. Hall, Second Infantry, October 15, 1901, vice Hannay, Thirtieth Infantry, retired from active service.

Maj. Joseph W. Duncan, Thirteenth Infantry, October 16, 1901, vice Auman, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Henry Wygant, Twenty-fourth Infantry, November 8, 1901, vice Lee, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Francis W. Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry, November 11, 1901, vice Miller, Nineteenth Infantry, promoted.

To be majors.

Capt. Silas A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry, March 2, 1901, vice Duggan, Tenth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Charles G. Starr, First Infantry, March 4, 1901, vice Matile, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. William C. Buttler, Third Infantry, March 5, 1901, vice Price, Fourth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. James S. Rogers, Twentieth Infantry, March 25, 1901, vice Leefe, Nineteenth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. George S. Young, Seventh Infantry, April 1, 1901, vice Adams, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Henry B. Moon, Fifth Infantry, April 13, 1901, vice Sweet, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

Capt. John H. H. Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry, April 16, 1901, vice Reynolds, Fourteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, April 22, 1901, vice Myer, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

Capt. George R. Cecil, Eighth Infantry, May 4, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), vice Bailey, Fifth Infantry, detailed in the Inspector-General's Department.

Capt. William A. Mann, Seventeenth Infantry, July 1, 1901, vice Hannay, Third Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Millard F. Waltz, Twelfth Infantry, July 5, 1901, vice O'Connell, First Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Robert F. Ames, Eighth Infantry, July 11, 1901, vice Whitall, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Robert N. Getty, First Infantry, July 23, 1901, vice Pettit, First Infantry, detailed in the Inspector-General's Department.

Capt. Frank B. Jones, Seventeenth Infantry, July 26, 1901, vice Regan, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Charles Byrne, Sixth Infantry, September 22, 1901, vice Rodman, Thirtieth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. William R. Abercrombie, Second Infantry, September 27, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), vice Haskell, Thirtieth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. William A. Nichols, Twenty-third Infantry, October 5, 1901, vice Cornman, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Colville P. Terrett, Eighth Infantry, October 7, 1901, vice Evans, Twelfth Infantry, detailed in the Adjutant-General's Department.

Capt. Nat P. Phister, First Infantry, October 15, 1901, vice Hall, Second Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Alexis R. Paxton, Fifteenth Infantry, October 16, 1901, vice Duncan, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Zerah W. Torrey, Seventh Infantry, November 8, 1901, vice Wygant, Twenty-fourth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. James B. Jackson, Seventh Infantry, November 11, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), vice Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, Ninth Infantry, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Morton F. Smith, Twentieth Infantry, February 28, 1901, vice Irvine, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Louis M. Nuttman, Fourteenth Infantry, February 28, 1901, vice Hardin, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Glenn H. Davis, Twelfth Infantry, February 28, 1901, vice Wilson, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Franklin S. Hutton, Fourth Infantry, February 28, 1901, vice Reynolds, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Albert S. Brookes, Eighteenth Infantry, February 28, 1901, vice Eastman, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, Eighteenth Infantry, February 28, 1901, vice Febiger, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Fine W. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, February 28, 1901, vice Byrne, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Walter S. McBroom, Eighteenth Infantry, February 28, 1901, vice French, Nineteenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Benjamin T. Simmons, Sixteenth Infantry, February 28, 1901, vice Augur, Twenty-fourth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Girard Sturtevant, Twenty-third Infantry, March 1, 1901, vice McClure, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry, March 2, 1901, vice Wolf, Fourth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Anton Springer, Twenty-first Infantry (since deceased), March 4, 1901, vice Starr, First Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Frank B. Watson, Nineteenth Infantry, March 5, 1901, vice Buttler, Third Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Oscar J. Charles, Tenth Infantry, March 9, 1901, vice Lafitte, Eighth Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, Fifth Infantry, March 14, 1901, vice Turner, Sixth Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, Eighth Infantry, March 21, 1901, vice Smoke, Fifth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Robert H. Allen, Fourteenth Infantry, March 25, 1901, vice Rogers, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Dwight W. Ryther, Sixth Infantry, April 1, 1901, vice Young, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. William F. Creary, Twelfth Infantry, April 9, 1901, vice Settle, Seventeenth Infantry, detailed in the Subsistence Department.

First Lieut. Edward T. Hartmann, Nineteenth Infantry, April 11, 1901, vice Baker, Seventh Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. Howard W. French, Seventeenth Infantry, April 13, 1901, vice Moon, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Frederick B. Shaw, Nineteenth Infantry, April 15, 1901, vice Darrah, Thirtieth Infantry, detailed in the Subsistence Department.

First Lieut. William B. Cochran, Sixteenth Infantry, April 16, 1901, vice Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, Ninth Infantry, April 19, 1901, vice Wilkins, Tenth Infantry, appointed commissary.

First Lieut. Alga P. Berry, Tenth Infantry, April 22, 1901, vice Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Celwyn E. Hampton, Twenty-third Infantry, April 26, 1901, vice Ruthers, Twenty-seventh Infantry, appointed commissary.

First Lieut. Herschel Tupes, First Infantry, May 1, 1901, vice Cole, Twenty-ninth Infantry, appointed commissary.

First Lieut. George H. Shelton, Eleventh Infantry, May 4, 1901, vice Cecil, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Isaac Newell, Twenty-second Infantry, May 13, 1901, vice Clark, Twenty-fourth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Frank H. Whitman, Second Infantry, June 1, 1901, vice Lawton, appointed commissary.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. James Justice, Twenty-second Infantry, vice Switzer, Fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, Fifteenth Infantry, vice Williams, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Hector A. Robichon, Thirteenth Infantry, vice Guyer, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ephraim G. Peyton, Sixth Infantry, vice Grote, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, Seventeenth Infantry, vice Chapman, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Vicars, Twenty-first Infantry, vice Royden, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William L. Reed, First Infantry, vice Jenks, Twenty-fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles L. McKain, Sixteenth Infantry, vice Ely, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. James D. Reams, First Infantry, vice Sorley, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty, Seventeenth Infantry, vice Morrow, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, Eighteenth Infantry, vice Hardaway, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joel R. Lee, Tenth Infantry, vice Schley, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George E. Stewart, Nineteenth Infantry, vice Dalton, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Bernard Sharp, Third Infantry, vice Castner, Fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, Thirteenth Infantry, vice Sigerfoos, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Henry A. Hanigan, Sixth Infantry, vice Shuttleworth, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Earnest M. Reeve, Fifteenth Infantry, vice Fuger, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Olin R. Booth, Eleventh Infantry, vice Howard, Nineteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ernst Hagedorn, Sixteenth Infantry, vice Van Deman, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, Seventh Infantry (subject to examination required by law), vice Cordray, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. James W. Furlow, Eleventh Infantry, vice Marquart, Second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph Herring, Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice Brooke, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John W. Wright, Fifth Infantry, vice Price, Second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick R. De Funiak, jr., Eleventh Infantry, vice Simons, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George R. Armstrong, Fifth Infantry, vice Crofton, First Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ralph McCoy, Seventh Infantry (subject to examination required by law), vice Madden, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George S. Richards, jr., Sixth Infantry, vice Wallace, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, First Infantry, vice Kobbé, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, Twenty-first Infantry, vice Wassell, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. James K. Parsons, Twentieth Infantry, vice Palmer, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John F. James, Eighth Infantry, vice Miller, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George E. Ball, Twenty-first Infantry, vice Norman, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Reuben Smith, Ninth Infantry, vice Reeve, Third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Chase Doster, Twenty-first Infantry, vice Gleason, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Howard C. Price, Fifth Infantry, vice Newman, First Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, Eleventh Infantry, vice Wilcox, First Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, Twenty-first Infantry, vice O'Connell, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frank R. Lang, Ninth Infantry, vice Cole, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., Third Infantry, vice Threlkeld, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John R. Thomas, jr., Seventeenth Infantry, vice Davison, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, jr., Thirteenth Infantry, vice Stokes, Tenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Walter G. Penfield, First Infantry, vice Parker, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George D. Freeman, jr., Nineteenth Infantry, vice Woodward, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William E. Hunt, Nineteenth Infantry, vice Moore, Third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ernest E. Haskell, Twenty-first Infantry, vice Davis, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William S. Bradford, Seventeenth Infantry, vice Weeks, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Jack Hayes, Sixteenth Infantry, vice Erwin, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William H. Waldron, Ninth Infantry, vice Ham, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph K. Partello, Fifth Infantry, vice McMaster, Twenty-fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Leon L. Roach, Nineteenth Infantry, vice Mearns, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Horace P. Hobbs, Seventeenth Infantry, vice Dove, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick, Fourth Infantry, vice Ronayne, Nineteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George S. Tiffany, Twelfth Infantry, vice Lutz, Second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edgar A. Myer, Eleventh Infantry, vice Kinnison, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Arthur M. Shipp, Twentieth Infantry, vice Palmer, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, jr., First Infantry, vice Wolfe, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis J. McConnell, Twelfth Infantry, vice Stephens, Tenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Rhinelander Waldo, Seventeenth Infantry, vice Laubach, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberick, jr., Sixteenth Infantry, vice Clark, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, Seventh Infantry, vice Lawton, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, Eleventh Infantry, vice Martin, Nineteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles E. Hay, jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert H. Wescott, Second Infantry, vice Perry, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George W. Wallace, Ninth Infantry, vice Houle, Third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harry A. Woodruff, Seventeenth Infantry, vice Kilbourne, Third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Paul Hurst, Third Infantry, vice Hart, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Kurtz Eppley, Fifteenth Infantry, vice Spence, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, Twenty-third Infantry (subject to examination required by law), vice Rogers, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Allen Parker, Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice McKenna, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Allen Smith, jr., Ninth Infantry, vice Jamerson, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Howard S. Avery, Fourteenth Infantry, vice Carey, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Neil A. Campbell, Nineteenth Infantry, vice Smith, Third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John B. Sanford, Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice Nelson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, Fifteenth Infantry, vice Laws, Twenty-fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, Nineteenth Infantry, vice Saville, Tenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George I. Feeter, Nineteenth Infantry, vice Mullay, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wait C. Johnson, Fifteenth Infantry, vice Bamford, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. J. Millard Little, Nineteenth Infantry, vice Knudsen, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John L. Bond, Nineteenth Infantry, vice Lawton, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Josephus S. Cecil, Nineteenth Infantry, vice Castle, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward R. Stone, Fourth Infantry, vice Malone, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Albert R. Dillingham, Thirteenth Infantry, vice Schindel, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William R. Gibson, Third Infantry, vice Preston, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, Twentieth Infantry, vice Lawton, Nineteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Henry A. Ripley, Twenty-second Infantry, vice Crain, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William A. Kent, Twenty-third Infantry, vice Cochen, Twelfth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Raymond W. Hardenbergh, Fourth Infantry, vice Hunt, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice McArthur, Tenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Alfred McC. Wilson, Twentieth Infantry, vice Ely, Second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles McClure, jr., Twentieth Infantry (since deceased), vice Bell, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, Twenty-third Infantry, vice Rosenbaum, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick W. Benteen, Second Infantry, vice Estes, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, Sixteenth Infantry, vice Kilburn, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Knud Knudson, Seventh Infantry (subject to examination required by law), vice Edwards, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. James T. Watson, Second Infantry, vice Connell, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George B. Sharon, Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Battle, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William W. McCammon, jr., Twenty-third Infantry, vice Bent, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Henry Watterson, jr., Tenth Infantry, vice Welsh, Tenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Cyrus A. Dolph, Fourth Infantry, vice Stritzinger, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis W. Healy, Eighth Infantry, vice Smith, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Willis P. Coleman, Ninth Infantry, vice Wells, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Dupont B. Lyon, Sixteenth Infantry, vice Wells, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.
Second Lieut. William S. Sinclair, Fourteenth Infantry, vice Barker, Third Infantry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Richmond Smith, Twelfth Infantry, vice Stogsdall, Third Infantry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Arthur P. Watts, Twenty-third Infantry, vice Harbeson, Twelfth Infantry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Eli Lewis Admire, Twenty-second Infantry, vice Wise, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Carle A. Woodruff, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Lieut. Col. David H. Kinzie, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Lieut. Col. E. Van Arsdale Andruss, Artillery Corps, September 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. John P. Story, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Woodruff, promoted.
Maj. William P. Vose, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Maj. George G. Greenough, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Kinzie, promoted.
Maj. Selden A. Day, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Maj. Abner H. Merrill, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, vice Myrick, promoted.
Maj. William Ennis, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Maj. George S. Grimes, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, vice Tiernon, promoted.
Maj. John M. K. Davis, Artillery Corps (detailed as inspector-general), August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Maj. Benjamin K. Roberts, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, vice Andruss, promoted.
Maj. James O'Hara, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

To be majors.

Capt. Henry C. Danes, Artillery Corps (since deceased), May 8, 1901, vice Story, promoted.
Capt. Harry R. Anderson, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Vose, promoted.
Capt. Robert H. Patterson, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Capt. Oliver E. Wood, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Capt. Edwin S. Curtis, Artillery Corps (since deceased), May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Capt. Edward Davis, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Greenough, promoted.
Capt. Joseph M. Califf, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Day, promoted.
Capt. Charles W. Hobbs, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Capt. Clermont L. Best, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Capt. Henry L. Harris, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, vice Merrill, promoted.
Capt. Arthur Murray, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, vice Ennis, promoted.
Capt. William E. Birkhimer, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Capt. Thomas R. Adams, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Capt. John A. Lundeen, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Capt. Medorem Crawford, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, vice Grimes, promoted.
Capt. Garland N. Whistler, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Capt. Henry A. Reed, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Capt. Albert S. Cummins, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Capt. Alexander B. Dyer, Artillery Corps, August 23, 1901, vice Adams, detailed as inspector-general.
Capt. Leverett H. Walker, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, vice Roberts, promoted.
Capt. William P. Duvall, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, vice O'Hara, promoted.
Capt. Henry M. Andrews, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Capt. Benjamin H. Randolph, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, Artillery Corps, November 4, 1901, vice Danes, deceased.

To be captains.

First Lieut. William C. Davis, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Danes, promoted.
First Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Anderson, promoted.
First Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Patterson, promoted.
First Lieut. William S. McNair, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Wood, promoted.
First Lieut. William J. Snow, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Curtis, promoted.
First Lieut. George G. Gatley, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Andrew Hero, jr., Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Frank E. Harris, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. George Blakely, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Frank W. Coe, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. William R. Smith, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Henry H. Whitney, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Davis, promoted.
First Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Califf, promoted.
First Lieut. James A. Shipton, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Hobbs, promoted.
First Lieut. William Chamberlaine, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Best, promoted.
First Lieut. Charles P. Summerall, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Hoskins, promoted.
First Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First. Lieut. George H. McManus, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, jr., Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. William P. Pence, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. James M. Williams, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Alston Hamilton, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. John C. Gilmore, jr., Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Harry E. Smith, Artillery Corps (subject to examination required by law), July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Joseph L. Knowlton, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, jr., Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, jr., Artillery Corps, July 5, 1901, vice Smith, deceased.

First Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, vice Harris, promoted.

First Lieut. Brooke Payne, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, vice Murray, promoted.

First Lieut. Harry F. Jackson, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, vice Birkhimer, promoted.

First Lieut. Robert E. Callan, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, vice Adams, promoted.

First Lieut. William S. Guignard, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, vice Lundeen, promoted.

First Lieut. Edwin Landon, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Clarence H. McNeil, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Lloyd England, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. James W. Hinkley, jr., Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Percy M. Kessler, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Johnson Hagood, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. George T. Patterson, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Frank K. Fergusson, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Robert S. Abernethy, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Edwin O. Sarratt, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Albert J. Bowley, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Lawrence S. Miller, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, vice Crawford, promoted.

First Lieut. Mervyn C. Buckey, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, vice Whistler, promoted.

First Lieut. Frederick E. Johnston, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, vice Reed, promoted.

First Lieut. Earle D'A. Pearce, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, vice Cummins, promoted.

First Lieut. Arthur S. Conklin, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Benjamin M. Koehler, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. James F. Brady, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Hugh La F. Applewhite, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Roderick L. Carmichael, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Harry G. Bishop, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Andrew Moses, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Willard D. Newbill, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Harold E. Cloke, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Richard H. McMaster, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Philip R. Ward, Artillery Corps, August 23, 1901, vice Dyer, promoted.

First Lieut. Manus McCloskey, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, vice Walker, promoted.

First Lieut. John E. Stephens, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, vice Duvall, promoted.

First Lieut. Thomas E. Merrill, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, vice Andrews, promoted.

First Lieut. George A. Nugent, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, vice Parkhurst, promoted.

First Lieut. William W. Hamilton, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, vice Randolph, promoted.

First Lieut. William E. Cole, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Fox Conner, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Henry W. Butner, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Jacob C. Johnson, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Henry L. Newbold, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Ernest D. Scott, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Albert G. Jenkins, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Robert E. Wyllie, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William Forse, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Malcolm Young, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Laurence C. Brown, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Harry L. Steele, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Carroll F. Armistead, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, vice March, promoted.

Second Lieut. James B. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, vice Wilson, promoted.

Second Lieut. William F. Stewart, jr., Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, vice Blake, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, vice Martin, promoted.

Second Lieut. Hudson T. Patten, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, vice Ellis, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harrison Hall, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, vice Kenly, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward Kimmel, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, vice Haan, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wright Smith, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, vice Jordan, promoted.

Second Lieut. John R. Procter, jr., Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, vice Bethel, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick W. Phisterer, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, vice Barroll, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert H. C. Kelton, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, vice Skerrett, promoted.

Second Lieut. Peter C. Hains, jr., Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, vice McGlachlin, promoted.

Second Lieut. Winfred B. Carr, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, vice Campbell, promoted.

Second Lieut. Percy P. Bishop, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Henry J. Hatch, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Elmer J. Wallace, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. William F. Hase, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. David McCoach, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. William R. Doores, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Alfred A. Starbird, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. James F. Howell, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. John C. Goodfellow, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. John T. Geary, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Guy T. Scott, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Morrell M. Mills, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Charles R. Lloyd, jr., Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Edward Carpenter, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Hanson B. Black, Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901, vice Harris, promoted.
Second Lieut. Conrad H. Lanza, Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901, vice Lassiter, promoted.
Second Lieut. C. Stuart Patterson, jr., Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901, vice Irwin, promoted.
Second Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901, vice Todd, promoted.
Second Lieut. Harry P. Wilbur, Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901, vice Winston, promoted.
Second Lieut. Harry L. James, Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901, vice Hearn, promoted.
Second Lieut. Elijah B. Martindale, jr., Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Davis, promoted.
Second Lieut. Henry C. Evans, jr., Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Mauldin, promoted.
Second Lieut. John W. Kilbreth, jr., Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Ketcham, promoted.
Second Lieut. Le Vert Coleman, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice McNair, promoted.
Second Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Snow promoted.
Second Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Gatley, promoted.
Second Lieut. Jesse C. Nicholls, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Lamoreux, promoted.
Second Lieut. Frank C. Jewell, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Lyon, promoted.
Second Lieut. Fred H. Gallup, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Hero, promoted.
Second Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Horn, promoted.
Second Lieut. Herman W. Schull, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Harris, promoted.
Second Lieut. Henry B. Farrar, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Blakely, promoted.
Second Lieut. Clifton C. Carter, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Chase, promoted.
Second Lieut. Henry B. Clark, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Coe, promoted.
Second Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Smith, promoted.
Second Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, vice Whitney, promoted.
Second Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Gwynn R. Hancock, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Dan T. Moore, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Clarence B. Smith, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Godwin Ordway, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. George M. Brooke, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. George Deiss, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Alden Trotter, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Kephart, promoted.
Second Lieut. Spencer M. Bowman, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Burgess, promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles R. Lawson, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Shipton, promoted.
Second Lieut. Francis A. Pope, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Chamberlaine, promoted.
Second Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Summerall, promoted.
Second Lieut. Stanley B. Hamilton, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Cruikshank, promoted.
Second Lieut. William P. Stokey, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Heiner, promoted.
Second Lieut. William I. Westervelt, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice McManus, promoted.
Second Lieut. Edwin G. Davis, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Timberlake, promoted.
Second Lieut. Frederick L. Buck, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Farr, promoted.
Second Lieut. Jay P. Hopkins, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Pence, promoted.
Second Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Williams, promoted.
Second Lieut. Upton Birnie, jr., Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Aultman, promoted.
Second Lieut. Archibald H. Sunderland, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Hamilton, promoted.
Second Lieut. Clarence Deems, jr., Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Gilmore, promoted.
Second Lieut. Raymond H. Fenner, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Gardner, promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Smith, promoted.
Second Lieut. Edward P. Nones, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Knowlton, promoted.
Second Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, vice Arnold, promoted.
Second Lieut. Clifford C. Carson, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Ernest E. Allen, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Fred C. Doyle, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Pressley K. Brice, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. George T. Perkins, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. John McManus, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. John B. Murphy, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. George R. Greene, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Robert M. Ellicott, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, Artillery Corps, July 5, 1901, vice Wheeler, promoted.
Second Lieut. Harry C. Williams, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, vice Fleming, promoted.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, April 18, 1901, vice Gilmore, retired from active service.
Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, June 30, 1901, vice Barber, retired from active service.
Maj. William A. Simpson, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 18, 1901, vice Hall, promoted.
Maj. Henry P. McCain, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 30, 1901, vice Wagner, promoted.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, inspector-general, to be inspector-general with the rank of colonel, March 1, 1901, vice Hughes, appointed brigadier-general.
Maj. John L. Chamberlain, inspector-general, to be inspector-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, March 1, 1901, vice Garlington, promoted.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, judge-advocate, to be judge-advocate with the rank of colonel, May 21, 1901, vice Barr, appointed judge-advocate-general.
Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, judge-advocate, to be judge-advocate with the rank of colonel, May 22, 1901, vice Clous, appointed judge-advocate-general.
Lieut. Col. Stephen W. Groesbeck, judge-advocate, to be judge-advocate with the rank of colonel, May 24, 1901, vice Davis, appointed judge-advocate-general.
Maj. Enoch H. Crowder, judge-advocate, to be judge-advocate with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 21, 1901, vice Hunter, promoted.

Maj. Jasper Newton Morrison, judge-advocate, to be judge-advocate with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 22, 1901, vice Davis, promoted.

Maj. Edgar S. Dudley, judge-advocate, to be judge-advocate with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 24, 1901, vice Groesbeck, promoted.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey, deputy quartermaster-general, to be assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel, October 26, 1901, vice Moore, retired from active service.

Maj. George E. Pond, quartermaster, to be deputy quartermaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, October 26, 1901, vice Humphrey, promoted.

Capt. James B. Aleshire, quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Isaac W. Littell, quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, October 26,1901, vice Pond, promoted.

Capt. Gonzalez S. Bingham, quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, October 26, 1901 (subject to examination required by law), vice Jones, retired from active service.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, deputy commissary-general, to be assistant commissary-general with the rank of colonel, April 1, 1901, vice Clague, retired from active service.

Maj. Abiel L. Smith, commissary, to be deputy commissary-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 1, 1901, vice Nye, promoted.

Capt. Robert L. Bullard, commissary, to be commissary with the rank of major, April 1, 1901, vice Smith, promoted.

Capt. Charles R. Krauthoff, commissary, to be commissary with the rank of major, April 8, 1901, vice Duval, retired from active service.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Henry Lippincott, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, April 13, 1901, vice Woodhull, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, May 7, 1901, vice Byrne, retired from active service.

Maj. Charles K. Winne, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 13, 1901, vice Lippincott, promoted.

Maj. Timothy E. Wilcox, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 7, 1901, vice De Witt, promoted.

Maj. Valery Havard, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, October 24, 1901, vice Woodruff, retired from active service.

Capt. William B. Banister, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, April 2, 1901, vice Hall, deceased.

Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, April 13, 1901, vice Winne, promoted.

Capt. Eugene L. Swift, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, May 7, 1901, vice Wilcox, promoted.

Capt. Paul Shillock, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, June 7, 1901, vice Tesson, deceased.

Capt. Ogden Rafferty, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, October 24, 1901, vice Havard, promoted.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Culver C. Sniffen, deputy paymaster-general, to be assistant paymaster-general with the rank of colonel, May 3, 1901, vice Wilson, retired from active service.

Maj. Charles H. Whipple, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 3, 1901, vice Sniffen, promoted.

Capt. Thomas C. Goodman, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, May 3, 1901, vice Wham, retired from active service.

Capt. James B. Houston, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, May 3, 1901, vice Whipple, promoted.

Capt. Beecher B. Ray, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, November 12, 1901, vice Belknap, deceased.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. Garrett J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, to be colonel, April 30, 1901, vice Robert, appointed Chief of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, Corps of Engineers, to be colonel, May 2, 1901, vice Barlow, appointed Chief of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers, to be colonel, May 3, 1901, vice Gillespie, appointed Chief of Engineers.

Maj. Thomas H. Handbury, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel, April 30, 1901, vice Lydecker, promoted.

Maj. Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel, May 2, 1901, vice Stickney, promoted.

Maj. Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel, May 3, 1901, vice Mackenzie, promoted.

Capt. John Biddle, Corps of Engineers, to be major, April 30, 1901, vice Handbury, promoted.

Capt. Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, to be major, May 2, 1901, vice Adams, promoted.

Capt. James G. Warren, Corps of Engineers, to be major, May 3, 1901, vice Davis, promoted.

First Lieut. James B. Cavanaugh, Corps of Engineers, to be captain, April 30, 1901, vice Biddle, promoted.

First Lieut. James P. Jervey, Corps of Engineers, to be captain, May 2, 1901, vice Hodges, promoted.

First Lieut. George P. Howell, Corps of Engineers, to be captain, May 3, 1901, vice Warren, promoted.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Almon L. Varney, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel, October 15, 1901, vice Arnold, deceased.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, to be major, October 15, 1901, vice Varney, promoted.

First Lieut. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, to be captain, October 15, 1901, vice MacNutt, promoted.

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Scriven, promoted.

First Lieut. Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, to be captain, February 2, 1901, vice Glassford, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

To be paymaster with the rank of major.

George F. Downey, of Utah, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, vice Dodge, promoted.

To be paymasters with the rank of captain.

Thomas C. Goodman, of Illinois, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

James B. Houston, of Connecticut, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 3, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Beecher B. Ray, of Illinois, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 4, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Herbert M. Lord, of Maine, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 5, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William B. Rochester, jr., of the District of Columbia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 6, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Robert S. Smith, of New York, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 7, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Seymour Howell, of Michigan, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

George T. Holloway, of New York, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William G. Gambrill, of Maryland, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Timothy D. Keleher, of New York, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William B. Schofield, of California, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

George E. Pickett, of Virginia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Otto Becker, of Georgia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Manly B. Curry, of Georgia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

James W. Dawes, of Nebraska, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Joseph S. Wilkins, of the District of Columbia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Eugene Coffin, of the District of Columbia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

James Canby, of Colorado, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Thaddeus P. Varney, of New Jersey, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William R. Graham, of Iowa, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles E. Stanton, of Utah, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Pierre C. Stevens, of Illinois, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Bradner D. Slaughter, of Nebraska, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To be judge-advocates with the rank of major.

John A. Hull, of Iowa, late major and judge-advocate, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

George M. Dunn, of Colorado, late major and judge-advocate, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

John Biddle Porter, of Pennsylvania, late major, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 27, 1901, vice Morrison, promoted.

Lewis E. Goodier, of New York, late major, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, June 18, 1901, vice Dudley, promoted.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

To be quartermasters with the rank of captain, to date from February 2, 1901.

Jonathan N. Patton, of Iowa, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, vice Long, promoted.

Theodore Sternberg, of Kansas, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, vice Von Schrader, promoted.

Thomas Swobe, of Nebraska, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, vice Sawyer, promoted.

Noble H. Creager, of Maryland, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, vice Stevens, promoted.

Amos W. Kimball, of California, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, vice Hodgson, promoted.

William E. Horton, of the District of Columbia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, vice Bellinger, promoted.

Henry J. May, of Ohio, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, vice French, promoted.

B. Frank Cheatham, of Tennessee, late colonel Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, vice Aleshire, promoted.

Francis M. Schreiner, of the District of Columbia, late major and quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Haldimand P. Young, of New York, late major and quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

George G. Bailey, of New York, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Abraham S. Bickham, of Ohio, late major and quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Joseph T. Davidson, of Iowa, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Robert L. Brown, of West Virginia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

George H. Penrose, of Utah, late major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

William M. Coulling, of Virginia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

William C. Cannon, of Illinois, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Daniel W. Arnold, of Illinois, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

William C. R. Colquhoun, of Delaware, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles T. Baker, of South Carolina, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

William S. Scott, of Pennsylvania, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

George L. Goodale, of Massachusetts, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Walter B. Barker, of Mississippi, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Jesse M. Baker, of Pennsylvania, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Robert H. Rolfe, of New Hampshire, late major and inspector-general, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Harry B. Chamberlin, of Vermont, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Clyde D. V. Hunt, of Vermont, late major, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Jeremiah Z. Dare, of Ohio, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Louis F. Garrard, jr., of Georgia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Bertram T. Clayton, of New York, late captain, squadron cavalry, New York Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Nathan P. Batchelder, of California, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Ira L. Fredendall, of Wyoming, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Harry L. Pettus, of Alabama, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank A. Grant, of Utah, late major, Utah Volunteer Artillery, to fill an original vacancy.

Frederick W. Cole, of Florida, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Archibald W. Butt, of Georgia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

To be commissaries with the rank of captain, to date from February 2, 1901.

William L. Geary, of Washington, late major, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles P. Stivers, of Ohio, late major, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Jacob E. Bloom, of New York, late captain and assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank A. Cook, of Rhode Island, late major, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

William R. Grove, of Colorado, late colonel Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Theodore B. Hacker, of Tennessee, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Morton J. Henry, of Pennsylvania, late major, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Samuel B. Bootes, of Ohio, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Frederic H. Pomroy, of New York, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

David B. Case, of Pennsylvania, late major, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

William Elliott, of California, late captain, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

James A. Logan, jr., of Pennsylvania, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Julius N. Kilian, of Nebraska, late major, First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

Salmon F. Dutton, of New Hampshire, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Michael S. Murray, of the District of Columbia, late first lieutenant, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, to fill an original vacancy.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To be judge-advocates with the rank of major.

Capt. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Artillery Corps, late major and judge-advocate, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Frank L. Dodds, Ninth Infantry, United States Army, May 22, 1901, vice Crowder, promoted.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

To be commissaries with the rank of captain, to date from February 2, 1901.

Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, Third Cavalry, United States Army, late major and commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, vice West, promoted.

Capt. George W. Ruthers, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Army, late major and commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, vice Niskern, promoted.

Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, Tenth Infantry, United States Army, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Henry G. Cole, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Army, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Army, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Thomas Franklin, Twenty-third Infantry, United States Army, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

To be surgeons with the rank of major.

Henry F. Hoyt, of Minnesota, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William F. de Niedeman, of Kansas, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Ira C. Brown, of New York, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Frederick J. Combe, of Texas, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles M. Drake, of Georgia, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas C. Chalmers, of New York, major and surgeon, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

John R. Hereford, of Missouri, major and surgeon, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Luther B. Grandy, of Georgia, major and surgeon, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Seaton Norman, of Louisiana, major and surgeon, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Shadworth O. Beasley, at large, captain and assistant surgeon, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

James C. Minor, of Arkansas, captain and assistant surgeon, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Frederick Hadra, of Texas, captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

John A. Metzger, of Pennsylvania, captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas B. Anderson, at large, captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Robert P. Robins, of Pennsylvania, captain and assistant surgeon, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William H. Cook, of California, captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. George D. De Shon, assistant surgeon, United States Army, March 14, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. William F. Lippitt, jr., assistant surgeon, United States Army, March 21, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. James M. Kennedy, assistant surgeon, United States Army, March 21, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. James S. Wilson, assistant surgeon, United States Army, March 27, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Frederic A. Washburn, jr., of Massachusetts, captain and assistant surgeon, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 28, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. James D. Glennan, assistant surgeon, United States Army, April 9, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, assistant surgeon, United States Army, April 9, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Charles Lynch, assistant surgeon, United States Army, April 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Samuel C. de Krafft, of Maryland, major and surgeon, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, April 26, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Isaac W. Brewer, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 7, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. George P. Peed, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 7, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William L. Whittington, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, May 7, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William D. Bell, of New York, major and surgeon, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 7, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Lawrence C. Carr, of Ohio, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 7, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Damaso T. Lainé, of Pennsylvania, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 27, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Abram L. Haines, of New York, major and surgeon, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 27, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Simon J. Fraser, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 31, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Howard A. Grube, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 31, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Ralph S. Porter, of Illinois, late captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 2, 1901, vice Armstrong, honorably discharged.

Robert Burns, of New Hampshire, late major and surgeon, Forty-Ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 3, 1901, vice Carling, resigned.

Capt. Vernon K. Earthman, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, July 22, 1901, vice Meacham, resigned.

Capt. George B. Lawrason, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, October 10, 1901, vice McDill, resigned.

Capt. Charles B. Nichols, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, October 31, 1901, vice Artaud, resigned.

Capt. Charles H. Andrews, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, October 31, 1901, vice Griswold, killed in action.

Capt. Matthew Leepere, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, November 5, 1901, vice Rafferty, who vacates on promotion to major and surgeon, United States Army.

Frank H. Titus, of California, late major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, November 5, 1901, vice Johnstone, resigned.

To be assistant surgeons with the rank of captain.

Frank W. Dudley, of California, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

George S. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Laurel B. Sandall, of Michigan, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Timothy F. Goulding, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles F. de Mey, of Kentucky, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Bruce Ffoulkes, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry W. Eliot, of Connecticut, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Waller H. Dade, of Illinois, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Fred F. Sprague, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Rene Vandam, at large, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Fred M. Barney, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William G. Miller, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Arthur D. Prentice, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Elwin W. Ames, of Illinois, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William H. Tukey, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

George H. Jones, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Clarence H. Long, of Alabama, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

George A. Zeller, of Illinois, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Palmer H. Lyon, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Edwin C. Shattuck, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Frederick D. Branch, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Ira Ayer, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Albert L. Miller, of Wisconsin, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles G. Eicher, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

John J. Repetti, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Gilbert I. Cullen, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Raymond E. Whelan, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Cyrus D. Lloyd, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William E. McPherson, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Wilson Murray, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas H. Landor, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles A. Cattermole, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Robert Boyd, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

John S. Hill, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Donald P. McCord, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

John T. H. Slayter, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry Pick, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles H. Stearns, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Oscar W. Woods, of New Mexico, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Arthur Jordan, of Virginia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Perceval S. Rossiter, of Maryland, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Carl R. Hexamer, of Connecticut, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

George L. Painter, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William W. Calhoun, of Louisiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Allen D. McLean, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William O. Davies, of Colorado, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank Du Bois, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Samuel K. Carson, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

George E. Means, of Alabama, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Jerome B. Thomas, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Paul T. Dessez, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

John F. Minor, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Vernon J. Hooper, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Najeeb M. Saleeby, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy..

Eduardo C. Poëy, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

W. Edson Apple, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Herman J. Schlageter, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

George K. Sims, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Lewis T. Griffith, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William D. Shelby, of Indiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Alva S. Pinto, of Nebraska, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William R. Davis, of Virginia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles W. Hack, of Minnesota, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank D. Pease, of North Dakota, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas C. Longino, of Georgia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles R. Gill, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Francis J. Pursell, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William T. Tanner, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Ira A. Allen, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

James G. McKay, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 13, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas W. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 15, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William Alden, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 15, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Julius A. Escobar, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 19, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William B. Summerall, of Georgia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 21, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas K. Mullins, of Alabama, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 21, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Willis J. Raynor, of Colorado, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Frederick A. W. Conn, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Reuben M. Bonar, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 27, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Wharton B. McLaughlin, of Texas, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 28, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

James W. Madara, of Kentucky, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Milton Vaughan, of Arkansas, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Albert H. Eber, of Michigan, late captain and assistant surgeon, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, April 4, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William O. Cutliffe, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 6, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William H. Block, of Maryland, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Robert E. Williams, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 11, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Luther P. Howell, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 15, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Leonard K. Graves, of New York, late first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, April 15, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Roger P. Ames, of Louisiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 18, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Samuel T. Weirick, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 20, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Percy L. Jones, of Tennessee, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Michael E. Hughes, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 27, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Fred W. Palmer, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, May 4, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

H. Brookman Wilkinson, of Alabama, late captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 4, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Edward D. Sinks, of Ohio, late first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 7, 1901, vice Brewer, appointed major and surgeon of volunteers.

Abrahm D. Williams, of Florida, contract surgeon, United States Army, May 7, 1901, vice Peed, appointed major and surgeon of volunteers.

John Gilbert, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, May 10, 1901, to fill an original vacancy, vice Cutter, declined.

Robert E. Caldwell, of Virginia, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 19, 1901, vice Grube, appointed major and surgeon of volunteers.

Paul Mazzuri, of Louisiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 19, 1901, vice Fraser, appointed major and surgeon of volunteers.

Allen J. Black, of Virginia, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 1, 1901, vice Erwin, honorably discharged.

George H. Calkins, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 2, 1901, vice MacDonald, honorably discharged.

Harry R. Lemen, of Illinois, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 17, 1901, vice Thomas T. Jackson, resigned.

W. Turner Wootton, of Maryland, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 20, 1901, vice Hayward, resigned.

Michael A. Rebert, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 24, 1901, vice Wilson, honorably discharged.

Henry du R. Phelan, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 31, 1901, vice Rutherford, honorably discharged.

Luther S. Harvey, of Florida, contract surgeon, United States Army, August 12, 1901, vice Earthman, appointed major and surgeon of volunteers.

Edwin M. Trook, of Indiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, September 21, 1901, vice Stafford, resigned.

William P. Baker, of Oklahoma, contract surgeon, United States Army, October 2, 1901, vice Morhart, honorably discharged.

Edward N. Bowen, of Massachusetts, late captain and assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, October 23, 1901, vice Kenyon, resigned.

Josiah M. Ward, of North Carolina, contract surgeon, United States Army, October 10, 1901, vice Lawrason, appointed major and surgeon of volunteers.

Frank L. R. Tetamore, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, October 10, 1901, vice Herman, resigned.

Luke B. Peck, of Massachussetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, November 5, 1901, vice Orr, deceased.

Harry A. Eberle, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, November 8, 1901, vice Nichols, appointed major and surgeon of volunteers.

Thomas R. Marshall, of Virginia, late captain and assistant surgeon, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, November 14, 1901, vice Leepere, appointed major and surgeon of volunteers.

William C. Le Compte, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, November 16, 1901, vice Anderson, resigned.

Herbert Gunn, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, November 19, 1901, vice Andrews, appointed major and surgeon of volunteers.

Waldemar A. Christensen, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, November 19, 1901, vice Chidester, discharged.

SIGNAL CORPS.

To be captains with rank from February 2, 1901.

Edward B. Ives, of New York, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers, vice Maxfield, promoted.

Eugene O. Fechét, of Michigan, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman, Ninth Cavalry, United States Army, to fill an original vacancy.

Benjamin F. Montgomery, of Virginia, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Daniel J. Carr, of Connecticut, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Carl F. Hartmann, of New Jersey, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

George C. Burnell, of Vermont, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Leonard D. Wildman, of Connecticut, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles B. Hepburn, of the District of Columbia, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Otto A. Nesmith, of California, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

To be first lieutenants with rank from February 2, 1901.

Walter L. Clarke, of Illinois, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers, vice Squier, promoted.

Basil O. Lenoir, of Georgia, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers, vice Russel, promoted.

Charles B. Rogan, jr., of Tennessee, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

William Mitchell, of Wisconsin, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Richard O. Rickard, of Illinois, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank E. Lyman, jr., of Iowa, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry W. Stamford, of New York, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles S. Wallace, of Ohio, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

George S. Gibbs, of Iowa, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Mack K. Cunningham, of Idaho, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Alfred T. Clifton, of the District of Columbia, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles de F. Chandler, of Ohio, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry S. Hathaway, of Massachusetts, late second lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

Otto B. Grimm, of Ohio, late second lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers, to fill an original vacancy.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cavalry Arm.

Henry S. Terrell, of Connecticut, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Artillery Corps.

Frank E. Hopkins, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Infantry Arm.

John H. Baker, of Wisconsin, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Sydney H. Hopson, of Massachusetts, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

James M. Petty, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

David A. Snyder, of Ohio, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

PROFESSOR OF NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Capt. William B. Gordon, Ordnance Department, to be professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the Military Academy, March 27, 1901, vice Michie, deceased.

NOTE.—Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, who was nominated February 26, 1901, to, and confirmed March 2, 1901, by the Senate, for appointment to the above-named office, declined the same March 12, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER IN THE ARMY.

Capt. Henry A. Barber, from the Cavalry Arm to the Infantry Arm, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, with rank from February 2, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Infantry Arm.

Van Hamilton Denny, at large, February 2, 1901.
Frederick H. Svenson, of New York, February 2, 1901.
John C. Waterman, at large, February 2, 1901.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cavalry Arm.

Herbert E. Mann, at large, February 2, 1901.
Frank E. Davis, at large, February 2, 1901.
Francis A. Ruggles, at large, February 2, 1901.
Edward A. Keyes, at large, February 2, 1901.
Walter H. Rodney, at large, February 2, 1901.
Moss Lee Love, at large, February 2, 1901.
Howard R. Smalley, of Vermont, February 2, 1901.

Artillery Corps.

George A. Taylor, at large, May 8, 1901.
Henry H. Scott, of California (late second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps), July 16, 1901.
Clarence Carrigan, at large, July 16, 1901.
John B. G. McClure, at large, July 16, 1901.
Howard L. Martin, at large, July 16, 1901.
Edmund T. Weisel, at large, July 16, 1901.
Marlborough Churchill, at large, July 16, 1901.
Richard H. Jordan, at large, July 16, 1901.
Lucian Scott Breckinridge, at large, July 16, 1901.
Glen Fay Jenks, at large, July 16, 1901.
Carl Edward Wiggin, at large, July 16, 1901.

Infantry Arm.

Royden E. Beebe, of Vermont, February 2, 1901.
Henry H. Hall, at large, February 2, 1901.
Smith A. Harris, at large, February 2, 1901.
Albin L. Clark, at large, February 2, 1901.
Charles Keller, at large, February 2, 1901.
Samuel T. Mackall, at large, February 2, 1901.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS WITH RANK FROM FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

Sergt. Albert S. Fuger, Forty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.
First Sergt. John H. Read, jr., Troop C, Fifth Cavalry.
First Sergt. Edward M. Offley, Troop G, First Cavalry.
Sergt. John Cocke, Forty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. George Grunert, Thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery.
Corpl. Arthur G. Fisher, Troop H, First Cavalry.

Sergt. Olney Place, Signal Corps.
Squadron Sergt. Maj. Benjamin O. Davis, Ninth Cavalry.
Corpl. Ralph M. Parker, Troop I, Fifth Cavalry.
Electrician Sergt. Lee Hagood, Artillery Corps (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).
First Sergt. Paul B. Mac Lane, Troop M, Eighth Cavalry.
Acting Hosp. Steward Charles R. Mayo, United States Army.
Q. M. Sergt. James M. Jewell, Troop H, Eighth Cavalry.
Corpl. Rawson Warren, Twenty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).
Private John T. Donnelly, Troop G, Eighth Cavalry.
First Sergt. William C. Gardenhire, Troop C, Fifteenth Cavalry.
Private Robert L. Collins, Troop G, First Cavalry.
Sergt. Frederick Mears, Company K, Third Infantry.
Private Arthur M. Graham, Troop B, Fourth Cavalry.
Corpl. Clifton R. Norton, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry.
Squadron Sergt. Maj. Ralph Miller, Third Cavalry.
Corpl. Clarence A. Stott, Troop D, First Cavalry.
Corpl. Rodman Butler, Troop I, Fourth Cavalry.
Sergt. Joseph H. Barnard, Troop M, Third Cavalry.
Corpl. Edwin L. Cox, Troop F, Fourth Cavalry.
Corpl. Myron B. Bowdish, Troop B, Sixth Cavalry.
Private Peter J. Hennessey, Troop G, Third Cavalry.
Sergt. William R. Pope, Troop F, Fourth Cavalry.
Sergt. Sidney D. Maize, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
Corpl. Matt C. Bristol, Troop G, First Cavalry.
First Sergt. Marr O'Connor, Company M, Sixth Infantry.
Corpl. Thomas H. Cunningham, Troop A, Fifth Cavalry.
Sergt. Edward R. Coppock, Troop F, Third Cavalry.
Sergt. Robert W. Lesher, Troop E, Third Cavalry.
Corpl. Edwin D. Andrews, Signal Corps.
Hosp. Steward Raymond S. Bamberger, United States Army.
Corpl. William H. Bell, jr., Troop A, Fourth Cavalry.
Private Edmund A. Buchanan, Troop C, Third Cavalry.
Private Seth W. Cook, Troop M, Fourth Cavalry.
Sergt. Clarence A. Dougherty, Troop G, Twelfth Cavalry.
Sergt. Ebert G. English, Troop G, Fourth Cavalry.
Corpl. Thomas B. Esty, Troop G, Third Cavalry.
Corpl. Ronald E. Fisher, Troop H, First Cavalry.
Private C. Emery Hathaway, Troop F, Sixth Cavalry.
Private Robert R. Love, Troop G, Third Cavalry.
Private Frank McEnhill, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. Isaac S. Martin, Troop G, Sixth Cavalry.
Corpl. William G. Meade, Forty-first Company, Coast Artillery.
Private Horace N. Munro, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry.
Private Leon R. Partridge, Troop G, Sixth Cavalry.
Private David L. Roscoe, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry.
Sergt. Daniel D. Tompkins, Troop I, Second Cavalry.
Private William F. Wheatley, Troop K, Sixth Cavalry.
First Sergt. Robert H. Wiggins, Troop B, Twelfth Cavalry.
Private Kenyon A. Joyce, Troop B, Third Cavalry.
Sergt. John H. Howard, Troop M, Sixth Cavalry.
Corpl. George R. Somerville, Troop K, Sixth Cavalry.
Corpl. Walter H. Neill, Troop E, Fourth Cavalry.
First Sergt. Howard C. Tatum, Company K, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
First Sergt. Clarence Lininger, Company I, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.
First Sergt. Eugene J. Ely, Company G, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Corpl. Milton G. Holliday, Company K, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Beauford R. Camp, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
First Sergt. Max Sulnon, Company K, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Infantry Arm.

Corpl. Wallace McNamara, Twenty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. Thomas W. Brown, Sixth Company, Coast Artillery.
Private Hugh S. Stevenson, Company A, Eighteenth Infantry.
Corpl. Edwin O. Saunders, Company C, Eighteenth Infantry.
Private John B. Barnes, Forty-first Company, Coast Artillery.
Private Harry A. Wells, general service, United States Army.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Edward G. McCleave, Fourteenth Infantry.
Private John J. Fulmer, Seventy-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. William H. Peek, Fortieth Company, Coast Artillery (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).
Private Kelton L. Pepper, Company I, Twenty-third Infantry.
First Sergt. Robert G. Peck, Company H, Tenth Infantry.
Electrician Sergt. Edward Gottlieb, Artillery Corps (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).
Private Sylvester C. Loring, Troop H, Second Cavalry.
Private William S. Barriger, Troop H, Sixth Cavalry (since transferred to the Cavalry Arm).
First Sergt. Joseph I. McMullen, Troop H, Sixth Cavalry (since transferred to the Cavalry Arm).
Corpl. Albert L. Jossman, Company L, Twenty-first Infantry.
First Sergt. Henry G. Stahl, Company B, Fourth Infantry.
Private George A. Wieczorek, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry.
Corpl. Horatio I. Lawrance, Company L, Eighth Infantry.
Corpl. Guy Eugene Bucker, Company G, First Infantry.
Corpl. Robert J. Binford, Company M, Fourteenth Infantry.
Sergt. Sheldon W. Anding, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
Corpl. William G. Murchison, Company H, First Infantry.
Corpl. John S. McCleery, Company I, Twentieth Infantry.
Corpl. William E. Goolsby, Company G, Second Infantry.
Sergt. Charles C. Finch, Company D, Fifteenth Infantry.
Corpl. Elvin H. Wagner, Company E, Sixth Infantry.
Corpl. Otis R. Cole, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry.
Corpl. Daniel E. Shean, Company G, Fourth Infantry.
Private Charles F. Herr, Company D, Fourth Infantry.
Corpl. John P. McAdams, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry.
Corpl. Gilbert A. McElroy, Company F, Seventeenth Infantry.
Corpl. Walter Krueger, Company M, Twelfth Infantry.
Private Asa L. Singleton, Company L, Fourth Infantry.
Corpl. Beverly C. Daly, Company I, Sixth Infantry.
Sergt. Arthur L. Bump, Signal Corps.
Private Willis E. Mills, Signal Corps.
Sergt. Richard Wetherill, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
Corpl. George S. Gilliss, Company M, Twelfth Infantry.
Corpl. Deas Archer, Company D, Twentieth Infantry.
Private Harry S. Malone, Hospital Corps, United States Army.
Corpl. Nolan V. Ellis, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry.
Corpl. William A. Alfonte, Company I, Eighteenth Infantry.
Corpl. William Ashbridge, Company L, First Infantry.
Corpl. Roy W. Ashbrook, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
Private Francis M. Boon, Company M, Third Infantry.
First Sergt. Arthur E. Boyce, Eighty-second Company, Coast Artillery.
Q. M. Sergt. George F. Brady, Fifty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.
First Sergt. John A. Brockman, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry.
Sergt. John F. Clapham, Fifty-third Company, Coast Artillery.
Private James L. Craig, Forty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.
Private Arthur T. Dalton, general service, United States Army.
Sergt. Maj. Frank W. Dawson, First Infantry.
First-class Sergt. Channing E. Delaplane, Signal Corps.
Corpl. Clarence H. Farnham, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. Benjamin D. Foulois, Company G, Nineteenth Infantry.
Corpl. John E. Green, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Sergt. Charles W. Harris, Forty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
Private Henry Hossfeld, Company L, Sixth Infantry.
Corpl. William St. J. Jervey, jr., Seventy-fifth Company, Coast Artillery.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Dwight B. Lawton, Twelfth Infantry.
Private Ralph H. Leavitt, Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.
Private William R. Leonard, Ninety-first Company, Coast Artillery.
Corpl. Homer E. Lewis, Company L, Seventeenth Infantry.
Private Laurance O. Mathews, Company K, First Infantry.
Corpl. Floyd C. Miller, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry.
Private Laney M. Mitchell, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
First Sergt. John J. Mudgett, Company D, Seventh Infantry.
Private George C. Mullen, Company C, Fourth Infantry.
Corpl. Daniel A. Nolan, Company E, Nineteenth Infantry.
Private Hugh A. Parker, Thirty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. George E. Price, general service, United States Army (since transferred to the Cavalry Arm).
Corpl. Launcelot M. Purcell, Company M, Sixth Infantry.
Corpl. George W. Sager, Company D, Seventh Infantry.
Corpl. Ira A. Smith, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry.
Private Kneeland S. Snow, Hospital Corps, United States Army.
Private William C. Stoll, Company K, Twentieth Infantry.
Corpl. Charles W. Tillotson, Thirty-first Company, Coast Artillery.
Private Kenneth P. Williams, Company F, Twelfth Infantry.
Sergt. Frederick E. Wilson, Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.
Corpl. John K. Cowan, Company B, Twenty-third Infantry.

Private Jason M. Walling, Hospital Corps, United States Army.
Corpl. Harry W. Bathiany, Company D, First Infantry.
Private Thomas T. Duke, Company K, Fourth Infantry.
Sergt. Frank Pratt, Company K, Fifteenth Infantry.
Sergt. Wylie T. Conway, Company I, Seventh Infantry.
Private Shepard L. Pike, Company B, Seventh Infantry.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Roy C. Kirtland, Seventh Infantry.
Sergt. Morris C. Foote, Company K, Seventh Infantry.
Sergt. Maj. Ralph A. Lynch, Nineteenth Infantry.
Sergt. James E. McDonald, Company G, Sixth Infantry.
Private Carl F. Bussche, Company L, Sixth Infantry.
Private Melville H. Fechheimer, Company D, Eighteenth Infantry.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Robert G. Caldwell, Sixteenth Infantry.
Corpl. Francis B. Eastman, Company D, Seventeenth Infantry.
First Sergt. William A. Roberts, jr., Company M, Ninth Infantry.
Corpl. Francis C. Endicott, Company H, Fourth Infantry.
Corpl. Harry Parshall, Company K, Twentieth Infantry.
Corpl. George W. Harris, Signal Corps.
Corpl. Jacob Schick, Company C, Fourteenth Infantry.
Sergt. Pat M. Stevens, Company G, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
First Sergt. Shelby C. Leasure, Company G, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Edward K. Massee, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Sergt. William F. Rittler, Company A, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Sergt. David A. Henkes, Company G, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Corpl. Fred H. Turner, Company K, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Q. M. Sergt. Harry W. Gregg, Company D, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Drum Maj. Samuel H. Fisher, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Corpl. Betah Smith, Company E, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Corpl. Thorne Strayer, Company D, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Corpl. Bates Tucker, Company D, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Sergt. James E. Ware, Company K, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Sergt. Maj. Goodwin Compton, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Sergt. Vernon W. Boller, Company H, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Sergt. Alfred A. Hickox, Company E, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Private Robert W. Adams, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry.
Private Alfred C. Arnold, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry.
Corpl. Louis J. Rancourt, Company F, First Infantry.
Corpl. William N. Campbell, Company F, Sixth Infantry,
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Douglas Donald, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

APPOINTMENTS ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Isaac R. Dunkelberger, of Pennsylvania, late captain of cavalry, United States Army, to be captain of cavalry, March 21, 1901.

Nathan S. Jarvis, of New York, late captain and assistant surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon with the rank of captain, June 29, 1901.

Thomas P. O'Reilly, of New Jersey, late second lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry, to be second lieutenant of infantry, March 22, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

James A. Hutton, of California, late captain of infantry, United States Army, to be captain, March 21, 1901, vice Mullay, deceased.

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER IN THE ARMY.

First Lieut. Henry M. Morrow, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, July 17, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, from the Cavalry Arm to the Infantry Arm, July 17, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. William S. Martin, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, April 1, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901, next below Second Lieut. Emory J. Pike in the Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, May 22, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. William S. Barriger, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, May 22, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, June 21, 1901, with rank from June 21, 1901.

Second Lieut. William R. Taylor, from the Artillery Corps to the Cavalry Arm, October 3, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, from the Cavalry Arm to the Artillery Corps, October 3, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. George E. Price, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, October 21, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Wilford Twyman, from the Cavalry Arm to the Infantry Arm, October 21, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. George M. Brooke, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, March 19, 1901, with rank from October 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, March 19, 1901, with rank from July 25, 1900.

Second Lieut. Godwin Ordway, from the Cavalry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from April 10, 1899.

Second Lieut. Clarence B. Smith, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from April 10, 1899.

Second Lieut. Dan T. Moore, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from April 10, 1899.

Second Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from April 10, 1899.

Second Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from April 10, 1899.

Second Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from October 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. George Deiss, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from October 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. Ernest E. Allen, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. Pressley K. Brice, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. George T. Perkins, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. George R. Greene, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from July 25, 1900.

Second Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from August 3, 1900.

Second Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from August 31, 1900.

Second Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 7, 1901, with rank from October 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. Edwin G. Davis, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 7, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 7, 1901, with rank from August 20, 1900.

Second Lieut. Spencer M. Bowman, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 18, 1901, with rank from February 1, 1900.

Second Lieut. Fred C. Doyle, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 18, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. Lee Hagood, from the Cavalry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 22, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Alden Trotter, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, June 19, 1901, with rank from December 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. John B. Murphy, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, June 19, 1901, with rank from July 25, 1900.

Second Lieut. William H. Peek, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, June 24, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Rawson Warren, from the Cavalry Arm to the Artillery Corps, July 2, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Harry C. Williams, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, July 25, 1901, with rank from October 5, 1899.

Second Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, September 11, 1901, with rank from December 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. James P. Robinson, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, September 11, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, October 4, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Clarence N. Jones, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, October 15, 1901, with rank from October 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. Francis H. Lomax, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, October 15, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Samuel D. McAlister, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, October 22, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

ARTILLERY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

Corpl. William S. Bowen, Company E, Fourteenth Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Norton E. Wood, Troop C, First Cavalry, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Byrd Alston Page, Sixty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Marion S. Battle, Sixty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Ernest S. Wheeler, Company I, Fourteenth Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. James M. Bevan, Company M, Third Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Stanley S. Ross, Company G, Second Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Private Graham Parker, Sixty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Charles C. Burt, band, Seventeenth Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Private William N. Michel, Company D, Seventeenth Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Charles L. Silcox, Sixty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Private Howard S. Miller, Twenty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Private William H. Menges, band, Twenty-third Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Maj. Francis J. Behr, Twelfth Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, Company L, Third Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Arthur L. Keesling, Company H, Twentieth Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Private Thomas A. Jones, Thirty-first Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Thomas W. Hollyday, Fortieth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Albert L. Rhoades, Seventy-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Leigh Sypher, Fifty-third Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Electrician Sergt. James E. Wilson, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Norris Stayton, Thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery, May 8, 1901.

Private John S. Davis, Sixth Company, Coast Artillery, May 8, 1901.

Private William E. Murray, Thirty-first Company, Coast Artillery, May 8, 1901.

Corpl. John R. Musgrave, Company B, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Hartman L. Butler, Company B, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. Frank T. Thornton, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS WITH RANK FROM FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

David H. Biddle, at large, late captain, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Francis H. Cameron, jr., at large, late captain, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Frank L. Case, of Tennessee, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edward Davis, at large, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lewis Foerster, at large, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Russell T. Hazzard, at large, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Wilson G. Heaton, of Iowa, late captain, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Dennis P. Quinlan, at large, late first lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

James O. Ross, at large, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Edward A. Sturges, at large, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Dexter Sturges, of New York, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Theodore B. Taylor, of New York, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Samuel B. McIntyre, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Infantry Arm).

Hu B. Myers, at large, late captain, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George J. Oden, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Henry R. Richmond, of Tennessee, late captain, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Julien E. Gaujot, at large, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George T. Bowman, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James M. Burroughs, of Texas, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William L. Luhn, at large, late lieutenant-colonel Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William P. Moffet, of North Dakota, late captain, First North Dakota Volunteers.

Charles W. Van Way, of Kansas, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Delphey T. E. Casteel, of West Virginia, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George E. Lovell, of Florida, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Samuel Van Leer, of Tennessee, late captain, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alvan C. Gillem, of Tennessee, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Ewing E. Booth, of Missouri, late captain, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Archibald F. Commiskey, at large, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William F. Herringshaw, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert J. Reaney, at large, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles H. Boice, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry N. Cootes, at large, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Duncan Elliot, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James Longstreet, jr., at large, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John J. Ryan, of Texas, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Theodore Schultz, of Missouri, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James E. Shelley, of Alabama, late captain, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry.

William M. Connell, of New York, late captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George W. Winterburn, at large, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Sherrard Coleman, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Daniel H. Gienty, of New Hampshire, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Hugh Kirkman, of Illinois, second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late second lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

William C. Tremaine, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John S. Fair, at large, late captain, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John W. Moore, of Texas, late captain, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John H. Lewis, of Wisconsin, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert S. Odell, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Marion C. Raysor, of Texas, late captain, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George O. Duncan, at large, late captain, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Beverly A. Read, of Texas, late captain, thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Joseph R. McAndrews, of Illinois, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick B. Neilson, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George B. Rodney, of Delaware, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George Steunenberg, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William F. H. Godson, of Massachusetts, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lewis W. Cass, of Missouri, late second lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alexander H. Davidson, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas F. Ryan, at large, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Arthur G. Sharpley, of Kentucky, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Gilbert C. Smith, at large, late captain, Forty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Osmun Latrobe, jr., at large, captain, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late captain, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

William J. Kendrick, at large, late captain, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William Albert Cornell, at large, late captain, First Colorado Volunteers.

William L. Lowe, of Texas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Augustus C. Hart, of Florida, late captain, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Infantry Arm.

Alvin K. Baskette, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Rufus B. Clark, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William G. Doane, of Nebraska, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas W. Gunn, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Henry M. Morrow, of Nebraska, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Cavalry Arm).

Perrin L. Smith, of Minnesota, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert H. Sillman, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles G. Bickham, of Ohio, late captain, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Claude S. Fries, of New Jersey, late captain, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Joseph H. Griffiths, of the District of Columbia, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edward A. Kreger, of Iowa, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Ernest Van D. Murphy, of Montana, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edward Y. Miller, of Illinois, late captain, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edward W. Terry, at large, late captain, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank H. Burton, of Michigan, late captain, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William B. Gracie, of New York, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harris Pendleton, jr., of Connecticut, late captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Samuel A. Price, of Pennsylvania, late captain, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Peter Vredenburgh, of New Jersey, late captain, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alpha T. Easton, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Blanton Winship, of Georgia, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert B. Sloan, of Missouri, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James M. Kimbrough, jr., at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Austin F. Prescott, at large, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Walter B. Elliott, at large, first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late captain, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Mack Richardson, of Missouri, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lindsey P. Rucker, at large, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Cleveland Willcoxon, of Georgia, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Hilden Olin, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-Sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James G. Hannah, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alfred W. Bjornstad, of Minnesota, late captain, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William G. Fleischhauer, of Michigan, late captain, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John E. Morris, of Louisiana, late captain, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William Taylor, at large, late captain, Fourth Tennessee Volunteers.

George H. White, of Michigan, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William A. Carleton, at large, late captain, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers.

Paul C. Galleher, of Kentucky, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Milosh R. Hilgard, of Illinois, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Philip Powers, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

A. La Rue Christie, of New Jersey, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Linwood E. Hanson, at large, late captain, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Henry F. McFeely, at large, late captain, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Walter O. Bowman, of Indiana, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Will H. Point, of Iowa, late captain, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry L. Cooper, at large, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry.

John L. Jordan, at large, late captain, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thaddeus B. Seigle, of South Carolina, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lucius C. Bennett, at large, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William Brownlow Aiken, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William S. Faulkner, at large, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John J. Miller, of Georgia, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James R. Goodale, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George W. Brandle, of Ohio, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lawrence P. Butler, of Massachusetts, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry J. Collins, at large, late captain, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George A. Densmore, of Iowa, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert W. Foreman, at large, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edgar A. Fry, of Kansas, late captain, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick Goedecke, at large, late captain, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Winfield Harper, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry A. Hegeman, of South Dakota, late captain, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James J. Mayes, of Missouri, late captain, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Clarence S. Nettles, of South Carolina, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Fred E. Smith, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Samuel W. Widdifield, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles L. Willard, of Texas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William S. Mapes, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Grant T. Trent, of Tennessee, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS, WITH RANK FROM FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

Robert M. Barton, at large, late second lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Clarence C. Culver, of Nebraska, late first lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Leonard L. Deitrick, of Wyoming, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Oliver P. M. Hazzard, at large, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Solomon L. Jeffers, of Arkansas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Ben Lear, jr., of Colorado, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alvin S. Perkins, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Arthur Poillon, of New York, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Otto W. Rethorst, at large, late second lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Kyle Rucker, of Colorado, late captain, First Colorado Volunteers.

Edmond R. Tompkins, of South Carolina, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Emory S. West, at large, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Cleveland C. Lansing, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).

John P. Hasson, of Washington, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Anton H. Schroeter, of New Jersey, late second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick G. Turner, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John E. Hemphill, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James S. Butler, of Mississippi, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas H. Jennings, of Connecticut, late second lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Louis H. Kilbourne, of Pennsylvania, late first sergeant, Company K, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Arthur N. Pickel, of Tennessee, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Basil N. Rittenhouse, of New Jersey, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Richard W. Walker, of Tennessee, late second lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lawrence S. Carson, of South Carolina, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas M. Knox, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Sebring C. Megill, of Illinois, late second lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Bradley J. Wootten, of North Carolina, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John S. E. Young, of North Carolina, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank T. McNarney, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Edward C. Wells, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William H. Clopton, jr., of Missouri, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank B. Edwards, of New York, late first lieutenant, Two hundred and third New York Volunteers.

Archie Miller, of Missouri, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Orlando G. Palmer, at large, late first sergeant, Troop D, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

William A. Austin, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Timothy M. Coughlan, of New York, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John A. Degen, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George Garity, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George M. Lee, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Eben Swift, jr., of Illinois, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late second lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

George P. Tyner, of Illinois, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank I. Otis, at large, first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late first lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Gordon N. Kimball, of Utah, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Oscar S. Lusk, at large, late first lieutenant, First Texas Volunteers.

Walter F. Martin, at large, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

Philip Mowry, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William W. Overton, of New York, late private, Company L, Twenty-second New York Volunteers.

Selwyn D. Smith, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alexander B. Coxe, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Consuelo A. Seoane, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Gordon Johnston, of New York, late second lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank W. Glover, of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Joseph Victor Kuznik, at large, late quartermaster-sergeant, Troop K, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Henry Gibbins, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Wilford Twyman, of Kentucky, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Infantry Arm).

William S. Wells, jr., of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John Taise Sayles, at large, late second lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

George A. F. Trumbo, of Illinois, late second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Taylor M. Reagan, at large, late first lieutenant, First United States Volunteer Infantry.

Talbot Smith, at large, late sergeant, Company A, Second Georgia Volunteers.

James E. Abbott, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James P. Barney, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Third United States Volunteer Engineers.

Brice P. Disque, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Joseph Cottrell Righter, jr., of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank Elliott Sidman, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Goss Livingston Stryker, of New York, late second lieutenant, Two hundred and third New York Volunteers.

Nathaniel M. Cartmell, of Virginia, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Casper W. Cole, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-Seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Rowland B. Ellis, of California, late second lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Granville R. Fortescue, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Richard B. Going, of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick J. Herman, of Ohio, late captain, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Douglas H. Jacobs, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles Rodman Jones, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Rudolph E. Smyser, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert M. Nolan, of Louisiana, late captain Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edward O. Perkins, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert E. Phillips, of Louisiana, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William B. Renziehausen, of New Jersey, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Jens E. Stedje, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John A. Wagner, of North Carolina, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Oscar A. McGee, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert W. Reynolds, of Arkansas, late first lieutenant, First Arkansas Volunteers.

Robert F. Tate, of Mississippi, late second lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Eugene Van N. Bissell, at large, late captain, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George A. Purington, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick M. Jones, at large, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Henry J. McKenney, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Winston Pilcher, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Walter J. Scott, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert Sterrett, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Wade H. Westmoreland, at large, late captain, Third United States Volunteer Infantry.

Frank E. Lynch, of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Infantry Arm.

Clyde B. Crusan, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles E. Carpenter, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John T. Dunn, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William C. Fitzpatrick, of Texas, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert U. Faulkner, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William B. Graham, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Walter Harvey, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

De Witt C. Lyles, of Maryland, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Burton J. Mitchell, of Kansas, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edwin J. Nowlen, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James G. Taylor, of Minnesota, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Joseph C. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Kaolin L. Whitson, of Maryland, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Tallmadge H. Brereton, of Connecticut, late corporal, Company M, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

Eugene P. Crowne, of Oregon, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Francis H. Lomax, of New York, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).

Samuel D. McAlister, of Tennessee, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).

Ode C. Nichols, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William R. Standiford, of West Virginia, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John R. Brewer, of Pennsylvania, late private, Company I, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Charles H. Danforth, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edwin S. Hartshorn, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John McE. Pruyn, of New York, late corporal, Company M, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Brady G. Ruttencutter, at large, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Walter E. Gunster, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Charles W. Barber, of New Jersey, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Campbell W. Flake, of Georgia, late sergeant, Company I, Third United States Volunteer Infantry.

Robert E. Grinstead, of Kentucky, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edgar S. Stayer, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John F. McCarthy, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Ernest H. Agnew, at large, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Collin H. Ball, of Kansas, late first lieutenant, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers.

Clarence M. Furay, at large, late battalion sergeant-major, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Benjamin R. Wade, of Missouri, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick S. Young, of Texas, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William E. Gillmore, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Fifth Ohio Volunteers.

E. Alexis Jeunet, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Carl C. Jones, at large, late second lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

George E. Kumpe, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alvin C. Voris, of Illinois, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas B. Crockett, at large, second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Christian A. Bach, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William B. Bonham, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert J. Bright, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William H. Clendenin, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry E. Comstock, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert B. McConnell, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles R. W. Morison, of Maryland, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

H. Clay M. Supplee, of Maryland, late second lieutenant, First Maryland Volunteers.

Harry D. Blasland, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles H. Errington, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George R. D. MacGregor, of Rhode Island, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles C. Allen, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry D. Mitchell, of Ohio, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Solomon B. West, of New Hampshire, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Gouverneur V. Packer, at large, late first lieutenant, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers.

Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, of New York, late second lieutenant, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Richard W. Buchanan, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Fred Bury, of Michigan, late second lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William A. Castle, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George M. Holley, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Oliver P. Robinson, at large, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles F. Andrews, of New York, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles G. Lawrence, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William E. Persons, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Kirwin Taylor Smith, at large, late captain, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank C. Burnett, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George R. Crawford, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John M. Craig, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Fred W. Bugbee, at large, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John C. Murphy, at large, late second lieutenant, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

Rowland S. Pike, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Horace F. Sykes, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Jennings B. Wilson, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederic G. Kellond, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William P. Screws, of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Granville L. Chapman, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Milo C. Corey, at large, first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Robert D. Goodwin, at large, late corporal, Company A, Third Illinois Volunteers.
Walter H. Johnson, of Minnesota, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.
William M. True, of Missouri, late second lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Lorenzo D. Gasser, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.
William Penn Kitts, of New York, late second lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Frederick W. Mills, jr., at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.
William B. Wallace, of Michigan, late second lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Frank R. Curtis, of New York, late captain, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
George C. Shaw, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.
George K. Wilson, at large, second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late second lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Alfred J. Booth, of New York, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Allan L. Briggs, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Henry M. Fales, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Stephen O. Fuqua, of Louisiana, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
James A. Higgins, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.
Robert S. Knox, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Charles H. Morrow, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Robert O. Patterson, of North Carolina, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
William H. Plummer, of Massachusetts, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
John B. Shuman, of Wisconsin, late second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Charles S. Tarlton, of Indiana, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Gideon H. Williams, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Fred L. Davidson, at large, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Herbert L. Evans, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Hunter Harris, of Georgia, late private, Company F, First Georgia Volunteer Infantry.
Morris M. Keck, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Samuel C. Orchard, at large, late first lieutenant, First Texas Volunteer Infantry.
Clyde B. Parker, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Arthur M. Ferguson, of Kansas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Kent Browning, at large, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Charles S. Frank, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Arthur F. Halpin, of California, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Isaac W. Molony, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Auswell E. Deitsch, of Ohio, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.
George W. England, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.
William E. Roberts, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be first lieutenants.

George F. Connolly, at large, late captain, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Richard T. Ellis, of Ohio, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Harry W, Newton, of Wisconsin, late captain, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Sylvanus G. Orr, of Georgia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Lanier Cravens, of Missouri, late captain, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
John G. Livingston, at large, late captain, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Frank S. Long, of Iowa, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Joseph S. Hardin, of South Carolina, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Ernest A. Greenough, of New York, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Harry T. Matthews, of California, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Henry H. Sheen, of Virginia, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Philip S. Golderman, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Edward Hill, of North Carolina, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Charles H. Hilton, jr., at large, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Terence E. Murphy, of New Jersey, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
James A. Ruggles, of Illinois, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Solomon Avery, jr., of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
George O. Hubbard, of Maine, late captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
William H. Raymond, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
William H. Monroe, of West Virginia, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Leo F. Foster, at large, late captain, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Alexander Greig, jr., of Massachusetts, late captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
John W. Gulick, of North Carolina, late captain, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
John P. Spurr, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Robert F. Woods, of Wisconsin, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Edward A. Stuart, of Texas, late captain, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Edward T. Donnelly, of New York, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Stephen H. Mould, of New York, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Charles C. Pulis, of Nebraska, late captain, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
James R. Pourie, of Missouri, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Arthur T. Balentine, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.
Louis T. Boiseau, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.
Earl W. Taylor, at large, late private, Company G, Tenth Ohio Volunteers, August 22, 1901.
Ellison L. Gilmer, at large, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.
Louis S. Chappelear, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.
Carl K. Mower, of Ohio, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.
Samuel G. Shartle, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.
Frederick McSmith, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.
Percy Willis, at large, late captain, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.
Harry C. Barnes, at large, late captain, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.
William H. Tobin, at large, late first lieutenant, First California Volunteers, August 22, 1901.
William Ray Harrison, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.
Edward Newton Meekins, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.
John Lovering Roberts, jr., at large, late captain, Two hundred and first New York Volunteers, August 22, 1901.
Frederick W. Stopford, of Massachusetts, late captain, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.
Albert Clifton Thompson, jr., at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Michael H. Barry, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Louis F. Buck, at large, late first lieutenant, Company G, Twenty-second New York Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Ernest R. Tilton, at large, late captain, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Oscar D. Weed, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Starkey Y. Britt, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

To be second lieutenants.

Joseph Matson, of Iowa, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Clarence M. Condon, at large, late second lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

John S. Johnston, of Indiana, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Harrison S. Kerrick, of Illinois, late captain, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Jesse G. Lowenberg, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Thomas L. Sherburne, of Louisiana, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infanty, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

William R. Taylor, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901 (since transferred to the Cavalry Arm).

Ralph M. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Twenty-eight Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John C. Ohnstad, of Wisconsin, late captain, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Francis W. Ralston, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Carroll Power, of Kentucky, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Daniel F. Craig, of Kansas, late captain, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Frederick L. Dengler, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Arthur L. Fuller, of South Dakota, late captain, First South Dakota Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Benjamin H. Kerfoot, of Missouri, late second lieutenant, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John M. Shook, of Kansas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John W. C. Abbott, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Robert W. Collins, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Alfred Hasbrouck, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Franklin R. Kenney, of Pennsylvania, late corporal, Company D, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Hugh J. B. McElgin, of New York, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

James L. Long, of Arkansas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Frank J. Miller, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Earl C. Pierce, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Clarence B. Ross, of Massachusetts, late private, Company B, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Moses R. Ross, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John O. Steger, of Virginia, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late first lieutenant Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, May 8, 1901.

Garrison Ball, of New York, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Tilman Campbell, of Arkansas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John M. Dunn, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Homer B. Grant, of Massachusetts, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Jean S. Oakes, at large, second lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late second lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, May 8, 1901.

Fred L. Perry, of Colorado, late second lieutenant, Company H, First Colorado Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Donald W. Strong, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Roy I. Taylor, of Michigan, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Frederick B. Hennessy, at large, second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Allan Lefort, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John J. Lipop, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Robert S. Welsh, of Michigan, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Edwin C. Long, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Herbert G. Millar, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Willis R. Vance, at large, late first lieutenant, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Hugh S. Brown, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Charles M. Bunker, at large, late first sergeant, Company B, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Edward D. Powers, of Massachusetts, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Curtis G. Rorebeck, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

James Totten, of Connecticut, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Frank R. Weeks, at large, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Francis Wharton Griffin, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Francis H. Lincoln, of Iowa, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Robert B. Mitchell, at large, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

William K. Moore, at large, late captain, First Nebraska Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Lewis S. Ryan, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Claudius M. Seaman, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Frank T. Hines, at large, late second lieutenant, Utah Light Battery Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Victor C. Lewis, at large, late sergeant-major, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

William J. Whitthorne, jr., at large, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Morris E. Locke, at large, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, July 1, 1901.

Marion B. Wilhoit, of Kentucky, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Walter V. Cotchett, at large, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Elisha G. Abbott, of Texas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Lewis C. Hamilton, at large, corporal, Signal Corps, United States Army, late sergeant, second company, Signal Corps, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Kenneth C. Masteller, at large, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Samuel M. English, of California, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Charles Lewis Lanham, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Richard Howard Williams, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Augustus Bennett Warfield, of New York, late second lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

William H. Burt, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-third, Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Alfred M. Mason, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

John McBride, jr., at large, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

William H. Wilson, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Charles L. Fisher, at large, late first lieutenant, Third Virginia Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Fielding L. Poindexter, of Virginia, late private, Company I, Second Oregon Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

William A. Covington, of Tennessee, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

James A. Thomas, at large, late first lieutenant, Third United States Volunteer Infantry, August 1, 1901.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant.

Henry H. Rutherford, of Missouri, late captain and assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, June 29, 1901.

Charles C. Geer, of Georgia, late assistant surgeon, Second Georgia Volunteer Infantry, June 29, 1901.

Ernest L. Ruffner, of New York, late assistant surgeon, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, June 29, 1901.

William H. Brooks, of North Carolina, late assistant surgeon, Second North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, and contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Charles N. Barney, of Massachusetts, late assistant surgeon, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Compton Wilson, of Maryland, late captain and assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, June 29, 1901.

Eugene R. Whitmore, of Wisconsin, June 29, 1901.

Patrick H. McAndrew, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Charles Y. Brownlee, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Milton E. Lando, of California, June 29, 1901.

John A. Murtagh, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

George M. Ekwurzel, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Gideon McD. Van Poole, of North Carolina, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Irvine W. Patton, of Alabama, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

William W. Reno, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Carroll D. Buck, of Minnesota, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

George H. R. Gosman, of New York, June 29, 1901.

Conrad E. Koerper, of the District of Columbia, June 29, 1901.

John H. Allen, of Tennessee, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Robert U. Patterson, of Maryland, June 29, 1901.

Roderic P. O'Connor, of Pennsylvania, June 29, 1901.

William Roberts, at large, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

George P. Heard, of Alabama, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Robert E. Noble, of Alabama, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

James W. Van Dusen, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Roger Brooke, jr., of Maryland, June 29, 1901.

Wallace De Witt, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Albert B. Henderson, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Robert M. Thornburgh, of New Hampshire, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Robert B. Grubbs, of Virginia, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Edmund D. Shortlidge, of Delaware, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Arthur M. Line, of New York, June 29, 1901.

Verge E. Sweazey, of Pennsylvania, June 29, 1901.

Matthew A. De Laney, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Horace D. Bloombergh, of Pennsylvania, June 29, 1901.

John R. Devereux, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Paul S. Halloran, of Pennsylvania, June 29, 1901.

Kent Nelson, of Illinois, June 29, 1901.

Peter C. Field, of New Jersey, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Herbert G. Shaw, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Robert Smart, of New York, June 29, 1901.

Louis Brechemin, jr., of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Lloyd Le R. Krebs, of Iowa, June 29, 1901.

William P. Woodall, of Texas, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Clement C. Whitcomb, of Maine, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Wilson T. Davidson, of New York, late assistant surgeon, Third Texas Volunteer Infantry, September 5, 1901.

George H. Crabtree, of Illinois, September 5, 1901.

George H. Richardson, of Pennsylvania, late assistant surgeon, First California Volunteers, now contract surgeon, United States Army, September 9, 1901.

Herbert Meloy Smith, of Virginia, September 20, 1901.

Park Howell, of Georgia (heretofore commissioned as Evan Park Howell), late assistant surgeon, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, September 21, 1901.

Cosam Julian Bartlett, of California, September 21, 1901.

Wilfrid Turnbull, of Pennsylvania, late major and brigade surgeon, United States Volunteers, October 12, 1901.

Walter Clifford Chidester, of Ohio, captain and assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, October 30, 1901.

Reuben Boyd Miller, of Illinois, contract surgeon, United States Army, October 30, 1901.

Charles Alexander Ragan, of Tennessee, October 30, 1901.

William Russell Eastman, of Virginia, October 30, 1901.

George William Jean, of Kentucky, October 30, 1901.

James Frank Hall, of Massachusetts, October 30, 1901.

Raymond Franklin Metcalfe, of New York, October 30, 1901.

Edwin Willis Rich, of Massachusetts, October 30, 1901.

Perry Lee Boyer, of Virginia, October 30, 1901.

James Matthew Phalen, of Illinois, October 30, 1901.

James Lung Bevans, of Illinois, November 26, 1901.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Private Charles M. Maigne, Thirty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, to be second lieutenant in the Cavalry Arm, February 2, 1901.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS WITH RANK FROM FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

Charles C. Winnia, at large, first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Calvary, United States Volunteers.

Infantry Arm.

Leonard T. Baker, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edwin J. Bracken, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Leonard H. Cook, of Missouri, late second lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Franklin S. Leisenring, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas S. Moorman, jr., of South Carolina, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William M. Goodale, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Jay E. Hoffer, Ordnance Department, to be captain, November 23, 1901, vice Crozier, appointed Chief of Ordnance.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy, Sixth Infantry, June 10, 1901, vice Springer, First Infantry, killed in action.

First Lieut. Merch B. Stewart, Eighth Infantry, June 12, 1901, vice Wilhelm, Twenty-first Infantry, deceased.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Lewis, Eighth Infantry, July 1, 1901, vice Mann, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles E. Russell, Eighth Infantry, July 5, 1901, vice Waltz, Twelfth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Dennis E. Nolan, Thirteenth Infantry, July 6, 1901, vice McAndrew, Third Infantry, detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. James N. Pickering, First Infantry, July 11, 1901, vice Ames, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. William A. Burnside, Fourteenth Infantry, July 23, 1901, vice Getty, First Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Reynolds J. Burt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, July 23, 1901, vice Ham, Fifth Infantry, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, Twenty-seventh Infantry, July 26, 1901, vice Jones, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Harry H. Tebbetts, First Infantry, September 22, 1901, vice Byrne, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Houston V. Evans, Sixth Infantry, September 24, 1901, vice Winston, Nineteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Arthur R. Kerwin, Thirteenth Infantry, September 27, 1901, vice Abercrombie, Second Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. George S. Goodale, Twenty-third Infantry, September 28, 1901, vice Connell, Ninth Infantry, killed in action.

First Lieut. Benjamin M. Hartshorne, jr., Seventh Infantry, October 5, 1901, vice Nichols, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Frank C. Bolles, Sixth Infantry, October 7, 1901, vice Terrett, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. James W. Clinton, Twenty-second Infantry, October 15, 1901, vice Phister, First Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Alexander T. Ovenshine, Twenty-third Infantry, October 15, 1901, vice Hughes, Thirteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Henry E. Eames, Eleventh Infantry, October 16, 1901, vice Paxton, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Robert Field, Fourteenth Infantry, November 4, 1901, vice Anglum, Twelfth Infantry, retired from active service.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. Carroll F. Armistead, Artillery Corps, to be captain, October 29, 1901, vice Lamoreux, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. James B. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, to be captain, November 4, 1901, vice Macomb, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

James M. Wheeler, at large, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be first lieutenant, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lochlin W. Caffey, of Georgia, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be first lieutenant, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Robert W. Thompson, at large, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Joseph F. MacGrail, a citizen of New York, to be a chaplain in the Navy, from the 10th day of June, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Charles M. Charlton, a citizen of Vermont, to be a chaplain in the Navy, from the 17th day of October, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Edward J. Brennan, a citizen of Connecticut, to be a chaplain in the Navy, from the 2d day of December, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Frank B. Littell, a citizen of Pennsylvania, to be a professor of mathematics in the Navy, from the 20th day of September, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that corps.

TO BE ASSISTANT NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

Guy A. Bisset, from the 28th day of January, 1901.

John E. Bailey, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Henry M. Gleason, from the 4th day of March, 1901.

Boatswain Dominick Glynn, to be a chief boatswain in the Navy, from the 30th day of June, 1901, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1899.

Maj. William F. Spicer, to be a lieutenant-colonel in the Marine Corps, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Col. George F. Elliott, an additional number in grade.

Capt. George Barnett, to be a major in the Marine Corps, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Maj. William F. Spicer, promoted.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Emory Winship, to be advanced four numbers in rank from the 4th day of March, 1901, taking rank next after Lieut. (Junior Grade) Henry T. Baker, United States Navy, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle at Mallabon, Philippine Islands, March 4, 1899.

Col. Robert L. Meade, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a brigadier-general in the Marine Corps from the 13th day of July, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Tientsin, China, on said date.

First Lieut. William G. Powell, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a captain in the Marine Corps from the 21st day of June, 1900, for distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Tientsin, China, on said date.

Maj. George H. Richards, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a lieutenant-colonel in the Marine Corps, from the 13th day of July, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Tientsin, China, on said date.

Capt. Newt H. Hall, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a major in the Marine Corps, from the 14th day of August, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the siege of Pekin, China, from the 20th day of June to the 14th day of August, 1900.

Assistant Paymaster Charles Morris, jr., to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 20th day of January, 1900, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Richard Hatton, promoted.

Assistant Paymaster Abel B. Pierce, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 10th day of July, 1900, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Barron P. Du Bois, promoted.

Assistant Paymaster Frederick K. Perkins, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 31st day of October, 1900, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Robert C. Schenck, resigned.

Paymaster James E. Cann, to be a pay inspector in the Navy, from the 13th day of January, 1901, vice Pay Inspector Joel P. Loomis, deceased.

Assistant Paymaster George C. Schafer, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 13th day of January, 1901, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Harry E. Biscoe, promoted.

Paymaster John N. Speel, to be a pay inspector in the Navy, from the 4th day of March, 1901, vice Pay Inspector Henry G. Colby, retired.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George G. Seibels, to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 4th day of March, 1901, vice Paymaster John N. Speel, promoted.

Assistant Paymaster Theodore J. Arms, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 4th day of March, 1901, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster George G. Seibels, promoted.

Pay Inspector Joseph Foster, to be a pay director in the Navy, from the 27th day of August, 1901, vice Pay Director Daniel A. Smith, retired.

Paymaster Reah Frazer, to be a pay inspector in the Navy, from the 27th day of August, 1901, vice Pay Inspector Joseph Foster, promoted.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Edmund W. Bonnaffon, to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 27th day of August, 1901, vice Paymaster Reah Frazer, promoted.

Assistant Paymaster George R. Venable, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 27th day of August, 1901, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Edmund W. Bonnaffon, promoted.

Pay Inspector Theodore S. Thompson, to be a pay director in the Navy, from the 21st day of September, 1901, vice Pay Director Charles H. Eldredge, retired.

Paymaster Hiram E. Drury, to be a pay inspector in the Navy, from the 21st day of September, 1901, vice Pay Inspector Theodore S. Thompson, promoted.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph Fyffe, to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 21st day of September, 1901, vice Paymaster Hiram E. Drury, promoted.

Assistant Paymaster Howard P. Ash, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 21st day of September, 1901, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph Fyffe, promoted.

Assistant paymasters in the Navy.

John D. Barber, a citizen of Ohio, from the 27th day of August, 1901.

Edward T. Hoopes, a citizen of Pennsylvania, from the 21st day of September, 1901.

Asst. Surg. James C. Pryor, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 27th day of February, 1900, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Asst. Surg. Washington B. Grove, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 3d day of June, 1900, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

P. A. Surg. George A. Lung, to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 1st day of November, 1900, vice Surg. William H. Rush, retired.

P. A. Surg. Luther L. Von Wedekind, to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 19th day of November, 1900, vice Surg. Walter A. McClurg, promoted.

P. A. Surg. Edward S. Bogert, jr., to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 15th day of December, 1900, vice Surg. Frederick W. Olcott, discharged.

Asst. Surg. Edward V. Armstrong, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 5th day of April, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Asst. Surg. William H. Bucher, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 5th day of April, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Asst. Surg. Edgar Thompson, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 19th day of April, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Medical Inspector William S. Dixon, to be a medical director in the Navy from the 28th day of April, 1901, vice Medical Director Walter K. Scofield, retired.

Surg. Cumberland G. Herndon, to be a medical inspector in the Navy from the 28th day of April, 1901, vice Medical Inspector William S. Dixon, promoted.

P. A. Surg. Leckinski W. Spratling, to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 28th day of April, 1901, vice Surg. Cumberland G. Herndon, promoted.

Asst. Surg. Ralph T. Orvis, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 27th day of May, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Asst. Surg. Charles A. Crawford, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 1st day of June, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Asst. Surg. Granville L. Angeny, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 16th day of September, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Surg. Lucien G. Heneberger, to be a medical inspector in the Navy from the 29th day of October, 1901, vice Medical Inspector Franklin Rogers, retired.

Passed Asst. Surg. Robert M. Kennedy, to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 29th day of October, 1901, vice Surg. Lucien G. Heneberger, promoted.

Medical Inspector Remus C. Persons, to be a medical director in the Navy from the 3d day of November, 1901, vice Medical Director Joseph G. Ayers, retired.

Surg. Edward H. Green, to be a medical inspector in the Navy from the 3d day of November, 1901, vice Medical Inspector Remus C. Persons, promoted.

To be assistant surgeons in the Navy to fill vacancies in that grade.

Allen E. Peck, a citizen of California, from the 27th day of March, 1901.

Charles G. Smith, a citizen of Virginia, from the 12th day of April, 1901.

John H. Iden, a citizen of Virginia, from the 4th day of May, 1901.

John F. Murphy, a citizen of Michigan, from the 18th day of May, 1901.

William Seaman, a citizen of Massachusetts, from the 18th day of May, 1901.

Royall R. Richardson, a citizen of Virginia, from the 18th day of May, 1901.

Frederick A. Asserson, a citizen of New York, from the 18th day of May, 1901.

Jesse W. Backus, a citizen of Michigan, from the 18th day of May, 1901.

George M. Mayers, a citizen of West Virginia, from the 1st day of June, 1901.

Herbert M. Tolfree, a citizen of New York, from the 14th day of June, 1901.

Roger T. Atkinson, a citizen of Massachusetts, from the 22d day of June, 1901.

Alfred W. Balch, a citizen of Michigan, from the 22d day of June, 1901.

Paul E. McDonnold, a citizen of Kentucky, from the 2d day of July, 1901.

Russell M. Young, a citizen of Iowa, from the 2d day of July, 1901.

Louis W. Bishop, a citizen of New York, from the 28th day of September, 1901.

Archibald M. Fauntleroy, a citizen of Virginia, from the 28th day of September, 1901.

Ulys R. Webb, a citizen of Tennessee, from the 11th day of October, 1901.

John B. Buchanan, a citizen of Texas, from the 23d day of November, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Harold H. Hass, to be passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 28th day of December, 1900, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Ensign Thomas D. Parker, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 19th day of April, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade.

Ensign Amon Bronson, jr., to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 20th day of May, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy to fill vacancies existing in that grade.

Jonas H. Holden.
Thomas T. Craven.
Charles L. Poor.
Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh.
Ralph Earle.
Gatewood S. Lincoln.
Andrew E. Kalbach.
Edward T. Fitzgerald.
Ivan C. Wettengel.
Charles M. Tozer.
Wat T. Cluverius.
Duncan M. Wood.
Leigh C. Palmer.
Albert W. Marshall.
Thomas A. Kearney.
Arthur MacArthur, jr.
Charles E. Gilpin.
Frank E. Ridgely.
Dudley W. Knox.
Charles P. Burt.
Mark St. C. Ellis.
Edward McCauley, jr.
Kenneth G. Castleman.
William L. Littlefield.
Earl P. Jessop.
John H. Roys.
Pope Washington.
George B. Rice.
Roland I. Curtin.
Arthur Crenshaw.
Henry C. Mustin.

Naval cadets to be ensigns in the Navy from the 28th day of January, 1901, to fill vacancies existing in that grade.

Herbert G. Sparrow.
Allen Buchanan.
Edward B. Fenner.
Richard D. White.
Ernest A. Weichert.
Victor A. Kimberly.
Paul B. Dungan.
John T. Beckner.
Everit J. Sadler.
Claude C. Bloch.
Henry E. Lackey.
Hilary H. Royall.
Joseph K. Taussig.
Edward C. Kalbfus.
James W. L. Clement, jr.
Clark H. Woodward.
William S. Miller.
Herbert H. Evans.
Cyrus W. Cole.
John E. Lewis.
Lloyd S. Shapley.
Samuel I. M. Major.
William R. Sayles.
John W. Greenslade.
Adolphus E. Watson.
Charles H. Fischer.
Harry L. Brinser.
James H. Tomb.
Farmer Morrison.
Charles E. Morgan.
Charles E. Courtney.
Alexander F. H. Yates.
James R. Combs.
James T. Bowers.
Samuel B. Thomas.
Frederick J. Horne, jr.
Edgar B. Larimer.
Alfred W. Johnson.
Walter M. Hunt.
Roe W. Vincent.
Frank P. Helm, jr.
James B. Gilmer.
Chauncey Shackford.
Frank O. Branch.
Ralph E. Pope.
Charles W. Forman.
Charles B. Hatch, jr.
Zachariah H. Madison.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Benjamin B. McCormick, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 26th day of December, 1900, vice Lieut. Charles A. E. King, deceased.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward S. Kellogg, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 22d day of January, 1901, vice Lieut. James H. Glennon, promoted.

Lieut. Percival J. Werlich, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 29th day of January, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Theodoric Porter, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) David Van H. Allen, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 29th day of January, 1901, vice Lieut. Percival J. Werlich, promoted.

Commander Samuel W. Very, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 19th day of February, 1901, vice Capt. Nehemiah M. Dyer, retired.

Lieut. Commander Kossuth Niles, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 19th day of February, 1901, vice Commander Samuel W. Very, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank H. Clark, jr., to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 19th day of February, 1901, vice Lieut. William L. Rodgers, promoted.

Capt. Edwin M. Shepard, to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Rear-Admiral Francis J. Higginson, an additional number in grade.

Commander Henry N. Manney, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Capt. Edwin M. Shepard, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Warner B. Bayley, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Commander Henry N. Manney, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Dennis H. Mahan, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Commander Warner B. Bayley, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. Harry McL. P. Huse, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Warner B. Bayley, promoted.

Lieut. Roy C. Smith, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Harry McL. P. Huse, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. George W. McElroy, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Dennis H. Mahan, promoted.

Lieut. Robert S. Griffin, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander George W. McElroy, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Eugene L. Bissett, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Harry McL. P. Huse, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward H. Campbell, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Roy C. Smith, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Walter S. Crosley, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. George W. McElroy, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles J. Lang, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Walter S. Crosley, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Henry B. Price, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Robert S. Griffin, promoted.

Commander William T. Swinburne, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Capt. Asa Walker, an additional number in grade.

Commander Joseph N. Hemphill, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Capt. William T. Swinburne, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. Commander James H. Perry, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Commander William T. Swinburne, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Albert F. Dixon, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Commander Joseph N. Hemphill, promoted.

Lieut. Albert N. Wood, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander James H. Perry, promoted.

Lieut. Edward Lloyd, jr., to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Albert F. Dixon, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Martin E. Trench, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Albert N. Wood, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William K. Gise, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Edward Lloyd, jr., promoted.

Commander Abraham B. H. Lillie, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Capt. Chapman C. Todd, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. Commander Edward M. Hughes, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Commander Abraham B. H. Lillie, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Samuel P. Comly, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Commander Edward M. Hughes, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. Richard M. Hughes, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Edward M. Hughes, promoted.

Lieut. Charles N. Atwater, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Samuel P. Comly, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Thomas S. Wilson, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Richard M. Hughes, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Henry A. Pearson, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Charles N. Atwater, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Orton P. Jackson, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 16th day of March, 1901, vice Lieut. Augustus N. Mayer, deceased.

Lieut. John H. L. Holcombe, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of April, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Jesse M. Roper, deceased.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank L. Chadwick, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of April, 1901, vice Lieut. John H. L. Holcombe, promoted.

Lieut. Commander John Hubbard, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 2d day of April, 1901, vice Commander James D. J. Kelley, retired.

Lieut. William L. Burdick, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 2d day of April, 1901, vice Lieut. John Hubbard, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John S. Doddridge, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 2d day of April, 1901, vice Lieut. William L. Burdick, promoted.

Commander William H. Emory, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 14th day of April, 1901, vice Capt. John McGowan, retired.

Lieut. Commander Alexander McCrackin, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 14th day of April, 1901, vice Commander William H. Emory, promoted.

Lieut. Frank W. Bartlett, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 4th day of April, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Alexander McCrackin, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Percy N. Olmsted, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 14th day of April, 1901, vice Lieut. Frank W. Bartlett, promoted.

Lieut. Commander George L. Dyer, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 19th day of April, 1901, vice Commander Charles O. Allibone, deceased.

Lieut. Frederick C. Bieg, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 19th day of April, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander George L. Dyer, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John R. Brady, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 19th day of April, 1901, vice Lieut. Frederick C. Bieg, promoted.

Commander George A. Bicknell, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 12th day of May, 1901, vice Capt. James G. Green, retired.

Lieut. Commander Corwin P. Rees, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of May, 1901, vice Commander George A. Bicknell, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Lewis C. Heilner, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of May, 1901, vice Commander Corwin P. Rees, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. Harry Kimmell, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of May, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Corwin P. Rees, promoted.

Lieut. Howard Gage, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of May, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Lewis C. Heilner, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Allen M. Cook, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 12th day of May, 1901, vice Lieut. Harry Kimmell, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Christopher C. Fewel, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 12th day of May, 1901, vice Lieut. Howard Gage, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Joseph B. Murdock, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 16th day of June, 1901, vice Commander Charles Belknap, deceased.

Lieut. John L. Gow, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 16th day of June, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Joseph B. Murdock, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank B. Upham, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 16th day of June, 1901, vice Lieut. John L. Gow, promoted.

Lieut. George R. Clark, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander George F. W. Holman, retired.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) André M. Procter, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901, vice Lieut. George R. Clark, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John L. Sticht, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901, vice Lieut. André M. Procter, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. George H. Stafford, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Jacob J. Hunker, retired.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Richard S. Douglas, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901, vice Lieut. George H. Stafford, promoted.

Lieut. Allen G. Rogers, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander William M. Irwin, retired.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Alfred A. Pratt, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901, vice Lieut. Miles C. Gorgas, retired.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Emmet R. Pollock, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901, vice Lieut. Frederick R. Brainard, retired.

Commander Charles T. Hutchins, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 2d day of July, 1901, vice Capt. Cipriano Andrade, retired.

Lieut. Commander Hugo Osterhaus, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 2d day of July, 1901, vice Commander Charles T. Hutchins, promoted.

Lieut. William P. White, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 2d day of July, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Hugo Osterhaus, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John P. J. Ryan, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 2d day of July, 1901, vice Lieut. William P. White, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Albert C. Dillingham, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1901, vice Commander Dennis W. Mullan, retired.

Lieut. Commander John B. Collins, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1901, vice Commander Albert C. Dillingham, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. George E. Burd, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Albert C. Dillingham, promoted.

Lieut. John H. Shipley, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander John B. Collins, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John R. Morris, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Lieut. George E. Burd, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Chester Wells, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1901, vice Lieut. John H. Shipley, promoted.

Lieut. John E. Craven, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 7th day of August, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander James C. Cresap, deceased.

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Vreeland, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 15th day of August, 1901, vice Commander Frederick M. Wise, deceased.

Lieut. James H. Hetherington, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 15th day of August, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Charles E. Vreeland, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Raymond Stone, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 15th day of August, 1901, vice Lieut. James H. Hetherington, promoted.

Commander Benjamin F. Tilley, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 2d day of September, 1901, vice Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt, retired.

Lieut. Commander Nathan Sargent, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 2d day of September, 1901, vice Commander Benjamin F. Tilley, promoted.

Commander Harry Knox, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 22d day of September, 1901, vice Capt. Lewis W. Robinson, retired.

Lieut. Commander James H. Bull, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 22d day of September, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Commander Harry Knox, promoted.

Lieut. Augustus C. Almy, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 22d day of September, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander James H. Bull, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles Webster, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 22d day of September, 1901, vice Lieut. Augustus C. Almy, promoted.

Commander Clifford H. West, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 22d day of September, 1901, vice Capt. Robert E. Impey, retired.

Lieut. Commander Greenlief A. Merriam, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 22d day of September, 1901, vice Commander Clifford H. West, promoted.

Lieut. John Hood, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 22d day of September, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Greenlief A. Merriam, promoted.

Commander John P. Merrell, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1901, vice Capt. George E. Ide, retired.

Lieut. Commander John B. Milton, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1901, vice Commander John P. Merrell, promoted.

Lieut. Carl W. Jungen, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander John B. Milton, promoted.

Lieut. Edward E. Hayden, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Carl W. Jungen, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. Benjamin C. Bryan, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Lieut. Commander Edward E. Hayden, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John M. Hudgins, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1901, vice Lieut. Carl. W. Jungen, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Provoost Babin, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1901, vice Lieut. Edward E. Hayden, promoted.

Commander Joseph G. Eaton, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901, vice Capt. James M. Forsyth, retired.

Lieut. Commander William H. Nauman, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901, vice Commander Joseph G. Eaton, promoted.

Lieut. Le Roy M. Garrett, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander William H. Nauman, promoted.

Commander Fernando P. Gilmore, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Capt. Frank Courtis, retired.

Lieut. Commander Aaron Ward, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901, vice Commander Fernando P. Gilmore, promoted.

Lieut. Commander George W. Mentz, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901, vice Commander Aaron Ward, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. Charles C. Marsh, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Aaron Ward, promoted.

Lieut. Charles H. Harlow, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander George W. Mentz, promoted.

Lieut. Clarence A. Carr, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Charles H. Harlow, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Stephen V. Graham, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Lieut. Charles C. Marsh, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Alfred W. Hinds, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901, vice Lieut. Charles H. Harlow, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Ernest L. Bennett, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901, vice Lieut. Clarence A. Carr, promoted.

Lieut. John B. Blish, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 5th day of October, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Waldemar D. Rose, retired.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William P. Scott, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 5th day of October, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Lieut. John B. Blish, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Joseph M. Reeves, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 5th day of October, 1901, vice Lieut. William P. Scott, an additional number in grade.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Roscoe C. Moody, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 5th day of October, 1901, vice Lieut. Joseph M. Reeves, an additional number in grade.

Capt. Frank Wildes, to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 9th of October, 1901, vice Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley, retired.

Capt. Henry Glass, to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 9th day of October, 1901, vice Rear-Admiral Frank Wildes, an additional number in grade.

Commander Eugene H. C. Leutze, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 9th day of October, 1901, vice Capt. Frank Wildes, promoted.

Commander Uriel Sebree, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 9th day of October, 1901, vice Capt. Henry Glass, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Sidney A. Staunton, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 9th day of October, 1901, vice Commander Eugene H. C. Leutze, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Chauncey Thomas, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 26th day of October, 1901, vice Commander Seth M. Ackley, retired.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Leland F. James, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 9th day of October, 1901, vice Lieut. Thomas W. Ryan, promoted.

Thomas L. Stitt, to be an ensign in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, to rank next after Ensign Walter G. Roper.

The following-named gunners to be ensigns in the Navy, from the 30th day of July, 1901, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1901:

Henry B. Soulé.

Francis Martin.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Harry D. Chamberlain, of Faulkton, S. Dak., who was appointed April 26, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Crow Creek Agency, in South Dakota, vice James H. Stephens, removed.

George D. Corson, of San Carlos, Ariz., who was appointed March 12, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the San Carlos Agency, in Arizona, vice Capt. William J. Nicholson, United States Army, relieved from duty as acting Indian agent.

Cornelius W. Crouse, of Phoenix, Ariz., who was appointed April 27, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Fort Apache Agency, in Arizona, vice Alonzo A. Armstrong, removed.

Simon Michelet, of Minneapolis, Minn., who was appointed June 3, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the White Earth Agency, in Minnesota, vice John H. Sutherland, resigned.

Jesse C. Moore, of Parker, Ariz., who was appointed July 20, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Colorado River Agency, in Arizona, vice Charles S. McNichols, transferred to special Indian agent.

Robert H. Somers, of Chamberlain, S. Dak., who was appointed April 25, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Lower Brulé Agency, in South Dakota, vice Benjamin C. Ash, term expired.

INDIAN INSPECTORS.

James E. Jenkins, of Estherville, Iowa, who was appointed July 5, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be an Indian inspector, vice William J. McConnell, term expired.

Charles F. Nesler, of Newark, N. J., who was reappointed during the recess of the Senate, to take effect June 28, 1901, at the expiration of his term, to be an Indian inspector.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Frederick I. Allen, of Auburn, N. Y., who was appointed March 25, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be Commissioner of Patents, vice Charles H. Duell, resigned.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Edward B. Moore, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who was appointed April 20, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents, vice Walter H. Chamberlin, resigned.

SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

Henry Meldrum, of Oregon City, Oreg., who was appointed April 26, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Oregon, vice Robert A. Habersham, term expired.

Hugh N. Price, of Phoenix, Ariz., who was appointed August 3, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Arizona, vice George Christ, term expired.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Charles L. Brockway, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., who was appointed April 15, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Chamberlain, S. Dak., vice William V. Lucas, resigned.

Milton A. Elliott, of Camden, Ark., who was appointed October 19, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Camden, Ark., vice Charles T. Duke, resigned.

David C. Fleming, of Sterling, Colo., who was reappointed during the recess of the Senate, to take effect May 28, 1901, at the expiration of his term, to be register of the land office at Sterling, Colo.

Alpha E. Hoyt, of Sundance, Wyo., who was reappointed during the recess of the Senate, to take effect May 15, 1901, at the expiration of his term, to be register of the land office at Sundance, Wyo.

Henry D. McKnight, of Perry, Okla., who was appointed July 5, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Lawton, Okla. (an office established under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901), to fill an original vacancy.

Patrick M. Mullen, of Omaha, Nebr., who was appointed June 24, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Rampart City, Alaska, vice Daniel B. McCann, resigned.

Frank C. Sickles, of Unionville, Mo., who was appointed July 5, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Elreno, Okla. (an office established under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901), to fill an original vacancy.

William E. Ward, of Sharon Springs, Kans., who was appointed April 12, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Colby, Kans., vice Kleber E. Willcockson, resigned.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Merris C. Barrow, of Douglas, Wyo., who was reappointed during the recess of the Senate, to take effect May 15, 1901, at the expiration of his term, to be receiver of public moneys at Douglas, Wyo.

D. Clem Deaver, of Omaha, Nebr., who was appointed July 15, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at O'Neill, Nebr., vice Richard H. Jenness, term expired.

Percy Hobkirk, of Del Norte, Colo., who was appointed June 29, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Del Norte, Colo., vice Peter F. Barclay, deceased.

Lemuel B. Laughlin, of Bridgewater, S. Dak., who was appointed April 15, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Chamberlain, S. Dak., vice Charles L. Brockway, resigned.

James D. Maguire, of Norman, Okla., who was appointed July 5, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Lawton, Okla. (an office established under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901), to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas R. Reid, of Elreno, Okla., who was appointed July 5, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Elreno, Okla. (an office established under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901), to fill an original vacancy.

Duportal G. Sampson, of Ashland, Wis., who was appointed June 3, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Ashland, Wis., vice Nels Auley, resigned.

Ephraim H. Smock, of Buffalo, Wyo., who was reappointed during the recess of the Senate, to take effect May 27, 1901, at the expiration of his term, to be receiver of public moneys at Buffalo, Wyo.

Arthur H. Swain, of Bakersfield, Cal., who was appointed July 5, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Visalia, Cal., vice Othello Scribner, resigned.

Charles B. Timberlake, of Holyoke, Colo., who was reappointed during the recess of the Senate, to take effect May 5, 1901, at the expiration of his term, to be receiver of public moneys at Sterling, Colo.

John A. Trotter, of Granite, Okla., who was appointed March 19, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Mangum, Okla., vice James Kelly, term expired.

Edward S. Wiggins, of Woodward, Okla., who was appointed June 29, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Woodward, Okla., vice John W. Miller, term expired.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TREASURER.

Gideon C. Bantz, of Maryland, to be deputy assistant treasurer of the United States. New office created by act of Congress approved March 3, 1901. Mr. Bantz is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John R. Bonnell, of Indiana, to be collector of internal revenue for the seventh district of Indiana, to succeed David W. Henry, removed. Mr. Bonnell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph A. Craft, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Kentucky, to succeed Charles E. Sapp, resigned. Mr. Craft is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edward H. Callister, of Montana, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Montana, to succeed Charles M. Webster, removed. Mr. Callister is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Herman Ellerman, of South Dakota, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of North and South Dakota. Mr. Ellerman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edward B. Jordan, of New York, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of New York, to succeed Frank B. Moore, removed. Mr. Jordan is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George R. Koester, of South Carolina, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of South Carolina, in place of Eugene A. Webster, deceased. Mr. Koester is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Elmer B. Stephenson, of Nebraska, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Nebraska, to succeed Jacob E. Houtz, removed. Mr. Stephenson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James M. Simpson, of Kansas, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Kansas, to succeed Michael W. Sutton, resigned.

Henry L. Hertz, of Illinois, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Illinois, to succeed Frederick E. Coyne, resigned. Mr. Hertz is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Isaac R. Mills, of Illinois, to be collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Illinois, to succeed Richard Yates, resigned. Mr. Mills is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Percival G. Rennick, of Illinois, to be collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Illinois, in place of Aquilla J. Daugherty, deceased. Mr. Rennick is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Alfred W. Brown, of Massachusetts, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, in place of S. S. Blanchard, deceased. Mr. Brown is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Daniel F. Sprague, of Massachusetts, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, to succeed Alfred W. Brown, promoted. Mr. Sprague is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

ASSAYER.

George W. Mark, of Missouri, to be assayer in charge, United States assay office at St. Louis, Mo., to succeed John Boyle, jr., resigned. Mr. Mark is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

William Barrett Ridgely, of Illinois, to be Comptroller of the Currency, to succeed Charles G. Dawes, resigned. Mr. Ridgely is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

AUDITOR FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Robert S. Person, of South Dakota, to be Auditor for the Interior Department, to succeed William Youngblood, resigned. Mr. Person is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

DEPUTY AUDITOR FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

George P. Dunham, of Ohio, to be Deputy Auditor for the Interior Department, to succeed Robert S. Person, promoted. Mr. Dunham is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

DEPUTY AUDITOR FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Harrison Allen, of North Dakota, to be Deputy Auditor for the Post-Office Department. (New office created by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901.) Mr. Allen is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

PENSION AGENT.

Selden Connor, of Portland, Me., who was reappointed during the recess of the Senate, to take effect April 6, 1901, at the expiration of his term, to be pension agent at Augusta, Me.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PORTO RICO.

James H. McLeary, of Porto Rico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Porto Rico, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, in the place of Rafael Nieto y Abeille, resigned.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

Fred V. Martin, of Indiana, to be commissioner of immigration at San Juan, Porto Rico (new office). Mr. Martin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

TREASURER OF PORTO RICO.

William F. Willoughby, of the District of Columbia, to be treasurer of the island of Porto Rico, to succeed J. H. Hollander, resigned. Mr. Willoughby is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Thomas H. Anderson, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of Charles C. Cole, resigned.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Frank I. Osborne, of North Carolina, to be associate justice of the Court of Private Land Claims, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of Thomas C. Fuller, deceased.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

George B. Adams, of New York, to be United States district judge for the southern district of New York, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of Addison Brown, resigned.

Robert Wodrow Archbald, of Pennsylvania, to be United States district judge for the middle district of Pennsylvania, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (An original appointment under the act approved March 2, 1901, entitled "An act to create a new Federal judicial district in Pennsylvania, to be called the middle district.")

William H. H. Clayton, of the Indian Territory, to be judge of the United States court for the central district of the Indian Territory, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired May 18, 1901.)

Andrew M. J. Cochran, of Kentucky, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of Kentucky, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved February 12, 1901, entitled "An act to divide Kentucky into two judicial districts.")

Thomas Goode Jones, of Alabama, to be United States district judge for the northern and middle districts of Alabama, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, in the place of John Bruce, deceased.

Benjamin F. Keller, of West Virginia, to be United States district judge for the southern district of West Virginia, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved January 22, 1901, entitled "An act to divide the State of West Virginia into two judicial districts.")

Henry Clay McDowell, of Virginia, to be United States district judge for the western district of Virginia, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, in the place of John Paul, deceased.

Charles W. Raymond, of Illinois, to be judge of the United States courts in the Indian Territory, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of John R. Thomas, term expired.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Edgar A. Angier, of Georgia, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired April 13, 1901.)

George Wesley Atkinson, of West Virginia, to be United States attorney for the southern district of West Virginia, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved January 22, 1901, entitled "An act to divide the State of West Virginia into two judicial districts.")

Reese Blizzard, of West Virginia, to be United States attorney for the northern district of West Virginia, who was appointed during the late recess of the Senate. (An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved January 22, 1901, entitled "An act to divide the State of West Virginia into two judicial districts.")

John G. Capers, of South Carolina, to be United States attorney for the district of South Carolina, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of Abial Lathrop, term expired.

Earl M. Cranston, of Colorado, to be United States attorney for the district of Colorado, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of Greeley W. Whitford, whose term expired April 20, 1901.

John S. Dean, of Kansas, to be United States attorney for the district of Kansas, who was appointed during the late recess of the Senate, in the place of Isaac E. Lambert, term expired.

James D. Elliott, of South Dakota, to be United States attorney for the district of South Dakota, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired April 3, 1901.)

Marion Erwin, of Georgia, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Georgia, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired April 13, 1901.)

Ashley M. Gould, to be United States attorney for the District of Columbia, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, in the place of Thomas H. Anderson, appointed associate justice of the supreme court for said District.

Nathan V. Harlan, of Nebraska, to be United States attorney for the third division of the district of Alaska, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, in the place of A. M. Post, resigned.

Samuel J. M. McCarrell, of Pennsylvania, to be United States attorney for the middle district of Pennsylvania, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (An original appointment under the act approved March 2, 1901, entitled "An act to create a new Federal judicial district in Pennsylvania, to be called the middle district.")

Henry P. Moulton, of Massachusetts, to be United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of Boyd B. Jones, term expired.

Warren S. Reese, jr., of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the middle district of Alabama, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired April 14, 1901.)

Pliny L. Soper, of the Indian Territory, to be United States attorney for the northern district of the Indian Territory, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired April 14, 1901.)

James H. Tinsley, of Kentucky, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Kentucky, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved February 12, 1901, entitled "An act to divide Kentucky into two judicial districts.")

L. H. Valentine, of California, to be United States attorney for the southern district of California, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, in the place of Frank P. Flint, term expired.

Morris D. Wickersham, of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Alabama, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired July 24, 1901.)

William D. Wright, of Tennessee, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired July 24, 1901.)

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Thomas J. Alcott, of New Jersey, to be United States marshal for the district of New Jersey, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired April 14, 1901.)

Richard W. Austin, of Tennessee, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Tennessee, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired July 7, 1901.)

John M. Barnes, of Georgia, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Georgia, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired June 15, 1901.)

Henry M. Cooper, of Arkansas, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Arkansas, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired April 5, 1901.)

Charles D. Elliott, of West Virginia, to be United States marshal for the northern district of West Virginia, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved January 22, 1901, entitled "An act to divide the State of West Virginia into two judicial districts.")

Creighton M. Foraker, of New Mexico, to be United States marshal for the Territory of New Mexico, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired July 24, 1901.)

Benjamin F. Hackett, of the Indian Territory, to be United States marshal for the central district of the Indian Territory, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of Jasper P. Grady, term expired.

Eugene R. Hendry, of Hawaii, to be United States marshal for the Territory of Hawaii, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of Daniel A. Ray, deceased.

Charles P. Hitch, of Illinois, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Illinois, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired June 25, 1901.)

Addison D. James, of Kentucky, to be United States marshal for the western district of Kentucky, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved February 12, 1901, entitled "An act to divide Kentucky into two judicial districts.")

Walter H. Johnson, of Georgia, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Georgia, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired June 25, 1901.)

Frederick C. Leonard, of Pennsylvania, to be United States marshal for the middle district of Pennsylvania, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (An original appointment under the act approved March 2, 1901, entitled "An act to create a new Federal judicial district in Pennsylvania, to be called the middle district.")

James M. Millikan, of North Carolina, to be United States marshal for the western district of North Carolina, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired March 30, 1901.)

Henry C. Pettit, of Indiana, to be United States marshal for the district of Indiana, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of S. E. Kercheval, term expired.

S. G. Sharp, of Kentucky, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Kentucky, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved February 12, 1901, entitled "An act to divide Kentucky into two judicial districts.")

Solomon F. Stahl, of Arkansas, to be United States marshal for the western district of Arkansas, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (A reappointment, his term having expired June 1, 1901.)

Stephen P. Stone, of Pennsylvania, to be United States marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of Frederick C. Leonard, transferred to the middle district of said State.

John K. Thompson, of West Virginia, to be United States marshal for the southern district of West Virginia, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. (An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved January 22, 1901, entitled "An act to divide the State of West Virginia into two judicial districts.")

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

George W. Allen, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Key West, in the State of Florida. (Reappointment.)

Lincoln Avery, of Michigan, to be collector of customs for the district of Huron, in the State of Michigan, in place of A. R. Avery, deceased. Mr. Avery is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Cobb, of North Carolina, to be collector of customs for the district of Albemarle, in the State of North Carolina, to succeed K. R. Pendleton, whose term of office has expired by limitation. Mr. Cobb is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George E. Cousens, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Kennebunk, in the State of Maine, to succeed Charles O. Huff, resigned. Mr. Cousens is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank L. Doan, of Ohio, to be collector of customs for the district of Arizona, in the Territory of Arizona, to succeed W. M. Hoey, removed. Mr. Doan is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William L. Gerrish, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Saco, in the State of Maine, to succeed Freeland H. Oaks, whose term of office has expired by limitation. Mr. Gerrish is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Robert G. Houston, of Delaware, to be collector of customs for the district of Delaware, in the State of Delaware, to succeed William H. Cooper, removed. Mr. Houston is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Hiram P. Mackintosh, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Newburyport, in the State of Massachusetts. (Reappointment.)

Frank L. Shaw, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Machias, in the State of Maine, in place of John K. Ames, deceased. Mr. Shaw is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles M. Webster, of Montana, to be collector of customs for the district of Montana and Idaho, in the States of Montana and Idaho, to succeed David G. Browne, whose term of office has expired by limitation. Mr. Webster is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

NAVAL OFFICER OF CUSTOMS.

John W. Cable, of Maryland, to be naval officer of customs in the district of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, to succeed Norman B. Scott, jr., resigned. Mr. Cable is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

James A. Coye, of Michigan, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Grand Rapids, in the State of Michigan. (Reappointment.) Mr. Coye is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF STEAM VESSELS.

Robert S. Rodie, of New York, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the second district, in place of George H. Starbuck, deceased. Mr. Rodie is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

First Lieut. James B. Butt, of Pennsylvania, to be a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, in place of J. H. Rodgers, deceased. Mr. Butt is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. Richard O. Crisp, of Maryland, to be a first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed James B. Butt, promoted. Mr. Crisp is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Henry G. Fisher, of the District of Columbia, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Eben Barker, resigned. Mr. Fisher is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Ernest E. Mead, of Massachusetts, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed J. Hutchinson Scott, resigned. Mr. Mead is now serving

under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., of the District of Columbia, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Richard O. Crisp, promoted. Mr. Ulke is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. John V. Wild, of Virginia, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed James C. Hooker, resigned. Mr. Wild is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Franklin B. Harwood, of Maryland, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed R. M. Sturdevant, promoted. Mr. Harwood is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles F. Howell, of New Jersey, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Randolph Ridgely, jr., promoted. Mr. Howell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joseph L. Ingle, jr., of Maryland, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed L. D. Cutter, promoted. Mr. Ingle is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John L. Maher, of the District of Columbia, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Charles Satterlee, promoted. Mr. Maher is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William H. Munter, of Maryland, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed W. E. AtLee, promoted. Mr. Munter is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William A. O'Malley, of Pennsylvania, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States. Mr. O'Malley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Francis R. Shoemaker, of New Mexico, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed John Mel, promoted. Mr. Shoemaker is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Assistant Engineer Harry U. Butler, of Maryland, to be a chief engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, in place of C. H. Ball, deceased. Mr. Butler is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Assistant Engineer John B. Coyle, of Maine, to be a chief engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, in place of A. L. Broadbent, deceased. Mr. Coyle is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry F. Schoenborn, of the District of Columbia, to be a first assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Fred. R. Falkenstein, promoted. Mr. Schoenborn is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON IN THE MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Henry S. Mathewson, of Connecticut, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Mathewson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

POSTMASTERS.

George McClellan Allison, to be postmaster at Globe, in the county of Gila and Territory of Arizona, in place of William O. Kellner, resigned.

James A. Gilmour, to be postmaster at Central City, in the county of Gilpin and State of Colorado, in place of Henry J. Sears, removed.

William H. Heald, to be postmaster at Wilmington, in the county of Newcastle and State of Delaware, in place of Hugh C. Browne, removed.

Olive E. Stout, to be postmaster at Fort Myers (late Myers), in the county of Lee and State of Florida. (Reappointed.)

Frank P. Goss to be postmaster at Hyannis, in the county of Barnstable and State of Massachusetts, in place of George W. Hallett, deceased.

Frank Leser, jr., to be postmaster at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, in place of Charles Z. Landreau, resigned.

Robert H. McNeely to be postmaster at Humboldt, in the county of Gibson and State of Tennessee, in place of C. Green Parker, removed.

George W. Burroughs, to be postmaster at Fort Worth, in the county of Tarrant and State of Texas, in place of Ida L. Turner. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1898.

Lou B. Winsor, to be postmaster at Reed City, in the county of Osceola and State of Michigan, in place of Miles N. Callaghan, removed.

William G. Chafee, to be postmaster at Aiken, in the county of Aiken and State of South Carolina, in place of Benjamin P. Chatfield, deceased.

Jack Grayson, to be postmaster at Prescott, in the county of Nevada and State of Arkansas, in place of Tracy R. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1901.

Ed F. Winn, to be postmaster at Idaho Falls, in the county of Bingham and State of Idaho, in place of Ruel Rounds. Incumbent's commission expired April 19, 1901.

William H. Antram, to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of Warren and State of Ohio, in place of Owen S. Higgins. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

Wilber F. Crawford, to be postmaster at Cameron, in the county of Milam and State of Texas, in place of Thomas A. Pope. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Frank W. Swanton, to be postmaster at Nome, in the Territory of Alaska. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

Vetle A. Vetlesen, to be postmaster at Wailuku, Maui Island, Hawaii. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Herbert C. Van Arsdale, to be postmaster at Spring Lake Beach, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

Daniel P. Dameron, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Sampson and State of North Carolina. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Robert L. Gillespie, to be postmaster at Graham, in the county of Tazewell and State of Virginia. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Benjamin W. Bee, to be postmaster at Pennsboro, in the county of Ritchie and State of West Virginia. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Thomas B. Woosley, to be postmaster at Mulhall, in the county of Logan and Territory of Oklahoma. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Ellery A. Humphrey, to be postmaster at Okarche, in the county of Canadian and Territory of Oklahoma. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Monroe C. Litteer, to be postmaster at Yukon, in the county of Canadian and Territory of Oklahoma. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Thomas W. Riches, to be postmaster at Silverton, in the county of Marion and State of Oregon. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Walter L. Tooze, to be postmaster at Woodburn, in the county of Marion and State of Oregon. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

John J. Jenkins, to be postmaster at Edwardsdale, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Thomas W. Scott, to be postmaster at Newhaven, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential October 1, 1900.

Charles Koch, to be postmaster at Pitcairn, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Charles W. Zook, to be postmaster at Roaring Spring, in the county of Blair and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Elizabeth W. Haseltine, to be postmaster at Swissvale, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Moise Meunier, to be postmaster at Arctic, in the county of Kent and State of Rhode Island. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Emma Harper, to be postmaster at Seneca, in the county of Oconee and State of South Carolina. Office became Presidential July 1, 1900.

Mattie Lamon, to be postmaster at Burnet, in the county of Burnet and State of Texas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Charles O. Nelson, to be postmaster at Clifton, in the county of Bosque and State of Texas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1900.

W. James Gilmore, to be postmaster at Moody, in the county of McLennon and State of Texas. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

Lulu M. Brewington, to be postmaster at Rosebud, in the county of Falls and State of Texas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Andrew R. Hill, to be postmaster at San Saba, in the county of San Saba and State of Texas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Charles H. Roberts, to be postmaster at Bingham Canyon, in the county of Salt Lake and State of Utah. Office became Presidential January 1, 1900.

Stephen W. Ross, to be postmaster at Lehi City, in the county

of Utah and State of Utah. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

John O. Wilson, to be postmaster at Cosmopolis, in the county of Chehalis and State of Washington. Office became Presidential July 1, 1900.

Joseph P. Brewster, to be postmaster at La Conner, in the county of Skagit and State of Washington. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

Robert B. Watson, to be postmaster at Cameron, in the county of Marshall and State of West Virginia. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

William A. Mason, to be postmaster at Philippi, in the county of Barbour and State of West Virginia. Office became Presidential October 1, 1900.

Henry Marshall, to be postmaster at Bloomer, in the county of Chippewa and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Charles P. Peterson, to be postmaster at Glenwood, in the county of St. Croix and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

William J. Guetzloe, to be postmaster at Kiel, in the county of Manitowoc and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Frank A. Johnson, to be postmaster at Spring Valley, in the county of Pierce and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

Charles Hidden, to be postmaster at Sun Prairie, in the county of Dane and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Clarence W. Daugherty, to be postmaster at Huntington, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

George T. Bailey, to be postmaster at Lancaster, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

William J. Blair to be postmaster at Iron River, in the county of Iron and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Blair F. Scott to be postmaster at Lake City, in the county of Missaukee and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Eric Ericson to be postmaster at Republic, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Isaac J. Quick, to be postmaster at Thompsonville, in the county of Benzie and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

William C. Spreen, to be postmaster at Watervliet, in the county of Berrien and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

Nicholas B. Shank, to be postmaster at Biwabik, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Frederick W. Smith, to be postmaster at Cass Lake, in the county of Cass and State of Minnesota. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

George L. Holley, to be postmaster at Booneville, in the county of Prentiss and State of Mississippi. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Thomas I. Keys, to be postmaster at Ocean Springs, in the county of Jackson and State of Mississippi. Office became Presidential October 1, 1900.

Walter A. Wilkinson, to be postmaster at Poplarville, in the county of Pearl River and State of Mississippi. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

William C. Slagle, to be postmaster at Grandin, in the county of Carter and State of Missouri. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

William B. Noland, to be postmaster at Parkville, in the county of Platte and State of Missouri. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

William Cash, to be postmaster at Niobrara, in the county of Knox and State of Nebraska. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

James M. Beaver, to be postmaster at Scribner, in the county of Dodge and State of Nebraska. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Roy A. Richmond, to be postmaster at Wausa, in the county of Knox and State of Nebraska. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Edward S. Hance, to be postmaster at Port Oram, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

John R. Guyer, to be postmaster at Clayton, in the county of Union and Territory of New Mexico. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

Frederick Gorlich, to be postmaster at Hastings upon Hudson, in the county of Westchester and State of New York. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Horace Selleck, to be postmaster at Holland, in the county of Erie and State of New York. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

George H. Brown, to be postmaster at Kinderhook, in the county of Columbia and State of New York. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

Seth T. Lyman, to be postmaster at Pelham, in the county of Winchester and State of New York. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

Moses T. Horton, to be postmaster at Southold, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

McMurray Furgerson, to be postmaster at Littleton, in the county of Halifax and State of North Carolina. Office became Presidential January 1, 1899.

Octavia McLean, to be postmaster at Maxton, in the county of Robeson and State of North Carolina. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Joseph M. Sitterson, to be postmaster at Williamston, in the county of Martin and State of North Carolina. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

George R. Vincent, to be postmaster at Hiram, in the county of Portage and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Isaac N. Medford, to be postmaster at Fort Recovery, in the county of Mercer and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

William C. Hoover, to be postmaster at Winton Place, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

Albert N. Holland, to be postmaster at Scottsboro, in the county of Jackson and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential October 1, 1900.

Kate Tuttle, to be postmaster at Safford, in the county of Graham and Territory of Arizona. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

George E. Lund, to be postmaster at Fruitvale, in the county of Alameda and State of California. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Joseph S. Ford, to be postmaster at Rio Vista, in the county of Solano and State of California. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

David Robinson, to be postmaster at Sebastopol, in the county of Sonoma and State of California. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Jerry S. Olney, to be postmaster at Crested Butte, in the county of Gunnison and State of Colorado. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

James Wolfe, to be postmaster at Eaton, in the county of Weld and State of Colorado. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Edward H. Deming, to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Thomas L. Mason, to be postmaster at Clayton, in the county of Kent and State of Delaware. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

William H. C. Tate, to be postmaster at Dahlonega, in the county of Lumpkin and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Alice C. Fall, to be postmaster at Senoia, in the county of Coweta and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Lula M. Pearce, to be postmaster at Thomson, in the county of McDuffie and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

David F. Mason, to be postmaster at Coeur d'Alene, in the county of Kootenai and State of Idaho. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Ella A. Wade, to be postmaster at Mullan, in the county of Shoshone and State of Idaho. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

Marcellus J. Gray, to be postmaster at St. Anthony, in the county of Fremont and State of Idaho. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

George W. Buck, to be postmaster at Genoa, in the county of Dekalb and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential April 1, 1900.

George G. Monohon, to be postmaster at Greenup, in the county of Cumberland and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

James W. Breen, to be postmaster at Manteno, in the county of Kankakee and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Ulysses S. G. Blakely, to be postmaster at Plainfield, in the

county of Will and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

James M. Teeple, to be postmaster at Charlestown, in the county of Clark and State of Indiana. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Peter Aikman, to be postmaster at Dana, in the county of Vermilion and State of Indiana. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Herman Miller, to be postmaster at Hope, in the county of Bartholomew and State of Indiana. Office became Presidential January 1, 1900.

Art Asbell, to be postmaster at Checotah, in the Creek Nation and Indian Territory. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

John N. Bayless, to be postmaster at Sapulpa, in the Creek Nation and Indian Territory. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

William W. Boylan, to be postmaster at Hubbard, in the county of Hardin and State of Iowa. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Arthur E. Curry, to be postmaster at Shelby, in the county of Shelby and State of Iowa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Charles M. Stevens, to be postmaster at Williams, in the county of Hamilton and State of Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

William S. Browning to be postmaster at Winfield, in the county of Henry and State of Iowa. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Frank Hobart to be postmaster at Glen Elder, in the county of Mitchell and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

Harvey P. Donnell to be postmaster at Waverly, in the county of Coffey and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1900.

Fred Greiner, to be postmaster at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, in place of Samuel G. Dorr, deceased.

William G. Laidlaw, to be postmaster at Ellicottville, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, in place of Barnard Salisbury, removed.

George F. Rising, to be postmaster at Hoosick Falls, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, in place of William Haynes, deceased.

John NcNally, to be postmaster at Ossining (late Sing Sing), in the county of Westchester and State of New York. (Reappointed.)

Clinton F. Bonham, to be postmaster at Harrison, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, in the place of David W. Gray, resigned.

Frank E. Baldwin, to be postmaster at Austin, in the county of Potter and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Nathan N. Metcalf, resigned.

Albert Magnin, to be postmaster at Darby, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, in place of George W. Clancy, removed.

William F. Hamilton, to be postmaster at Galeton, in the county of Potter and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Minard E. Northam, removed.

Thomas P. Macfarlane, to be postmaster at Kingston, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Christian Bach, removed.

William B. McIlhenny, to be postmaster at Gettysburg, in the county of Adams and State of Pennsylvania, in place of George F. Young, resigned.

Charles Lattimore, to be postmaster at Milford, in the county of Pike and State of Pennsylvania, in place of James S. Gale, deceased.

George C. Burns, to be postmaster at Montrose, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William B. Stoddard, deceased.

Samuel Powell, to be postmaster at Nanticoke, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Thomas F. Jacob, removed.

William D. Allison, to be postmaster at West Newton, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Alexander Moreland, resigned.

Jefferson F. Richardson, to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Greenville and State of South Carolina, in place of Frank Nichols, removed.

Henry Heintz, to be postmaster at Elkton, in the county of Brookings and State of South Dakota, in place of Allen Smith, resigned.

John C. Bryan, to be postmaster at Plankinton, in the county of Aurora and State of South Dakota, in place of John Rogers, removed.

Burgess W. Witt, to be postmaster at Jefferson City (late Mossy Creek), in the county of Jefferson and State of Tennessee. (Reappointed.)

John S. Hornsby, to be postmaster at Martin, in the county of Weakley and State of Tennessee, in place of George W. Farmer, resigned.

James W. A. Clark, to be postmaster at Corsicana, in the county of Navarro and State of Texas, in place of Louis C. Revare, removed.

August F. Lossin, to be postmaster at Lagrange, in the county of Fayette and State of Texas, in place of Hermann C. Heilig, resigned.

Ora M. Carpenter, to be postmaster at Island Pond, in the county of Essex and State of Vermont, in place of George L. Clark, resigned.

William F. Case, to be postmaster at Northport, in the county of Stevens and State of Washington, in place of William D. Todd, resigned.

Hugh Eldridge, to be postmaster at Whatcom (late New Whatcom), in the county of Whatcom and State of Washington. (Reappointment.)

Charles A. Phillips, to be postmaster at Wilbur, in the county of Lincoln and State of Washington, in place of Harry J. Neely, resigned.

George E. Bare, to be postmaster at Alderson, in the county of Monroe and State of West Virginia, in place of John E. Shields, removed.

Benjamin R. Twyman, to be postmaster at Cairo, in the county of Ritchie and State of West Virginia, in place of Charles E. Haddox, resigned.

William Pugh, to be postmaster at Evanston, in the county of Uinta and State of Wyoming, in place of Edward P. Hottenhouse, resigned.

Floy Hinds, to be postmaster at Decatur, in the county of Morgan and State of Alabama, in place of John B. Hinds, removed.

Charles Booth, to be postmaster at Prattville, in the county of Autauga and State of Alabama, in place of Charles A. Edwards, deceased.

James C. Russell, to be postmaster at Camden, in the county of Ouachita and State of Arkansas, in place of Milton A. Elliott, resigned.

Bryant W. Ford, to be postmaster at Mammoth Springs, in the county of Fulton and State of Arkansas, in place of John W. Matthewson, resigned.

David R. Hammer, to be postmaster at Siloam Springs, in the county of Benton and State of Arkansas, in place of Allen N. Vanhooser, resigned.

Henry W. Witman, to be postmaster at Oxnard, in the county of Ventura and State of California, in place of Ralph N. Hill, resigned.

Stephen D. Ballou, to be postmaster at San Luis Obispo, in the county of San Luis Obispo and State of California, in place of James D. Fowler, removed.

William H. Davie, to be postmaster at Florence, in the county of Fremont and State of Colorado, in place of James W. Rambo, removed.

James B. Johnson, to be postmaster at Montrose, in the county of Montrose and State of Colorado, in place of Daniel E. Sherman, removed.

Orville T. Putnam, to be postmaster at Langdon (late Pathfinder), in the county of Washington and District of Columbia. (Reappointed.)

Rutledge A. Griffin, to be postmaster at Quitman, in the county of Brooks and State of Georgia, in place of Samuel M. Griffin, deceased.

William T. Lucas, to be a postmaster at Lihue, Kauai Island, Hawaii, in place of Charles H. Bishop, resigned.

Jacob A. Bohrer, to be postmaster at Bloomington, in the county of McLean and State of Illinois, in place of Allen T. Barnes, deceased.

Sidney B. Miller, to be postmaster at Cairo, in the county of Alexander and State of Illinois, in place of John F. Rector, removed.

Albert W. McIntire, to be postmaster at Mendota, in the county of Lasalle and State of Illinois, in place of Elbridge G. McIntire, deceased.

John P. Nesbitt, to be postmaster at Mound City, in the county of Pulaski and State of Illinois, in place of Gus Michaelis, removed.

Loren E. Wheeler, to be postmaster at Springfield, in the county of Sangamon and State of Illinois, in place of Lewis H. Miner, removed.

Marshall M. Nye, to be postmaster at Crawfordsville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Indiana, in place of John R. Bonnell, resigned.

Lyman B. Holleman, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Posey and State of Indiana, in place of William L Boyce, removed.

Joseph S. Smith, to be postmaster at North Vernon, in the county of Jennings and State of Indiana, in place of Fred H. Nauer, resigned.

Homer Havens, to be postmaster at Rushville, in the county of Rush and State of Indiana, in place of Adam V. Spivey, removed.

Marvin W. Pershing, to be postmaster at Tipton, in the county of Tipton and State of Indiana, in place of James B. Johns, resigned.

John M. Crain, to be postmaster at Wabash, in the county of Wabash and State of Indiana, in place of William W. Woods, resigned.

William H. Nolte, to be postmaster at Holstein, in the county of Ida and State of Iowa, in place of Simeon B. Gilmore, resigned.

Newton W. Wentz, to be postmaster at Oakland, in the county of Pottawattamie and State of Iowa, in place of Clarence P. Swarm, resigned.

Jacob Mummert, to be postmaster at Prairie City, in the county of Jasper and State of Iowa, in place of William H. Price, resigned.

Harry E. Hull, to be postmaster at Williamsburg, in the county of Iowa and State of Iowa, in place of James A. Wilson, deceased.

Robert M. Armstrong, to be postmaster at Council Grove, in the county of Morris and State of Kansas, in place of Jesse S. Carpenter, deceased.

Joseph W. A. Cooke, to be postmaster at Ellinwood, in the county of Barton and State of Kansas, in place of Charles McC. Lockhart, removed.

Bror A. Rosenquist, to be postmaster at Osage City, in the county of Osage and State of Kansas, in place of Oscar E. McElfresh, resigned.

David W. Prosser, to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Solomon S. Metzger. Incumbent's commission expired February 25, 1899.

Ira R. Burns, to be postmaster at Bellwood, in the county of Blair and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Alexander M. Cornmesser. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1900.

John W. Grier, to be postmaster at Jersey Shore, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Clayton E. Williamson. Incumbent's commission expired January 7, 1900.

Charles Sutter, to be postmaster at McKees Rocks, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Sallie A. Ramsey. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Edwin F. Luckenbach to be postmaster at Mauch Chunk, in the county of Carbon and State of Pennsylvania, in place of George W. Esser. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1899.

Byron A. Weaver to be postmaster at Montoursville, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, in place of David Trump. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1901.

Ferdinand K. Hill, to be postmaster at Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Henry F. Mann. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1901.

Augustus Loucks, to be postmaster at York, in the county of York and State of Pennsylvania, in place of David A. Minnich. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1901.

Stephen J. Rich, to be postmaster at East Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island in place of Augustus N. Cunningham. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1900.

Clinton D. Sellew, to be postmaster at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, in place of Richard Hayward. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1900.

Elizabeth A. S. Mixson, to be postmaster at Barnwell, in the county of Barnwell and State of South Carolina, in place of Georgie L. B. Tobin. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1901.

Joshua F. Ensor, to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Richland and State of South Carolina. Reappointed. Incumbent's commission expired June 26, 1901.

Frederic J. Brown, to be postmaster at Britton, in the county of Marshall and State of South Dakota, in place of Victor N. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired July 8, 1901.

George Schlosser, to be postmaster at Sioux Falls, in the county of Minnehaha and State of South Dakota, in place of Axel S. Ellis. Incumbent's commission expired June 10, 1900.

Robert J. Looney, to be postmaster at Orange, in the county of Orange and State of Texas, in place of James B. Seargent. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

Henry M. Carson, to be postmaster at Pilot Point, in the county of Denton and State of Texas, in place of Ada L. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1901.

William H. Christian, to be postmaster at Stephenville, in the county of Erath and State of Texas, in place of Susie P. Hyman. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1901.

Robert W. Watt, to be postmaster at Mercur, in the county of Tooele and State of Utah, in place of Arthur B. Gibson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1901.

Samuel H. Bliss, to be postmaster at Farmville, in the county of Prince Edward and State of Virginia, in place of Oscar T. Wicker. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1900.

Hamilton W. Kinzer, to be postmaster at Front Royal, in the county of Warren and State of Virginia. Reappointed. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1897.

Charles E. Hallenbeck, to be postmaster at Puyallup, in the county of Pierce and State of Washington, in place of Charles C. Field. Incumbent's commission expired June 10, 1900.

Edward Cleary, to be postmaster at Antigo, in the county of Langlade and State of Wisconsin, in place of Fred W. Kiefer. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1901.

Lawrence C. Whittet, to be postmaster at Edgerton, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, in place of Hall S. McGiffin. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1901.

Ambrose H. Woodworth, to be postmaster at Tomahawk, in the county of Lincoln and State of Wisconsin, in place of Danforth A. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired July 20, 1901.

Kirby Thomas, to be postmaster at West Superior, in the county of Douglas and State of Wisconsin, in place of Cassius C. Pillsbury. Incumbent's commission expired June 16, 1901.

Dwight M. Thayer, to be postmaster at Rock Springs, in the county of Sweetwater and State of Wyoming, in place of Benjamin Howell. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1901.

J. Will Wright, to be postmaster at Bowling Green, in the county of Warren and State of Kentucky, in place of Edward U. Fordyce. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1901.

Horace S. Ferree, to be postmaster at Jennings, in the county of Calcasieu and State of Louisiana, in place of Albert F. Derouen. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1901.

Joseph Kelly, to be postmaster at Havre de Grace, in the county of Harford and State of Maryland, in place of Edward Hall. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1901.

John T. Owens, to be postmaster at Benton Harbor, in the county of Berrien and State of Michigan, in place of Henry R. Huntington. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1901.

Erwin Eveleth, to be postmaster at Corunna, in the county of Shiawassee and State of Michigan, in place of Carl Pickert. Incumbent's commission expired July 22, 1901.

Frank J. Battersbee, to be postmaster at Croswell, in the county of Sanilac and State of Michigan, in place of John W. Dexter. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1901.

Edward G. Folsom, to be postmaster at Mount Clemens, in the county of Macomb and State of Michigan, in place of William Jenney. Incumbent's commission expired June 28, 1901.

Robert G. Elliott, to be postmaster at Munising, in the county of Alger and State of Michigan, in place of Clarence E. Closser. Incumbent's commission expired June 28, 1901.

Charles S. Mitchell, to be postmaster at Alexandria, in the county of Douglas and State of Minnesota, in place of Fannie Vandyke. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

William M. James, to be postmaster at Breckenridge, in the county of Wilkin and State of Minnesota, in place of Sadie E. Truax. Incumbent's commission expired February 20, 1901.

Ida Erickson, to be postmaster at Canby, in the county of Yellow Medicine and State of Minnesota, in place of Smith M. Dockstader. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1901.

Daniel Fichthorn, to be postmaster at St. Peter, in the county of Nicollet and State of Minnesota, in place of John McCabe. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1901.

John P. Walworth, to be postmaster at Natchez, in the county of Adams and State of Mississippi, in place of Henry C. Turley, Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Fred H. Powers, to be postmaster at Starkville, in the county of Oktibbeha and State of Mississippi, in place of John S. Saunders. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1900.

John E. Swanger, to be postmaster at Milan, in the county of Sullivan and State of Missouri, in place of Jefferson Swanger. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

John C. English, to be postmaster at Anaconda, in the county of Deerlodge and State of Montana, in place of Alexander Devine. Incumbent's commission expired February 8, 1901.

Jacob Fisher, to be postmaster at Hastings, in the county of Adams and State of Nebraska, in place of Leopold Hahn. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1901.

Henry Gietzen, to be postmaster at Humphrey, in the county of Platte and State of Nebraska, in place of William H. Illian. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1901.

Timothy B. Calnon, to be postmaster at Lyons, in the county of Burt and State of Nebraska, in place of Riley S. Hart. Incumbent's commission expired July 20, 1901.

George W. Hope, to be postmaster at Raritan, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, in place of Michael J. Hickey. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1901.

John Thompson, to be postmaster at Woodbridge, in the county

of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, in place of Samuel Coddington. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

David M. Pratt, to be postmaster at Elmira, in the county of Chemung and State of New York, in place of Melvin M. Conklin. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

William H. Hill, to be postmaster at Lestershire, in the county of Broome and State of New York, in place of Thomas L. Dunham. Incumbent's commission expired June 26, 1901.

August F. Funk, to be postmaster at Philmont, in the county of Columbia and State of New York, in place of Eugene Gardner. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1901.

Dawson Y. Wright, to be postmaster at Schoharie, in the county of Schoharie and State of New York, in place of Henry Cady. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

Atheton B. Hill, to be postmaster at Scotland Neck, in the county of Halifax and State of North Carolina, in place of Richard H. Smith, jr. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1900.

Thomas H. Tharalson, to be postmaster at Grafton, in the county of Walsh and State of North Dakota, in place of James D. Robertson. Incumbent's commission expired January 15, 1900.

Peter Fugelso, to be postmaster at Minot, in the county of Ward and State of North Dakota, in place of Guy O. Frank. Incumbent's commission expired July 5, 1901.

Malcolm J. Lockwood, to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, in place of Henry F. Shannon. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1900.

Plympton S. Lybarger, to be postmaster at Shelby, in the county of Richmond and State of Ohio, in place of John R. Wolfe. Incumbent's commission expired July 2, 1901.

Henry Harris, to be postmaster at Union Springs, in the county of Bullock and State of Alabama, in place of Watson S. Menefee. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1901.

Albert B. Andrews, to be postmaster at Harrison, in the county of Boone and State of Arkansas, in place of William B. Morton. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

Asa M. Orrick, to be postmaster at Van Buren, in the county of Crawford and State of Arkansas, in place of James E. Jarvis. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Harvey S. Clark, jr., to be postmaster at Lodi, in the county of San Joaquin and State of California, in place of Harvey S. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

(Mrs.) Frank P. Church, to be postmaster at San Leandro, in the county of Alameda and State of California, in place of William F. Mariante. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1900.

Wesley H. Ogle, to be postmaster at Lake City, in the county of Hinsdale and State of Colorado, in place of James F. Steinbeck. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Delos D. Brown, to be postmaster at East Hampton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, in place of Hubert E. Carpenter. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

Homer S. Sanford, to be postmaster at Chatsworth, in the county of Livingston and State of Illinois, in place of William G. Messler. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1901.

Frederick E. Coyne, to be postmaster at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, in place of Charles U. Gordon. Incumbent's commission expired March 19, 1901.

Charles Carpenter, to be postmaster at Downers Grove, in the county of Du Page and State of Illinois, in place of Martin E. Stanger. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

Miles E. Hunt, to be postmaster at Gilman, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois, in place of Robert N. Foster. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1901.

Sylvester J. Gee, to be postmaster at Lawrenceville, in the county of Lawrence and State of Illinois, in place of David R. Fish. Incumbent's commission expired July 20, 1901.

Robert P. Grimes, to be postmaster at Anderson, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, in place of Albert A. Small. Incumbent's commission expired March 31, 1901.

Arthur L. Sharpe, to be postmaster at Bluffton, in the county of Wells and State of Indiana, in place of La Vergne B. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1901.

William L. Bryan, to be postmaster at Boonville, in the county of Warrick and State of Indiana, in place of Jasper H. Thornburgh. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1901.

Charles T. Miller, to be postmaster at Cannelton, in the county of Perry and State of Indiana, in place of John Zimmerman. Incumbent's commission expired March 31, 1901.

Weldon A. Finch, to be postmaster at Elwood, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, in place of Ira Kidwell. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1901.

Harry J. Martin, to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Johnson and State of Indiana, in place of William T. Pritchard. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1901.

Alfred M. Bain, to be postmaster at Martinsville, in the county of Morgan and State of Indiana, in place of Huitt H. Nutter. Incumbent's commission expired July 20, 1901.

Edmund A. Smith, to be postmaster at Montpelier, in the county of Blackford and State of Indiana, in place of Lucullus G. Knight. Incumbent's commission expired July 5, 1901.

Calvin F. Brown, to be postmaster at Pendleton, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, in place of William G. Silver. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1901.

Joseph A. Yockey, to be postmaster at Plymouth, in the county of Marshall and State of Indiana, in place of William H. Conger. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1901.

James S. Culbert, to be postmaster at Portland, in the county of Jay and State of Indiana, in place of Theodore Bailey. Incumbent's commission expired June 29, 1901.

Samuel E. Gray, to be postmaster at Terre Haute, in the county of Vigo and State of Indiana, in place of Frank E. Benjamin. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

Ezra S. Hubbard, to be postmaster at Belmond, in the county of Wright and State of Iowa, in place of Robert M. Cameron. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1901.

Francis Trunkey, to be postmaster at Elma, in the county of Howard and State of Iowa, in place of Edgar E. Buell. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1901.

John R. McKee, to be postmaster at Sidney, in the county of Fremont and State of Iowa, in place of Joseph A. McIntire. Incumbent's commission expired June 1, 1901.

Clement O. Smith, to be postmaster at Burlington, in the county of Coffey and State of Kansas, in place of Oliver P. Mauck. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1901.

John M. Watson, to be postmaster at Frankfort, in the county of Marshall and State of Kansas, in place of Hugh H. Lourey. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1901.

Winfield S. Bemis, to be postmaster at Garnett, in the county of Anderson and State of Kansas, in place of Joe Carey. Incumbent's commission expired May 27,1901.

Charles N. Hull, to be postmaster at Herington, in the county of Dickinson and State of Kansas, in place of Richard S. Oakford. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1901.

Delmar E. Deputy, to be postmaster at Manhattan, in the county of Riley and State of Kansas, in place of John H. Winne. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

William Fennelly, to be postmaster at Bar Harbor, in the county of Hancock and State of Maine, in place of Edward B. Rodick, deceased.

George W. Goulding, to be postmaster at Oakland, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, in place of J. Wesley Gilman, deceased.

Benjamin J. Woodman, to be postmaster at Westbrook, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, in place of Charles B. Woodman, deceased.

William M. Schoolfield, to be postmaster at Pocomoke City, in the county of Worcester and State of Maryland, in place of J. Frank Vincent, removed.

James P. B. Veirs, to be postmaster at Rockville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Maryland, in place of Charles B. Jones, deceased.

Leonard R. Smith, to be postmaster at East Northfield, in the county of Franklin and State of Massachusetts, in place of Samuel E. Walker, removed.

Nellie W. Krogman, to be postmaster at Ishpeming, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan, in place of Charles T. Fairbairn, resigned.

Elmer W. Hall, to be postmaster at Lawton, in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan, in place of Milton S. Lawton, removed.

Daisy A. Cone, to be postmaster at West Bay City, in the county of Bay and State of Michigan, in place of Henry H. Alpin, resigned.

Brayton S. Buckingham, to be postmaster at Argyle, in the county of Marshall and State of Minnesota, in place of Peter S. Nelson, removed.

Josie Forde, to be postmaster at Graceville, in the county of Bigstone and State of Minnesota, in place of Patrick H. O'Hara, deceased.

Edwin E. Tuttle, to be postmaster at Hastings, in the county of Dakota and State of Minnesota, in place of William C. King, resigned.

George M. Young, to be postmaster at Perham, in the county of Ottertail and State of Minnesota, in place of Henry Kemper, deceased.

Anna Durham, to be postmaster at Clarksdale, in the county of Coahoma and State of Mississippi, in place of William A. Alcorn, removed.

John T. Wagoner, to be postmaster at Odessa, in the county of Lafayette and State of Missouri, in place of Charles L. Frost, removed.

George C. Greenup, to be postmaster at Pleasant Hill, in the

county of Cass and State of Missouri, in place of Bernard Zick, resigned.

John M. Armstrong, to be postmaster at South St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan and State of Missouri, in place of Harry L. Sack, resigned.

Thomas W. Jones, to be postmaster at Deer Lodge, in the county of Powell and State of Montana, in place of Edward S. Stackpole, removed.

James E. Stevens, to be postmaster at Hamilton, in the county of Ravalli and State of Montana, in place of Wynne H. Roberts, resigned.

James H. Powell, to be postmaster at Virginia City, in the county of Madison and State of Montana, in place of Will C. Clemens, resigned.

Bessie Leach, to be postmaster at Auburn, in the county of Nemaha and State of Nebraska, in place of William R. Leach, deceased.

George L. Clarke, to be postmaster at Morristown, in the Morris and State of New Jersey, in place of John E. Fennell, removed.

Robinson J. M. Chase, to be postmaster at Nutley, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, in place of Leonard Rusby, deceased.

Edward C. Tuttle, to be postmaster at Sussex (late Deckertown), in the county of Sussex and State of New Jersey. (Reappointed.)

Robert W. Hopkins, to be postmaster at Albuquerque, in the county of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico, in place of Justo R. Armijo, resigned.

GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA.

Thompson B. Ferguson, of Watonga, Okla., who was appointed November 30, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be governor of Oklahoma Territory, vice William M. Jenkins, removed. Mr. Jenkins was appointed April 20, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, vice Cassius M. Barnes, term expired.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

George B. Billings, of Massachusetts, to be commissioner of immigration for the port of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts. (Reappointment.)

CONFIRMATION.

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate December 5, 1901.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, to be a Civil Service Commissioner.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *December 6, 1901.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday last was read, corrected, and approved.

MEMBER SWORN IN.

Hon. John W. Gaines, a member-elect from the Sixth district of Tennessee, presented himself and was duly qualified by taking the oath prescribed by law.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Clerk of the House certifying to the enrollment of a joint resolution of the following title:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 36) allowing the importation, free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, of all articles from foreign countries, and the transfer of foreign exhibits from the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo for the purpose of exhibition at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

The SPEAKER announced the following committee appointments:

Committee on Ways and Means—Sereno E. Payne, New York; John Dalzell, Pennsylvania; Albert J. Hopkins, Illinois; Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Charles A. Russell, Connecticut; George W. Steele, Indiana; James A. Tawney, Minnesota; Samuel W. McCall, Massachusetts; Chester I. Long, Kansas; Joseph W. Babcock, Wisconsin; Victor H. Metcalf, California; James D. Richardson, Tennessee; Samuel M. Robertson, Louisiana; Claude A. Swanson, Virginia; George W. McClellan, New York; Francis G. Newlands, Nevada, and Sam Bronson Cooper, Texas.

Committee on Appropriations—Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois; Henry H. Bingham, Pennsylvania; James A. Hemenway, Indiana; Samuel S. Barney, Wisconsin; William H. Moody, Massachusetts; Henry C. Van Voorhis, Ohio; James T. McCleary, Minnesota; Lucius N. Littauer, New York; Walter P. Brownlow, Tennessee; Washington Gardner, Michigan; Elmer J. Burkett, Nebraska; Leonidas F. Livingston, Georgia; Thomas C. McRae, Arkansas; John C. Bell, Colorado; Rice A. Pierce, Tennessee; Maecenas E. Benton, Missouri, and George W. Taylor, Alabama.

Committee on Enrolled Bills—Frank C. Wachter, Maryland; L. H. Ball, Delaware; H. Burk, Pennsylvania; F. D. Currier, New Hampshire; James T. Lloyd, Missouri; Rufus K. Polk, Pennsylvania, and Caldwell Edwards, Montana.

ADJOURNMENT TILL TUESDAY NEXT.

Mr. PAYNE. I move that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to.

And then, on motion of Mr. PAYNE (at 12 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of survey of the Tennessee River from Scott Point to Lock A—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

Annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund of the Department—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting the report of the commission appointed to compile and revise the laws of Porto Rico—to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, forwarding copies of the journals of the house and council of the legislature of the Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a concurrent resolution for printing the proceedings of the annual meetings of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats—to the Committee on Printing.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the awards of contracts for surveying certain public lands under authority of the sundry civil act approved March 2, 1895—to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting a list of judgments rendered in favor of claimants and against the United ptates and defendant Indian tribes—to the Committee on Appro-Sriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State, submitting an estimate of appropriation for salary of consul-general at Antwerp—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the chief of the division of stationery, submitting an estimate of appropriation for stationery—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, submitting an estimate of appropriation for the publication of the manuscript journals of the city council of Washington—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, in relation to an increase in the allotment of that court for printing and binding—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for a clerk for the Superintendent of Indian Schools—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting the report of the attorney-general of Porto Rico for the last fiscal year—to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Chief of Engineers, transmitting the report of operations on the new Government Printing Office for the year

ended November 30, 1901—to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the draft of a proposed bill relating to an agreement with the Indians of the Lower Brulé Reservation, S. Dak.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of expenditures at Springfield Armory, and of arms, etc., fabricated, etc., during the year ended June 30, 1901—to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 3050) relating to Hawaiian silver coinage and silver certificates—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of New York: A bill (H. R. 3051) to provide the United States with a uniform, secure, and elastic bank-note currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BARTLETT: A bill (H. R. 3052) to regulate the trial of contempts of courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. APLIN: A bill (H. R. 3053) for the erection of a public post-office building at West Bay City, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 3054) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to place a clock on the Government building in the city of Newbern, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CONNER: A bill (H. R. 3055) for the erection of a public building at Boone, Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURLESON: A bill (H. R. 3056) to promote the interest of the agriculturist, and so forth—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3057) making an appropriation for the improvement of the Brazos River from its mouth to Old Washington, Tex.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 3058) to extend the privileges of section 1226 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to all officers who served during the war with Spain and in the campaign in the Philippine Islands as volunteers in the Army of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 3059) making an appropriation for the purchase of the scale known as Fairbanks's infallible American gold and silver coin scale and counterfeit-coin detector for use in the post-offices throughout the United States—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3060) fixing the salaries of the several justices of the court of appeals, supreme court, and police court of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 3061) for the erection of a public building at Island Pond, Vt.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 3062) to continue in force laws prohibiting the coming of Chinese into the United States—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 3063) to establish the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park, in the State of Virginia—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARNEY: A bill (H. R. 3064) for the erection of a public building at Waukesha, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 3065) providing for the erection of a monument at Put in Bay, Ohio, commemorative of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and those who participated in the naval battle of Lake Erie on the 10th day of September, 1813—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 3066) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Marshalltown, in the State of Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 3067) providing pensions to certain officers and men who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the war of the rebellion when 50 years of age and over, and increasing widows' pensions to $12 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 3068) to provide a life-saving station at or near Greenhill, on the coast of South Kingston, in the State of Rhode Island—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3069) making appropriation for site and pedestal of a statue of the late Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside in the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3070) for the erection of a public building in the city of Woonsocket, R. I.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3071) for the erection of a public building in Westerly, R. I.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 3072) to extend the anti-contract labor laws of the United States to Hawaii—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3073) to authorize the acquiring of the West Indian Islands owned by the Kingdom of Denmark, and appropriating the money therefor—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3074) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Atlantic City, in the State of New Jersey—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3075) in regard to a monumental column to commemorate the battle of Princeton, and appropriating $30,000 therefor—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3076) limiting the hours of daily services of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or any Territory, or the District of Columbia, thereby securing better products, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas (by request): A bill (H. R. 3077) for the relief of certain soldiers of the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 3078) to amend section 3738 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 3079) for the establishment of a subport of entry at Naco, Ariz.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3080) to fix the rate of pension of sailors and soldiers in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 3081) for the erection of a public building in the city of York, Nebr.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 3082) to amend section 5198 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to taking usurious interest—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 3083) to provide for the purchase of a site for and the erection of a public building at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 3084) for the relief of bona fide settlers in forest reserves—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3085) for the establishment, control, operation, and maintenance of the Northern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hot Springs, in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3086) authorizing the Federal Railroad Company to construct a combined railroad, wagon, and foot bridge across the Missouri River at or near the village of Oacoma, Lyman County, S. Dak.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3087) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Deadwood, in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3088) to regulate the use by the public of reservoir sites located upon the public lands of the United States—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 3089) to prohibit the coming into and to regulate the residence within the United States, its Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia, of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILCOX: A bill (H. R. 3090) to provide special land laws for the Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 3091) to prevent the locating of placer-mining claims in the district of Alaska by powers of attorney—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 3092) establishing the Wilson Creek National Military Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 3093) for the erection of a public building at Calais, Me.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 3094) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Mason City, Iowa, and for

other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 3095) for the relief of gaugers, storekeeper-gaugers, and storekeepers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 3096) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox at Thomaston, Me.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 3097) to reimburse naval volunteers enlisted for one year or during the war with Spain for the cost of clothing and equipment—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BURKETT: A bill (H. R. 3098) amending section 2 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 3099) to regulate the removal of causes from the State courts to the Federal courts on account of prejudice or local influence—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 3100) providing for the conveyance of Widows Island, Maine, to the State of Maine—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CROMER: A bill (H. R. 3101) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Muncie, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3102) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Anderson, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WOODS: A bill (H. R. 3103) providing that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the Army or Navy for ninety days and were discharged from such service prior to the year 1866 may in certain cases locate 160 acres of public land not reserved or mineral land—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 3104) to grant the right of way through the Oklahoma Territory and the Indian Territory to the Enid and Anadarko Railway Company, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 3105) to regulate interstate transportation of property owned or manufactured by unlawful combinations—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3106) to amend section 4438 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas (by request): A bill (H. R. 3107) to render absolute the presumption, in all pension cases, of the physical soundness of the soldier at the time of enlistment—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 3108) to provide a home for aged and infirm colored people—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 3109) for preventing the adulteration, misbranding, and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs, and condiments in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for regulating interstate traffic therein, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3110) to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REID: A bill (H. R. 3111) to provide for a macadamized approach and roadway to the national cemetery at Little Rock, Ark., and for a suitable wall or iron fence around said cemetery, and other improvements therein—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3112) for the erection of a Federal jail at Little Rock, Ark.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 3113) for the extension of Le Droit avenue, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 3114) to erect a monument or memorial temple on the Tippecanoe battle ground, in Tippecanoe County, Ind.—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3115) amending sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled "An act making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Twelfth Census"—to the Select Committee on the Census.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 3116) increasing the rate of pension for persons eligible under section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, who require constant aid and attendance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PERKINS: A bill (H. R. 3117) to provide for the erection of an addition to the public building at Rochester, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A bill (H. R. 3118) to authorize the judges of the district courts of the United States to appoint stenographic reporters, fix the duties and compensation thereof, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 3119) to assist in the erection of a monument and statue to the memory of the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3120) to regulate the pay of printers in the Navy and Marine Corps—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3121) to amend an act approved August 1, 1894, entitled "An act relating to the pay and retirement of mates in the United States Navy"—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TALBERT: A bill (H. R. 3122) to amend an act entitled "An act to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by act of Congress approved August 5, 1861," approved March 2, 1891—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 3123) to make Port Arthur, Tex., a subport of entry and delivery in the customs district of Galveston—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 3124) to amend an act approved March 3, 1881, entitled "An act to authorize the registration of trade-marks and protect the same"—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. TALBERT: A bill (H. R. 3125) to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Travis, Bonham, Bowie, and Butler for gallantry and heroism during the Mexican war—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 3126) to declare certain lands in the State of Arkansas subject to cash entry—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3127) to provide a public building for the use of the post-office and other civil offices of the city of Pine Bluff, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 3128) for the purchase of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, to be known as the "McKinley National Park and Forest Reserve"—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BALL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 3129) to admit free of duty articles controlled by a trust—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3130) to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes and prohibit the use of the mail to advertise or carry on the business of a trust, combination, or monopoly—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3131) to prohibit the shipment of articles controlled by a trust from one State to another State or Territory, or from one Territory to another Territory or State—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 3132) for the building of a bridge across the Missouri River at Kansas City, Mo.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 3133) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make a survey for a ship channel from the mouths of the Sabine and Neches rivers to Sabine Pass, in the State of Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3134) appropriating $500,000 for the improvement of Sabine Pass, Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3135) to excavate and construct a ship channel from the Sabine and Neches rivers to Sabine Pass, in the State of Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 3136) for a public building for a marine hospital at Pittsburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3137) to change the names of certain streets in the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 3138) to amend section 5197, Revised Statutes of the United States, so as to make the rate of interest charged by national banks uniform—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 3139) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Olean, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3140) providing for the improvement of Dunkirk Harbor, New York—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 3141) to amend section 7, legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, discontinuing "sick leave"—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 3142) for the improvement of

the Missouri River at Nigger Bend, in Howard County, Mo.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 3143) to protect free labor and the industries in which it is employed from the injurious effect of convict competition, by confining the sale of goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured by convict labor to the State or Territory in which they are produced—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BISHOP: A bill (H. R. 3144) providing for the erection of a public building at Manistee, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3145) providing for the erection of a public building at Muskegon, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 3146) for the completion and furnishing of the Government building at Richmond, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 3147) to amend section 997 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 3148) for a marine hospital at Buffalo, N. Y.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 3149) to regulate the pay of printers in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 3150) for the erection of a public building at Northampton, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3151) for the admission into the United States of certain works of art free of duty—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3152) to prevent the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicating liquors in certain islands of the Pacific—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 3153) to amend section 698 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3154) to provide for the establishment of the most advantageous level for navigable purposes of the waters of Lake Erie and tributary streams by international agreement, and to promote commerce—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BENTON: A bill (H. R. 3155) for the erection of a public building at Nevada, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3156) for the erection of a public building at Carthage, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 3157) to authorize the purchase of the statue "America," by Cyrus Cobb—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 3158) to provide for giving a medal to those who served in the Army during the war with Spain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 3159) prohibiting members of Congress from being employed in certain Federal business—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3160) to equalize the pension laws—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3161) to extend the homestead laws so as to include soldiers and sailors of the Spanish war and those who served in the Philippine Islands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3162) to construct a road to the national cemetery at Dover, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3163) to provide a snag boat for the Cumberland River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3164) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Springfield, Tenn., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3165) for the purchase by the United States of land near the city of Nashville, Tenn., for a military post—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3166) to amend the war-revenue act, approved June 30, 1898, so as to exempt benevolent orders from its operation—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3167) to complete the construction of the locks and dams on the Cumberland River and open the same to deep-water navigation, and making the appropriations therefor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3168) further regulating the class of matter denied admission to the mail—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3169) to exempt news paper and paper used in printing from tariff duties, and to amend the tariff laws—to the Committee an Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3170) to provide for an addition to the custom-house at Nashville, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 3171) for the erection of a public building in the city of New Britain, Conn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3172)to authorize the construction of an addition to the public building at Hartford, Conn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 3434) to erect a monument in memory of the Union soldiers who fell at Lonejack, Mo.—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3441) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the evidence of debts claimed to be due or of payments made by the State of Missouri to the officers and privates of the militia forces of said State for military services performed in the suppression of the rebellion in full concert and cooperation with the authorities of the United States and subject to their orders, and to make report thereof to Congress—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 3534) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to increase the pension of pensioners on attaining the age of 64 years—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 3586) providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 3641) for the allowance of certain claims for property taken for military purposes within the United States during the war with Spain, reported by the Secretary of War in accordance with the requirements of an item contained in the sundry civil appropriation act, approved June 6, 1900, authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to investigate just claims against the United States for private property taken and used in the military service within the limits of the United States, and so forth—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 3700) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint commissioners to estimate damages done to planted oysters and oyster beds in Raritan Bay and adjoining waters in New York and New Jersey, and to make compensation therefor—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 3788) to provide an American register for the ship *Antiope*—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 4297) to indemnify the State of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1864 for militia called into the military service by the governor under the proclamation of the President of June 15, 1863—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4298) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and pay certain claims of the State of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 4299) for the erection of a public building at Hastings, Nebr.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of New York: A bill (H. R. 4300) to place tea on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4301) to prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 4302) for the improvement of harbor of refuge at Duck Island Harbor, Connecticut—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4303) for the improvement of the harbor at Branford, Conn.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4304) for the improvement of the New Haven (Conn.) Harbor breakwater—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4305) for the improvement of the Housatonic River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4306) for the improvement of the harbor at Milford, Conn.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4307) for the maintenance and improvement of the Connecticut River below Hartford—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ROBB: A bill (H. R. 4308) placing wire and wire nails on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 4309) to purchase a painting of the several ships of the United States Navy, known as the "Squadron of Evolution," and entitled "Peace"—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 4310) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4311) for the preparation of a site and erection of a pedestal for statue of the late Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4312) prescribing the qualifications, pay, and manner of selecting juries in the district courts of the Territory of New Mexico held for the trial of causes arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4313) for the suppression of train robbery in the Territories of the United States and elsewhere, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4314) to purchase an addition to the Government public building site at Binghamton, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4315) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Ithaca, in the State of New York—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 4316) establishing the Franklin Military National Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 4317) to establish a library post—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 4318) for the erection of a public building at Columbia, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 4319) to amend an act approved August 13, 1894, entitled "An act for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4320) to increase the grade and pay of officers of the Navy on the retired list prior to March 3, 1891—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4321) to amend section 5546 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 4322) for improvement of Chickasahay, Leaf, and Pearl rivers, Mississippi—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4323) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station at a point on the Gulf of Mexico, in the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 4324) to provide for the erection of a public building at Findlay, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 53) providing for the translation and publication of a work entitled The American Workingman, by Emile Levasseur—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 54) granting permission for the erection of a bronze statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of Gen. Francis E. Spinner, late Treasurer of the United States—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CAPRON: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 55) proposing amendments to the Constitution, disqualifying polygamists for election as Senators and Representatives in Congress, and prohibiting polygamy and polygamous association or cohabitation between the sexes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 56) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Dorothea Lynde Dix—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 57) proposing an amendment to the Constitution, giving Congress jurisdiction over divorce—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 58) proposing an amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLACKBURN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 59) construing the act approved June 27, 1890, entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents"—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 60) granting permission for the erection of a bronze statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of Gen. Francis E. Spinner, late Treasurer of the United States—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 61) granting permission for the erection of a monument or statue in Washington City, D. C., in honor of the late Benjamin F. Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 62) in relation to monument to prison-ship martyrs at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, N. Y.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 63) providing for an examination and survey of Vineyard and Nantucket sounds—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 64) to appoint Robert S. Talbot a chief engineer on the retired list of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 6) providing for a report on Beach Thoroughfare, New Jersey, by the Secretary of War—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PAYNE: A resolution (H. Res. 17) to distribute the President's message—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLEMING: A resolution (H. Res. 18) providing for an inquiry by a select committee whether Massachusetts is entitled to the present number of Representatives—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A resolution (H. Res. 19) to pay from contingent fund (House) to Thomas Mahoney $1,200, difference in pay—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BALL of Texas: A resolution (H. Res. 20) to appoint a special committee to report a bill to suppress trusts—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GRAFF: A resolution (H. Res. 21) providing an assistant clerk for the Committee on Claims—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. SPERRY: A resolution (H. Res. 22) authorizing a survey of a channel from New Haven Harbor, via Oyster Point, to Kimberley avenue bridge, on West River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the legislature of the Territory of New Mexico, favoring the admission of New Mexico as a State into the Union (memorial No. 5)—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a memorial of the legislature of the Territory of New Mexico, favoring the granting of additional lands for school purposes (memorial No. 2)—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BELL: A joint resolution of the legislature of Colorado, against ceding public lands to the States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. APLIN: A bill (H. R. 3173) for the relief of William H. Hardy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3174) for the relief of Albert F. Wakefield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3175) for the relief of Esther Pringle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3176) for the relief of Charles L. Jenny—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3177) for the relief of Jeremiah Prestson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3178) granting a pension to Erasmus L. Wenz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3179) granting a pension to Mrs. Kate Crawford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3180) granting a pension to Edward S. Dickinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3181) granting a pension to Mrs. Eliza Bayard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3182) granting a pension to Maggie Gibbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3183) granting an increase of pension to Charles Howell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3184) granting an increase of pension to David Petu—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3185) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Loucks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3186) amending the military record of Albert E. Pringle and granting his aged and dependent mother a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3187) to correct the military record of George H. Keating—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3188) to remove charge of desertion from the military record of John Leroy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3189) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles D. Tifft—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3190) giving military record to Francis Volk—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3191) amending the military record of Louis P. Kleine and granting his widow, Sade P. Kleine, a pension—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3192) to remove charge of desertion from the military record of Adolphus Fritch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3193) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Oliver C. Rouse—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3194) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John B. Elliott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3195) giving military record to Peter Parker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3196) giving military record to Jacob S. Coons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3197) giving military record to Thomas Wakeley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3198) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas J. Shaw—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3199) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Arnold P. Lane—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3200) to remove charge of desertion from the military record of John Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3201) amending the military record of Albert E. Pringle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3202) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Arnold P. Lane—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3203) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John McFarland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 3204) to grant a pension to Joseph Quinn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3205) granting a pension to Betsey A. Summers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3206) to remove the record of dishonorable discharge from the military record of Robert Fitzgerald—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3207) granting a pension to Johanna Buse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3208) to remove the record of dishonorable discharge from the military record of Andrew M. Laughlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3209) granting a pension to Warren Van Brocklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3210) for the relief of Warren A. Woodson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3211) for the relief of Susan C. Thorne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3212) to remove the record of dishonorable dismissal from the military record of John Flinn, alias Flynn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3213) for the relief of Belle Spaulding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3214) for the relief of Henry P. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3215) for the relief of John Mosher—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3216) to remove the record of dishonorable discharges from the military records of John Shamburger, Louis Smith, and Henry Metzger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3217) for the relief of James Kennedy, alias Charles Parish—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3218) for the relief of William F. Wheeler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3219) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Ashley V. Newton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3220) for the relief of Frank W. C. Fox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3221) to remove the record of dishonorable discharge from the military record of Silas J. Marlette—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3222) granting a pension to Mary E. Vishion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3223) to grant a pension to Lysander Needham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3224) granting a pension to Catherine Harter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3225) for the relief of John Brill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3226) granting a pension to Horatio N. Warren commensurate with the services rendered—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3227) for the relief of Sarah Riddle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3228) granting a pension to Emma E. Buell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3229) for the relief of Katherine R. Ogden—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3230) for the relief of Catherine Pflueger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3231) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Christian Hehr—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRISTOW: A bill (H. R. 3232) granting an increase of pension to James Perry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3233) for the relief of James C. Slaght—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3234) to remove charge of desertion from record of Luke O'Brien—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3235) for the relief of Emma Hays—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 3236) for the relief of Gustav A. Hesselberger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3237) for the relief of George F. Brott—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWN: A bill (H. R. 3238) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo Weeks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 3239) providing for the free transportation of all mail matter sent and received by Mrs. Ida S. McKinley—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BURKETT: A bill (H. R. 3240) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Church—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3241) granting an increase of pension to H. G. Knights—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3242) granting an increase of pension to T. A. Willson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3243) granting a pension to William Cromie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTLETT: A bill (H. R. 3244) for the relief of Susan S. Hoffman, executrix—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARNEY: A bill (H. R. 3245) granting a pension to Stanton R. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3246) granting a pension to Frederick A. Becker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3247) granting a pension to William H. Bolson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3248) to remove the charge of desertion against Johiol W. Boyd—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 3249) for the relief of Gustavus Cooley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3250) granting an increase of pension to Melvin C. Wadsworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 3251) for the relief of Amos Abbott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3252) for the relief of Anna S. Dunn, of Pueblo, Colo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3253) for the relief of John H. Shaw, of Del Norte, Colo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3254) for the relief of A. G. Boone—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3255) for the relief of Perry A. Kinikin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3256) to place Thomas Tate Tobeus on the pension roll and pay him $24 per month from time of passage of this act—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A bill (H. R. 3257) for relief of Washington Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3258) for the relief of Thomas McBryde—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3259) for the relief of Eli Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BENTON: A bill (H. R. 3260) granting a pension to Jacob Golden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3261) granting a pension to George R. Grubaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3262) granting an increase of pension to David T. Bruck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3263) granting an increase of pension to John Revley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3264) granting an increase of pension to William B. Matney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3265) granting an increase of pension to Henry Pensinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3266) granting an increase of pension to James Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3267) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Orville P. Hawkins, administrator of Mary Harpool, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3268) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Hezekiah M. Martin—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BISHOP: A bill (H. R. 3269) granting a pension to Ida M. Kinney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3270) granting an honorable discharge to James Frank Cole—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3271) granting a pension to Silas Osborne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3272) granting a pension to Israel P. Covey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3273) granting an honorable discharge to Charles Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3274) granting an increase of pension to William J. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3275) granting an increase of pension to William G. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTLETT: A bill (H. R. 3276) for the relief of Sophie Gustin and Helen G. Logan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3277) granting a pension to Mrs. Frances J. Abercrombie—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3278) to correct the military record of C. R. Dickson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3279) for the relief of Kellet A. Abercrombie—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 3280) granting an honorable discharge to Levi Mott, of Kansas City, Kans.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3281) granting an honorable discharge to William Lowry, of Fort Scott, Kans.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3282) granting an honorable discharge to Willis P. Ethridge, of Kansas City, Kans.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3283) granting an honorable discharge to William Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3284) granting a pension to Dexter A. Olds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3285) granting a pension to William Simpson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3286) granting an increase of pension to George W. Rowland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASSEL: A bill (H. R. 3287) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Henry Deimler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 3288) granting an increase of pension to Elmer J. Starkey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3289) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Sanger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3290) granting an increase of pension to William Lynch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3291) granting an increase of pension to Arthur P. Lovejoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3292) granting an increase of pension to Arthur H. Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3293) to amend the military record of Charles D. Purrington and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 3294) granting an increase of pension to James Huskey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3295) granting an increase of pension to Marie L. Apgar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3296) granting an increase of pension to Milton Hooker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3297) to correct the military record of William T. Pratt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3298) for the relief of Jacob A. Henry—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3299) to correct the military record of John Burns—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALDWELL: A bill (H. R. 3300) granting a pension to George B. Boyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3301) granting a pension to John Dorrow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3302) granting a pension to Henry G. Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3303) granting a pension to Myrtila J. Waddell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3304) granting a pension to William Burke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3305) granting a pension to William G. Gano—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3306) granting a pension to David W. Small—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3307) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Diehl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3308) to increase the pension of William T. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3309) to remove charge of desertion against Ephraim H. Gallion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3310) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Frank Gaffney, late of the gunboat *Crusader*, in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3311) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Dan B. Stone—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3312) for the relief of Benjamin J. Kilbourn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3313) to remove the charge of desertion against James Hickey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3314) for relief of John F. Bretz—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3315) for the relief of St. John's Hospital, Springfield, Ill.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3316) for the relief of W. S. Carpenter—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3317) for the relief of Benjamin F. Fox—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3318) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Dennis Lyons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 3319) to pension Mary Brady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3320) granting a pension to C. W. Gist—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3321) to pension Mary A. Gurley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3322) granting a pension to John Gerdts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3323) to pension Daniel L. Mallicoat—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3324) granting a pension to Margret Raney—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3325) granting a pension to Christian Schwarz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3326) granting a pension to Mathew Micum at the rate of $30 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3327) granting a pension to J. W. Pelts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3328) to pension James P. Hopkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3329) granting a pension to John H. Jenkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3330) granting a pension to Calvin Duckworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3331) to pension William L. Kithcart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3332) to pension Elizabeth Grissam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3333) to pension Alexander H. Paisley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3334) to pension Thomas A. Butler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3335) granting a pension to John Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3336) granting a pension to John Ethridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3337) granting a pension to D. E. W. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3338) to pension William C. Best—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3339) to grant William Fitch a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3340) granting to George S. McClellan a pension at the rate of $30 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3341) to pension Alfred Adams at the rate of $12 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3342) to pension George W. Drake at the rate of $30 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3343) to pension Mrs. A. M. Runyan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3344) granting a pension to Tim Clifford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3345) granting a pension to William Ridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3346) granting a pension to Andrew J. Pitts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3347) granting a pension to David B. Cramer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3348) granting to Pleasant E. Miller a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3349) granting to Thomas J. Tucker a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3350) granting a pension to Mary Esser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3351) granting a pension to Ozias Hawkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3352) granting an increase of pension to Margaret M. Boyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3353) granting an increase of pension to John Kehn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3354) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3355) granting an increase of pension to William H. Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3356) granting an increase of pension to A. J. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3357) granting an increase of pension to W. W. Donhan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3358) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of J. A. Church—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3359) for the relief of John H. Alexander—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3360) for the relief of the legal representatives of John A. Stephens, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3361) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James M. Murphy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3362) to remove the charge of desertion from the service record of John R. Killingsworth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3363) for the relief of the Christian Church, of Marshall, Saline County, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3364) to correct the service record of Joseph Baier—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3365) to remove charge of desertion from service record of John B. Ackerson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3366) for the relief of T. S. Sneed—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3367) for the relief of James T. Anderson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3368) to correct the service record of Henry Huff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3369) to correct the service record of Ira J. Paxton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3370) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Benjamin F. Follen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 3371) granting a pension to Elizabeth P. Searcy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3372) granting a pension to Perry Abbett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3373) granting an increase of pension to Laura L. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 3374) granting an increase of pension to Josefa T. Philip—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3375) to reimburse the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New York for moneys expended for the United States in raising, equipping, supplying, and arming militia and volunteer forces, and in other ways to aid in suppressing the rebellion—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3376) for the relief of the Allaire Works, of New York—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3377) for the relief of George W. Quintard, of the Morgan Iron Works—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3378) for the relief John Carney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3379) to correct the military record of Calvin A. Rice—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3380) to correct the military record of Reinhard Schneider—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3381) for the relief of Edward Kershner—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3382) for the relief of Assistant Engineer (retired) Henry E. Rhoades, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3383) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and settle the account of the heirs of Alfred G. Benson with the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3384) for the relief of William P. Wood, of Washington City, in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3385) for the relief of George C. Ellison—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 3386) for the relief of Dr. O. R. Early, of Lowndes County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3387) for the relief of A. W. McClure, of Alcorn County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3388) for the relief of the estate of Richard D. Fielder, of Tishomingo County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3389) for the relief of Isabella Rowsey, of Alcorn County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3390) for the relief of Mrs. E. A. Hubbard, of Tishomingo County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3391) for the relief of the estate of W. F. Young—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3392) for the relief of Francis E. Whitfield and Lucy G. Whitfield, of Alcorn County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3393) for the relief of the Christian Church, of Corinth, Alcorn County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3394) for the relief J. M. Cumby, heir of M. G. Crumby—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3395) for relief of George and Sam Kimberley, heirs of M. P. Kimberley, deceased, late of Tishomingo County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3396) for the relief of Matilda H. Reed, of Iuka, Tishomingo County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3397) for the relief of Susan C. Robinson, Iuka, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3398) for the relief of the Presbyterian Church, of Kossuth, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3399) for the relief of the estate of Mary H. Moore, deceased, Iuka, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3400) for the relief of David Ingram, of Itawamba County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3401) for the relief of Mrs. Mollie A. Smith, of Tishomingo County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3402) for the relief of the estate of J. K. Morrison, deceased, late of Tishomingo County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3403) for the relief of the trustees of the Baptist Church, of Corinth, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3404) for the relief of the trustees of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Corinth, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3405) for the relief of the estate of William Clement, deceased, late of Tishomingo County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 3406) granting a pension to George F. Holland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3407) granting a pension to Elisa Palmer Potter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3408) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Jane Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3409) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Blanchard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3410) granting an increase of pension to John Flood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3411) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Dedrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3412) granting an increase of pension to William H. Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3413) granting an increase of pension to Jedediah S. Vallet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3414) to remove the charge of desertion against the Army record of Francis J. Brady—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3415) to place the name of Jabez L. Allen on the rolls of Company A, Third Rhode Island Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 3416) for the relief of the legal representatives of Paul Curtis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CONNER: A bill (H. R. 3417) granting a pension to W. H. McCune, Battery K, First Missouri Light Artillery, formerly Company H, Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3418) granting a pension to Dennis Dyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 3419) for the relief of Crosby J. Ryan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3420) granting a pension to Anna O. Brush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3421) for the relief of John Millan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3422) to increase the pension of James D. Elderkin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3423) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and adjudicate the claim of Louis Scofield, jr., son and assignee of Louis Scofield, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3424) to protect employees of street railway companies in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3425) to correct the military record of George A. Winslow—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 3426) granting a pension to Lois D. Moon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3427) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3428) to correct the records of Cass County Regiment, Missouri Home Guards, so as to place the name of the late Irwin Malley on grade as captain of scouts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3429) to remove charge of desertion and grant honorable discharge to Peter C. O'Neill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3430) for the relief of John S. McBride—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3431) for the relief of James Brice—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3432) for the relief of the legal representatives of A. L. H. Crenshaw—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3433) for the relief of John P. Duke—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3435) for the relief of the heirs of Alexander Bradshaw—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3436) to remove the charge of desertion against Thomas Dignan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3437) for the relief of the legal representatives of John C. Adkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3438) for the relief of the heirs of Andrew J. Surber—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3439) for the relief of John Jefferson Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3440) to extend the thanks of Congress to First Lieut. David H. Jarvis, Second Lieut. Ellsworth P. Berthoff, and Samuel J. Call, all of the Revenue-Cutter Service, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to bestow medals upon them—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3442) to correct the record of John O'Brien—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 3443) to pension Asa Moneypenny, of Cox Mill, Gilmer County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3444) to pension Hiram Rollins, of West Union, Doddridge County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3445) granting a pension to Rosaline V. Campbell, widow of Alberto Campbell, late captain of Company A, Second West Virginia Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3446) for the relief of Benjamin C. Lowery, late private of Company C, Twelfth Regiment of West Virginia Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3447) for the relief of Henry Snider, of Moundsville, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3448) granting relief to the heirs of the late J. M. Doddridge, of Wheeling, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3449) for the relief of Henry P. McMasters, late private of Company F, One hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3450) for the relief of Jacob W. Hudson, of Weston, Lewis County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3451) for the relief of Michael Shepherd, of Halls Mills, Wetzel County, W. Va., late private of Company D, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3452) for the relief of Elizabeth Muhleman, widow, and the heirs at law of Samuel A. Muhleman, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3453) for the relief of John W. Vandine, of Halls Mills, Wetzel County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3454) for the relief of John J. Robinson, of Endicott, Wetzel County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3455) for the relief of August S. Shaver, administrator of James M. Mathews, deceased, late of Greenbrier County, State of West Virginia, being for supplies and stores taken from decedent by the military forces of the United States for their use during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, as found by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the Bowman Act—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3456) for the relief of John Burns—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3457) for the relief of John Nay, of Shinnston, Harrison County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3458) for the relief of George W. Sullivan, of Centerpoint, Doddridge County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3459) for the relief of Joseph Fitzpatrick, of Glenville, Gilmer County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3460) for the relief of Jerry S. Fish, of Cameron, Marshall County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3461) for the relief of William D. Anderson, of Walkersville, Lewis County, W. Va., late private of Company A, Tenth West Virginia Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3462) authorizing additional compensation to the assistant commissioners to the industrial exhibition at Melbourne, Australia—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3463) for the relief of Oakley Randall, of Farnum, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3464) for the relief of Alexander Lucas, of Viola, Marshall County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3465) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George Herrman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3466) for the relief of John W. Kennedy, of Wheeling, Ohio County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3467) for the relief of the executor of William Dillon, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3468) for the relief of Nathaniel Bush, of Weston, Lewis County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3469) for the relief of George W. Frush, late of Company B, Third West Virginia Infantry, and later of Company B, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3470) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3471) for the relief of H. H. John, of Weston, Lewis County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3472) for the relief of Robert R. Furbey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3473) for the relief of Jehu Gum, of Churchville, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3474) for the relief of Maramon A. Martin, late private of Company A, Sixth Regiment of West Virginia Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3475) for the relief of the widow and heirs of William J. Cunningham, deceased, of Vancamp, Wetzel County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3476) for the relief of Richard Crutcher, late private of Company I, Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Mexican war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3477) for the relief of Franklin Woodford, of Gilmer County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3478) for the relief of D. B. Clark, of Wheeling, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3479) to pension Isaac D. Winters, of Sandhill, Marshall County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3480) granting a pension to Charles W. W. Haney, of Pinegrove, Wetzel County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3481) to grant a pension to William W. Freeman, of Zinnia, Doddridge County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3482) to grant a pension to Jacob Hare, of New Cumberland, Hancock County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3483) granting a pension to Mary E. Frankland—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3484) granting a pension to John T. Starkey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3485) granting a pension to William H. Sehon, of Harrison County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3486) to grant a pension to James S. Peery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3487) to pension Eliza Peel, late widow of

John B. Elliott, of Wellsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3488) to grant a pension to Andrew McMorrow, of Morley, Braxton County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3489) granting an increase of pension to Beckwith A. McNemar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3490) granting a pension to Abner Robinson, of Sardis, Harrison County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3491) granting a pension to Sarah F. Armstrong, widow of George Armstrong, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-third West Virginia Infantry Militia—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3492) to grant Amelia Hutchinson an increase of pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3493) to increase the pension of James T. Holt, of Moundsville, Marshall County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3494) granting a pension to A. E. Rohrbough, late private of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment of West Virginia Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3495) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Batten, late private, Company B, Tenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3496) granting a pension to Ralph Whitehead, of Wheeling, W. Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3497) to pension Melvina J. Swiger, widow of Solomon J. Swiger—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3498) granting a pension to Nicholas C. Wilson, of Braxton County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 3499) granting a pension to Mrs. Margaret M. Armor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3500) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Kate O. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3501) granting an increase of pension to Edwin S. Osborne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3502) for the relief of the estate of M. J. Grealish, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3503) granting an increase of pension to E. H. Brady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3504) granting a pension to Grace Ashton Negley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3505) for the relief of the legal representatives of Tomlinson and Hartupee & Co.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3506) for the relief of William H. Denniston, late an acting lieutenant, Seventieth New York Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3507) for the relief of David A. McKnight—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 3508) granting a pension to James W. Wentz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3509) for the relief of John C. Felton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3510) for the relief of Laura A. Willett, widow of James P. Willett, deceased, late postmaster of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DRAPER: A bill (H. R. 3511) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Newcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 3512) granting a pension to Edwin W. Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3513) granting an increase of pension to James W. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3514) granting a pension to Anna Maria Ziegenfuss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3515) granting a pension to Mary A. House, Army nurse—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 3516) granting an increase of pension to Ozro F. Cheney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3517) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3518) granting an increase of pension to H. H. De Westanley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 3519) granting an increase of pension to John Marble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3520) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca P. Quint—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3521) granting an increase of pension to Sylvanus A. Gifford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3522) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Morse, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3523) granting an increase of pension to Albert A. Crapo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3524) for increased pension to Frederick A. Slocum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3525) for relief of Jacob B. Phillips—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3526) for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States revenue cutter *Gallatin* off the coast of Massachusetts—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3527) for the relief of Hannah W. Millard—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3528) for the relief of James B. Russell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3529) to amend the record of Stephen H. Borden—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3530) relating to widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3531) for the promotion of First Lieut. Joseph M. Simms, Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3532) to restore to the pension roll the name of Horace H. P. Lovell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3533) to amend the record of William Befuhs—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 3535) for the relief of Joseph Martin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3536) for the relief of A. Portwood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3537) for the relief of S. P. Martin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3538) for the benefit of John Wesley Eubanks—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3539) for the benefit of Peter Tribble—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3540) granting a pension to W. D. Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3541) for the relief of Samuel McClure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3542) for the benefit of D. N. Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3543) granting an increase of pension to Harden Golden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3544) granting a pension to Thomas W. Cardwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3545) granting a pension to Sarah T. Brewer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3546) for the relief of the heirs of J. M. Robb—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3547) for the relief of the heirs of James Madison Martin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3548) granting a pension to James Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3549) granting a pension to Sarah T. Brewer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3550) granting a pension to W. E. Grubbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3551) for the relief of H. Manwaring—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3552) for the benefit of the Harrodsburg Presbyterian Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3553) for the relief of Ben F. Bryant—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3554) for the relief of Thomas Noon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3555) for the relief of M. D. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3556) for the relief of Henry S. Branaman, of Rockcastle County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3557) for the benefit of H. P. Bottom, of Perryville, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3558) for the benefit of George Price, of Simpsonville, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3559) for the benefit of Thomas W. Caldwell, of Jessamine County, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3560) for the benefit of D. N. Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3561) for the benefit of Mary Conn, administratrix of John Conn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3562) for the relief of W. G. Dunn, administrator of Cooper Dunn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3563) for the relief of the heirs of C. L. Carter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3564) for the relief of Simeon H. King's executrix—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3565) granting a pension to Charles C. Sacrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3566) for the relief of John Taylor—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GILL: A bill (H. R. 3567) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. V. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3568) granting an increase of pension to John C. Ault—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3569) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Buckholz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3570) granting an increase of pension to William Laughridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3571) to pension Eloise McKee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3572) granting a pension to Samuel D. Edgar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3573) granting a pension to Newton C. Beatty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3574) for the relief of Jeremial Westlake—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3575) for the relief of Russell A. McKinley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3576) to correct the military record of Clinton C. Harris—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 3577) granting increase of pension to Henry Dyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3578) granting an increase of pension to Erastus E. Edmunds, late private, Company H, Fifty-first Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3579) granting a pension to Catherine McLachlan, widow of John McLachlan, late private, Company C, First Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3580) granting a pension to Edmund C. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3581) to rerate the pension to J. H. Braynard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3582) authorizing the payment of the amount due Stella J. Coolbroth—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3583) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of William Keys—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3584) granting arrearages of pay to Edmund C. Bailey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3585) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Jerry Horan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILLET of New York: A bill (H. R. 3587) for the relief of John H. Fralick—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 3588) granting an increase of pension to Andrew R. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 3589) for the relief of Meta R. M. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3590) for the relief of John H. Anderson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3591) granting an increase of pension to David A. Maple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3592) for the relief of Henry Lane—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3593) for the relief of Joseph Stevenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3594) granting an increase of pension to Lewis H. Cresse, late private, Company A, Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, to $20 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3595) to pension William F. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3596) to increase the pension of George R. Shebbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3597) for the relief of William Ottmer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3598) granting a pension to Annie G. Martindale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3599) granting a pension to Mary Sanders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3600) for the relief of George K. Bowen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3601) to increase the pension of Richard C. Ivory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3602) granting a pension to Grace B. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3603) to increase the pension of James J. Christie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3604) granting a pension to William McCloud—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3605) to increase the pension of John Quinn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 3606) granting a pension to Adoniram J. Eastman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 3607) to increase the pension of James Owen—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3608) for the relief of James T. Donaldson, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3609) for the relief of George H. Morton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3610) for the relief of Christopher Powers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3611) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Robert C. Hoggins, and for the relief of his widow and children—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3612) for the relief of Payne, James & Co.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3613) for the relief of William B. Bayless—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3614) for the relief of the estate of William H. Gill, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3615) for the relief of William J. Thomas, of Springfield, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3616) for the relief of Susan N. Moore—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3617) to provide for the payment to ex-Confederate soldiers the value of the horses and other personal property taken from them in violation of the terms of surrender—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3618) for the relief of Tusculum Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3619) for the relief of W. T. Garrett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3620) for the relief of the estate of John J. Hamel, Davidson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3621) for the relief of Elizabeth J. Cleveland, of Davidson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3622) for the relief of Daniel Collins, Davidson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3623) for the relief of Sarah McClay, administratrix of Robert McClay, deceased, late of Davidson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3624) for the relief of West H. Washburn, of Waverly, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3625) for the relief of La Grange Synodical College, of Tennessee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3626) for the relief of Stewart College (now Southwestern Presbyterian University), located at Clarksville, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3627) for the relief of the trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Clarksville, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3628) for the relief of the estate of J. H. Frith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3629) for the allowance of the claim of Watson J. Wade, administrator, and so forth, for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3630) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Pillow—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3631) for the relief of Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3632) for the relief of the heirs of James W. Fennell, deceased, and to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction, and to remove the bar of statute of limitations—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3633) for the relief of Mrs. Henry B. Plummer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3634) for the relief of James E. Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3635) for the relief of Della Sinnott and Adine Price, of Tennessee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3636) granting increase of pension to James M. Kercheval—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3637) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Adrian J. Weller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3638) for the relief of Kinney, McLaughlin & Co., and others—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3639) for the relief of the heirs of James M. Hinton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 3640) to fix the rank and pay of the Superintendent and the commandant of cadets at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 3642) for the benefit of James Woods, administrator—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3643) for the benefit of the heirs of Caleb Marratta, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3644) for the benefit of James M. Crawford—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3645) for the relief of E. B. Caldwell, jr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3646) for the benefit of Henry F. Newland, executor of A. C. Newland, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3647) for the relief of James M. Clowers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3648) granting a pension to Mrs. M. E. Fish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3649) for the relief of David Huddleson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3650) for the relief of John Nolan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3651) for the relief of Jonathan Jacobs—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3652) granting a pension to Levi Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3653) granting a pension to James W. Poor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3654) for the relief of Jacob Robinson's estate—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 3655) granting a pension to Byron C. Hale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3656) granting a pension to Daniel P. Andrus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3657) granting an increase of pension to John F. Riegel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3658) granting a pension to Julia A. Heath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3659) granting a pension to John Lossing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3660) granting a pension to Henry Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3661) granting a pension to Henry Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3662) granting a pension to Amos O. Rowley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3663) granting a pension to Mrs. S. J. B. Richards—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3664) for the relief of Daniel Kuhn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3665) to establish a record of service of Charles J. Werner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3666) for the relief of Henry Crangle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3667) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge to Frank Averill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3668) for the relief of Robert McFarland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3669) for the relief of James Curran—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HALL: A bill (H. R. 3670) granting an increase of pension to Prosper E. Wellman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 3671) for relief of Julius A. Morrill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3672) granting a pension to Emily S. Barrett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3673) granting a pension to Fanny E. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3674) granting a pension to Hannah K. Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3675) granting a pension to Henry O. Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3676) granting an increase of pension to Carroll A. McKnight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3677) granting an increase of pension to James F. Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3678) granting an increase of pension to John Washburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3679) granting an increase of pension to Clarke M. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3680) granting a pension to Seth Buffurm—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3681) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3682) granting a pension to Otis Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3683) granting an increase of pension to Ransom O. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3684) granting a pension to John W. Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3685) granting an increase of pension to John M. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 3686) for the relief of Marcus L. Pelham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3687) to correct the military record of David Cromwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3688) granting an increase of pension to John Gagan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3689) to correct the military record of Charles Root—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 3690) for the relief of Jacob L. Hanger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3691) for the relief of James McKenzie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 3692) for the relief of Elizabeth B. Eddy—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3693) granting a pension to William Leaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3694) granting a pension to Benjamin Wylie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3695) granting a pension to David H. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3696) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Frazier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3697) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval records now standing against John Glass—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3698) correcting the records of Elisha C. Bierce—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 3699) for the relief of Henry Lane—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 3701) granting an increase of pension to Franklin W. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 3702) for the relief of the estate of Z. C. Offatt, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3703) for the relief of Hixey Parker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3704) for the relief of N. B. Lanier—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3705) for the relief of Mary B. T. Randolph, A. M. Randolph, Beverly Randolph, B. M. Randolph, E. C. Turner, and W. T. Randolph—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3706) for the relief of the estate of Augustus Strong, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3707) for the relief of Margaret Young—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3708) for the relief of the estate of Edward B. Willis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3709) for the relief of P. T. O'Shea—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3710) for the relief of Red Bone Methodist Episcopal Church, of Warren County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3711) for the relief of Bettie Stafford—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3712) for the relief of Alice Jordan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3713) for the relief of the estate of W. L. Hyland, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3714) for the relief of the estate of B. S. Hallum—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3715) for the relief of the estate of A. S. Snodgrass, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3716) for the relief of the estate of Madison Stephenson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3717) for the relief of Mrs. C. V. Wilkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3718) for the relief of Mrs. Virginia Grant—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3719) for the relief of the heirs of William Freeman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3720) for the relief of Elijah Vandiver—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3721) for the relief of Alfred Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3722) for the relief of the estate of James Spiars, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3723) for the relief of W. S. Atwood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3724) for the relief of the estate of Harry H. Beard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3725) for the relief of Sallie A. Woolfork—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3726) for the relief of Grace Ann Mitchell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 3727) to correct the military record of John McCarthy, late of Company B, Eleventh Connecticut Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3728) for the relief of Noah Dillard, of the State of Connecticut—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3729) granting an increase of pension to James C. Jennings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3730) granting compensation to Joseph Dawson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JETT: A bill (H. R. 3731) granting an increase of pension to Joseph L. Cannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3732) granting an increase of pension to Augustus R. Dixon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3733) granting an increase of pension to Israel Haller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3734) granting an increase of pension to James W. Osborne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3735) for the relief of the estate of John Sears, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3736) granting a discharge to Adelmar Albrecht, alias Adelmar Albright—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOY: A bill (H. R. 3737) for the relief of the executors of James B. Eads, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3738) for the relief of William S. Brinton—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3739) to correct the military record of James Kinney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 3740) to confirm title to lot 1, square 1113, in Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 3741) granting a pension to Elizabeth Matthews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3742) for the relief of Lafayette L. Griffith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3743) granting a pension to Mrs. Annie Trace—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3744) granting a pension to Kate Forrester—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3745) granting an increase of pension to George Kerr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 3746) granting a pension to Richard L. Sturges—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3747) granting an increase of pension to William R. Underwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3748) granting a pension to William Edwards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3749) granting a pension to George C. Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3750) granting a pension to John W. Flagler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3751) granting a pension to William H. White—to the Commitee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3752) granting a pension to John E. Pichard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3753) granting a pension to Edward Colyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3754) granting a pension to Josiah Moosa—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3755) granting a pension to Lawson Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3756) granting a pension to James C. G. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3757) granting a pension to Louis W. Crain—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3758) granting a pension to Catharine Kilian—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3759) granting a pension to John T. Weaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3760) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3761) for the relief of Mary P. Wiley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3762) for the relief of Emanuel Klauser—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3763) to remove charge of desertion against Francis M. Terry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 3764) for the relief of John Sorrell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3765) for the relief of Gabriel R. Bartley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3766) for the relief of Bath County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3767) granting an increase of pension to I. J. Jacobs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3768) granting an increase of pension to John W. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3769) granting a pension to Mrs. Susan Terry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3770) granting a pension to J. E. Dickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3771) granting a pension to Presley Monson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 3772) for the relief of Charles M. Peirce—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3773) for relief of Mrs. —— Tilton—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3774) for the relief of Michael H. Farrell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3775) to authorize the auditing and payment of the claim of Charles Cowley—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3776) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against the record of Henry C. Bliss—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3777) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Edward Reno—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3778) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. McKenney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3779) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Brooks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3780) granting a pension to Maria L. Philbrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3781) granting a pension to Michael Griffin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3782) granting a pension to Emma C. Nudd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3783) for the relief of Ellen S. Witter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3784) granting a pension to Moses Wyman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3785) to continue the pension to Alice E. Rodgers, the helpless child of Henry Rodgers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3786) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Lawrence Kennedy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 3787) to grant honorable discharge to William A. Treadwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 3789) for the relief of George W. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 3790) granting a pension to Sarah A. Bowen—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3791) granting a pension to Cyrus D. Johnson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3792) granting an increase of pension to Gabriel Stephens—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3793) to correct the military record of George W. Ethington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3794) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. E. J. Davis, late of Drew County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3795) for the relief of Mrs. Fannie E. Owens—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3796) for the relief of J. J. May—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3797) for the relief of the estate of Samuel J. Jones, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3798) for the relief of James R. Lafferry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3799) for the relief of the legal representatives of Calvin B. Cunningham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3800) for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth L. Traweek—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3801) for the relief of the Pine Bluff Baptist Church, of Jefferson County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3802) for the relief of John McDermott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3803) for the relief of the estate of John Kirk—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3804) for the relief of the estate of James Scull—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3805) for the relief of Chester Bethel—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3806) for the relief of the estate of Samuel J. Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3807) for the relief of the estate of Holliday S. Ravell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3808) for the relief of Mrs. Mary L. Bryan, of Grant County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3809) for the relief of the estate of William P. Burrough—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3810) to grant an honorable discharge to and remove the charge of desertion against Thomas Hardin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3811) for the relief of the firm of Bertrand & Scull, late of Arkansas—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3812) for the relief of Mrs. Salome Sengel, widow—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3813) for the relief of the estate of J. H. Moseby, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3814) for the relief of Elvy Brewer, of Saline County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3815) for the relief of the estate of William B. Pool, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3816) to relieve Abel S. Reynolds from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3817) for the relief of the widow and heirs of the late D. G. Hineman, late of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3818) for the relief of Bayles E. Cobb, of Dallas County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3819) for the relief of Robert Proctor and L. D. Cain, owners of Superior Bath House, Hot Springs, Ark.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3820) for the relief of James A. Mitchell, of Sebastian County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3821) for the relief of Thomas Whittaker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3822) to correct the military record of William B. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3823) for the relief of the estate of Dr. Nicholas Spring, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3824) donating certain lands to the town of Crystal Springs for the purpose of a public cemetery—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 3825) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie I. Rich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3826) granting an increase of pension to George W. Dodge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 3827) granting a pension to Maria Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTAUER: A bill (H. R. 3828) for the relief of William L. Best—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 3829) granting a pension to Mary Ann Merrow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3830) for the relief of William C. Marr—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3831) for the relief of James H. De Coster—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 3832) for relief of estate of John T. Rawlings, deceased, late of Adams County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3833) for the relief of Mrs. Annie Jane Ogleslee, of Marion County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3834) for the relief of the estate of Isaac Jones, deceased, late of Adams County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3835) for the relief of Milton S. Shirk—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3836) for the relief of Thomas M. Sigrest, of Perry County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3837) for the relief of the estate of Isaac Jones, of Adams County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3838) for the relief of James A. G. Winston, of Adams County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3839) to correct the military record of Charles M. Gordon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3840) for the relief of Mrs. M. J. Baynard, of Natchez, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3841) for the relief of Irene E. Huddleston and sureties on her official bond as postmaster—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3842) for the relief of James M. Newman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3843) for the relief of Frank J. Ladner—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3844) for the relief of the heirs of James W. Felder, of Amite County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3845) for the relief of June Poitevent, administrator of the estate of William J. Poitevent, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3846) for the relief of the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Natchez, in the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3847) for the relief of the estate of F. W. Harris, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 3848) for the relief of Simeon Austin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3849) for the relief of S. N. Caughey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3850) for the relief of the heirs of William Wesley Turner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3851) for the relief of Jacob P. Stroope—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3852) for the relief of William Crow—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3853) for the relief of Mrs. S. A. Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3854) for relief of estate of Joshua Hill—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3855) for the relief of E. C. Young, O. P. Young, and the estate of J. A. McGinnis, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3856) for the relief of Charles W. Russey—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3857) for the relief of the estate of Robert B. Pearce, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3858) granting a pension to David White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3859) granting a pension to James D. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3860) granting a pension to William Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3861) for the relief of George T. Epperson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3862) correcting military record of Jesse L. Meeks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3863) to pension Elvira Hunter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3864) to pension Lecia H. Shaw—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3865) granting an increase of pension to Willis Manasco—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3866) granting a pension to James W. Edwards—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: A bill (H. R. 3867) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Jacobs, late of Battery I, Fourth United States Artillery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCLEARY: A bill (H. R. 3868) granting an increase of pension to Isadora F. Maxfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 3869) granting a pension to Adelaide M. McIntosh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3870) granting a pension to John D. Powell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3871) granting a pension to George D'Vys—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3872) granting a pension to Lowell M. Maxham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3873) granting a pension to Dr. William C. Flowers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3874) granting a pension to Andrew L. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3875) granting an increase of pension to Edson D. Bemis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3876) granting an increase of pension to Theophile A. Dauphin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3877) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ellen Lauriat—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3878) for the relief of Joshua Fairclough, alias Joseph Whittle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3879) for the relief of Alexander Sutherland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3880) for the relief of Patrick J. Madden—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3881) to amend the military record of John H. Lamson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3882) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of Julius F. Hill, alias Franklin J. Hill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3883) granting an honorable discharge to James Woods—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 3884) granting a pension to Erastus C. Moderwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 3885) to pay Samuel Lee for services in Forty-seventh Congress—to the Committee on Elections.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 3886) for the relief of Cornelius Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3887) for the relief of Mary A. Coulson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3888) for the relief of George A. Exline—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3889) for the relief of John Bass—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3890) for the relief of Frank E. Young—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3891) granting a pension to Absolam Grubb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3892) granting a pension to Malinda McBride—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3893) granting a pension to Julia A. Hardy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3894) granting a pension to Mary Case—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3895) granting a pension to William Bowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3896) granting an increase of pension to James A. J. Ball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3897) granting an increase of pension to Richard Hembree—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3898) granting an increase of pension to Leander Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3899) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3900) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Standley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3901) granting an increase of pension to James A. Bruner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3902) granting an increase of pension to James Gowen—to the Committe on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3903) granting an increase of pension to Edward Dickerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3904) granting an increase of pension to James H. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3905) granting an increase of pension to John W. Case—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3906) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Jarvis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3907) granting an increase of pension to John A. Sare—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3908) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3909) granting an increase of pension to Pauline N. Pearson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Br Mr. OTEY: A bill (H. R. 3910) granting a pension to Dennis J. Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTJEN: A bill (H. R. 3911) for the relief of W. S. A. Heiss—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 3912) for the relief of the estate of Washington Bond, deceased, late of Shelby County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3913) for the relief of Thomas C. Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3914) for the relief of the Baptist Church at Grand Junction, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3915) for the relief of the estate of Wiley J. Davis, deceased, late of Hardeman County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3916) for the relief of Dunscomb, Stratton, and McDavit, of Memphis, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3917) for the relief of William Stidham, of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3918) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Saulsbury, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3919) for the relief of the estate of Benjamin D. Gates, deceased, late of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3920) for the relief of the First Baptist Church, of Memphis, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3921) for the relief of Ellen Savage, administratrix, of T. H. O'Donnell, deceased, late of Shelby County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3922) for the relief of Arthur P. McKinney, administrator of John F. McKinney, deceased, late of Memphis, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3923) for the relief of William J. Bishop, of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3924) for the relief of the estate of Henry E. Sills, of Shelby County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3925) for the relief of John D. Ussery, of Hardeman County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3926) for the relief of Nicolla Malatesta, of Memphis, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3927) for the relief of Thomas S. Gallaway, administrator of John H. Mebane, deceased, of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3928) for the relief of Mrs. W. A. Scott, of Hardeman County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3929) for the relief of the estate of T. P. Lloyd, deceased, late of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3930) for the relief of E. J. Sullivan, of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3931) for the relief of Benjamin Hahn, of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3932) for the relief of Henry M. Green, of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3933) for the relief of E. C. Oakley, administrator of W. H. Neal, deceased, late of Shelby County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3934) for the relief of S. R. McAlexander, of Hardeman County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3935) for the relief of S. R. Timberlake—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3936) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. E. B. Pugh, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3937) for the relief of the estate of James Crews, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3938) for the relief of the estate of Stephen Fransiola, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3939) for the relief of James Boro, Mary Boro, and the estate of James Boro, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3940) for the relief of the Baptist Church at Bolivar, Hardeman County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3941) to carry into effect a finding of the Court of Claims in favor of Charles O. Spencer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3942) for the relief of the La Grange Synodical College, of Tennessee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3943) for the relief of the estate of David S. Greer, of Shelby County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3944) for the relief of Andrew J. Ballard, of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3945) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Williams, deceased, late of Shelby County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3946) for the relief of Eliza A. Swift, of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3947) for the relief of J. W. Simmons, of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3948) for the relief of estate of George W. Reeves, deceased, late of Fayette County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3949) for the relief of the estate of Julius Walker, deceased, of Memphis, Shelby County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3950) for relief of Leger Restle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3951) for relief of estate of Stativa Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3952) for the relief of William H. Noland, of Shelby County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3953) for the relief of Mrs. W. A. Scott, of Hardeman County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PIERCE: A bill (H. R. 3954) for the relief of Elam Cooper, of Lauderdale County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3955) for relief of Jesse L. Brandt, of Gibson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3956) for the relief of E. Lewis, of Crockett County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3957) for the relief of J. M. Sanders, of Gibson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3958) for the relief of Joseph B. Somerville—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3959) for the relief of Humboldt Female College—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3960) for the relief of the estate of William G. Harwood, deceased, late of Gibson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3961) for the relief of J. M. Hines, Gibson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3962) for the relief of William B. Booker, of Haywood County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 3963) for the relief of Edmund M. Phelan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3964) granting a pension to Mary Eleanor Morgan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3965) granting a pension to David Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3966) for the relief of William R. Boag—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 3967) granting a pension to Celeste A. Whitney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 3968) granting a pension to Ella Hatfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 3969) to remove charge of desertion standing against William M. Anderson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3970) for the relief of F. M. Fitzgerald—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3971) for the relief of W. S. Reid, administrator of Mrs. F. M. Harris, deceased, late of Franklin, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3972) for the relief of H. J. Brewer, of Wayne County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3973) for the relief of the trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Pulaski, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3974) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. E. M. Booker, deceased, late of Columbia, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3975) for the relief of Thomas J. Lawson, sr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3976) for the relief of the estate of N. E. Perkins, deceased, late of Williamson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3977) for the relief of John D. Reed, administrator of J. P. C. Reed, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3978) for the relief of the estate of J. A. Milhous, deceased, late of Giles County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3979) to remove the charge of desertion against J. W. Teas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 3980) granting a pension to Juliette Westbrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3981) granting a pension to Irene M. Butterfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3982) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Carpenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3983) to remove charge of desertion from the military record of Andrew Carney and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3984) granting a pension to Stephen Chapin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3985) for the relief of Mrs. Albertine Schoenecker, widow of the late Capt. John W. Schoenecker, Company C, Forty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3986) granting a pension to Martha A. Cornish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3987) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Emmet Stafford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 3988) for the relief of the legal representatives of S. A. Buckner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 3989) for the relief of the legal representatives of James B. McNair, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3990) for relief of Rev. George T. Tyler, of Falls Church, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3991) for the relief of the estate of Emanuel Winner, deceased, late of Loudoun County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3992) for the relief of George H. Shaver, of Fauquier County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3993) for the relief of Lewis Shumate, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3994) for the relief of Emma C. Franner, George W. Seaton, Hiram K. Seaton, Howard Seaton, Mary Seaton, Blanche Seaton, George W. Taylor, Edward Taylor, and Catharine Pomeroy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3995) for the relief of Thomas Sherman, of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3996) for the relief of Richard K. Hughlett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3997) for the relief of William Fletcher, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3998) for the relief of the estate of Robert Brockett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3999) for the relief of the heirs of Carter B. Butler, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4000) for the relief of William Ketland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4001) for the relief of the legal representatives of John B. Humphreys—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 4002) for the relief of the Atlantic Works, of Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4003) for the relief of the Atlantic Works, of Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 4004) granting a pension to Ezra G. Bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4005) granting a pension to Lydia A. Taft—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 4006) for the relief of F. Varin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4007) for the relief of the Masonic lodge of Tuscumbia, Colbert County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4008) granting a pension to C. C. Sheets—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4009) for the relief of John Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4010) for the relief of the estate of Reuben Street, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4011) for the relief of the trustees of the Missionary Baptist Church at Gravelly Springs, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4012) for the relief of the estate of Marius B. Cawthon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4013) for the relief of the trustees of the Primitive Baptist Church (colored) at Huntsville, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4014) for the relief of the widow and minor children of John F. Lanier, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4015) for the relief of the trustees of Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church South—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4016) for the relief of the trustees of the Missionary Baptist Church at Waterloo, in Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4017) for the relief of John T. Lehman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4018) for the relief of the estate of W. W. McCrary—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4019) for the relief of the estate of Peter S. Baker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4020) for the relief of John Thomas Owen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4021) for the relief of the heirs of Moses Wright—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4022) for the relief of Thomas H. Streeter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4023) for the relief of the heirs of Rebecca Haley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4024) for the relief of the heirs of John Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4025) for the relief of Robert D. Cox—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4026) for the relief of the trustees of First Baptist Church, Decatur, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 4027) for the relief of Mrs. Lavinia M. Payne—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 4028) to place Gilbreath's Guides and Scouts upon the rolls of the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4029) to place the name of Sandy Crawford on the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4030) to refer the claim against the United States of the heirs of Fabian Vasin to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4031) for relief of Mrs. E. L. Raney—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RODEY: A bill (H. R. 4032) for the relief of William H. Hugo—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REID: A bill (H. R. 4033) for the relief of estate of Reese Pritchard—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RUMPLE: A bill (H. R. 4034) granting a pension to John Ashworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4035) granting an increase of pension to Elias Longman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4036) for the relief of John Albright—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 4037) granting a pension to Julia Maher—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 4038) granting an increase of pension to Henry T. Dunbar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4039) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Van Valkenburgh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4040) granting an increase of pension to Carpenter Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4041) granting an increase of pension to Robert G. Davidson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4042) granting an increase of pension to George W. Crumb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4043) granting an increase of pension to Peter E. Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4044) granting an increase of pension to Irvin F. Hoyt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4045) granting an increase of pension to Almon W. Gould—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4046) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Weeks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4047) granting an increase of pension to Bolivar Aldrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4048) granting an increase of pension to Michael Haley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4049) granting an increase of pension to Moses B. Sneden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4050) granting an increase of pension to Warren Hughs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4051) granting an increase of pension to Lewis H. Soule—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4052) granting an increase of pension to Enoch A. Rider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4053) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. De Marse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4054) granting an increase of pension to Leonard W. Dunham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4055) granting an increase of pension to Chapman L. Strong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4056) granting an increase of pension to Ross W. Titus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4057) granting an increase of pension to John Spurr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4058) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Cannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4059) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4060) granting an increase of pension to Abraham D. W. Decker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4061) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Riley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4062) granting an increase of pension to Stephen N. Leach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4063) granting an increase of pension to Newton Baldwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4064) granting an increase of pension to James Orton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4065) granting an increase of pension to Andrew M. Dickerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4066) granting an increase of pension to Philip Krohn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4067) granting an increase of pension to David P. Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4068) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte Youngs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4069) granting an increase of pension to Julius Haradon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4070) granting an increase of pension to Isaac D. Wade—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4071) granting an increase of pension to Caroline M. Botts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4072) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Norton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4073) granting an increase of pension to Frank Gibbons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4074) granting an increase of pension to Jerome Sherwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4075) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Searles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4076) granting an increase of pension to James Nutt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4077) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Sperry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4078) granting an increase of pension to Arabella L. Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4079) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Redding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4080) granting an increase of pension to Freeman C. Stanton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4081) granting an increase of pension to John W. Sutliff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4082) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Hull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4083) granting a pension to Peter Mulligan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4084) granting a pension to Charles H. Wickham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4085) granting a pension to Alexander S. Patten—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4086) granting a pension to Mary E. Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4087) granting a pension to J. H. Sage—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4088) granting a pension to Amelia M. Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4089) granting a pension to Ada L. McFarland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4090) granting a pension to Amanda Northrop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4091) granting a pension to Norman P. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4092) granting a pension to Mary E. Reid—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4093) granting a pension to Phebe A. Tennant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4094) granting a pension to Mabel Sliter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4095) granting a pension to Elizabeth F. Beaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4096) granting a pension to Maria Stephens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4097) granting a pension to Sarah Meeker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4098) granting a pension to Ezra C. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4099) granting a pension to William W. Whitney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4100) granting a pension to Vilatie J. Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4101) granting a pension to Phebe Anna Crosby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4102) granting a pension to Martin V. B. Cartwright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4103) granting a pension to William C. Hickox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4104) granting a pension to Henry D. Wrighter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4105) for the relief of Louis I. Seymour—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4106) for the relief of Benjamin W. Loring—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4107) for the relief of John M. Jamieson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4108) for the relief of John A. Wicks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4109) granting an honorable discharge to Patrick Diamond—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4110) granting an honorable discharge to Aaron B. Galloway—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBB: A bill (H. R. 4111) for the relief of John Bufford, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4112) for the relief of the heirs of Erdman Bodenschatz, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4113) for the relief of Francis O'Bannon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4114) for the relief of L. W. Pritchett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4115) granting a pension to William Engas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4116) for the relief of William Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4117) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Dunlap—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4118) for the relief of Charles Maschmeyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4119) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John T. Robertson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4120) granting a pension to John G. Hunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4121) to remove the charge of desertion

from the military record of Benjamin Ipock—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4122) for the correction of the military record of John R. Leonard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4123) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas J. Cavender—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4124) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph Lacomb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4125) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James D. Dellinger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4126) granting a pension to Jefferson Holbrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4127) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary C. Woodmansee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4128) granting a pension to Rhoda Burnham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 4129) granting an increase of pension to Lonson R. Burr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4130) granting an increase of pension to John F. Wotring—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4131) granting an increase of pension to Lucius Q. Mason, Adrian, Mich.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4132) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Hosmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4133) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert H. Putnam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4134) granting an increase of pension to Hebron H. Fellows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4135) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Gregory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4136) granting an increase of pension to Jane A. Butts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4137) granting an increase of pension to Erzelon Mason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4138) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Crelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4139) granting an increase of pension to Peter Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4140) granting an increase of pension to John F. Woodard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4141) granting an increase of pension to James McCarter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4142) granting an increase of pension to Daniel M. Haight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4143) granting an increase of pension to Robert Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4144) granting an increase of pension to Jacob T. Wise—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4145) granting a pension to Charles B. Kimball—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4146) granting a pension to William G. Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4147) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Vanrensalere V. Cook—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4148) granting a pension to Julia B. Hubble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4149) granting a pension to Edna K. Hoyt—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4150) granting an increase of pension to Elijah J. Goodell, Ecorse, Mich.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4151) granting an increase of pension to James Scovey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4152) granting a pension to Maj. James H. Cole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4153) granting a pension to Jane Hale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4154) granting an increase of pension to Murray W. Woodward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4155) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Wende—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4156) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Nokes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4157) granting an increase of pension to William H. Donaldson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4158) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Rosenstiel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4159) granting an increase of pension to John W. Parr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4160) granting an increase of pension to George R. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4161) granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Sawyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4162) granting an increase of pension to John Waltz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4163) granting an increase of pension to Byron A. Beach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4164) granting an increase of pension to Libbie D. Lowrey—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4165) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Trabilcox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4166) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Brewster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4167) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Melanchton Borst—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 4168) to correct the military record of Stephen Noland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4169) granting an increase of pension to Alvin Galley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4170) granting an increase of pension to Henry P. Macloon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4171) granting an increase of pension to Charles Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4172) granting an increase of pension to George R. Chaney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4173) granting an increase of pension to Orin L. Dake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4174) granting an increase of pension to Levi Overman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4175) granting an increase of pension to Alpheus D. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4176) to increase the pension of Nathan W. Snee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHATTUC: A bill (H. R. 4177) granting a pension to Mrs. Conrad Dollenmyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: A bill (H. R. 4178) for the relief of Austin A. Yates—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4179) granting a pension to Romantus Lake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 4180) granting an increase of pension to James W. Black—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4181) granting an increase of pension to James V. Morrill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 4182) granting a pension to David Cupps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4183) granting a pension to Gottlieb Kafer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4184) to increase the pension of John Glenn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPIGHT: A bill (H. R. 4185) for the relief of the heirs of John P. Caruthers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4186) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Louisa Ragsdale—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4187) for the relief of the administratrix of John H. Record, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4188) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Joiner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4189) for the relief of the heirs of John Caruth, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4190) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Harris, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4191) for the relief of Jordan Broadway—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4192) for the relief of the heirs of Johnathan Davis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4193) for the relief of the vestry of Christ Episcopal Church, of Holly Springs, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4194) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. M. A. Allen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4195) for the relief of the heirs of William M. Kimmons, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4196) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Charity Clements, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4197) for the relief of Dr. J. N. McIntyre—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4198) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Scott, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4199) for the relief of the heirs of Milchisedec Robinson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4200) for the relief of Mrs. Martha T. Davis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4201) for the relief of the heirs of John Parham, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4202) for the relief of the heirs J. B. Fuller, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4203) for the relief of the heirs of W. E. Tomlinson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4204) for the relief of Mrs. Hester A. Furn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4205) for the relief of the heirs of H. G. Spencer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4206) for the relief of Abraham Jones—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4207) for the relief of M. A. Reinhart—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 4208) granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Pardee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4209) granting a pension to Thomas Butler—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4210) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of John H. Smith—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4211) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Chester Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 4212) granting an increase of pension to Edward J. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4213) granting an increase of pension to S. H. Williamson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4214) granting an increase of pension to Mary P. Scovel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4215) for the relief of James G. Field—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SNOOK: A bill (H. R. 4216) granting a pension to Barbara McDonald, widow of Robert McDonald, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4217) to remove charge of desertion from record of David F. Fortney, late of Company E, One hundred and first Regiment of Ohio Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 4218) for the relief of the estate of George W. Curtis, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of New York: A bill (H. R. 4219) granting pension to Carrie K. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4220) to grant pension to Patrick Doyle—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4221) granting increase of pension to Catharine R. Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 4222) to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to supply the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company with modern rifles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of New York: A bill (H. R. 4223) for the relief of David V. Howell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4224) to reimburse John Waller, postmaster at Monticello, N. Y., for moneys expended in carrying the mail—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4225) to correct the military record of Demon S. Decker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4226) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Melvin Green—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4227) for the relief of Nancy Rose, light-house keeper—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4228) for the relief of Isaac D. Knickerbocker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4229) to refer the claim of Louis A. Guerber to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4230) to reimburse Charlotte E. Brennan, widow of D. D. Brennan, for expenses incurred in travel from Yokohama, Japan, to Haverstraw, N. Y., after the summary discharge of said D. D. Brennan as paymaster's clerk in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4231) for the relief of Michael McCormick—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4232) for the relief of Frances G. Elderkin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4233) for the relief of David V. Howell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4234) to relieve George W. Powers of the charge of dishonorable conduct—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4235) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John W. Terwilliger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4236) to remove from the military record of Charles L. Robinson the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 4237) granting a pension to Benjamin G. Page—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4238) granting a pension to Emsley Kinsauls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4239) granting a pension to Mary J. Smith, widow of James H. Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4240) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the expenses of contestant in the contest entitled "Koonce against Grady"—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4241) for the relief of John P. Clark, of Bladen County, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4242) for the relief of the estate of John C. McNeill, Cumberland County, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4243) for the relief of the Cape Fear and People's Steamboat Company—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4244) for the relief of Thomas S. Lutterloh—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4245) for the relief of the estate of James A. Suydam, deceased, late of Craven County, N.C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4246) for the relief of Edward W. Scott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4247) for the relief of William T. Perry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4248) for the relief of Richard Berry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4249) for the relief of O. H. Perry, administrator of the estate of George W. Perry, late of the county of Craven, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4250) for the relief of Henry R. Bryan, of Craven County, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4251) for the relief of James M. Howard, administrator of Thomas S. Howard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4252) for the relief of D. S. Barrus and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4253) for the relief of the First Baptist Church, of Newbern, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4254) for the relief of St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, No. 3, of Newbern, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4255) for the relief of the estate of George S. De Bruhl, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4256) for the relief of Calvin G. Perkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4257) for the relief of John D. Hawkins, executor of Jonathan Hawkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TRIMBLE: A bill (H. R. 4258) for the relief of Irene E. Johnson, administratrix of the estate of Leo L. Johnson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4259) for the relief of D. W. Price—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 4260) to correct the military record of James A. Somerville—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4261) granting an increase of pension to Sanders R. Seamonds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4262) granting an increase of pension to Thomas P. May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 4263) for the relief of Capt. E. P. Brewer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4264) granting a pension to Ida S. McKinley, widow of William McKinley, late President of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 4265) granting an increase of pension to John W. Burnham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4266) granting an increase of pension to Henry Ehmke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4267) granting an increase of pension to William C. Lathrop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4268) granting an increase of pension to James D. Woodward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4269) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Swenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4270) for the relief of Gideon Holton—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4271) for the relief of the widow of Lemuel

J. Draper, late assistant surgeon, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TALBERT: A bill (H. R. 4272) for the relief of Martha Cook, administratrix of the estate of William Cook, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 4273) granting a pension to Sarah E. Helpman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 4274) giving military record to Manfred S. Friend—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4275) placing the name of J. R. Mann, of Salyersville, Ky., on the muster rolls of United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4276) giving military record to John F. Rudd—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4277) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of R. L. Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4278) for the benefit of the family of William Byrd, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4279) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Stone—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4280) for the relief of Jake T. Patrick, of Salyersville, Ky.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4281) for the relief of Green Clay Gardner, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4282) for the relief of the Sixty-fifth Enrolled Militia, of Johnson County, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4283) for the relief of Samuel May, sr., of Prestonsburg, Floyd County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4284) for the relief of J. C. Creed—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4285) placing on the muster rolls of the United States Army the First Regiment Kentucky Capital State Guards, Big Sandy Volunteer Battalion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 4286) for the relief of the estate of M. T. Sigrest, deceased, late of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4287) for the relief of Jesse M. Pearson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4288) for the relief of estate of P. M. M. Alexander—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4289) for the relief of William F. Strather, deceased, Holmes County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4290) for the relief of William D. Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4291) for the relief of the legal representative of John H. North, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4292) for the relief of the estate of Dr. J. P. Davis, deceased, late of Yazoo County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WACHTER: A bill (H. R. 4293) for the relief of Charles M. Forrest—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 4294) to grant a pension to Philip H. Odell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4295) to grant a pension to Nathan N. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4296) granting a pension to Joseph Verney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petitions of Junior Order United American Mechanics of Banksville, Homestead, and Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of citizens of the Twenty-fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Petition of citizens of the Thirty-third Congressional district of New York, for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELL: Resolutions of United Mine Workers of Aguilar, Colo., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Chamber of Commerce of Denver, Colo., opposing reduction of duty on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Bricklayers' Unions of Colorado Springs and Florence, Colo., in regard to employees in navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of Thornburg Post, No. 2, Allied Printing and Trades Council of Denver, Electrical Workers' Union of Cripple Creek, Carpenters' Union of Grand Junction, Colo., and Greenwood Post, No. 10, Department of Colorado, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the construction of war ships in the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of American United Mechanics of St. Louis, protesting against immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BENTON: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of George R. Grubaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of David T. Bruck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of James Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Jacob Golden—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of citizens of the Fifteenth Congressional district of Missouri favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of A. McLeod and others in favor of the Gillett bill for the protection of native races in the New Hebrides—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to John Revley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 322, of Joplin, Mo., favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of 300 citizens of Joplin, Mo., relating to the sale of intoxicants, etc., in Africa—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to William B. Matley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOUTELL: Petition of Inman, Smith & Co., Atlanta, Ga., for removal of the tariff on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the American Bankers' Association of New York, urging the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Central City Union, No. 8, American Federation of Labor, of Macon, Ga., favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Petition of citizens of Anderson County, Kans., for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 345, of Kansas City, Kans., relating to the construction of war ships—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BRICK: Petition of citizens of the Thirteenth Congressional district of Indiana, for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Federal Labor Union No. 7106, of South Bend, Ind., and certain other organizations, in support of a national eight-hour day—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union No. 4, of Elkhart, Ind., in relation to the employment of union bricklayers and masons in the erection of the naval dry dock at New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Petitions of George Washington Council No. 1, and Independence Council No. 2, Junior Order United American Mechanics, in regard to anarchy, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN: Petition of Team Drivers' Union No. 319, West Superior, Wis., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Ore Trimmers' Union No. 54, of Ashland, Wis., favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BURKETT: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of T. A. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of William Cromie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Joseph Church—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of H. G. Knight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Havelock, Nebr., relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of American Bankers' Association, for the

continuation of national bank charters, etc.—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolution of American Bankers' Association, for reduction of revenue taxes on bonds, bank stocks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the Nebraska State Medical Society and Dr. A. D. Wilkinson, for the establishment of a laboratory in the Interior Department—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petitions of citizens of the Third Congressional district of Maine, against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of George Washington Council, No. 1, Order United American Mechanics, relating to the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of labor organizations of Bar Harbor and Skowhegan, Me., for the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BURLESON: Petition of Retail Clerks' Union No. 374, of Austin, Tex., favoring eight-hour day labor—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Petitions of the Brown Shoe Company; Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company, and others, of St. Louis, Mo., in regard to reduction of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of N. P. Murphy, of Arizona, and the National Irrigation Association, in relation to the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

Also, petition of J. C. Hardt, in relation to the claim of Frederick City, Md.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 345, of Kansas City, Mo., for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Trades and Labor Council of Lowell, Mass., favoring a law prohibiting all manufacturing and mercantile establishments in the United States from working more than eight hours each day or forty-eight hours each week—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolutions of the eighth annual convention of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, urging the construction of the isthmian canal, approving the principle of reciprocity, and the reclamation of arid lands—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of George Washington Council, No. 1, St. Louis, Mo., deploring the assassination of President McKinley and for the enactment of stringent laws against anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, favoring the creation of a department of commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the American Flag Association, of New York, for the protection of the American flag from desecration—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the American Bankers' Association, of New York, urging the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Post Noncommissioned Staff, United States Army, for warrant officership, United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petitions of the Chamber of Commerce of Vallejo, Cal., praying for an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association and Free Hide League, of New York, asking that hides be placed on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, against any change in the present tariff laws—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the State Council of Ohio, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, held at East Liverpool, Ohio, praying for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the National Iron League of the United States, Chicago, Ill., asking for a separate letting of the various branches of work for public buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CANNON: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Burns—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Union No. 322, United Mine Workers of America, of Danville, Ill., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Milton Hooker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: Petitions of the Typographical Union of Pawtucket and Stereotypers' Union of Providence, favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of citizens of Rhode Island, for legislation to punish polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASSEL: Petitions of Thomas McGowan, Rev. G. W. Ely, and other citizens of Christiana, Pa., against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONNER: Petitions of citizens of Jefferson and Glidden, Iowa, favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the American Federation of Labor of Boone, Iowa, favoring a law prohibiting all manufacturing and mercantile establishments in the United States from working more than eight hours each day, or forty-eight hours each week—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. COONEY: Petition of citizens of Republic, Mo., for the enactment of a law allowing soldiers pensions upon a basis of thirty days' service—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of citizens of Springfield, Sedalia, and Ash Grove, Mo., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORLISS: Sundry petitions of citizens of the First Congressional district of Michigan, favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of labor organizations in favor of building United States naval vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COWHERD: Petition of wholesale tea dealers in Kansas City, Mo., for the repeal of the tax on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Lexington, Mo., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: Petitions of members of the Indiana legislature and others, for a monument at Tippecanoe battle grounds—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, petition of citizens of the Tenth Congressional district of Indiana, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CROMER: Petition of citizens of the Eighth Congressional district of Indiana, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS: Petition of W. A. Peffer, in relation to index of discussions in the Congress of the United States—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. DALZELL: Resolution of Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association of New York, in regard to duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the board of officers of the State Council of Pennsylvania, Junior Order United American Mechanics, in regard to the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of Junior Order United American Mechanics of East Liverpool, Ohio; Major M. M. Harper Post, and Legion of the Red Cross, relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Railroad Telegraphers of Pittsburg; Coopers' International Union of Allegheny, Pa.; Pattern Makers' Association of Pittsburg; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' Union, and American Federation of Labor, of Pittsburg, praying for an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of sundry citizens of the Twenty-second Congressional district of Pennsylvania, for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Lincoln Camp, No. 2, Maryland Division, Sons of Veterans, in relation to anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Monongahela Council, Braddock; Iron City Council, Duquesne Council, and Lescallette Council, Pittsburg, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of citizens of the Nineteenth Congressional district of New York, for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Fannie Van Wie and others, for the protection of native races in the islands of the Pacific and elsewhere against the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicants—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of the Nineteenth Congressional district of New York, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution

defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EMERSON: Resolutions of Labor Protective Union No. 8079, of Mineville, N. Y., in favor of building United States naval vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Ozro F. Cheney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Henry H. De Winstanley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Stephen Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: Resolutions of the Territorial statehood convention at Phoenix, Ariz., for the admission of the Territory of Arizona as a State—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to James W. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Anna Maria Ziegenfuss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Mary A. House, army nurse—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Capt. Edwin W. Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, for maintenance of the present tariff rates on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of National Convention of Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, in favor of reciprocity, Nicaragua Canal, and other projects—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, favoring the establishment of a trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Trades and Labor Council of Lowell, Mass., concerning eight hours per day for labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolutions of the State Council of Ohio, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, held at East Liverpool, Ohio, praying for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of Leather Belting Manufacturing Association of New York, in regard to reduction of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EVANS: Sundry petitions of citizens of the Twentieth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: Petition of citizens of Atlantic City, N. J., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILBERT: Petition of sundry citizens of Nicholasville, Ky., and others, favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORDON: Petition of State Council of Ohio, Junior Order United American Mechanics, relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Boilermakers' Union No. 259, of Lima, Ohio, favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Greenville, Ohio, for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Resolutions of the National Business League, of Chicago, Ill., recommending an early ratification of the French reciprocity treaty—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union No. 4, of Allegheny, Pa., in relation to the employment of union bricklayers and masons in the erection of the naval dry dock at New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia, Pa., for the repeal of paragraph 437, Schedule N, section 1, of the act of July 24, 1897—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the National Iron League, of Chicago, Ill., asking for a separate letting of the various branches of work required for public buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, resolutions of Colonel James H. Childs Post, No. 230, Department of Pennsylvania, relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, for the further extension of rural free mail delivery—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of the Territorial statehood convention of Arizona, for the admission of the Territory of Arizona as a State—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of citizens of the Territory of New Mexico, asking that it be admitted in the Union as a State—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Resolution of Encampment No. 144, Union Veteran Legion, of Seymour, Ind., and Presbyterian Church of Moorefield, Ind., for stringent laws against anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Grafton Johnson and others, of Greenwood, Ind., for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASKINS: Resolution of Granite Cutters' Union of Northfield, Vt., and Rattan Workers' Union of Brattleboro, Vt., praying for an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of L. S. Walker, C. S. Sherman, S. F. Goodheart, and others, favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAUGEN: Petition of citizens of Osage, Iowa, concerning polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of United Mine Workers of America, Oskaloosa, Iowa, favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: Petition of James Leigh and other citizens of Warwick County, Ind., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Local Union No. 764, United Mine Workers, of Glezen, Ind., and of James Mahaffey and others, of Boonville, Ind., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petition of Hartford Central Labor Union, in behalf of an eight-hour day for women and children—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Union No. 20, Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Chamberlain Council, No. 2, A. N. A. M., relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILL: Petitions of J. W. Cook and others, of Bridgeport, and R. W. Raymond and others, of Stratford and Bridgeport, Conn., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Journeymen Barbers' Union of Danbury, Conn., for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HOWELL: Sundry petitions of citizens of the State of New Jersey, for legislation to punish polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Bricklayers' Union of Asbury Park, Federation of Labor of Long Branch, and Cigar Makers' Union of New Brunswick, N. J., favoring the construction of war ships in the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Cigar Makers' Union of New Brunswick, N. J., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of the Third Congressional district of New Jersey, in regard to anarchy, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Bricklayers' Union No. 22, of Long Branch, N. J., in regard to employees in navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. JACKSON: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against the record of Francis M. Terry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to William R. Underwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Charles R. Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Lawson Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Edward Colyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOY: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of William S. Brinton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: Petition of citizens of the Twenty-fourth Congressional district of New York for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KNOX: Resolutions of Printing Pressmen's Union, Bottlers' Union, Stationary Firemen's Union, of Lowell, and Iron

Molders' Union of Lawrence, Mass., favoring the construction of war ships in the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of Smith, Lewis & Co., of Keota, Iowa, and A. N. Drummond and others, of Guernsey, Iowa, against "bucket shops"—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Union No. 87, American Federation of Labor, and Tailors' Union of Ottumwa, and others, favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Petitions of numerous citizens of the Twenty-second Congressional district of New York, and Home Missionary Society, of Albany, N. Y., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of William L. Best—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCALL: Petition of Carpenters' Union No. 629, of Somerville, Mass., in favor of the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MAHON: Petition of citizens of the Eighteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANN: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Erastus C. Moderwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: Petition of citizens of the Eighth Congressional district of Massachusetts for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Papers relating to the claim of William Bowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to James A. Brenner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to John A. Sare—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Pauline Pearson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Josiah Standley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of labor organizations in Linton, Washington, and Vincennes, Ind., for national eight-hour day labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of citizens of the Second Congressional district of Indiana, concerning polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of citizens of Edwardsport and Alumcave, Ind., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: Petition of George M. Pedrick and other citizens of Beverly, Mass., against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. NAPHEN: Petition of Trades and Labor Council of Lowell, Mass., favoring the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Charles Jeffrey and others, of Boston, Mass., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Massachusetts City Clerks' Association concerning anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass., favoring the creation of a department of commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Petition of citizens of the Seventh Congressional district of California, for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEVILLE: Petition of citizens of the Sixth Congressional district of Nebraska, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORTON: Petition of Federal Labor Union No. 881, of Sandusky, Ohio; Longshoreman's Union No. 167, of Huron, Ohio; Coopers' Union, Sandusky, Ohio, and Iron Molders' Union of Bucyrus, Ohio, favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 1280, granting a pension to Lizzie A. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTJEN: Resolution of Typographical Union No. 23, of Milwaukee, Wis., favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Bricklayers' Union No. 8, Glass Blowers' Association, and others, of Milwaukee, Wis., relating to the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of Bricklayers' Union, Woodworkers' Union, and Iron Molders' Union, of Milwaukee, Wis., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of Geneva Union, Federation of Labor, favoring the eight-hour day labor bill—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Celeste A. Whitney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petition of Philip Sidney Post, Regiment No. 10, Union Veterans Union, Galesburg, Ill., favoring appropriation for completing military park at Vicksburg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of Union No. 221, Mine Workers, of Cable, Ill., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Rev. W. N. Mason, T. R. Johnson, and others, of Knoxville and Edgington, Ill., and members of the Central Congregational Church, of Galesburg, Ill., for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Rev. D. N. Brown and other citizens of Prophetstown and Moline, Ill., and Post No. 243, of Rock Island, Ill., concerning anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAY of New York: Petitions of citizens of Waverly, Nichols, and Binghamton, N. Y., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of the trustees of the First Baptist Church of Decatur, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of the legal representative of John B. Humphreys, of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of William M. Jones, of King George County, Va., praying reference of war claim to Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of the legal representatives of James M. Streshley, of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBB: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to William Eugas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Frank R. Hamilton and 7 other carriers on rural free-delivery routes outside of Fort Wayne, Ind., asking for increase of salary—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RODEY: Resolution of Typographical Union No. 304, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., favoring the eight-hour day in labor—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. RUMPLE: Petitions of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 116 and Harness Makers' Union No. 11, of Davenport, Iowa; Woodworkers' Union No. 92, of Clinton, Iowa, and Typographical Union No. 25, of Muscatine, Iowa, praying for an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of 400 citizens of Wilton Junction, Iowa, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: Petition of V. A. Marstellar and 119 other citizens of Wilcox, Nebr., urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 1740, granting a pension to John Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Resolutions of Typographical Union No. 62, of Utica, N. Y., and Bricklayers' Union of Rome, N. Y., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: Affidavits of John M. Greer and others, in relation to the application of David Cupps for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Gottlieb Kafer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the pension claim of David Cupp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIBLEY: Petition of women's clubs of Pleasantville, Pa., asking for an amendment to the national Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of citizens of Pleasantville, Pa., asking for an

amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: Petition of citizens of Ypsilanti, Mich., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: Sundry petitions of citizens of the State of Ohio, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: Petition of citizens of the Twentieth Congressional district of New York, for constitutional amendment making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By the SPEAKER: Resolution of Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 628, of Quincy, Ill., in favor of a service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Georgia, indorsing the pensions court of appeals bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of the Association of American Medical Editors, American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, and American Medical Association, for the establishment of a laboratory in the Interior Department—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPERRY: Sundry petitions of labor unions and societies of New Haven, Waterbury, Derby, and Meriden, Conn., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Typographical Union No. 47, of New Haven, Conn., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STARK: Petition of Judge F. J. Bourne and 407 citizens of Beatrice, Nebr., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 1742, to increase the pension of Alonzo Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 1740, granting a pension to John Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE: Resolutions of Trades Assembly, American Federation of Labor, and Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Union, of Logansport, Ind.; Cigar Makers' Union No. 159, of Marion, Ind., for the construction of naval vessels in navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Jacob Stahl Post, No. 227, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana, denouncing the assassination of President McKinley and favoring legislation for the extermination of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Branch No. 61, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, Gas City, Ind., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of Cigar Makers' Union No. 473, of Wabash, Ind., for the construction of naval vessels in navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: Resolution of Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Albany, N. Y., and citizens of the Twenty-first Congressional district of New York, favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Romantus Lake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of E. D. Farmer Post, No. 119, Grand Army of the Republic, of Oneonta, N. Y., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of William A. Southworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAWNEY: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to John W. Burnham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THAYER: Petition of citizens of the Third Congressional district of Massachusetts, in regard to the constitutional amendment defining marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: Petition of citizens of the Eleventh Congressional district of Iowa, in regard to the constitutional amendment defining marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Sanders R. Seamands—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas P. May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of New York: Petitions of citizens of the Seventeenth Congressional district of New York, favoring an amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VREELAND: Resolutions of Leather Workers' Union, Bricklayers' Union, Shoe Workers' Union, of Jamestown, N. Y., and Union No. 125, American Federation of Labor, of Dunkirk, N. Y., urging that some of the naval vessels to be authorized in the naval bill be constructed at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition of citizens of the Thirtieth Congressional district of New York, favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WANGER: Resolution of Pennsylvania Shoe Manufacturers' Association, urging the removal of the duty on hides, and against convict contract labor—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Union No. 49, Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, Pottstown, Pa., asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor, and the enforcement of the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of Pennsburg Council, No. 961; Ivyland Council, No. 661; Royersfield Council, No. 521; Henry Seibert Council, No. 520, and Sumneytown Council, No. 995, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Pennsylvania, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOODS: Petition of citizens of the Second Congressional district of California for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill No. 3004, for the relief of Hardin Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Anna L. Barrett and other citizens of Jeffersonville, Ind., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *December 9, 1901.*

Prayer by Rev. F. J. PRETTYMAN, D. D., of the city of Washington.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last was read and approved.

REPORT OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in compliance with the requirements of section 4690, Revised Statutes, a report transmitted to that Department by Mr. O. H. Tittmann, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, showing the progress made in that work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Coast and Insular Survey, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901: which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENTAL EMPLOYEES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of February 25, 1901, a statement showing the ages, the salaries, and length of service of employees of the Treasury Department, etc.; which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting, in response to a resolution of February 25, 1901, a statement showing the ages, years of service, and salaries of employees in the Department of Justice; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

JUDGMENTS IN INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of judgments rendered in favor of the claimants and against the United States and defendant Indian tribes not heretofore appropriated for.

Mr. COCKRELL. The communication ought to be referred either to the Committee on Claims or the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. To which committee does the Senator think it should go?

Mr. COCKRELL. I am inclined to think it had better go to the Committee on Claims.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The communication will be referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SOUTH CAROLINA INTERSTATE AND WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, in response to a resolution of the 4th instant, that the sum of $75,000 will be required to cover "the cost of transporting to Charleston, S. C., for exhibition at the exposition now in progress there the Government exhibits which were at Buffalo, and for installing and caring for the same while on exhibition;" which was referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN LANDS IN GREGORY COUNTY, S. DAK.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with an agreement, dated September 14, 1901, between United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin and the Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., providing for a cession to the United States of the unallotted portion of their lands embraced in Gregory County, S. Dak., together with the draft of a bill prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Commissioner of the General Land Office ratifying the agreement; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the superintendent of the Library building and grounds, transmitting the report of operations and proceedings in connection with the building for the Library of Congress; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

UTE LANDS IN COLORADO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and accompanying draft of a bill providing for an appropriation to compensate the confederated bands of Ute Indians for the lands of their reservation in Colorado, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CULLOM. I present a series of resolutions unanimously adopted by the board of directors of the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association, of Chicago, Ill. I ask that the body of the paper be printed in the RECORD, as it refers to the death of President McKinley.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois asks that the body of the resolutions be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The resolutions are as follows:

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the board of directors of the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association of Illinois, at Chicago, September 21, 1901:

William McKinley, the twenty-fifth President of the United States of America, was cruelly slain on the 6th day of September, 1901.

The universal grief caused by the malicious deed which took from the world this good, wise, courageous, and lovable man is sincerely shared by the members of the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association of Illinois. We come as loyal citizens of our beloved Republic to this temple dedicated to patriotism, recognizing the authority as well as the necessity of human government, with an unfaltering trust in the supreme reign of moral laws and in the final triumph of righteousness throughout the earth in this hour of humiliation and grave anxiety, deepened by inexpressible sorrow, to manifest our loving regard for a departed comrade, to emphasize our unmeasured respect for one who was lately the honored and beloved Chief Magistrate of the nation, to acknowledge the priceless benefits which have resulted to our common country from the faithful services of an exalted character, and to express our sense of indignation for the malign influences and malevolent purposes which led to the most inexcusable and villainous assassination known in the history of civilized man.

To speak in praise of McKinley would be only to utter exclamations of gratitude for benefactions which flow from a virtuous life. In everything which centers in the fabric of a great and good character the life and career of William McKinley furnishes one of the brightest and noblest examples. As patriot, soldier, citizen, statesman, and Christian man, he leaves to his country and to the world a record and a fame among the most illustrious and exalted of all those who by the exercise of courage, wisdom, patience, and integrity have achieved the highest stations in human affairs, with the sole purpose of promoting the welfare of their country and their kind. His name and his fame will be alike imperishable, and in the record of the good deeds of one human life the leaves which go to make up his will be unsurpassed either in brilliancy or in number. He was by nature a strong, earnest, lovable, and loving man. He inherited integrity of purpose, vigor of mind, farsighted wisdom, and a clean heart. All else that goes to make up his distinguished career and to crown the years of his life with unfading glory was won by him in the wide field open to all human endeavor, and so great was his success, so fascinating was his unique career, that in his life all righteous men the world over appreciated and honored his exalted character, recognized his unexampled power, and felt his unequaled and salutary influence in the affairs of men, and in his death the nations mourn, and the people weep for one who was beloved. And so, at last, "having served his own generation, he fell on sleep."

But, looking back upon the record of our country for the past forty years, we feel it our imperative duty to pledge anew our fealty to the Government and institutions which, in common with our stricken comrade in arms, we helped as citizen-soldiers of the Republic to preserve. And now as citizens marching with uncovered heads beneath the flag of our country, so greatly loved and honored and so high advanced by William McKinley, and having no thought or hope or wish but that the rights, liberties, and privileges of the American citizen shall be adequately protected, we call upon all those in authority everywhere to hearken unto the impressive lesson of the sad event which calls us together here.

The right to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness are inalienable. They are the necessary incidents of every human being, and for the purpose of protecting all men in the enjoyment of these priceless blessings guaranteed by the Constitution of our country the Government which we honor and respect was instituted by the fathers of the nation. That Government and all the sacred purposes for which it was created we cherish; but the spirit and purpose of all those who would destroy or subvert its objects, cripple or restrain its powers, molest or murder its lawful officers and servants, we denounce and condemn to the uttermost. Anarchy has no right, legally or morally, to hide its monster's head beneath our flag and live.

The spirit of anarchy originates in sin, feeds on hate, fattens on revenge, and revels in infamy. Its teachings and its acts alike are criminal. Its teachers and its disciples have no motive but destruction, and their sole aim is to blot out civilization and crush forever all semblance of social order and individual right. A community of anarchists is a den of vipers, and its breath is the poison of death to everything among men that is pure, holy, sweet, tender, righteous, and merciful. The vicious spirits who could suggest or compass the hideous deed perpetrated at Buffalo on September 6th, have no right either to life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness. The freedom of speech and the liberty of the press do not imply license to destroy the Government by which alone free speech and a free press may be maintained, and the people of the United States have the right and the power under the Constitution to drive out and forever prevent any and all associations, combinations, and conspiracies of malign individuals whose sole aim is to promote vice, commit crime, and destroy the foundations of social order.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the Trades and Labor Council, American Federation of Labor, of Sparta, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation limiting the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of Langley Camp, No. 150, Sons of Veterans, of Champaign, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petitions of H. A. Tewell and 71 other citizens of Dixon, J. R. Golden and 26 other citizens of Walnut, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ravenswood, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Pacific islands; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Chicago, Ill., praying for the ratification of a reciprocal trade treaty with Canada; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 101, of Pana; of Local Union No. 1802, of Maysville; of Local Union No. 52, of Centralia; of Local Union No. 37, of Coal City; of Local Union No. 264, of Riverton, all of the United Mine Workers of America, and of Typographical Union No. 16, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented the petitions of B. M. Derany and 179 other citizens of Vandalia; of John H. Dunn and 104 other citizens of Marion; of Stanley A. McKay and 39 other citizens of Upper Alton; of Mrs. C. L. Hayden and 84 other citizens of Chicago; of the Woman's Club of Litchfield; of Charles H. Avery and 29 other citizens of Chicago, and of Rev. F. E. Everitt and 4 other citizens of Delavan, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Typographical Union No. 213, of Rockford; of Team Drivers' International Union No. 69, of Centralia; of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 250, of Chicago; of International Broom Makers' Union No. 23, of Charleston; of Iron Molders' Union No. 279, of Rock Falls; of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 117, of Moline; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 114, of Jacksonville; of Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union No. 82, of Elgin; of the Central Labor Union of Rockford; of the Iron Molders' Conference Board, Union No. 223, of Chicago, and of Local Union No. 1, Brickmakers' Council, of Chicago, all of the American Federation of Labor, and of W. S. Hancock Post, No. 560, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, of Chicago, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of warships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BURROWS presented sundry petitions of citizens of Detroit, Alma, Spring Lake, Edwardsburg, Lapeer, Grosse Pointe Farms, Ypsilanti, Chelsea, and Petersburg, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Iron Molders' Union No. 104, of

Albion; of Journey Barbers' International Union No. 130, of Menominee; of Stereotypers' Union No. 9, of Detroit; of Local Union No. 74, of Saginaw; of Upholsterers' Union No. 26, of Grand Rapids; of the Trades and Labor Council of Grand Rapids; of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Union No. 2, of Detroit; of the Pattern Makers' Union of Detroit, and of Painters and Paper Hangers' Union No. 312, of Kalamazoo, all of the American Federation of Labor, and of Albert Jackson Post, No. 300, Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, of Marquette, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of the Republican Club of Irvington, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Madison County, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, relating to a tax on oleomargarine; for the extension of rural free mail delivery, and for the establishment of postal savings banks, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Labor Protective Unions of Mineville, Jamestown, Lockport, Dunkirk, Rome, Albany, Peekskill, Schenectady, Canandaigua, Elmira, Olean, New York City, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Seneca Falls, and Utica, all of the American Federation of Labor, and of D. B. Lewis Post, No. 419, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 233, American Federation of Labor, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and a petition of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Little Falls, N. Y., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented the memorial of Russell A. Benedict, of New York City, remonstrating against any change being made in the present tariff law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Melrose, Troy, Brooklyn, Schenectady, Ballston Spa, Schaghticoke, New York City, Hoosick Falls, Walloomac, Binghamton, Yaphank, Middle Island, Ridge, Buffalo, Burns, Hornellsville, Arkport, Carmel, Waverly, Kinderhook, Cohocton, Atlanta, Prattsburg, Naples, Wayland, Sagaponack, Wainscott, Bridgehampton, Water Mill, Websters Station, New Scotland, Southampton, Slingerlands, Berne, Clarksville, Threemile Bay, Chaumont, Dexter, Lafargeville, Watertown, Andover, Albany, Montrose, Katonah, St. Johnsville, Croton Falls, Champlain, Lockport, and Dobbs Ferry, all in the State of New York, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HOAR presented petitions of Stationary Firemen's Union No. 4, of Holyoke; of Coopers' International Union, No. 89, of Boston; of Machinists' Union No 264, of Boston, and of the Bartenders' Union of Springfield, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Independence Council, No. 2, Order United American Mechanics, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. HEITFELD presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 271, American Federation of Labor, of Boise, Idaho, and a petition of Carpenters' Local Union No. 398, American Federation of Labor, of Lewiston, Idaho, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Idaho, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the lowering of the waters in Coeur d'Alene Lake, thereby reclaiming large tracts of land; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Idaho, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the opening to settlement of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, in Idaho; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. McENERY presented a petition of the Society of the United States Daughters of 1776 and 1812, praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of Chalmette Monument and grounds in the parish of St. Bernard, La.; which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. CLARK of Montana presented a petition of Washington Council, No. 1, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Butte, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Independent Molders' Union, No. 309, American Federation of Labor, of Anaconda, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a memorial of the Council of Trades and Labor Unions of the American Federation of Labor, of Detroit, Mich., remonstrating against the imposition of an additional tax on butterine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of the Painters and Paper Hangers' Union No. 312, of Kalamazoo; of the Brass Molders' Union No. 23, of Detroit; of the Pattern Makers' Union of Detroit; of the Journeymen Bakers' Union No. 89, of Saginaw; of Typographical Union No. 72, of Lansing, and of Cigar Makers' Union No. 69, of Three Rivers, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Ypsilanti and Detroit, in the State of Michigan, and of citizens of Beatrice, Gordon, Pender, Dorsey, Omaha, and Saunders County, all in the State of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURNHAM presented a memorial of Grand Lodge Independent Order of Good Templars of New Hampshire, and a memorial of the members of the Baptist convention, of Claremont, N. H., remonstrating against the repeal of the present anticanteen law; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Nashua, N. H., praying for the establishment of trade relations between the United States and Canada; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of the State Council, Order United American Mechanics, of New Hampshire, and of the Board of Trade of Manchester, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Union No. 317, of Manchester; of International Association of Machinists, Union No. 319, of Keene; of Granite Polishers' Union No. 8613, of Penacook, and of Bottlers and Drivers' Union No. 229, of Portsmouth, all of the American Federation of Labor; of Lincoln Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Hampshire, of Charlestown, and of Joseph Freschl Post, No. 49, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Hampshire, of Manchester, all in the State of New Hampshire, and of Farragut Post, No. 4, Department of California, Grand Army of the Republic of California and Nevada, of Vallejo, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of W. B. Dodge and 16 other citizens of New Boston, J. H. Robbins and 18 other citizens of Concord, Jesse H. Buffum and 19 other citizens of Franklin, James Durrard and 20 other citizens of Claremont, J. D. Pingue and 101 other citizens of New London, Mrs. George Bullen and 113 other citizens of New London, and of Mrs. Eugene E. Wright and 15 other citizens of New London, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WETMORE presented a petition of Myrtle Lodge, No. 15, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Providence, R. I., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Newspaper Stereotypers Union No. 53, of Providence; of Local Union No. 119, of Newport; of Typographical Union No. 295, of Newport; of International Association of Machinists, Union No. 147, of Providence, and of the Branch Atlantic Seaman's Union, of Providence, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Rhode Island, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of 7 citizens of Providence and Vernon, 113 citizens of Woonsocket, 46 citizens of Providence, 44 citizens of Anthony and Arctic, 54 citizens of Newport, and of 556 citizens, all in the State of Rhode Island, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Willard; of Local Union No. 325, United Mine Workers of America, of Marquisville, and of Local Union No. 916, United Mine Workers of America, of Hiteman, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, of Ottumwa; of International Association of Machinists Union No. 273, of Boone; of Coopers' Union No. 126, of Ottumwa; of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 63, of Ottumwa, and of Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union No. 107, of Council Bluffs, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Iowa, and of Local Union No. 763, American Federation of Labor, of Oklahoma Territory, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Glidden, Hopkinton, Jefferson, Cedar Falls, Woodbine, Grundy Center, Walnut, Lewis, Griswold, and Osage, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church, of West Union, Iowa, remonstrating against the repeal of the anticanteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of the German Republican Society, of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 186, of Fargo, N. Dak., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Meriden, N. H., praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Webster, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Joe Hooker Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of naval vessels at each of the Government navy-yards having the necessary facilities to do the work; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of George Washington Council, No. 1, Order United American Mechanics, praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration, and favoring an educational qualification for the right of franchise; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. PERKINS presented petitions of 5,000 citizens of California, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NELSON presented petitions of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union No. 165, of Duluth; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 294, of Duluth, and of Typographical Union No. 136, of Duluth, all in the State of Minnesota, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of F. W. Grossman and 6 other citizens, of Seth H. Parker and 33 other citizens, of E. W. Holbrook and 60 other citizens, and of T. F. Upham and 19 other citizens of Duluth, all in the State of Minnesota, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DUBOIS presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 271, American Federation of Labor, of Boise, Idaho, and a petition of Local Union No. 398, Carpenters and Joiners, of Lewiston, Idaho, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GIBSON. I present a petition of the legislature of Montana praying for the opening of certain lands in the Crow Indian Reservation. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial No. 2.

The honorable Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the seventh legislative assembly of the State of Montana, respectfully represent:

1. That on October 15, 1892, by proclamation of the President of the United States, a portion of the then Crow Indian Reservation was thrown open to settlement.

2. That there was excepted and reserved in the said proclamation certain considerable and choice tracts from which any member of said tribe of Crow Indians was permitted to select a one-quarter section of land, to be then allotted by the Government to the said Indian in severalty.

3. That a considerable number of segregated and isolated tracts of said lands so excepted by proclamation of the President still remain unselected by and unallotted to any Indians.

4. That said segregated and isolated remaining unselected and unallotted tracts are surrounded by improved ranches and farms artificially irrigated and in a high state of productive cultivation, and are themselves choice agricultural lands, greatly desired by settlers, who would irrigate, cultivate, and improve same if permitted so to do, settling upon them under the provision of the United States homestead laws.

Wherefore your memorialists earnestly pray and urge your honorable bodies for the necessary action and legislation to procure this anomalous condition of said tracts, and speedily open the same up for the settlement of our citizens.

FRANK G. HIGGINS,
President of the Senate.
FRANK E. CORBETT,
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 26, 1901.

J. K. TOOLE, *Governor.*

Filed February 26, 1901, at 11.55 a. m.

GEO. M. HAYS, *Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss.:*

I, George M. Hays, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is, with the exception of corrections in orthography and punctuation, and insertion of omissions or substitute words in brackets, a true and correct copy of an act entitled "Senate joint memorial No. 2," enacted by the seventh session of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by J. K. Toole, governor of said State, on the 26th day of February, 1901.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State. Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.]

GEO. M. HAYS,
Secretary of State.

Mr. GIBSON. I also present a petition of the legislature of Montana, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making United States Senators elective in the several States by popular vote. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint concurrent resolution No. 2.

Resolution requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Whereas a large number of State legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of election of United States Senators by popular vote; and

Whereas the national House of Representatives has on four separate occasions within recent years adopted resolutions in favor of this proposed change in the method of electing United States Senators, which were not adopted by the Senate; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, on the application of legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposed amendments, and believing there is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the State of Montana that the United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people: Therefore, be it

Resolved (if the senate concur), That the legislature of the State of Montana favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in Article V of the said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That a copy of this joint resolution and application to Congress for the calling of a convention be sent to the secretary of state of each of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FRANK E. CORBETT,
Speaker of the House.
GEO. H. STANTON,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 21, 1901.

J. K. TOOLE, *Governor.*

Filed February 21, 1901, at 5 p. m.

GEO. M. HAYS, *Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, George M. Hays, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is, with the exception of corrections in orthography and punctuation and insertion of omissions or substitute words in brackets, a true and correct copy of an act entitled "Joint concurrent resolution No. 2," enacted by the seventh session of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana and approved by J. K. Toole, governor of said State, on the 21st day of February, 1901.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great

seal of said State. Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] GEO. M. HAYS, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. DEPEW presented petitions of sundry citizens of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx Boroughs, Greater New York, New Rochelle, Yonkers, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Carmel, Highlands, Waverly, West Camden, Wyoming, Warsaw, West Scotland, Lockport, St. Johnsville, Rochester, Cambridge, Mayfield, Broadalbin, Charlton, Waddington, Chipman, New Hartford, Morristown, Ogdensburg, Yaphank, Stonypoint, Champlain, Hornellsville, Burns, Chatauqua, Waterford, Syracuse, Corfu, Fairhaven, Germantown, Gouverneur, Plattsburg, Atlanta, Wayland, Chester, Clinton, Oxford, Ithaca, Kinderhook, Purdys, Katonah, Dobbs Ferry, Olean, Williamson, Winsted, Scotia, Nichols, Hammond, Chaumont, Rome, Ballston, Spa, Schaghticoke, Hoosick Falls, Paterson, Brewsters, Madrid, Saratoga Springs, Round Lake, Coopersville, Croton Falls, Buffalo, Goldens Bridge, Binghamton, and Elmira, all in the State of New York, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MILLARD presented petitions of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 164, American Federation of Labor, of Lincoln; of Bakers' Union No. 215, American Federation of Labor, of Omaha; of Machinists' Union No. 31, American Federation of Labor, of Omaha; of Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Union No. 24, of Omaha; of Beef Butchers' Union No. 28, of South Omaha; of Broom Makers' Union No. 43, of Lincoln; of Local Union No. 162, Independent Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Omaha; of John A. Dix Post, No. 52, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Nebraska; of Blair and of Scott Post, No. 37, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Nebraska, all in the State of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of Council No. 25, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Monmouth, N. J., and a petition of the Republican Club of Milburn, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Feeders and Pressmen's Union No. 19, of Newark; of Screw Makers' Union No. 6585, of Elizabeth; of Trunk Makers' Union No. 2, of Newark, and of the Chain Makers' Union No. 5, of Trenton, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Elizabeth, Caldwell, Redbank, Orange, Kingston, Roselle, Readington, Hackensack, Newark, Murray Hill, New Providence, West Summit, Clayton, Othello, Oceanport, East Orange, Bridgeton, Summit, and Englewood, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (for Mr. SEWELL) presented petitions of sundry citizens of Redbank, Elizabeth, Caldwell, Summit, and Englewood, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (for Mr. SEWELL) presented petitions of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 146, of New Brunswick, and of Typographical Union No. 195, of Paterson, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also (for Mr. SEWELL) presented petitions of Essex Trades Council, of Newark; of the Builders' Trades Union No. 8340, of Salem; of Washington Labor Union, No. 564, of Jersey City; of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 20, of Camden; of Machinists' Union No. 315, of Elizabeth; of United Garment Workers' Union No. 28, of Newark; of Mineral Mine Workers' Union No. 8588, of Port Oram; of Local Union No. 151, of Long Branch; of Metal Polishers and Platers' Union No. 44, of Newark; of Central Labor Union, of Hoboken; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 146, of New Brunswick, and of the Trades Council of Union County, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. RAWLINS. I present a petition of the legislature of Utah praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the purchase of Temple Farm and Moore House, at Yorktown, Va. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the Moore House and Temple Farm, upon which it is situated, at Yorktown, Va., will carry with them through all time memories of the siege and victory by which the allied armies of France and the American colonies secured the independence of our nation; and

Whereas it is reported that the property can at this time be bought for a nominal sum, and it is believed that the product of the farm will be sufficient to keep the buildings in repair, and he buildings are so situated as to be well adapted for Government purposes on occasions of naval inspection and reviews on York River; be it

Resolved, The House concurring, that the Senators and Representative in Congress from this Commonwealth be, and are hereby, requested to consider and, if in their judgment they can wisely do so, to support a bill for the purchase of Temple Farm and Moore House, at Yorktown, Va., by the Government of the United States of America: *Provided*, That the cost of the said farm, with its improvements, shall not exceed a reasonable sum; and be it

Resolved, That properly attested copies of these resolutions be sent to the Senators and Representative in Congress from this Commonwealth.

A. J. EVANS,
President of the Senate.
WM. GLASMANN,
Speaker of the House.

United States of America. State of Utah. Office of the Secretary of State. ss.

I, James T. Hammond, secretary of state of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution in relation to the purchase of the Moore House and Temple Farm, passed by the fourth regular session of the legislature of the State of Utah, held in 1901, as the same appears on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] J. T. HAMMOND,
Secretary of State.

Mr. RAWLINS. I present a memorial of the governor and legislature of the State of Utah, requesting Congress to extend the right of suffrage to all citizens without discrimination on account of sex. I ask that the memorial be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Memorializing Congress to extend the right of suffrage to all citizens of the United States without discrimination on account of sex.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the governor and legislature of the State of Utah, respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States to extend the right of suffrage to all citizens of the United States without discrimination on account of sex.

We represent a State where equal suffrage is not an experiment, but an established fact, and where results have amply demonstrated the justice and desirability of the system.

We therefore appeal to you to grant to the women of all the States the rights and privileges of electors enjoyed by the women of Utah; and request the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, as follows:

"The right of suffrage in the United States shall be based on citizenship and shall be regulated by Congress; and all citizens of the United States, whether native-born or naturalized, shall enjoy this right equally, without distinction or discrimination on account of sex."

A. J. EVANS,
President of the Senate.
WM. GLASMANN,
Speaker of the House.

Approved this 13th day of March, 1901.

HEBER M. WELLS, *Governor.*

I hereby certify that the within senate joint memorial No. 4, entitled "Memorializing Congress to extend the right of suffrage to all citizens of the United States without discrimination on account of sex," originated in the senate, and that the same was passed by the senate on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1901, by the following vote: Ayes 11, nays 5, absent 2.

NOBLE WARRUM, *Secretary.*

I hereby certify that the within senate joint memorial No. 4 was passed by the house on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1901, by the following vote: Ayes 23, nays 6, absent 16.

M. M. STEELE, JR., *Chief Clerk.*

Mr. RAWLINS. I present a petition of the legislature of Utah, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures as the standard system of the United States. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Memorializing Congress to adopt the weights and measures of the metric system as the standard weights and measures of the United States.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the governor and legislature of the State of Utah, most respectfully represent that inasmuch as the metric system of weights and measurement has been adopted by a majority of all the enlightened nations and the use thereof is becoming universal, therefore we are heartily in favor of H. R. 5768, introduced by Mr. SHAFROTH, and respectfully petition your honorable body for the early enactment of such a law.

A. J. EVANS,
President of the Senate.
WM. GLASMANN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved this 8th day of February, 1901.

HEBER M. WELLS, *Governor.*

United States of America. State of Utah. Office of the secretary of state, ss.

I, James T. Hammond, secretary of state of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a memorial in relation to the adoption of the weights and measures of the metric system, passed at the fourth regular session of the legislature of the State of Utah, in 1901, as the same appears on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 4th day of December, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] J. T. HAMMOND, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. SPOONER presented a petition of the Synod of Wisconsin, and a petition of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Bayfield, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Pacific islands; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented sundry petitions of labor organizations of Milwaukee, West Superior, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Marshfield, Neenah, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Washburn, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Madison, Dallas, Ashland, Port Wing, Kenosha, and Racine, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry labor organizations of the American Federation of Labor, of West Superior, Milwaukee, La Crosse, Kenosha, Oshkosh, Ashland, Sheboygan, Neenah, Racine, Manitowoc, Marinette, Beloit, Fond du Lac, Antigo, Green Bay, Eau Claire, and Marshfield, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. TELLER. I present a petition of the legislature of Colorado, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the preservation of the prehistoric ruins within that State. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[State of Colorado, office of the secretary of state. United States of America, State of Colorado, ss. Certificate.]

I, David A. Mills, secretary of state of the State of Colorado, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of the senate joint memorial No. 4 of the thirteenth general assembly, approved the 27th day of April, A. D. 1901, which was filed in this office the 27th day of April, A. D. 1901, at 3.14 o'clock p. m., and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Colorado, at the city of Denver, this 3d day of December, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] DAVID A. MILLS,
Secretary of State.

Senate joint memorial.

To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the general assembly of the State of Colorado, would respectfully represent that,

Whereas there are within the confines of the State of Colorado aboriginal antiquities and prehistoric ruins, situate on the public lands of the United States, the value of which from a scientific and historic standpoint is rapidly being destroyed by ruthless vandals;

Therefore your memorialists pray your honorable body immediately by proper enactment to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to cause surveys to be made to show the location of these ruins, to the end that legislation may at once be enacted for the permanent protection thereof and the setting aside of a reservation containing these historic ruins, the tracts to be thenceforth reserved from sale and kept as the property of the United States and to be not subject to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

DAVID C. COATES,
President of the Senate.
B. F. MONTGOMERY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved this 27th day of April, A. D. 1901, at 11.15 o'clock a. m.

JAMES B. ORMAN,
Governor of the State of Colorado.

[Indorsed.]

State of Colorado. Senate joint memorial No. 4.

STATE OF COLORADO, *ss:*

This act originated in the senate.

W. H. KELLEY, *Secretary.*

STATE OF COLORADO, *Secretary's office, ss:*

This act was filed in my office this 27th day of April, A. D. 1901, at 3.14 o'clock p. m.

DAVID A. MILLS,
Secretary of State,
By S. B. EUBANKS,
Deputy Secretary.

Mr. TELLER presented petitions of sundry labor organizations of the American Federation of Labor, all in the State of Colorado, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Bryan Good Government Club, of Newcastle, Colo., praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the tax on oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the board of directors of the Business Men's Association of Pueblo, Colo., praying for the ratification of the French reciprocity treaty; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Leadville, Denver, and Longmont, all in the State of Colorado, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BAILEY presented petitions of sundry labor organizations of Texas, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. DILLINGHAM presented the petition of C. S. Sherman, W. C. Halladay, W. D. Howe, and sundry other citizens of Vermont, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. QUARLES presented petitions of Team Drivers' Local Union No. 316, of West Superior; Bricklayers and Masons' Local Union No. 8, of Milwaukee; Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Local Union No. 12, of Milwaukee; the Federated Trades Council, of Madison; Core Makers' Local Union No. 47, of Milwaukee; Order of Railway Conductors No. 61, of La Crosse, and of Superior Typographical Union, No. 163, of West Superior, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Machinists' Local Union No. 251, of Sheboygan; of Central Labor Council of Manitowoc; of Iron Molders' Local Union No. 121, of Milwaukee; of Amalgamated Wood Workers' Local Union No. 8, of Milwaukee; of Iron Molders' Local Union No. 310, of Racine; of Bricklayers and Masons' Local Union No. 8, of Racine; of Ore Trimmers' Local Union No. 54, of Ashland; of Electrotypers' Local Union No. 12, of Milwaukee; of Typographical Local Union No. 116, of Kenosha; of Pattern Makers' Association of Milwaukee; of Lodge No. 474, International Association of Machinists, of Kaukauna; of Longshoremen's Local Union No. 206, of Manitowoc; of Wood Workers' Local Union No. 53, of Sheboygan; of Mill Men's Local Union No. 204, of Port Wing; of Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union No. 836, of Janesville; of Straw and Wool Hat Workers' Local Union No. 7584, of Milwaukee; of Journeymen Plumbers' Local Union No. 75, of Milwaukee; of Wood Workers' Local Union No. 115, of Milwaukee; and of Lumber Pilers' Local Union No. 248, of West Superior, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petitions of Mary A. Beaver and sundry other citizens of Fort Wayne, of Mrs. May Briton and sundry other citizens of Hanover, of William F. Miller and sundry other citizens of Richmond, of B. C. Downey and sundry other citizens of Indianapolis, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Midland Lodge Union No. 23, of Muncie, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 74, United Mine Workers of America, of Clinton, Ind., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. MASON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Illinois, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry labor organizations of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PENROSE presented petitions of Stove Mounters' Union No. 6, of Philadelphia; of Kane Federal Union, No. 7126, of Kane; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 228, of Pottsville; of United Brewers' Union No. 22, Branch 5, of Mount Pleasant; of Carbondale Central Labor Union, of Carbondale; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 813, of Carbondale; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 122, of Warren; of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 198, of Meadville; of Plumbers, Gas, and Steam Fitters' Union No. 207, of Bradford; of Pattern Makers' Union of Erie; of Tin Plate Workers' Union No. 29, of Avonmore; of Central Labor Union of Scranton; of Iron Molders' Union No. 217, of Beaver Falls; of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Union No. 24, of Newcastle; of Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union No. 10, of Philadelphia, and of Iron Molders' Union No. 150, of Newcastle, all of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-

yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Washington Camp, No. 485, Patriotic Sons of America, of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation making it a capital crime, punishable by death, for an attempt upon the life of the President, Vice-President, any member of the Cabinet, or any member of the Supreme Court of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of 158 members of North American Council, No. 332, of Philadelphia; 40 members of O. W. Howell Council, No. 210, of Stauffer; 32 members of Port Kennedy Council, No. 844, of Port Kennedy; 110 members of McAllister Council, No. 1011, of Hanover; 230 members of Twin City Council, No. 121, of Allegheny; 127 members of Quaker City Council, No. 84, of Philadelphia; 44 members of Pride of Pickering Council, No. 927, of Pickering; 40 members of Octorara Council, No. 977, of Parkesburg; 413 members of Wayne Council, No. 46, of Phoenixville; 243 members of York Council, No. 505, of York; 108 members of Acme Council, No. 219, of Pittsburg; 87 members of Muncy Council, No. 516, of Muncy; 108 members of Martha Washington Council, No. 528, of Philadelphia; 202 members of Hero Council, No. 666, of McKeesport; 172 members of Pequea Council, No. 875, of Gap; 50 members of Latrobe Council, No. 80, of Latrobe; 118 members of Landisville Council, No. 1007, of Landis Store; 35 members of Belsano Council, No. 182, of Belsano; 243 members of Kearsarge Council, No. 922, of Philadelphia; 177 members of John Morton Council, No. 738, of Chester; 61 members of North Star Council, No. 493, of Wilmerding; 46 members of Col. John Clark Council, No. 615, of Holmesburg; 64 members of Neptune Council, No. 777, of Philadelphia; 120 members of Audenreid Council, No. 775, of Audenreid; 110 members of Lansdale Council, of Lansdale; 52 members of Greensboro Council, No. 355, of Greensboro; 67 members of Nuremberg Council, No. 763, of Nuremberg; 69 members of Blandburg Council, No. 957, of Figart; 150 members of Council No. 985, of Leesport; of sundry citizens of Springville; the officers and members of Paoli Council, No. 500, of Paoli; 119 members of Victor Council, No. 870, of Greencastle; 98 members of West Hazelton Council, No. 943, of West Hazelton; 97 members of Mertztown Council, No. 444, of Mertztown; 172 members of Active Council, No. 617, of Philadelphia; 214 members of Monument Council, No. 847, of Girardsville; 271 members of Royersford Council, No. 521, of Royersford; 175 members of Pittsburg Council, No. 117, of Pittsburg; 113 members of Ivyland Council, No. 661, of Ivyland; 79 members of Harrowgate Council, No. 979, of Philadelphia; 145 members of Shenango Council, No. 180, of New Castle; 320 members of William J. Byars Council, No. 282, of Wilkesbarre; 81 members of Sarversville Council, No. 401, of Sarversville; 182 members of Iron City Council, No. 171, of Pittsburg; 96 members of Lescallette Council, No. 442, of Pittsburg; 44 members of Rising Star Council, No. 708, of Rouzerville; 51 members of Elizabethville Council, No. 992, of Elizabethville; 192 members of Carlisle Council, No. 574, of Carlisle; 74 members of Henry Seybert Council, No. 520, of Abington; 165 members of Woodland Council, No. 179, of Philadelphia; 104 members of Roberts Council, No. 460, of Minersville; 120 members of Electric Council, No. 354, of East Mauch Chunk; 99 members of American Council, of Bloomsburg; of sundry members of Southwark Council, No. 144, of Philadelphia; 110 members of Federal Council, No. 129; 121 members of Port Richmond Council, No. 234, of Philadelphia; 86 members of Banksville Council, No. 720, of Banksville; 256 members of Clearfield Council, No. 394, of Philadelphia; 147 members of American Star Council, No. 49; 523 members of Kensington Council, No. 5, of Philadelphia; 238 members of Robert Morris Council, No. 41; 143 members of West Fairview Council, No. 716; 167 members of True American Council, No. 196, of Homestead; 31 members of Monongahela Council, No. 122, of Braddock; 62 members of Lebanon Valley Council, No. 885, of Avon; 143 members of Reserve Council, No. 253, of Philadelphia; 125 members of Jefferson Council, No. 31, of Philadelphia, and of 30 members of Morton McMichael Council, No. 886, of Philadelphia, all of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Ingram, 64 citizens of Wayne, Devon, Stratford, and St. Davids, 47 citizens of Schellsburg, 26 citizens of Pittsburg, 94 citizens of Harrisburg, 43 citizens of Ingram, Crafton, and Carnegie, 55 citizens of Williamsport and Newberry, 82 citizens of Moosic, Old Forge, and Center Moreland, 40 citizens of Chester, 33 citizens of Clearfield, 58 citizens of Philadelphia, 78 citizens of Buffalo, Washington, and West Middletown, 178 citizens of Marion Center, 36 citizens of Lebanon, 86 citizens of Sheridanville, 289 citizens of Sharpsburg, 123 citizens of Wellsboro, 262 citizens of Allegheny, 67 citizens of Williams Island, 41 citizens of Canonsburg, and 30 citizens of Uniontown, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HAWLEY presented petitions of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Bridgeport, of 88 citizens and of the congregation of the Clark Street Congregational Church, of Bridgeport, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for an adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FRYE presented the petition of Frederic E. Boothby and 170 other citizens of Portland, Me., praying for the ratification of a reciprocity treaty with Canada; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of H. K. Stearns and 370 other citizens of Oxford County; of Franklin Grange, No. 124, Patrons of Husbandry, of Bryants Pond; of the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Baptist Church of Bryants Pond; of C. E. Bruce and 15 other citizens of Waterboro; of J. S. Sanborn and 20 other citizens of Waterboro, and of the congregation of the Baptist Church of Bryants Pond, all in the State of Maine, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of Portland, Me., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law and to make it applicable to all Asiatic races; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Independent Council, No. 2, Order United American Mechanics, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 1091) for the relief of the Portland Company, of Portland, Me.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1092) granting a pension to Joseph W. Lee;

A bill (S. 1093) granting a pension to Emily M. Smith;

A bill (S. 1094) granting an increase of pension to Henry Gifford Dunbar;

A bill (S. 1095) granting an increase of pension to Mary Morgan;

A bill (S. 1096) restoring Amanda E. Badershall to the pension roll; and

A bill (S. 1097) granting an increase of pension to Arthur Ricker.

Mr. HALE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 1098) authorizing the detailing of a commissioned officer to act as assistant chief in each of the bureaus of the Navy Department; and

A bill (S. 1099) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to return to Harvard University certain colors, silver cup, and Nordenfelt gun.

Mr. HALE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, each accompanied by a memorandum from the Navy Department, which was ordered to be printed as a document:

A bill (S. 1100) to enable naval courts-martial and courts of inquiry to secure the attendance and testimony of civilian witnesses;

A bill (S. 1101) to equalize the pay of officers of the line, Medical Corps, and Pay Corps of the Navy with officers of corresponding rank in the Army and Marine Corps;

A bill (S. 1102) to provide for the convening of general courts-martial at remote naval stations;

A bill (S. 1103) to authorize the use of depositions before naval courts in certain cases;

A bill (S. 1104) providing for the use by the United States of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service and covered by letters patent;

A bill (S. 1105) to fix the compensation of pay clerks in the Navy;

A bill (S. 1106) authorizing the construction of a steel ship-rigged practice ship;

A bill (S. 1107) limiting the liability of sureties on bonds of officers of the Navy;

A bill (S. 1108) providing for an increase in the enlisted force of the Marine Corps;

A bill (S. 1109) authorizing the Navy Department to employ civilian mariners in charge of naval colliers;

A bill (S. 1110) authorizing the President to appoint in the office of the Secretary of the Navy an inspector of accounts;

A bill (S. 1111) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 3719 of the Revised Statutes, relative to guaranties on proposals for naval supplies;"

A bill (S. 1112) changing the component parts of the ration issued in the naval service; and

A bill (S. 1113) relating to the appropriation for "Pay of the Navy" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 1114) for the relief of the First National Bank of Newton, Mass.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1115) for the relief of Francis S. Davidson, late first lieutenant, Ninth United States Cavalry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1116) for the erection of a public building at Amesbury, Essex County, Mass.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. HOAR. I introduce a bill on the subject of lynching, and I will state that I introduce it by request. While I suppose every Senator is in sympathy with its object, I am not quite sure whether I approve of all its details.

The bill (S. 1117) to protect citizens of the United States against lynching in default of protection by the States, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 1118) to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy," and the use of "restraining orders and injunctions," in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1119) granting a pension to Betsey J. Taft; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1120) granting an increase of pension to John R. Teague; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1121) for the relief of the estate of Henry Von Balsan, deceased;

A bill (S. 1122) for the relief of the estate of J. S. Powell, deceased;

A bill (S. 1123) for the relief of William W. Leake;

A bill (S. 1124) for the relief of Mrs. M. W. G. Smethurst, sole heir of Laura M. Gibbs, deceased;

A bill (S. 1125) for the relief of John Jackson; and

A bill (S. 1126) for the relief of Isadore Von Balsan.

Mr. CLARK of Montana introduced a bill (S. 1127) to increase the limit of cost of the post-office building at Butte, Mont; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1128) granting an increase of pension to Lyman Matthews; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1129) granting an increase of pension to James W. Lewis; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 1130) for the relief of the heirs of William H. De Groot; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1131) granting a pension to Lydda B. Arnold; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1132) granting a pension to R. Sherman Langworthy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FOSTER of Louisiana introduced a bill (S. 1133) for the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 1134) for the relief of Daniel W. Light; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CARMACK introduced a bill (S. 1135) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Stowers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1136) for the relief of John Conner, sr.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1137) granting an increase of pension to Wesley A. Hampton;

A bill (S. 1138) granting a pension to Jerry Rector; and

A bill (S. 1139) granting a pension to Abby Clark McNett (with accompanying papers).

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1140) for the relief of Frederick K. Carlisle; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1141) for the establishment of a light-ship on Southeast Shoal, Point au Pelee Passage, Lake Erie; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 1142) for the erection of an equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. John Stark in the city of Manchester, N. H.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1143) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Sweatt;

A bill (S. 1144) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth O. Gould;

A bill (S. 1145) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda C. Scott; and

A bill (S. 1146) granting a pension to Adela S. Webster (with accompanying papers).

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1147) granting a pension to John Leary; and

A bill (S. 1148) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Hannifin.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 1149) to reopen and readjust the accounts of certain registers and receivers of the United States land offices, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 1150) granting a pension to Mary B. Westnedge; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1151) for the erection of a post-office building at Battle Creek, Mich.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 1152) to authorize certain persons who have intermarried with Cherokees to sue for their interest in certain moneys of the tribe from which they were excluded; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1153) for the relief of Mary E. Parker; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1154) for the relief of certain owners and occupants of land in Monroe County, Ark.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1155) for the relief of Samuel Choate; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1156) for the relief of John C. Ray, assignee of John Gafford, of Arkansas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. CULLOM introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1157) granting an increase of pension to Isaac C. Ross (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1158) granting an increase of pension to James C. Bradley (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1159) granting an increase of pension to John Henderson (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1160) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Leach (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1161) granting an increase of pension to George T. Edwards (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1162) granting a pension to David P. Mering (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1163) granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Fulton (with the accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1164) granting an increase of pension to Lewis W. Moore (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. BURTON introduced a bill (S. 1165) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near the city of St. Joseph, Mo.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced the following bills; which were

severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1166) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Colby; and

A bill (S. 1167) granting an increase of pension to John Ferguson.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1168) to restore Edward L. Bailey to the United States Army and to place him on the retired list with the rank of captain of infantry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1169) granting a pension to John W. Lee;

A bill (S. 1170) granting a pension to Ole Gutterson;

A bill (S. 1171) granting an increase of pension to Wilbur F. Little;

A bill (S. 1172) granting a pension to Catherine F. Edmunds;

A bill (S. 1173) granting an increase of pension to John H. Coonrod;

A bill (S. 1174) granting a pension to Isaac Sheeder; and

A bill (S. 1175) granting a pension to Peter Lynch.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 1176) to establish mining experiment stations, to aid in the development of the mineral resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1177) to correct the military record of Joseph G. Best, alias Albert E. Anderson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 1178) providing for an additional circuit judge in the second judicial circuit; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1179) for the relief of Elizabeth B. Eddy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1180) to confirm a certain private land claim in the Territory of New Mexico; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1181) for the relief of the estate of James Brown, deceased;

A bill (S. 1182) for the relief of the personal representatives of Minthorne Tompkins, deceased (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1183) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and settle the account of James M. Willbur with the United States, and to pay said Willbur such sum of money as he may be justly and equitably entitled to.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 1184) granting a pension to Mary Florence Von Steinwehr; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 1185) to permit the acquisition of lands for industrial plants; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1186) for the relief of Kate Reaney Zeiss, administratrix of William B. Reaney, surviving partner of the firm of Reaney, Son & Archbold; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DUBOIS introduced a bill (S. 1187) granting to the State of Idaho 50,000 acres of land to aid in the continuation, enlargement, and maintenance of the Idaho State Soldiers and Sailors' Home; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 1188) for the relief of Levi J. Billings; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1189) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Superior, in the State of Wisconsin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1190) for the relief of Hans Peter Guttormsen (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1191) for the relief of the legal devisees of James W. Schaumburg; and

A bill (S. 1192) to provide compensation for injuries received by George E. Giles, of Watertown, Wis., at the Ford's Theater disaster, which occurred June 9, 1893 (with accompanying papers).

Mr. SPOONER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1193) granting an increase of pension to Jane M. Meyer;

A bill (S. 1194) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. George;

A bill (S. 1195) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Bridgman;

A bill (S. 1196) granting an increase of pension to David H. George;

A bill (S. 1197) granting an increase of pension to Mahale Litton;

A bill (S. 1198) granting a pension to Rosannah J. Ross;

A bill (S. 1199) granting a pension to Mary A. Lamb;

A bill (S. 1200) granting an increase of pension to Michael Dillon;

A bill (S. 1201) granting a pension to Anne E. Parks;

A bill (S. 1202) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Stark;

A bill (S. 1203) granting a pension to Mary A. Harnden;

A bill (S. 1204) granting a pension to Henry F. Clement; and

A bill (S. 1205) granting a pension to Isabelle H. Irish.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 1206) for the relief of Frank J. Burrows; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 1207) for the relief of Edward Kershner;

A bill (S. 1208) for the relief of Henry E. Rhoades, United States Navy (retired); and

A bill (S. 1209) for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 1210) to provide a home for aged and infirm colored persons; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1211) granting a pension to Ellen Downs; and

A bill (S. 1212) granting a pension to Thomas F. Walter.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1213) to grant jurisdiction and authority to the Court of Claims in the case of Southern Railway Lighter No. 10, her cargoes, and so forth;

A bill (S. 1214) providing for the adjudication of certain claims by the Court of Claims;

A bill (S. 1215) for the relief of George Rushberger;

A bill (S. 1216) for the relief of Harlan and Hollingsworth & Company;

A bill (S. 1217) for the relief of the legal representatives of Neafie & Levy (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1218) for the relief of the legal representatives of Merrick, Merrick & Cope.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1219) regulating the travel pay for officers and enlisted men mustered into the service of the United States under the act of March 2, 1899; and

A bill (S. 1220) to prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 1221) for the erection of a public building at Butler, Pa.; and

A bill (S. 1222) to provide for the erection of a public building at McKeesport, Pa.

Mr. McENERY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 1223) to equalize the pay of officers of the line, Medical Corps, and Pay Corps of the Navy with officers of corresponding rank in the Army and Marine Corps; and

A bill (S. 1224) authorizing the President to place on the retired list of the Navy, as chief engineer, the name of P. J. McMahon, late chief engineer in the United States Navy.

Mr. McENERY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1225) granting a pension to Clara W. McNair;

A bill (S. 1226) granting a pension to Adonia Huard;

A bill (S. 1227) granting a pension to Bowman H. Peterson;
A bill (S. 1228) granting a pension to Peter Browman;
A bill (S. 1229) granting a pension to Martha M. Howard;
A bill (S. 1230) for the relief of Augustin Wilson;
A bill (S. 1231) granting a pension to Eveline Cranch Dunbar;
A bill (S. 1232) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Drake;
A bill (S. 1233) granting an increase of pension to Georgianna C. Hall;
A bill (S. 1234) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. J. N. Ball;
A bill (S. 1235) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Swan.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 1236) for the relief of Mary W. Kramer; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MONEY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1237) for the relief of the estate of John Rist, deceased;
A bill (S. 1238) for the relief of Alice G. Boogher, née Newman, and Anna Holmes, née Newman;
A bill (S. 1239) for the relief of the estate of George M. Coker, deceased;
A bill (S. 1240) for the relief of John K. Nutt, administrator of Haller Nutt, deceased;
A bill (S. 1241) for the relief of the estate of Franklin S. Whitney, deceased;
A bill (S. 1242) for the relief of the estate of John Fleming, deceased; and
A bill (S. 1243) for the relief of Abner P. Bush.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a bill (S. 1244) for the relief of the estate of William Booth; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 1245) to authorize the purchase of the manuscript of William Vans Murray; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1246) for the benefit of industrial institutes and schools, with State charters, for the education of women; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1247) granting a pension to James Watkins;
A bill (S. 1248) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah K. Flynn; and
A bill (S. 1249) granting an increase of pension to Stiles L. Acee.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1250) for the relief of Catharine Barry Meeha;
A bill (S. 1251) for the relief of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, No. 1, at Fulton, Mo.; and
A bill (S. 1252) for the relief of the University of the State of Missouri.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 1253) granting a pension to Sarah E. Edwards; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1254) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Melcher; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill, I present the petition of Samuel H. Melcher, of Springfield, Mo., late assistant surgeon, Fifth Missouri Infantry, and lieutenant-colonel Sixth Missouri Infantry, a pensioner by certificate No. 129942 at $72 per month, disability, total blindness, and he prays for an increase of pension to $100 per month. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced a bill (S. 1255) for the erection of a public building at Boone, Iowa; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1256) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Stephen A. Toops; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 1257) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of John Glass; and
A bill (S. 1258) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of John Glass (with accompanying papers).

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1259) granting a pension to Oscar W. Lowery;
A bill (S. 1260) granting an increase of pension to John M. Box (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1261) granting a pension to Nathan L. Faulkner; and
A bill (S. 1262) granting an increase of pension to Hannah H. B. Lewis (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 1263) to provide an American register for the ship *Antiope;* which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1264) granting an increase of pension to Torgus Haraldson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1265) granting an honorable discharge to Michael Weiler; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. QUARLES introduced a bill (S. 1266) for the erection of a public building at Green Bay, Wis.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1267) granting an increase of pension to Susan F. Connit; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 1268) to authorize the construction of three training vessels; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1269) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the northern judicial district of the State of California; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1270) granting the State of California 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the cash sales of public lands in said State; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1271) to prohibit the coming into and to regulate the residence within the United States, its Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia, of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. BACON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1272) for the relief of the estate of William D. Wheeler, deceased;
A bill (S. 1273) for the relief of E. H. Abercrombie;
A bill (S. 1274) for the relief of the estate of John W. Anderson, deceased;
A bill (S. 1275) for the relief of Thomas G. Verdine;
A bill (S. 1276) for the relief of Thornton Talley;
A bill (S. 1277) for the relief of the trustees of St. Phillip's Church, of Atlanta, Ga.;
A bill (by request) (S. 1278) for the relief of the estate of John Scanlon, deceased;
A bill (S. 1279) for the relief of Pinkney Persons;
A bill (S. 1280) for the relief of Phillip E. McDaniel;
A bill (S. 1281) for the relief of Eli Frasuer;
A bill (S. 1282) for the relief of Joel Cross;
A bill (S. 1283) for the relief of the estate of Charles Coulter, deceased; and
A bill (S. 1284) for the relief of W. O. Donovan and the heirs of Lizzie M. Donovan, deceased.

Mr. MILLARD introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1285) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Steele (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1286) granting a pension to W. P. Snowden;
A bill (S. 1287) granting an increase of pension to James W. Sageser;
A bill (S. 1288) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Hogoborne;
A bill (S. 1289) granting an increase of pension to Julius W. Clark (with an accompanying paper); and
A bill (S. 1290) granting an increase of pension to Gustavus S. Young (with accompanying papers).

Mr. MILLARD introduced a bill (S. 1291) for the relief of Benjamin Longpre; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1292) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Augustus J. Fairbanks; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1293) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Frederick Mause; which

was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1294) for the relief of the members of the First, Second, and Third Marine Corps, organized under the order of Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont, dated September 12, 1861, and also for the relief of the legal representatives of the deceased members of the said marine corps, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1295) to amend an act authorizing the construction of a railway, street railway, motor, wagon, and pedestrian bridge over the Missouri River near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr., approved February 13, 1891, and amended by an act approved January 28, 1893, and by an act approved April 21, 1898, and to authorize the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, successor to the Interstate Bridge and Street Railway Company, to complete, reconstruct, and change a bridge for railway and street railway purposes over the Missouri River near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. TELLER. At the request of citizens of Colorado, I desire to introduce a bill granting a right of way and alternate sections of land to a railroad company in Alaska. In introducing it I wish to state that I do not approve of the grant of land, though I believe the enterprise is a meritorious one and one that the Government in a proper way might very well assist.

The bill (S. 1296) making a grant of alternate sections of the public lands in the Territory of Alaska to aid in the construction of a certain railroad in said Territory, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 1297) to increase the limit of cost for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Leadville, Colo.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1298) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Colorado Springs, in the State of Colorado; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1299) granting a pension to Ambrus U. Harrison (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1300) granting a pension to Judson N. Pollard (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1301) granting a pension to William C. Thoms;

A bill (S. 1302) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Geiger;

A bill (S. 1303) granting a pension to Moses A. Lovelady; and

A bill (S. 1304) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. De Rocher.

Mr. TELLER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1305) for the relief of Mrs. Arivella D. Meeker;

A bill (S. 1306) for the relief of Sarah R. Dresser;

A bill (S. 1307) for the relief of the estate of David A. McKnight;

A bill (S. 1308) for the relief of Mrs. Julia L. Hall (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1309) for the relief of Everett B. Curtis, administrator of John J. Curtis, deceased;

A bill (S. 1310) for the relief of Curtis & Tilden;

A bill (S. 1311) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob R. Davis;

A bill (S. 1312) for the relief of David H. Mitchell;

A bill (S. 1313) for the relief of Capt. James Holland;

A bill (S. 1314) for the relief of Strange Brooks;

A bill (S. 1315) for the relief of James Cassidy;

A bill (S. 1316) for the relief of the estate of George M. Chilcott;

A bill (S. 1317) for the relief of Samuel Tomlinson;

A bill (S. 1318) for the relief of Mrs. Ellen Sexton; and

A bill (S. 1319) for the relief of Thomas Smith.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 1320) for the relief of Robert Logan May; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1321) to restore to the active list of the Navy the name of James G. Field; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 1322) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hammond, in the State of Indiana; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1323) granting a pension to Elizabeth Harris;

A bill (S. 1324) granting a pension to Randolph Williamson; and

A bill (S. 1325) granting a pension to William Mathews.

Mr. MASON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1326) granting an increase of pension to James Campbell (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1327) granting a pension to George F. Eicke.

A bill (S. 1328) granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Bay;

A bill (S. 1329) granting an increase of pension to George W. Black;

A bill (S. 1330) granting an increase of pension to Moses Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1331) granting a pension to Ann Eliza Trout (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1332) granting a pension to Josephine M. Wilson (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1333) granting an increase of pension to John M. Smith;

A bill (S. 1334) granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Fields;

A bill (S. 1335) granting a pension to Elizabeth Neal;

A bill (S. 1336) granting an increase of pension to William H. Leonard;

A bill (S. 1337) granting a pension to Mary R. Miller;

A bill (S. 1338) granting a pension to Susan Duncan;

A bill (S. 1339) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Benefeldt (with the accompanying papers).

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 1340) for the relief of W. W. Jackson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1341) to amend the record of Maj. John Murphy;

A bill (S. 1342) to correct the military record of Oscar B. Knight; and

A bill (S. 1343) to correct the military record of Samuel F. Hall.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 1344) to provide special land laws for the Territory of Hawaii; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1345) to classify the salaries of clerks employed in first and second class post-offices; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1346) to provide for eight hours work for post-office employees; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1347) for the proper labeling of wine purporting to be champagne; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 1348) to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and the common defense, to promote commerce, and to encourage the deep-sea fisheries; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1349) granting an increase of pension to Olive J. Bailey;

A bill (S. 1350) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Smith;

A bill (S. 1351) granting an increase of pension to Charles Harris; and

A bill (S. 1352) granting a pension to John F. Scribner.

Mr. TILLMAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 15) to encourage the holding of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, in the city of Charleston, county of Charleston, State of South Carolina, during the years 1901 and 1902; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Industrial Expositions.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 16) authorizing the issue of duplicate medals where the originals have been lost or destroyed; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

CHURCH LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I do not know how it may be with other Senators, but I have at least twenty-five requests in

my committee room for Senate Document No. 190, which relates to lands held for ecclesiastical or religious uses in the Philippine Islands, etc. The copy of the document which I hold in my hand is the one now in existence in the Capitol. I ask that a thousand additional copies of this document be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. What will be the cost?

Mr. GALLINGER. Oh, it will not be much. It will be very small.

Mr. COCKRELL. Then let us have more of them.

Mr. GALLINGER. They will cost but a small amount.

Mr. COCKRELL. I know the document, and there is a great demand for it. We had better have printed the number which will be embraced within the limit that we can have published for the use of the Senate—$500 worth.

Mr. GALLINGER. I should be very glad to have a larger number.

Mr. COCKRELL. Has the Senator an estimate of how much it will cost?

Mr. GALLINGER. I have not an estimate, but it certainly will not cost very much. A small amount will print a thousand. Let us compromise and make it 3,000.

Mr. SPOONER. I suggest to the Senator from New Hampshire that we have as many printed as can be printed for $500.

Mr. GALLINGER. Very well, I will make the request in that way, that an edition costing not in excess of $500 be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that there be printed of the document which he sends to the desk a sufficient number of copies, not exceeding in cost the sum of $500. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF SENATE.

Mr. ALLISON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint an assistant librarian of the Senate, at an annual salary of $2,000, to be paid from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for by law.

ELIZABETH K. PRESCOTT.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Elizabeth K. Prescott, widow of William H. Prescott, late an assistant engineer of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

ASYLUM FOR ANARCHISTS.

Mr. HOAR submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if he shall deem it practicable, to enter into negotiations with other civilized countries to the end that a convention may be made, in accordance with the terms of which some island, or, if that can not be done, some other suitable territory, may be set apart to which, under due precautions, and after fair and proper trial, persons found guilty of attempting or instigating or counseling the overthrow of all governments, or of criminal attempts upon the life of chief magistrates or high officials of such governments, may be transported, and to which they may be confined.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Mr. WARREN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Claims be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ an assistant clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,440 per annum until otherwise provided by law.

EMPLOYMENT OF STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. FRYE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such hearings as may be had on bills or other matters pending before said committee, and to have the same printed for the use of the committee, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

PRINTING OF A BILL.

On motion of Mr. FRYE, it was

Ordered, That of the bill (S. 1348) to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, for the common defense, to promote commerce, and to encourage the deep-sea fisheries, in addition to the usual number, 500 copies be printed for the use of the Senate and 500 copies for the use of the Committee on Commerce.

AMENDMENTS OF THE RULES.

Mr. SPOONER. I offer a resolution proposing certain changes in the rules of the Senate. The changes proposed are not organic; but as the resolution is quite long, I think it had better be printed in the RECORD, so that Senators may look over it without taking the time of the Senate to read it now. I therefore ask that the resolution be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Rules.

By unanimous consent, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Resolved, That the standing rules of the Senate be amended as follows:

Rule I, clause 4: After the words "Vice-President" insert "or of his accession to the office of President."

Rule VII, clause 2: Strike out the words "or until the hour of 1 o'clock has arrived."

Clause 4: After the word "debate" insert "when petitions and memorials are ordered printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the order shall be deemed to apply to the body of the petition only, and the names attached to said petition or memorial shall not be printed unless specially ordered by the Senate."

Rule VIII: After the words "otherwise order," in line 2, insert "the presiding officer shall lay before the Senate resolutions, if any, coming over under objection from a previous day, in the order in which they were submitted, and the Senate will continue the consideration thereof until 2 o'clock. Any resolution then under consideration not finally disposed of shall take its place at the foot of the Calendar of that day. If there be no such resolutions, or, if the consideration thereof be concluded before 2 o'clock."

At the end of the second clause add "unless otherwise ordered, the morning hour shall terminate at the expiration of two hours after the meeting of the Senate."

Rule X, clause 1: After the words "unless there be unfinished business of the preceding day" strike out the remainder of the clause and insert "in which case the unfinished business shall have precedence. Whenever at any time subsequent to the date fixed for a special order the regular order shall be disposed of, the presiding officer shall lay before the Senate the first case on the Calendar of Special Orders, which shall become the regular order unless changed by direction of the Senate."

Clause 2: After the words "severally assigned" strike out the remainder of the clause and insert "but no subsequent special order shall be made which shall antedate any order on the Calendar of Special Orders unless by unanimous consent."

Rule XIII, clause 1: After the words "actual session thereafter" insert "enter a motion to reconsider or."

After the words "Every motion to reconsider" insert "or that may be entered to reconsider."

Rule XIV, clause 3: In line 2, after the words "twice read," insert "by title," and in line 5, after the words "read twice," insert "by title only."

Clause 4: In line 2, after the words "and twice," insert "by title," and in line 7, after the words "second reading," insert "by title."

Rule XV, clause 1: In line 2, after the words "two readings," insert "by title." In the same line, after the words "shall first be," insert "read in full before they shall be."

Clause 2: After the words "a third time," in line 2, insert "it shall be by title only and."

Rule XVI, clause 2: In line 5, after the words "be referred," strike out the words "to the Committee on Appropriations" and insert "to the several committees having jurisdiction of said bills as provided in the first clause of this rule."

In line 8, after the words "shall be received," strike out the remainder of the clause.

Clause 3: At the close of the paragraph strike out the words "and any amendment to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill."

Rule XXII: After the words "motions relating to adjournment," in the last paragraph, insert "except a resolution of the House of Representatives."

WATEREE AND SANTEE RIVERS, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. TILLMAN. I offer a concurrent resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be directed to cause an examination and survey of Wateree and Santee rivers, South Carolina, to be made, with a view of providing a navigable depth of 6 feet at dead low water, and an estimate to be submitted of the cost of the same.

By unanimous consent the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. ALDRICH. The object which the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] has in view is apparent; but I should like to know whether it can be attained by a concurrent resolution? Is it not a part of the law of the land that surveys must be ordered by joint resolution?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No; concurrent.

Mr. ALDRICH. Then I beg the Chair's pardon.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am merely following the precedent set for me by some of my friends on the other side of the Chamber, who have had passed a half dozen such resolutions within a week.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The law relating to this subject was amended a short time ago.

Mr. ALDRICH. I withdraw the suggestion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, the President in his message has called the attention of Congress to the important subject of irrigation. More than two-fifths of the area of the United States is arid or semiarid and requires irrigation to make it productive. The streams throughout the arid region as a rule flow through different States, and it frequently happens that the waters of one State must be used for irrigation, power, and other domestic purposes in a different State. There is no tribunal provided by the

United States or the States where interstate water rights can be adjudicated. I have introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the judicial power of the United States to controversies respecting the right to the use of water, except where the water and the use thereof are in the same State. The following is my resolution:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring jurisdiction on the Federal courts in controversies respecting the use of water, except where the water and the use thereof are in the same State.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein) That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as part of the Constitution, namely:

The judicial power of the United States shall also extend to all controversies in law and equity relating to the use of water, except where the water and the use thereof are in the same State.

The use of water for placer mining in California became a leading subject for the courts of that State fifty years ago. It was necessary in the prosecution of placer mining to divert the waters of the streams throughout the mining region by means of ditches and canals and convey it miles away to the mining locality where it was to be used. After experience, deliberation, and much discussion, the supreme court of California held that the right to the use of water depended upon appropriation for some beneficial purpose and its uninterrupted use for such purpose. The decisions on this subject would fill volumes. The same principle was decided long ago by the other mining States and Territories. Subsequently, when irrigation became an important interest, the principle of acquiring the right to use water by actual appropriation was applied to that subject. In short, the same principle has been applied for nearly fifty years to the use of water for mining, irrigation, and other domestic purposes.

On the 26th of July, 1866, Congress passed an act declaring that—

Whenever, by priority of possession, rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and the decisions of courts, the possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same, and the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the purposes herein specified is acknowledged and confirmed.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Basey and others *vs.* Gallagher and others (20 Wallace, 670), referring to this statute and the decisions of the courts, indorsed the doctrine of prior appropriation as applicable to the country composing the mining and arid region. Many, in fact most of the streams throughout the so-called arid region flow through different States, and it frequently happens that the water of one State is used for mining, manufacturing, or agricultural purposes in another State.

When the water and the use of the same are in the same State, the State courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine all questions pertaining to water rights; but where the stream flows through several States and where the water is in one State and the use of it in another, there is no court having jurisdiction. It is true that in a limited number of cases, where all the parties interested on one side of the question reside in one State and those on the other side of the question reside in another State, suit may be brought in the United States courts. But these cases are extremely rare, and as a rule there is no court, Federal or State, having jurisdiction of these interstate water rights.

Mr. HOAR. Does the Senator have in mind the use of water for the purposes of irrigation or for power?

Mr. STEWART. For irrigation, power, mining, supplying cities and towns, and all other domestic purposes.

Riparian rights, as understood in the common law, can not prevail in the arid region. By the strict meaning of the terms "riparian rights," the owner of a bank of a stream has a right to the flow of the water in the bed of a stream adjoining his land. The enforcement of such a rule would bar the use of water for mining, agricultural, and other domestic purposes in the arid region, and if strictly enforced would be very inconvenient in other sections of the country where mechanical power is required and cities and towns are to be furnished with water. It is unnecessary to discuss the question further as to the right to the use of water acquired by appropriation. That is the law of the arid region, at least. But the want of a tribunal in which to settle who is the prior appropriator and entitled to the water is prohibitory of many beneficial enterprises that would be undertaken if the rights of the parties could be adjudged by the courts.

Colorado is on the headwaters of the North and South Platte, the Arkansas, the Rio Grande, the Rio Grande del Norte, the Grand, the White, the Yampa, and perhaps others, and people of that State may feel a degree of indifference to the rights of people of other States. But Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, Utah, California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma are all vitally interested in a tribunal where these controversies can be settled. It is a great hardship after persons have appropriated water, built homes, and their rights are protected by the principle of prior appropriation, that a party above on the stream in one State should divert the water and destroy the farmers below in another State.

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will pardon me, this is a very interesting question indeed. In New England we have, of course, no mining claims, but we have the question of taking the water from streams for the supply of cities and towns. For instance, the Connecticut River runs through four States and forms the boundary between two States—New Hampshire and Vermont. It seems to me, however, that this matter can hardly be dealt with without extending the legislative power, or giving the United States tribunals authority, which must, of course, be judicial authority, to administer the State laws as to certain rights, whatever they may be. In general, those tribunals can get that authority now, because almost always, or at any rate in many cases, the parties interested are citizens of different States. I do not see how you could make very important and valuable advances in this matter without giving the United States some legislative authority over the use of the waters of streams which pass through more than one State.

Mr. STEWART. That might be very proper, and so far as the Western States are concerned, the principle already established, making the right to use water depend upon appropriation, is all that is necessary. No authority for that purpose need be conferred upon the United States. The State authority over waters entirely within the State is sufficient and need not be disturbed. The State laws remain as they are so far as two-fifths of the territory of the United States are concerned, and jurisdiction in the Federal courts to determine the controversies between appropriators is all that is required and all that I propose in my amendment.

Mr. TELLER. It will be necessary to amend the Constitution to confer such power.

Mr. STEWART. Of course, there is no other way to do it but by an amendment to the Constitution. There is no power to give the Federal courts jurisdiction of interstate water rights except by an amendment to the Constitution. It is a very similar question to the one provided for in the Constitution, which provides that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to controversies "between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States." These interstate water rights are very similar in character to interstate rights derived through grants from different States. There is no doubt if these controversies had existed at the time of the formation of the Constitution that the Federal jurisdiction would have been originally extended to them.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. STEWART. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. Can Congress extend the power of the General Government?

Mr. STEWART. No.

Mr. TILLMAN. The power of Congress can only be extended by a constitutional amendment?

Mr. STEWART. Of course it must be by a constitutional amendment, and that is what I propose. It can not be done otherwise.

Mr. TILLMAN. That is exactly what I was endeavoring to get at. I did not hear the Senator's joint resolution read, and I could not understand how we could extend the power except by an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. STEWART. I propose by my amendment that "the judicial power of the United States shall also extend to all controversies in law and equity relating to the use of water, except where the water and the use thereof are in the same State."

I have made these preliminary remarks in the hope that the Committee on the Judiciary will take up this subject, because I am certain that it is the most important question relating to the West, so far as developing irrigation is concerned. I know personally of many instances where irrigation projects have been inaugurated and abandoned because of the difficulty of settling these interstate rights. I hope the committee will give the subject the consideration which it deserves. I also hope that the committee will not be deterred from investigating this question and providing a tribunal in which to settle interstate water rights by any fear that it involves appropriations by Congress, although I heartily approve of the recommendations of the President that Congress aid irrigation in some practicable way, to the end that the vast regions of the West may be utilized by making homes for millions. I do not connect this proposition with that subject. Private parties must settle their disputes before they can succeed, with or without the aid of the Government, in utilizing the land susceptible of irrigation.

Mr. TELLER. I do not think it worth while to debate this question now. There is but a very remote probability that the amendment will ever be adopted. I simply wish to say that, so

far as I am concerned, I do not believe there is any necessity for this or any other amendment of the kind.

SOUTH CAROLINA INTERSTATE AND WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further concurrent or other resolutions, the morning business is closed.

Mr. DEPEW. May I make a report, out of order?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received, in the absence of objection.

Mr. DEPEW. I am instructed by the Committee on Industrial Expositions, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 15) to encourage the holding of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in the city of Charleston, county of Charleston, State of South Carolina, during the years 1901, 1902, to report it favorably and without amendment. I ask for its present consideration.

The joint resolution is in accordance with the recommendation of the message of the President of the United States. It appropriates $75,000 for the purpose of transferring and installing all the Government exhibits which were at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo to the exposition which is now in progress at Charleston, S. C. All the other national expositions have received large appropriations, but none whatever has been given, nor has the Government yet extended any help to the exposition at Charleston. I have been to the exposition there and have been to all the others, and it compares favorably with any of them. It is an admirable exhibit of the enterprise and energy of the people of Charleston and of South Carolina. I trust that the joint resolution will be now considered and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution just reported by him from the Committee on Industrial Expositions. The joint resolution will be read in full for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas it is desirable to encourage the holding of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in the city of Charleston, county of Charleston, State of South Carolina, in the years 1901, 1902, to fittingly illustrate the marvelous industrial and commercial development of the Southern States during the last quarter of a century, and to contribute to the expansion of American commerce in other lands and among the islands of the southern sea; and

Whereas the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition Company has undertaken to hold such exposition, beginning on the 1st day of December, 1901, and closing on the 1st day of June, 1902: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be exhibited at the said exposition by the Government of the United States from its Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of the American Republics such articles and material as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people. And to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such Government exhibit a board of management shall be created, to be charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Departments and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, the Commissioner of Labor, and the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics may respectively decide shall be embraced in said Government exhibit. And the whole or such parts of the United States Government exhibit recently displayed at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., may, at the discretion of the said Government board, be transferred and exhibited at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one person to be named by the head of each Executive Department, one by the head of the Smithsonian Institution, and National Museum, one by the head of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, one by the Commissioner of Labor, and one by the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics. The President shall name one of said persons so detailed as chairman, and the board itself shall appoint its secretary, disbursing officer, and such other officers as it may deem necessary. The members of the said board of management, with other officers and employees of the Government who may be detailed to assist them, including officers of the Army and Navy, shall receive no compensation in addition to their regular salaries, but they shall be allowed their actual and necessary traveling expenses, together with a per diem in lieu of subsistence, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, while necessarily absent from their homes engaged upon the business of the board. Officers of the Army and Navy shall receive this allowance in lieu of the transportation and mileage now allowed by law. Any provision of law which may prohibit the detail of persons in the employ of the United States to other service than that which they customarily perform shall not apply to persons detailed for duty in connection with the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition. Employees of the board not otherwise employed by the Government shall be entitled to such compensation as the board may determine.

SEC. 2. That the United States shall not be liable on account of said exposition for any expense incident to or growing out of same, except for the purpose of paying the expenses already incurred, or to be incurred hereafter, of selection, preparation, housing, installation, maintenance, transportation, care, custody, and safe return of exhibits by the Government, for the employment of proper persons, as officers and assistants, by the board of management created by this act, and for their expenses, and other contingent expenses to be approved by the chairman of the board of management, or, in the event of his absence or disability, by such other officer as the board may designate, and the Secretary of the Treasury, upon itemized accounts and vouchers; and the total cost of the selection, preparation, purchase, housing, installation, maintenance, transportation, care, custody, and safe return of exhibits shall not exceed the sum of $75,000, which sum is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the board of management hereinbefore created, of which not exceeding the sum of $5,000 shall be expended for clerical service.

SEC. 3. That the United States shall not, in any manner nor under any circumstances, be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings, or representations of said South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition Company, its officers, agents, servants, employees, or any of them, or for service, salaries, labor, or wages of said officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages, or obligations of any kind issued by said company, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses of any kind whatever attending such company, or accruing by reason of the same.

SEC. 4. That medals, with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, and of the awards to be made to the exhibitors thereat, may be prepared at some mint of the United States for the board of directors thereof, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the coinage act of 1873, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof; and all the provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said coinage act against the counterfeiting or imitating of coins of the United States shall apply to the medals struck and issued under this act.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim for aid or for pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States, in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said company in excess of said appropriation made by Congress therefor.

SEC. 6. That the appropriation herein made of $75,000 shall take effect and become available immediately upon the passage of this act.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. MCLAURIN of South Carolina. Mr. PRESIDENT, I rise to a question of personal privilege, for the purpose of calling the attention of the Senate to the published statement that I have been excluded from the caucuses of my party, and hence would be without assignment on any committee. If that were true I would be greatly hampered in the discharge of my duty as a Senator of the United States. If this action had none but a personal effect I would not call the attention of the Senate to it; but it deprives the people of the State of South Carolina of an important part of the duties of a Senator and the Senate itself of that assistance which it was intended that I should render.

The only notice that I have ever had was last spring, before the adjournment of the Senate, when the chairman of the national committee, in the cloakroom, inquired of me why I had not recently been attending the caucuses of the party. I replied that I differed so widely with the majority of my associates on the questions growing out of the Spanish war that I had remained away from a delicacy of feeling, fearing that my presence would embarrass the deliberations. I suspected no ulterior motive or purpose, but when he replied, "Then it would be less embarrassing to you not to be invited to the caucus?" I saw at once what he meant, and replied, "Certainly," and rose from my seat and walked away.

This is the culmination of a controversy with which I can not charge the Democratic party, but fasten upon those in whose hands the leadership of that party has, I hope, been temporarily placed. It is far-reaching in its effects, and unless understood it can not be thwarted, and unless thwarted it must to some extent injure the entire country. It is for this reason that I ask the indulgence of the Senate, and request that the Senators follow the history of this matter closely.

The surface view is that it is a fight against me by the Democratic party. If this was the case I would remain silent and fight my own battles, but the inside history will show it to be a concerted action on the part of some for the purpose of keeping alive a sectionalism which ought to be but a sorrowful memory, and its tendency, I fear, is to array section against section in the personal interests of a few men to the detriment of all other men. Our section is being rapidly emancipated from the shackles of poverty and prejudice, forged by the reconstruction following a cruel war, and knowing its brave, loyal, and intelligent people as I do, I have no fears as to the result when the true facts become known.

For many years past the people of the South have realized that in national legislation they did not secure their just proportion of the benefits, while bearing more than their proportion of the burdens of this Government. We have in times past made the mistake of indulging in invective rather than argument, and condemned the people of other sections instead of pointing out the remedy and trying to effect a reasonable adjustment by which the rights of all sections should be preserved. As the race question begins to be solved and the South from an agricultural section develops great commercial and industrial enterprises, the people are naturally beginning to divide in thought, as do the thinking people in all other sections. If this should occur the political career of some of the present leaders would be at an

end. They could see Samuel J. Randall speak and vote in favor of a protective tariff and yet support him as a Democratic candidate for the Presidential nomination. They could support General Hancock, who called the tariff a merely local issue; they could indorse Senator David B. Hill, even, after he voted against the income tax, because those views, while diverse, did not endanger certain leaders.

But when a Southern man tried to obtain for his section a portion of the benefits of a tariff law that could not be defeated, and called upon the South to secure, if possible, its just dues, not by wordy harangues, but by reasonable compromises, some men—fearful that their occupation would be gone if the people began to think for themselves instead of acting upon prejudice alone—are ready to humiliate and crush any Southern man who dares to think and reason for himself upon these great public questions.

In my State we have but one political party, and inside of that party we have a primary system, which is regulated by law. Under that primary system we have the widest latitude of thought and freedom of discussion. This has been forced upon us by the peculiar conditions which have existed since the war.

I have repeatedly stated on the stump and elsewhere that all I wanted was an opportunity to go before the people of South Carolina and present my views to them upon the great public questions of the day, and let them pass upon them. I have said, and I say again, that if they think I am wrong I am perfectly content to stop right there and let my political career end. But I claim that as a right. There is no Republican party in South Carolina as you understand a party elsewhere, and so long as the rights which we enjoy under our primary system are unabridged and left open there is no necessity for any other party in that State. This is all that it means. To me freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and liberty of action are worth more than a seat in the Senate or any office under this Government.

On March 23, 1897, I made a speech while a member of the House of Representatives, which was the beginning of this whole controversy. The Dingley bill was under consideration, and I spoke in part, as follows:

In looking into the matter—

The Dingley bill—

I discovered enough to convince me, at least, that the interests of the laboring and producing classes of the South had to a certain extent been sacrificed. I imagined that I detected the fact that the enthusiasm and heat of debate, together with an intense opposition to the policy and principles of protection, had caused us to forget or neglect to demand a just reciprocity for our own people when at the beginning, as now, we fully realize that any and all opposition will fail.

I said that, under such circumstances, whatever consideration was given to Southern interests came almost without a demand and was always of such a character as to interfere as little as possible with interests in the North and East.

I went on then to say:

As Democrats, we have denounced the doctrines of protection and declared that the protected industries of the North and East were robbing the balance of the nation. Believing this to be true, and knowing that in spite of all our efforts for thirty years this doctrine still continues in operation, is it wise, is it just to our people not to demand fair play for our section? Must our own people suffer because of our obstinacy or pride? Let us demand equal privileges for all the products of the South, to the end that, if the tariff is robbery, our own section will cease to be its only victim. If protection really brings higher prices, as we claim, let the people of the South realize that fact when they market their cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, lumber, etc.

The South needs new factories and other business enterprises to develop her resources and manufacture her raw material. It requires money to do this, and money she has not, neither will she ever have until she stops selling her raw material at a loss and buying the finished article back from New England at a high price.

I made the statement in the House—and I little dreamed of the storm it would create—that I was not discussing the question from a theoretic or philanthropic standpoint, but was simply demanding equal rights and a full share for my own section of all the benefits which might accrue from legislation, whether such legislation accorded with my political creed or not.

I went unexpectedly into a campaign for the Senate (where under our primary system every man has a right to vote directly for the candidate of his choice) with that speech as my platform. My Democracy was immediately attacked, but the people indorsed me by a large majority at the primaries. I outlined in that campaign what I thought, in a general way, was the proper policy for a Southern representative to pursue, and so far as I have been able I have followed that general course in the United States Senate. The people were thinking for themselves, which did not suit certain leaders, and from that day until this in South Carolina there has been conducted against me a campaign of calumny, falsehood, and trickery never equaled in the history of American politics.

If this was directed against me only I would not thus bring the matter before the Senate, fully realizing that this body is not interested in any personal political conflicts; but it has been used against two Presidents of the United States, and as a citizen of the United States, as well as a Senator, I protest against the dragging of the honored office of the Chief Executive of the nation into local political squabbles.

The principal charge made against my Democracy is that I was bought by the patronage of President McKinley, and renewed a contract of sale for myself under similar terms with President Roosevelt. Having the highest degree of confidence as well as a feeling of personal admiration for both, it is unnecessary for me to say that neither of them ever stooped so low as to bargain the public service of the country for any such ignoble purpose. It is true that an unfortunate condition existed in South Carolina under which President McKinley did not have confidence in the patriotic purposes of the recognized leaders of his party in that State, and that therefore, to some extent, the arduous and unwelcome work of selecting applicants for position was thrown upon me. If I had for one moment attempted to abuse this confidence by using it simply for my personal advantage, it would have been and ought to have been withdrawn. It was natural, where it was left to me, to choose a friend instead of an enemy.

After my election to the Senate the Democrats in both branches of Congress insisted upon a declaration of war against Spain. The President did his utmost to avert this, but, actuated by patriotism and laying aside all partisanship, the appropriation for the war was made and war was declared. The same spirit which demanded of me that I should vote to inaugurate the war under the Administration called for me to give that Administration my heartiest support in the conduct of the war. I deprecated any division between the political parties as to this matter, and still believe that it should have been wholly nonpartisan; and I know personally that such was the noble purpose of the then President of the United States. Where it was possible I secured the appointment of a Democrat; where it was not, the best Republican available, to the end that our people might have a good Federal Administration. I wanted no more such horrors as burning postmasters, like the one at Lake City.

I was thrown somewhat closely in contact with the President during this war, and never did I hear a word from his lips concerning party advantage or disadvantage in connection with that subject. He was a broad American statesman, a patriotic citizen, and a Christian gentleman. Why, then, should I not agree with him as to the measures which he intended not to benefit his party, but to restore peace and prosperity throughout our common country?

The Democratic party has always claimed to be the party of the whole people and the true exponent of liberty and equality. The Democratic party has condemned the Republican party on the charge of seeking to create an aristocracy and destroy the true purposes of the Republic. In these latter days certain party leaders have made the mistake of trying to array class against class, and thus sought to establish an aristocracy in which these leaders should be the chief aristocrats. These class distinctions are detrimental to the best interests of our country, and have no proper place in a Democratic platform. To array class against class in the hope of securing fancied social and financial equality is to sow the seeds of anarchy and breed strife and discord in our Republic.

The United States Senate should be controlled by justice and reason, and here, as in no other deliberative body, should the widest and most nonpartisan expression be allowed upon grave public questions. It has seldom been the case that either great political party has ever been able to align all of its members upon any great public question, and it will be a sad day for this Republic when this is no longer true. Democratic freedom of speech has been honored and held sacred by every political party which has elected members to the Senate of the United States. I am at a disadvantage by being compelled to form my conclusions as to the charges made against my Democracy from the daily press.

In a general way, through the newspapers, I learn that I am charged with not having opposed the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Spain and the perpetuation of the conflict between these nations. I am further charged with assisting the Administration in its policy to bring about a peaceful culmination of our difficulties in the Philippines. I am further charged with favoring an army sufficient in size to bring about an end to the sanguinary warfare which has been waging in those islands. I am also charged with favoring the upbuilding of our merchant marine. These are all the charges that have been made against my Democracy, and the charges are true, and I glory in their truth. I did not wish to vote against my party on any of these questions, and had it not been for the reopening of hostilities in the Philippines I would have deferred to the judgment of recognized party leaders and even voted against the treaty of peace.

But I was not in favor of prolonging the conflict between the United States and Spain, and I have never for a moment brought my mind to regret that that conflict has ceased. I am in favor

of giving the Philippine Islands the best government and the largest independence possible under all of the circumstances. I am not in favor of foreign ships continuing to carry over 90 per cent of our exports.

The Democratic party has always been the party of free speech, fair play, with a love of justice and equality, and yet in all of the votes taken upon these serious questions, as to which men's minds would naturally and honestly differ, I find that Republican votes have been recorded against the propositions which I have advocated and Democratic votes in favor of those propositions. I see no effort on the part of the Republican party to discipline or exclude the revered senior Senator from the State of Massachusetts, the honored Senator from the State of Maine, or other Senators of that party who were not in accord with the position taken by a majority of the Republican Senators.

The United States Senate is supposed to be a deliberative body. Its decisions upon any subject should not be controlled by prejudice or partisanship. Its mission is to improve and conserve the interests of the States and of the whole people, and this is the first attempt in the history of the Senate for a political organization to so control legislation that it makes it a condition precedent that a Senator shall vote in accordance with caucus dictation or else be subjected to party discipline.

When the two political parties meet in caucus and compel their members to vote according to the caucus, then it makes it in the power of the majority of a majority to compel legislation, which a majority of the Senators elected and holding seats would oppose. It transfers the legislative power from the United States Senate to the majority of the majority of the dominant party in that body. There is no necessity and no utility in discussing a subject upon which every Senator's vote is compelled upon one side or the other by a political caucus. Such a precedent would completely destroy the entire purpose of the Senate, deprive it of its character as a deliberative body, and forever throttle free thought or free speech.

I would regret to see that the party to which I am attached by association and heredity make a mistake so gross and obvious as to go before the people with a proposition that free thought and free speech should have no place in the Senate of the United States, and there should be no policies except those of the dominant party expressed in their caucuses, held in dark rooms, hidden from public view, and participated in by none who oppose the schemes of the leaders who call the caucuses. We all know that a Senate caucus in either party is dominated by less than half a dozen men. When we have no other than partisan legislation, and the dictates of reason and conscience are stifled by the lash of the party whip, then government of the people through their representatives becomes a mockery and a delusion.

I also wish to protest in the name of the people who in part I have the honor to represent, and to whom, and whom alone, I owe an accounting for the trust confided in me. I do not owe an accounting to a party caucus nor to the gentleman who, during the past six years, has so ably guided the Democratic party to its destruction and buried it in national campaigns under an avalanche of popular disapproval. I owe an accounting to the people of my State. I owe an accounting for my official actions to the Senate, of which I am a member. Either of these accountings I am ready, anxious, and willing to make. The gentlemen who have officiated over the downfall of the Democratic party and who now offer to crucify all who would resurrect the true principles of Democracy from the mire into which they have fallen have no jurisdiction over my conduct as a Senator of the United States.

In 1892, in common with some of the Representatives in Congress elected that year from the State of South Carolina, I was elected on a platform in which I pledged myself not to be bound by party caucuses on financial questions or other issues involving the good of the whole country. Hence it will be noted that I came into public life with the express instruction of the people of South Carolina to use my own independent judgment. The instruction of independence which I received when I was elected to Congress has never been withdrawn, and my entire life as a Representative in the other House of Congress and a Senator of the United States has been spent under this instruction from my people. To those people, and none other, I am ready to give an accounting.

I have no desire to wound the feelings or to criticise the honest opinions of any man, no matter how he may differ with me upon a public matter. But, in the name of Democracy, I enter my protest against any action by its leaders which will bring it into disrepute and make of it, instead of a party for the upbuilding of a great Republic, a party in favor of a petty country, jealous of growth and fearful of every great national enterprise. It is not the democracy of the past, but some strange organization which has brought an honored name to use as a shroud for a defunct and dishonored political mob. I am a Democrat, proud of the fact that under Democratic rule nearly every one of our present commercial treaties with foreign powers was negotiated, and that the Republican party, in forty years of rule, has not succeeded in improving the commerical policies of this Democracy.

I am proud of the Democratic party that opened up the doors of China and Japan to the enterprise of our infant Republic. I am proud of the Democracy that, after centuries of failure upon the part of the European nations to suppress the piracy of the Barbary States, compelled those States to stop their thieving by a few well-directed shells from a little wooden frigate. I am proud of the Democracy under which for forty years our country grew and prospered in commerce, in industry, in wealth, in population, in expanded area, and in the arts and sciences. I am proud of the Democracy that overrode the Constitution, as its leader claimed, when it was necessary to the protection of our people and the extension of our territory. I am proud of the Democracy which, when satisfied that no express authority was given in the Constitution for internal improvements, took the implied authority and built up our common country. That is the Democracy which has made United States history.

I am not proud of the Democracy, nor do I regard it as a Democracy, that, without any remedy to suggest, would so weaken the hands of our Government in the Philippines as to perpetuate bloodshed throughout that archipelago. I am not proud of a Democracy, if Democracy it be, which would allow foreign nations to retain control of our merchant marine. It is no Democracy which denies to its members the constitutional privilege of freedom of speech. It is no Democracy which has an aristocracy so close and exclusive that none are allowed within the party who do not accept the edicts of the leader of the party.

Whenever the Democratic party has appeared before the country without sectional matters being made prominent it has secured the votes of a majority of the citizens of this Republic. It was sectionalism which defeated it in 1860, in 1864, in 1868, and in 1872. The mere prospect of a settlement of sectional differences caused it to be successful before the people in 1876, but owing to disturbed conditions it was defeated by an electoral commission. In 1880 the sectional feature was again made prominent through an attempt to quiet it. The nomination of General Hancock, in himself a most excellent candidate, brought about a discussion of the old sectional issues. In 1884 the Democratic party elected its President upon a platform entirely devoid of sectional issues and resembling the platforms of the Democratic party prior to the civil war.

In 1888 the sectional issue came to the front again upon the question of elections in the South, and the result was the defeat of the Democratic candidate. In 1892 the same candidate was elected because he ran upon a straight-out nonsectional platform. In 1896 the Democratic party attempted to array the West against the East and provide a new sectional issue. It was overwhelmingly defeated. In 1900 the same combination was made as in 1896, and the result was the same, only a little more pronounced. The American feeling is in favor of justice, free speech, and equality. This is the foundation of the true Democratic faith. There is especially no room now for any sectionalism in politics.

If sectional feeling is engendered, if class is arrayed against class, it destroys that union of interest and of sentiment which alone can work out the vast possibilities of this great Republic.

Any political party which objects to the prosperity with which a beneficent Providence has blessed our entire country because, perchance, a few individuals obtain a larger degree of that prosperity than is obtained by others, is but trying to deprive us of whatever prosperity we may have. I believe in protecting the interests of the weak and helpless with much greater care than those of the strong and powerful, who are able to protect themselves. But it is not a protection to array these people against those upon whom they are dependent. The Democratic party, when at itself, is not cynical; it is not opposed to progress, it does not take a narrow view of governmental affairs, and those who seek to confine it within these limits are not the friends, but the enemies of Democracy.

I was elected to the Senate from South Carolina by practically a direct vote of the people. I took upon myself certain duties and responsibilities. It is my wish, as well as my pleasure, to carry these out to the fullest extent of which I am capable. This newspaper clipping apprises me that the Democratic caucus desire to take from me the means by which I can properly represent my State. I have no favors to ask from the caucus of either party. Wherever I am placed, I will fearlessly carry out the purpose of my election, which was to give my best thought and most careful attention to matters which came up in the Senate, and to vote in accordance with my best judgment as to what would conserve the interests of the people.

Along the lines upon which the Democratic party act, upon the broad principles of right and justice, and for the best interests of the people, it will be more than a pleasure to me to assist in an humble way in carrying out their plans. There is with me no thought of partisanship in the matter. I do not propose, however, to place myself against a proposition upon which the best welfare of the people depends simply because it is in accordance with Republican policy. I do not propose, if I can control my

feelings, to take this matter as a personal affront to the extent of allowing it to warp my judgment or to change my principles. I shall not be swerved from my course of duty by any criticism or opposition from those who claim to be the Democratic party in the Senate.

I will not be driven from my party, nor will I be forced into any party where I do not wish to go. The animus of these proceedings is more clearly shown by the fact that of the votes complained of not one was cast in opposition to the principles enunciated in any Democratic platform ever promulgated.

There never was a Democratic platform which declared against the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States. There never was a Democratic platform which suggested a plan other than that which is being carried out as to the government of our new possessions. There was never a Democratic platform that declared against the upbuilding of our merchant marine.

The gentleman who so ably guided the Democratic party to ignoble defeat constituted himself a committee on platform for the guidance of Senators as to questions which had never been passed upon by any authorized body or committee of the Democratic party.

These questions were not in existence at the time of my election to the United States Senate, and have arisen out of the Spanish war. Both political parties were divided upon them. They were matters of the greatest importance and were new to our country. Thinking men disagreed and even changed their minds after having expressed an opinion. The President of the United States, who had the fullest opportunity for knowledge, believed that our plain duty was to give free trade to Porto Rico. He was convinced otherwise and changed his policy. The American people indorsed his change of mind by giving him an overwhelming majority. The United States Supreme Court divided almost equally, and not along partisan lines. Some of the ablest speeches in opposition to the policy of the Republicans were made in the Senate by members of that party.

In the Democratic convention at Kansas City no policy whatever was recommended, but the position was taken that "imperialism" was to be avoided.

I do not think there is a Senator of any party who will not agree to this proposition. Upon these questions where strong men are puzzled and only the weak see clearly it is to be expected that men will differ. If this difference unfits them to serve a party and the party demands an absolute uniformity of views, then that party has grown too narrow-minded to be of service in a deliberative body.

There are brave, honorable men on this side of the Chamber whom I revere and respect. I want them to understand my position, but I am debarred from discussing any but the public phase of this question. There is a personal phase which everyone understands who has kept up with this fight. The floor of the Senate is not the proper place for its settlement. On the great main issues upon which I have passed as a public man, as God is my judge, I have tried to rid my heart of self and follow the dictates of my conscience and judgment. I will bide the result without complaint, and with no bitterness in my heart toward any man who differs with me on great public questions.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will withhold his motion for a few moments.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Mr. President, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. McLAURIN] has seen fit, on a proposition with respect to personal privilege, to make some statements about me which I regard as a reflection. I desire to state to the Senate my recollection of what occurred between that Senator and me in the conference to which he has alluded in the course of what he has just now said.

After the extra session of the Senate had begun last spring, at the request of a number of Senators I concluded to call a caucus, which I did. The officer who was serving notice on the members of the party came to me and asked me who should be notified of the meeting of the caucus. It was a question in my mind whether or not the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. McLAURIN] desired to be notified of the meeting of the caucus. I went into the cloakroom and saw him, and told him my recollection was that he had not been present in a Democratic caucus for two years; that on most close questions, on party questions, he had voted with the Republican against the Democratic party; that under those circumstances I desired to know whether or not it was his wish to be invited to a Democratic caucus. He replied that his relations with the party were such that he did not feel himself in an attitude to go into the caucus, for the reason that it might be embarrassing. I said, "Then your wish is not to be invited to the caucus?" He answered, "Certainly."

Now, in the course of what he has said this morning he has attributed to me some ulterior motive in this matter. I can afford to treat such things with the contempt I think they deserve, with no comment at all. I have made a plain statement of the facts. My intention in talking with the Senator was simply to find out what were his wishes.

I do not know anything about the newspaper clipping from which he read. It is a notorious fact, I think known to every man in the country except the Senator from South Carolina, that there has been no Democratic caucus at this session; that there has been no action on the part of the Democratic caucus, and that there has been no public declaration, so far as I know, about that Senator's relation to the caucus.

I have no hesitancy in stating that in talking to a leading member on the Republican side about the persons who were to be provided for by the different caucuses, I said there was considerable feeling amongst Democrats, since the Senator from South Carolina did not consider himself connected with the Democratic caucus at all, and that I doubted if the Democratic caucus would be willing to undertake to provide for him on committees, with the idea that he would be provided for by the other side. This was a confidential conversation between myself and one of the gentlemen whose duty it is to arrange such matters on the Republican side. It was intended to be a personal conference between us. I have no objection, however, to its being made public. But I have no ulterior purpose at all in connection with the Senator from South Carolina, and only want the facts to be understood.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

Mr. TILLMAN. I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will indulge me for a moment.

Mr. President, while my name has not been brought into this matter directly, it is very evident to every man here that I am the cause of all this. I shall not at this time make any extended reply, but there are one or two things which I should like to go out along with such parts of the speech of my colleague as the Associated Press shall see proper to send out.

Last April, shortly after Congress had adjourned, my colleague appeared at Charlotte, N. C., as the representative of a new evangel, the teacher of a new Democracy, and in his speech he indulged in criticisms of the party and of its putative leaders, or actual leaders, which could only be taken by myself as directed toward me. I indulged in an interview, in which I called attention to some facts; and the result of our controversy locally was that we had a joint discussion at Gaffney in May, after he had made another speech at Greenville going more extensively into the blunders and mistakes and miseries and villanies of the party to which he claimed to belong. At that joint debate things took a shape which led to a startling announcement in the newspapers the next morning, that the two Senators from South Carolina had tendered their unconditional resignations, to take effect on the 1st of September.

My reason for giving up a position in this body, which I prize, and which is one of the highest honors an American can attain, was to settle these—in South Carolina—little family differences, if you may term them such, which appeared to exist. I had just been reelected, without opposition, and everybody knew that I was a member of the national Democratic committee; that I had been on the committee on platform at Chicago in 1896, and at Kansas City in 1900, and therefore my attitude on all those questions was perfectly well understood, so I had no occasion to seek an appeal to the people.

"But," I said to my colleague, "If your new ideas are right, and they are Democratic, having been elected on the Democratic platform in 1897, and you did not then announce to the people that you disagreed with your party, decency and honor demand that you, as a man representing, or claiming to represent, the people of South Carolina and its Democracy, should step down and out and give them an opportunity to pass upon you." In his answer he twitted me with occupying a bombproof; that I had just been reelected for six years; that I did not propose to step down and out; and that it was very easy to lay down a code of morals for some one else to follow which I myself was unwilling to follow.

The result was that I answered on the spot: "My dear sir, I will resign right now if you will, and we will both go to the people and let them decide between us." He accepted, because he did not see exactly how he could help it; but it was very difficult to get him to sign the document that afternoon. It was an unconditional resignation, to take effect immediately, as I proposed it and as he accepted it, but after worming around and squirming a while he came to the conclusion that he preferred to have it come off in September.

The document was signed and forwarded to the governor instead of to the Vice-President. If I had known what was going to follow (because I had acted in absolute good faith) I would have sent it to some one who could not have proposed or advised that it be withdrawn, and so that it would have been a finality, so far

as our action could make it such. But the upshot of it was that the governor, after consultation with some people, and I shall not designate whom, under some pressure, however, which was not altogether as thoroughly Democratic as I could have wished it to have been, advised that he refuse to accept our resignations, when, as a matter of fact, he was nothing more than a box in which we had posted a letter to the State legislature, announcing our resignations, and to the Vice-President, to announce it to this body.

Mr. MCLAURIN made haste to accept the advice of his friend the governor, and to withdraw his resignation; and as I had only tendered mine in order to let my colleague reach the dear people to whom he says he intended to appeal, and do it at once, there was nothing left me to do but to withdraw mine.

I will say, in passing, that after looking into this matter a little I find that in the one hundred and twenty-five years of our national life something like 200 Senators have tendered their resignations, and that he occupies the enviable height of being the only one who ever thought he had the right to withdraw his resignation after he had once sent it in. But this is neither here nor there. I come down to the "conspiracy," which he alleges has been hatched against him.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES], who is the honored chairman of the national Democratic committee and one of its leaders, at whom my colleague sneers—I am one of them, too—has explained just what occurred. I did not happen to be in the city when that caucus was called. I left here the night of the inauguration. I went home. I did not attend the extra session of the Senate. I had no conference with anybody in regard to party action. I had no dream that there was going to be a caucus which would deal with anything more than some little trifling matters of no party moment. I said to the Senator from Arkansas before I left, "If anything comes up in which you want me, I can reach you in sixteen hours. All you have to do is to wire."

So the conspiracy which my colleague's dreams have conjured up is but the creation of his own brain, so far as I am concerned; and I do not see why his colleagues here—these other Democrats, these poor, God-forsaken, demoralized cowards, whipped creatures—should fret much about him. They are in the minority, anyway. The ulterior purpose that he claims to exist, of discrediting him at home, is at least not to be laid at my door. I shall at some future time, at my leisure, refer again to this matter. I had hoped to have an opportunity last summer to appeal to the jury at home. I put my six years in the Senate against his eighteen months, and was willing to sink or swim by the vote of the people of South Carolina. I do not want to represent them unless I can do it honestly and decently.

Mr. MCLAURIN of South Carolina. Mr. President——

Mr. HOAR. I desire to put a question to the Senator's colleague. But I will wait until he gets through.

Mr. MCLAURIN of South Carolina. The Senator from Massachusetts can proceed.

Mr. HOAR. I will wait.

Mr. TILLMAN. You had better let us get through. Of course it is interesting. We can carry it on ad libitum.

Mr. MCLAURIN of South Carolina. Mr. President, I have no desire to say, and I carefully refrained in my opening remarks from saying, anything which could be construed into a personal attack upon any Senator. When in reference to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES], I used the words "ulterior purpose," I thought I was justified in saying what I did. But I am perfectly willing to accept his disclaimer.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I have not disclaimed anything. I have merely contradicted it; that is all.

Mr. MCLAURIN of South Carolina. I accept the amendment with sincere admiration for the dignity, courtesy, and manners of the Senator from Arkansas, and will not say anything more upon that line.

In reference to the remarks of my colleague as to the speech which I made at Charlotte, I will state that it was at a banquet, and I did not intend those remarks to have a personal application to any particular gentleman. As he has seen fit to apply them to himself, he is perfectly welcome to wear the cap if it fits him.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask the Senator from South Carolina a question, and I desire to say something before it is answered. Does he understand that the resignation of a seat in this body can be lawfully withdrawn? As I understand the law, although I do not profess to have any special knowledge of it, there is not in the legislative practices or rules in this country anyone who has a right to pass upon the question of a Senator's or a Representative's resignation. Any act of laying down the office vacates the office.

That was distinctly held in the House of Representatives by Mr. Blaine in regard to a Representative from the State of South Carolina. Mr. Blaine gave, I think, an elaborate opinion, in which he said that the English notion that a legislative office could not be resigned was expressly overthrown by the phrase inserted in our Constitution for that very purpose, that if the office were vacated "by resignation or otherwise" a certain thing should happen, and that it was not in the power of any official, whether the presiding officer of one of our legislative bodies or the governor of a State, to keep a man in office against his will.

Under our constitutional arrangement there are some offices to which a person holding another office can not be elected. Therefore, a hostile officer who had the power of passing upon the resignation might keep a person out of an office that he himself wanted to enter upon. I have no desire, of course, to interfere with the title to his seat of either of the Senators from South Carolina, with both of whom I hope and believe I am on the most good-natured terms. But I can not understand for the life of me how the Senator from South Carolina who spoke last but one, or the Senator from South Carolina who spoke last, has the slightest title to address this body or to occupy a seat in it if their statements are correct.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, if I had supposed that the chairman of the Judiciary Committee could have persuaded his party to hold that view I should have brought up the matter, or had some of my colleagues on this side bring it up, on the first day this session opened and had our seats declared vacant, because there is nothing I would enjoy more than to have this family washing done at home. But I did not believe that the governor had the power referred to. I said in my letter, "If it be lawful to do so." I am not in the category of ignoramuses who know nothing about the law or never studied anything about it. I said in the withdrawal of my resignation, "There seems to be nothing left for me to do but to withdraw mine, too, if it be lawful to do so."

I had hoped that somebody here would take up the matter, and that these two seats from South Carolina would be declared vacant, and we would either have two Democrats or two Republicans sent here, and not have our votes crossed and one killing the other by reason of this new-fangled doctrine that my colleague has discovered.

Mr. MCLAURIN of South Carolina. I would most cheerfully unite with my friend in requesting the committee to do that very thing, and I am perfectly willing to meet him anywhere, in any place, at any time, and in any way.

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to ask——

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. TILLMAN. I hope the Senator will not let this little thing pass. My colleague has thirteen months more to serve, and I am anxious that he shall have either a full term of six years or that he shall have none. This is no mere bluster or braggadocio on my part. I will unite with my colleague if he will draw up the paper and tender his resignation to the President pro tempore, and that will end it. Do not let us have the Committee on Privileges and Elections pass on it, but write out the resignations and send them to the Presiding Officer of the Senate, and that will settle it.

Mr. HOAR. When I was myself a member of the House of Representatives—and I believe the two gentlemen who sit in front of me, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], were members at the same time and will remember the occurrence—a member from the State of South Carolina was under investigation for some alleged misfeasance in office. He was a Republican Representative, I will say in justice to the party of the Senator from South Carolina. A resolution for his expulsion was pending.

He rose in his seat, and, in order that he might make his speech and at the same time not have the resolution passed, when he rose he sent his resignation to the Chair, intending to finish his speech and then have the Chair announce the resignation, so as to cut off a vote on the resolution of expulsion.

Mr. Speaker Blaine instantly announced that he could not be permitted to proceed, and that his seat was vacant; and either then or within a day or two afterwards he made the statement to which I referred just now, that under the American practice there was no one authorized but the holder of an office, certainly of a legislative office, to determine the question whether he could resign it or not. I can not myself see how there can be any great doubt about that proposition. Certainly the governor of a State can not keep a man in the Senate against his will. Certainly the Vice-President of the United States or his successor, when that office is vacant, can not keep a man here against his will. He has no authority over it.

So there is certainly nobody having the authority to pass on the question of accepting resignations, unless it be the Senate itself, and if that were required, a man might be kept in the office of Senator against his will for six months or eight, after an adjournment of the Senate. Therefore, if the Senator from South

Carolina has stated the facts correctly in all respects, I think it is, at any rate, a very doubtful question whether there be any Senator from South Carolina on this floor at the present moment.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I am glad to find that my intuition or instinct in regard to legal questions has such profound backing. I did not believe that the governor had anything to do with it. As I said a little while ago, he was nothing more than a box, in which we had posted a letter to the legislature and to this body. I am glad to find that so distinguished an ornament of this body and of the bar agrees with my legal acumen.

My colleague can solve it, he can cut this Gordian knot, by writing another resignation, although I do not see how we can resign if we are already out. Probably we had better have the Committee on Privileges and Elections take up this matter; and if the Senator will prepare some kind of a paper or memorial or any kind of a document which I can sign which will vacate my seat along with his, I wish he would do it. I do not want to represent the people of South Carolina here unless I represent them honestly, and I would not have the seat with a hundred million dollars attached to it if I were to come here and disgrace my State.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, while those resignations are preparing, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. [Laughter.]

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 10, 1901, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 9, 1901.

CONSULS.

Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina, to be consul of the United States at Genoa, Italy, vice James Fletcher, deceased.

Henry D. Saylor, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada, vice James C. McCook, deceased.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

William H. De Vos, of Wisconsin, to be collector of customs for the district of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, to succeed Charles B. Roberts, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

Joseph B. Stewart, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, in place of John S. Bethel, deceased. Mr. Stewart is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Levi M. Willcuts, of Minnesota, to be collector of customs for the district of Duluth, in the State of Minnesota. (Reappointment.)

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

Edward W. Fox, of Clayton, N. Mex., to be register of the land office at Clayton, N. Mex., to take effect January 12, 1902, at expiration of his present term. (Reappointment.)

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Albert W. Thompson, of Clayton, N. Mex., to be receiver of public moneys at Clayton, N. Mex., to take effect January 12, 1902, at expiration of his present term. (Reappointment.)

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Louis T. Weis, of Maryland, to be commissioner of immigration at the port of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, to succeed Percy C. Hennighausen, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

To be chaplains.

Rev. George D. Rice, of Massachusetts, late chaplain Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Aldred A. Pruden, of North Carolina, late chaplain First North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Albert J. Bader, of New York, late chaplain Twelfth New York Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Rev. William Colbert, of Minnesota, late chaplain Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Rev. George C. Stull, of Montana, late chaplain First Montana Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Rev. John M. Moose, of Mississippi, February 2, 1901.

Rev. William W. Brander, of Maryland, February 2, 1901.

Rev. James L. Griffes, of Indiana, February 2, 1901.

Rev. John C. Granville, of Missouri, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Timothy P. O'Keefe, of the District of Columbia, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Joseph Clemens, of Pennsylvania, February 2, 1901.

Rev. H. Percy Silver, of Nebraska, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Ernest P. Newsom, of Texas, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Thomas J. Dickson, of Missouri, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Samuel J. Smith, of Vermont, November 9, 1901.

Artillery Corps.

George M. Apple, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be first lieutenant, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Howard Lee Landers, of Maryland, late second lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Cavalry Arm.

Henry T. Bull, of New York, late private, Company B, First United States Volunteer Engineers, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Infantry Arm.

Sherman A. White, of New York, late first lieutenant, First Nebraska Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William W. White, of Ohio, late captain, Third Ohio Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Medical Director William K. Van Reypen, United States Navy, to be Surgeon-General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, from the 18th day of December, 1901.

Capt. Royal B. Bradford, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, from the 18th day of December, 1901.

Capt. Charles O'Neil, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, from the 1st day of June, 1901.

Commander Augustus G. Kellogg, United States Navy, retired, to be transferred from the furlough to the retired pay list, in accordance with the provisions of section 1594 of the Revised Statutes.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Sergt. Walter E. Noa.
Corpl. Earl H. Ellis.
Sergt. John A. Hughes.
Corpl. Arthur McAllister.

POSTMASTERS.

Henry M. Sugg, to be postmaster at Dardanelle, in the county of Yell and State of Arkansas, in place of Henry M. Sugg. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Thomas D. Hawkins, to be postmaster at Morrillton, in the county of Conway and State of Arkansas, in place of Thomas D. Hawkins. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

James R. Snodgrass, to be postmaster at Paragould, in the county of Greene and State of Arkansas, in place of James R. Snodgrass. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Samuel Davis, to be postmaster at Russellville, in the county of Pope and State of Arkansas, in place of Samuel Davis. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Aaron L. Thompson, to be postmaster at Springdale, in the county of Washington and State of Arkansas, in place of Aaron L. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired June 14, 1901.

Susan L. Drake, to be postmaster at Colusa, in the county of Colusa and State of California, in place of Susan L. Drake. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Nathaniel Bullock, to be postmaster at Eureka, in the county of Humboldt and State of California, in place of Nathaniel Bullock. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

William W. James, to be postmaster at Monterey, in the county of Monterey and State of California, in the place of William W. James. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1901.

Walter S. Clark, to be postmaster at Aspen, in the county of Pitkin and State of Colorado, in place of Walter S. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1901.

Amelia Williams, to be postmaster at Glenwood Springs, in the county of Garfield and State of Colorado, in place of Amelia Williams. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

John Alfred, to be postmaster at Leadville, in the county of Lake and State of Colorado, in place of John Alfred. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1901.

John C. Scott, to be postmaster at Sterling, in the county of Logan and State of Colorado, in place of John C. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Edwin W. S. Pickett, to be postmaster at Fairfield, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, in place of Edwin W. S. Pickett. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Nehemiah Jennings, to be postmaster at Southport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, in place of Nehemiah Jennings. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1901.

Joshua A. Fessenden, to be postmaster at Stamford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, in place of Joshua A. Fessenden. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

James W. Hague, to be postmaster at Torrington, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, in place of James W. Hague. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Bennett C. Atwood, to be postmaster at Watertown, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, in place of Bennett C. Atwood. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Jacob C. Garber, to be postmaster at Grangeville, in the county of Idaho and State of Idaho, in place of Jacob C. Garber. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Aaron Frost, to be postmaster at Wardner, in the county of Shoshone and State of Idaho, in place of Aaron Frost. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1901.

Lenny C. Gilbert, to be postmaster at Oakland, in the county of Coles and State of Illinois, in place of Lenny C. Gilbert. Incumbent's commission expired July 5, 1901.

Hibben S. Corwin, to be postmaster at Peru, in the county of Lasalle and State of Illinois, in place of Hibben S. Corwin. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Joseph C. Weir, to be postmaster at Rantoul, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois, in place of Joseph C. Weir. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1901.

Theodore E. Habel, to be postmaster at Rossville, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois, in place of Theodore E. Habel. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Walter W. Lindley, to be postmaster at Urbana, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois, in place of Walter W. Lindley. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

William H. Gilliam, to be postmaster at Vienna, in the county of Johnson and State of Illinois, in place of William H. Gilliam. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

Augustus H. Heiple, to be postmaster at Washington, in the county of Tazewell and State of Illinois, in place of Augustus H. Heiple. Incumbent's commission expired March 31, 1901.

Lawrence V. Buskirk, to be postmaster at Bloomington, in the county of Monroe and State of Indiana, in place of Lawrence V. Buskirk. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1901.

William A. Stevens, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Bartholomew and State of Indiana, in place of William A. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1901.

John W. Eward, to be postmaster at Converse, in the county of Miami and State of Indiana, in place of John W. Eward. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1901.

Fletcher W. Boyd, to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Fountain and State of Indiana, in place of Fletcher W. Boyd. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1901.

William D. Page, to be postmaster at Fort Wayne, in the county of Allen and State of Indiana, in place of William D. Page. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

W. Morton Mills, to be postmaster at Ladoga, in the county of Montgomery and State of Indiana, in place of W. Morton Mills. Incumbent's commission expired June 29, 1901.

Michael C. Garber, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Jefferson and State of Indiana, in place of Michael C. Garber. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Morris B. Pote, to be postmaster at New Harmony, in the county of Posey and State of Indiana, in place of Morris B. Pote. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1901.

Robert N. Chapman, to be postmaster at Charleston, in the county of Coles and State of Illinois, in place of Robert N. Chapman. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1901.

Frank C. Davidson, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Dewitt and State of Illinois, in place of Frank C. Davidson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1901.

William R. Jewell, to be postmaster at Danville, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois, in place of William R. Jewell. Incumbent's commission expired March 10, 1901.

Henry M. Webber, to be postmaster at Eldorado, in the county of Saline and State of Illinois, in place of Henry M. Webber. Incumbent's commission expired July 8, 1901.

Thomas S. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Harrisburg, in the county of Saline and State of Illinois, in place of Thomas S. Reynolds. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Charles W. Warner, to be postmaster at Hoopeston, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois, in place of Charles W. Warner. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1901.

Hiram J. Dunlap, to be postmaster at Kankakee, in the county of Kankakee and State of Illinois, in place of Hiram J. Dunlap. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

Samuel H. Watson, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Jefferson and State of Illinois, in place of Samuel H. Watson. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1901.

F. Kimbley, to be postmaster at Orleans, in the county of Orange and State of Indiana, in place of Lou Black. Incumbent's commission expired July 2, 1901.

Taylor Reagan, to be postmaster at Plainfield, in the county of Hendricks and State of Indiana, in place of Taylor Reagan. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

James H. Warnock, to be postmaster at Princeton, in the county of Gibson and State of Indiana, in place of James H. Warnock. Incumbent's commission expired March 31, 1901.

Elias E. Wesseler, to be postmaster at Rockport, in the county of Spencer and State of Indiana, in place of Elias E. Wesseler. Incumbent's commission expired June 29, 1901.

James F. Lawson, to be postmaster at Spencer, in the county of Owen and State of Indiana, in place of James F. Lawson. Incumbent's commission expired March 31, 1901.

Fred J. Herrmann, to be postmaster at Tell City, in the county of Perry and State of Indiana, in place of Fred J. Herrmann. Incumbent's commission expired March 31, 1901.

Thomas H. Adams, to be postmaster at Vincennes, in the county of Knox and State of Indiana, in place of Thomas H. Adams. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Benjamin L. Robertson, to be postmaster at Purcell, Chickasaw Nation, Ind. T., in place of Benjamin L. Robertson. Incumbent's commission expired July 5, 1901.

Jacob A. Conerd, to be postmaster at Atlantic, in the county of Cass and State of Iowa, in place of Jacob A. Conerd. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Ellsworth E. Secor, to be postmaster at Buffalo Center, in the county of Winnebago and State of Iowa, in place of Ellsworth E. Secor. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Patrick D. McMahon, to be postmaster at Charter Oak, in the county of Crawford and State of Iowa, in place of Patrick D. McMahon. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1901.

Frank C. Downey, to be postmaster at Dexter, in the county of Dallas and State of Iowa, in place of Frank C. Downey. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Evan Gibbons, to be postmaster at Dyersville, in the county of Dubuque and State of Iowa, in place of Evan Gibbons. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1901.

John Morrison, to be postmaster at Hedrick, in the county of Keokuk and State of Iowa, in place of John Morrison. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Joseph W. Jarnagin, to be postmaster at Montezuma, in the county of Poweshiek and State of Iowa, in place of Joseph W. Jarnagin. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

John W. Palm, to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Henry and State of Iowa, in place of John W. Palm. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1901.

William Le Roy Roach, to be postmaster at Muscatine, in the county of Muscatine and State of Iowa, in place of William Le Roy Roach. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1901.

Charles A. Merrill, to be postmaster at Nora Springs, in the county of Floyd and State of Iowa, in place of Charles A. Merrill. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Charles V. Hoffmann, to be postmaster at Oskaloosa, in the county of Mahaska and State of Iowa, in place of Charles V. Hoffmann. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1901.

Elmer E. Johnston, to be postmaster at Rockwell City, in the county of Calhoun and State of Iowa, in place of Elmer E. Johnston. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Charles N. Marvin, to be postmaster at Shenandoah, in the county of Page and State of Iowa, in place of Charles N. Marvin. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1901.

Charles J. Wonser, to be postmaster at Tama, in the county of Tama and State of Iowa, in place of Charles J. Wonser. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Harry L. Brotherlin, to be postmaster at Tipton, in the county of Cedar and State of Iowa, in place of Harry L. Brotherlin. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Marion Bruce, to be postmaster at Rolfe, in the county of Pocahontas and State of Iowa, in place of Marion Bruce. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1901.

Alfred E. Kincaid, to be postmaster at Walnut, in the county of Pottawattamie and State of Iowa, in place of Alfred E. Kincaid. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1901.

Rodney G. Hawkins, to be postmaster at Wapello, in the county of Louisa and State of Iowa, in place of Rodney G. Hawkins. Incumbent's commission expired July 3, 1901.

Peter P. Smith, to be postmaster at Adams, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts, in place of Peter P. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1901.

Cyrus W. Rowell, to be postmaster at Amesbury, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, in place of Cyrus W. Rowell. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

Francis Norwood, to be postmaster at Beverly, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, in place of Francis Norwood. Incumbent's commission expired June 29, 1901.

James C. Cooper, to be postmaster at Chester, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, in place of James C. Cooper. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

Charles L. Scranton, to be postmaster at Cottage City, in the county of Dukes and State of Massachusetts, in place of Charles L. Scranton. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Henry A. Pease, to be postmaster at Edgartown, in the county of Dukes and State of Massachusetts, in place of Henry A. Pease. Incumbent's commission expired June 26, 1901.

George W. Jones, to be postmaster at Falmouth, in the county of Barnstable and State of Massachusetts, in place of George W. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

William C. Hinman, to be postmaster at Great Barrington, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts, in place of William C. Hinman. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

J. Henry Norcross, to be postmaster at Medford, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in place of J. Henry Norcross. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

Alfred Hocking, to be postmaster at Melrose, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in place of Alfred Hocking. Incumbent's commission expired March 31, 1901.

Elizabeth W. Smart, to be postmaster at Merrimac, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, in place of Elizabeth W. Smart. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Charles A. Pilling, to be postmaster at North Andover Depot, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, in place of Charles A. Pilling. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1899.

Charles F. Bryant, to be postmaster at Sharon, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, in place of Charles F. Bryant. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

J. Evarts Greene, to be postmaster at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in place of J. Evarts Greene. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

John Mutchler, to be postmaster at Bangor, in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan, in place of John Mutchler. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Joseph E. Watson, to be postmaster at Bronson, in the county of Branch and State of Michigan, in place of Joseph E. Watson. Incumbent's commission expired March 31, 1901.

Allen N. Armstrong, to be postmaster at Cassopolis, in the county of Cass and State of Michigan, in place of Allen N. Armstrong. Incumbent's commission expired July 22, 1901.

Samuel C. Kirkbride, to be postmaster at Clare, in the county of Clare and State of Michigan, in place of Samuel C. Kirkbride. Incumbent's commission expired July 22, 1901.

Eugene S. Upson, to be postmaster at Durand, in the county of Shiawassee and State of Michigan, in place of Eugene S. Upson. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1901.

Alfred Cruse, to be postmaster at Iron Mountain, in the county of Dickinson and State of Michigan, in place of Alfred Cruse. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1901.

Edwin O. Shaw, to be postmaster at Newaygo, in the county of Newaygo and State of Michigan, in place of Edwin O. Shaw. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

George B. Faxon, to be postmaster at Ovid, in the county of Clinton and State of Michigan, in place of George B. Faxon. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

John Marshall, to be postmaster at Bonneterre, in the county of St. Francois and State of Missouri, in place of John Marshall. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

Charles E. Gross, to be postmaster at Boonville, in the county of Cooper and State of Missouri, in place of Charles E. Gross. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1901.

Harry H. Mitchell, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Henry and State of Missouri, in place of Harry H. Mitchell. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

Herschel P. Kinsolving, to be postmaster at Malden, in the county of Dunklin and State of Missouri, in place of Herschel P. Kinsolving. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

Albert L. Jurden, to be postmaster at Marshall, in the county of Saline and State of Missouri, in place of Albert L. Jurden. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1901.

William C. Shannon, to be postmaster at Marshfield, in the county of Webster and State of Missouri, in place of William C. Shannon. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Frank E. Miller, to be postmaster at Neosho, in the county of Newton and State of Missouri, in place of Frank E. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired July 20, 1901.

Willis E. Flanders, to be postmaster at Paris, in the county of Monroe and State of Missouri, in place of Willis E. Flanders. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Charles L. Porter, to be postmaster at Plattsburg, in the county of Clinton and State of Missouri, in place of Charles L. Porter. Incumbent's commission expired June 26, 1901.

Frank Sigel Jones, to be postmaster at Sarcoxie, in the county of Jasper and State of Missouri, in place of Frank Sigel Jones. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

James W. Mills, to be postmaster at Versailles, in the county of Morgan and State of Missouri, in place of James W. Mills. Incumbent's commission expired June 26, 1901.

Peter C. Van Matre, to be postmaster at Warrensburg, in the county of Johnson and State of Missouri, in place of Peter C. Van Matre. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

George E. Drumm, to be postmaster at Chatham, in the county of Columbia and State of New York, in place of George E. Drumm. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1901.

Willard N. Stewart, to be postmaster at Gloversville, in the county of Fulton and State of New York, in place of Willard N. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired July 8, 1901.

Emmett B. Hawkins, to be postmaster at Huntington, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York, in place of Emmett B. Hawkins. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1901.

Burdette T. Burlingham, to be postmaster at McGraw, in the county of Cortland and State of New York, in place of Burdette T. Burlingham. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

Charles A. Brooks, to be postmaster at Marathon, in the county of Cortland and State of New York, in place of Charles A. Brooks. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Cornelius Van Cott, to be postmaster at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, in place of Cornelius Van Cott. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

William A. Smyth, to be postmaster at Owego, in the county of Tioga and State of New York, in place of William A. Smyth. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1901.

Frederick W. Clemons, to be postmaster at Palmyra, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, in place of Frederick W. Clemons. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1901.

David C. Inglis, to be postmaster at Spring Valley, in the county of Rockland and State of New York, in place of David C. Inglis. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

Dwight H. Bruce, to be postmaster at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, in place of Dwight H. Bruce. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

Ellsworth Sweet, to be postmaster at Waterloo, in the county of Seneca and State of New York, in place of Ellsworth Sweet. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1901.

Mary R. Newlands, to be postmaster at West Point, in the county of Orange and State of New York, in place of Mary B. Newlands. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Almon K. Goodwin, to be postmaster at Pawtucket, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, in place of Almon K. Goodwin. Incumbent's commission expired June 1, 1901.

John W. Bell, to be postmaster at Beeville, in the county of Bee and State of Texas, in place of John W. Bell. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Henry D. Bonnet, to be postmaster at Del Rio, in the county of Valverde and State of Texas, in place of Henry D. Bonnet. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1901.

Augustus S. Davis, to be postmaster at McGregor, in the county of McLennan and State of Texas, in place of Augustus S. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired July 20, 1901.

George J. Elam, to be postmaster at Marlin, in the county of Falls and State of Texas, in place of George J. Elam. Incumbent's commission expired July 19, 1901.

Lucius S. Gray, to be postmaster at Attalla, in the county of Etowah and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential October 1, 1900.

Samuel S. Johnston, to be postmaster at National City, in the county of San Diego and State of California. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Ransom A. Brinson, to be postmaster at Millen, in the county of Screven and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

John T. Stilwell, to be postmaster at Montezuma, in the county of Macon and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Dora Clegg, to be postmaster at Rexburg, in the county of Fremont and State of Idaho. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Hardy C. Voris, to be postmaster at Waterloo, in the county of Monroe and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

William C. West, to be postmaster at Farmland, in the county

of Randolph and State of Indiana. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

George B. Roderick, to be postmaster at Holdenville, Creek Nation, Ind. T. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

Alfred T. Underhill, to be postmaster at Ocheyedan, in the county of Osceola and State of Iowa. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Walter R. Rudy, to be postmaster at Mount Airy, in the county of Carroll and State of Maryland. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Richard J. Considine, to be postmaster at East Whitman, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

Eugene S. Thatcher, to be postmaster at Housatonic, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Henry Converse, to be postmaster at Rutland, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Henry F. Hosmer, to be postmaster at South Lancaster, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Ira D. McCullah, to be postmaster at Marionville, in the county of Lawrence and State of Missouri. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Theodore F. Chamberlain, to be postmaster at Newark Valley, in the county of Tioga and State of New York. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

George W. Hitchcock, to be postmaster at Ripley, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Nathan Leavitt, to be postmaster at Stamford, in the county of Jones and State of Texas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

William B. Howard, to be postmaster at Sweet Water, in the county of Nolan and State of Texas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Archie G. Madson, to be postmaster at Angels Camp, in the county of Calaveras and State of California, in place of Frank A. Egan, resigned.

Fred G. Havemann, to be postmaster at Salmon, in the county of Lemhi and State of Idaho, in place of William H. Andrews, resigned.

James F. Donovan, to be postmaster at Kinmundy, in the county of Marion and State of Illinois, in place of Daniel Gunn, resigned.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Edward H. Callister, of Utah, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Montana, to succeed Charles M. Webster, removed. Mr. Callister is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate. This nomination is made to correct error in the residence of Mr. Callister, who was nominated on December 5, 1901, as of Montana.

GENERAL INSPECTOR.

Washington Haverstick, of Wisconsin, to be general inspector, Treasury Department, in place of Richard O. Jeardeau, deceased.

SOLICITOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Albert W. Wishard, of Indiana, to be solicitor of internal revenue, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, in the place of George M. Thomas, resigned.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

William Cary Sanger, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of War, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice George D. Meiklejohn, resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Joseph B. Kealing, of Indiana, to be United States attorney for the district of Indiana, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, in the place of Albert W. Wishard, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 9, 1901.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

James I. McCallum, of the District of Columbia, to be consul-general at St. Gall, Switzerland.

Oliver J. D. Hughes, of Connecticut, lately consul at Coburg, Germany, to be consul-general at Coburg.

Robert P. Skinner, of Ohio, lately consul at Marseilles, France, to be consul-general at Marseilles.

CONSULS.

Francis B. Gessner, of Ohio, to be consul at Zittau, Saxony, Germany.

Robert E. Mansfield, of Indiana, to be consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

Charles H. Egbert, of Illinois, to be consul at Durango, Mexico.

Alonzo B. Garrett, of West Virginia, to be consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

Edward A. Creevey, of Connecticut, to be consul at Glauchau, Germany.

Charles V. Herdliska, of the District of Columbia, to be consul at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua.

William B. Sorsby, of Mississippi, to be consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

Charles P. H. Nason, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Grenoble, France.

Ethelbert Watts, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Prague, Austria.

Edwin N. Gunsaulus, of Ohio, to be consul at Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

William L. Sewell, of Ohio, to be consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

Arthur H. Williams, of New Hampshire, to be consul at Saltillo, Mexico.

Frank R. Mowrer, of Ohio, to be consul at Ghent, Belgium.

George Sawter, of New York, to be consul at Antigua, West Indies.

Lewis A. Martin, of West Virginia, to be consul at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico.

William H. Hunt, of New York, to be consul at Tamatave, Madagascar.

George N. Dale, of Vermont, to be consul at Coaticook, Quebec, Canada.

George E. Baldwin, of Ohio, to be consul at Nuremberg, Bavaria, Germany.

Henry B. Miller, of Oregon, to be consul at Niuchwang, China.

Courtlandt K. Bolles, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Kehl, Germany.

George W. Colvig, of Oregon, to be consul at Barranquilla, Colombia.

Pietro Cuneo, of Ohio, to be consul at Turin, Italy.

Thomas R. Wallace, of Iowa, to be consul at Crefeld, Germany.

Richard L. Sprague, of Massachusetts, to be consul at Gibraltar, Spain.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from the convention (Executive AA, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session) between the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, signed at Washington, November 18, 1901.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *December 10, 1901.*

Prayer by Rev. HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D., LL. D., of Princeton University.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

REPORT OF BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications covering the period from November 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

GUN TESTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the joint board of officers of the Army and of the Navy, appointed to make comparative tests of the destructive energy between the Gathmann torpedo gun, at Sandy Hook, N. J., and the 12-inch Army service rifle; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SLOOP HENRIETTA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 25, 1885, in the French spoliation claims relating to the vessel sloop *Henrietta*, Samuel Wasson, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate, in response to a resolution of the 4th instant, the report of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

Mr. HALE. If it is a report stating the expenditures and the necessity for an immediate appropriation it should be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, in order that it may be considered in connection with the emergency deficiency appropriation bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a petition of Central Square Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Central Square, New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens and religious organizations of the borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Newport News Typographical Union, No. 353, of Newport News, Va., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented the memorial of Benjamin S. Gratz, of Trenton, N. J., remonstrating against the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. GALLINGER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Lebanon, N. H., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Iron Molders' Union No. 359, American Federation of Labor, of Salmon Falls, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WELLINGTON presented petitions of Mrs. Robert Davis and 18 other citizens of Baltimore; of John L. Henmann and 19 other citizens of Berlin; of John E. Orem and 10 other citizens of Baltimore, and of William C. Maloy and 49 other citizens of Baltimore, all in the State of Maryland, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WETMORE presented a petition of 24 citizens of Rhode Island, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented petitions of Spokane Lodge, No. 26, of Spokane; of Longshoremen's Union No. 179, of Tacoma; of the Pattern Makers' Association, of Seattle; of Machinists' Union No. 79, of Seattle; of Typographical Union No. 193, of Spokane; of Typographical Union No. 170, of Tacoma, and of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 470, of Tacoma, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Washington, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. QUARLES presented petitions of sundry citizens of Saxeville, Wildrose, Cedarlake, Springwater, Pine River, and Waupaca, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PROCTOR presented petitions of 899 citizens of Vermont, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HEITFELD presented a petition of sundry citizens of New Plymouth, Idaho, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MARTIN presented petitions of Iron Molders' Union No. 105, of Norfolk; of Shipwrights and Boatbuilders' Union No. 8823, of Portsmouth; of Carpenters' Union No. 388, of Richmond; of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 57, of Portsmouth; of the Plumbers and Gas and Steam Fitters' Union No. 110, of Norfolk; of the Tailors' Union No. 54, of Danville; of the Cigar Makers' Union No. 240, of Norfolk; of the Retail Clerks' Union No. 278, of Roanoke; of the Cigar Makers' Union No. 412, of Newport News; of the National Brotherhood Electrical Workers' Union No. 80, of Norfolk; and of the Federal Labor Union No. 8037, of Roanoke, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Virginia, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BEVERIDGE presented petitions of Local Union No. 180, of Clinton; of Local Union No. 966, of Edwardsport; of the International Brick, Tile, and Terra-Cotta Workers' Alliance of Clinton, and of Local Union No. 1671, of Clinton, all of the United Mine Workers of America; of Nelson Post, No. 69, Grand Army of the Republic, of Kendallville, and of Robert Madison and 81 other citizens of Clinton, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Fremont Goodwine and 16 other citizens of Williamsport, Fred Corey and 17 other citizens of Lebanon, W. A. Cox and 97 other citizens of Rockville, C. R. Jones and 161 other citizens of Indianapolis, J. E. Martin and 26 other citizens of Fountain County, Mary A. Braver and 92 other citizens of Fort Wayne, William F. Miller and 32 other citizens of Richmond, Daniel B. Banta and 75 other citizens of Spencer, Grafton Peek and 107 other citizens of Greenwood, and of Mrs. C. A. Scarff and 140 other citizens of Hanover, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Jesse E. Goldsmith and 40 other citizens of Vanderburg and Gibson counties, Charles Bartlow and 36 other citizens of Henry and Wayne counties, and of Robert Grant and 36 other citizens of Cass, Grant, Wabash, and Miami counties, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation increasing the compensation of rural mail carriers; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Cooper Lodge, No. 19, Association of Iron and Steel Workers, of Anderson; Midland Lodge, No. 28, American Federation of Labor, of Muncie; Local Union No. 24, American Federation of Labor, of Cayuga; Machinists' International Union of Elkhart; Daniel O'Leary and 150 members of Buckeye Indiana Lodge of United Mine Workers, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEAN presented petitions of Typographical Union No. 132, of Camden; of Stove Mounters' Union No. 28, of Dover, and of Local Union No. 185, of Perth Amboy, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Morristown, Roselle, Pluckemin, North Branch, Plainfield, and Montclair, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (for Mr. SEWELL) presented petitions of sundry citizens of Oceanport, Roselle, Pluckemin, East Orange, Bridgeton, Orange, Lambertville, North Branch, and Morristown, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McMILLAN. I present a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the State of Michigan, requesting Congress to take appropriate action for the presentation of a suitable badge or button to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine of the war for the preservation of the Union. A similar resolution was presented by my colleague a few days ago and printed in the RECORD. I therefore do not ask that this resolution be printed, but simply that it be noted and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of Upholsters' Union No. 23, American Federation of Labor, of Minneapolis, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the petition of Willard S. Ward and 18 other citizens of Minnesota, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of Blacksmiths' Union No. 142, American Federation of Labor, of Streator, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 12, United Mine Workers of America, of Coal City, Ill., and a petition of Local Union No. 1821, United Mine Workers of America, of Schuline, Ill., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented the petition of Rev. R. C. Townsend and 40 other citizens of Dunlap, Ill., and the petition of George D. Duncan and 31 other citizens of Alton, Ill., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KITTREDGE presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 218, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. DIETRICH presented a petition of Finnicum Post, No. 129, Grand Army of the Republic, of Wisner, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy and restrict immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the State Medical Society of Nebraska, praying for the establishment of a psycho-physical laboratory in the Department of the Interior; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Tecumseh, Chadron, Carey, Harrison, Crawford, Colon, Wahoo, Mead, Falls City, Omaha, Pender, Dorsey, Gordon, Albany, and Holdrege, all in the State of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of John A. Dix Post, No. 52, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, of Blair, Nebr., praying that preference be given veterans in the employment of mechanics and laborers in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Coopers' Local Union No. 21, of Omaha; of Machinists' Union No. 31, of Omaha; of Beef Butchers' Union No. 28, of South Omaha; of Broom Makers' Union No. 43, of Lincoln; of Bakers' Union No. 15, of Omaha; of Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Union No. 24, of Omaha; of Central Labor Union of Omaha; of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 164, of Lincoln, and of Leather Workers' Local Union No. 12, of Omaha, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 218, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation excluding from the United States Chinese and other Asiatic peoples; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. McCOMAS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Baltimore, Md., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of John W. Lexon and 120 other citizens of Maryland, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the landing of anarchists in the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented the memorial of Rev. S. M. Johnson and 7 other citizens of Maryland, and the memorial of Walter H. Thompson, of Easton, Md., remonstrating against any change being made in the anticanteen law; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of John W. Herrman and 60 other citizens of Maryland; of Frederick Rainheimer and 55 other citizens of Baltimore; of John Oren and 15 other citizens of Baltimore, and of Mrs. C. F. Boran and 20 other citizens of Baltimore, all in the State of Maryland, prayer for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MASON presented petitions of sundry labor organizations of Braidwood, Morris, Pana, Cable, and East Peoria, and of sundry citizens of Percy and Odin, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of sundry citions of Upper Alton, Moro, Alhambra, Champaign, and North Alton, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TELLER presented a petition of Railway Telegraphers' Union No. 87, of Colorado, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Boulder, Colo., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLAY presented a petition of the City Council of Waycross, Ga., praying that an appropriation be made for an inquiry into the adaptability of the soils of Georgia and Florida for the growing of sugar cane; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of the National Grand Army of the Republic Encampment of Cleveland, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut presented petitions of Rev. Henry A. Davenport and 104 other citizens of Bridgeport, J. W. Cook and 19 other citizens of Bridgeport, W. A. Taylor and 19 other citizens of New London, and of J. D. Herd and 56 other citizens of Norwich, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of Iron Molders' Union No. 150, American Federation of Labor, of Newcastle, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of 249 citizens of Emlenton, 81 citizens of Reynoldsville, 103 citizens of Lansdowne, 32 citizens of Simpson Store, 17 citizens of Time, 219 citizens of Beaver Falls, and 74 citizens of Johnstown, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Machinists' Union No. 140, Williamsport; Yermyn Federal Union, No. 7174, of Yermyn; Alcan Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Union, No. 6, of Pittsburg; Oil and Gas Well Workers' Union No. 37, of Bradford; Tin Plate Workers' Union No. 6, of New Kensington; Central Labor Union of Sayre, and Iron Molders' Union No. 222, of Royersford, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of 676 members of Allegheny Council, No. 112, of Allegheny; 70 members of McDonald Council, No. 199, of McDonald; 96 members of Aurora Council, No. 304, of East Prospect; 213 members of Science Council, No. 127, of Philadelphia; 100 members of William Penn Council, No. 64, of Pittsburg; 210 members of Samuel J. Randall Council, No. 448, of Reading; 110 members of American City Council, No. 1000, of Philadelphia; 225 members of Lieutenant Cushing Council, No. 839, of Philadelphia; 260 members of Aeolian Council, No. 17, of Philadelphia; of 177 members of Mount Holly Council, No. 671, of Mount Holly Springs; 75 members of Troy Hill Council, No. 319, of Allegheny; 92 members of Robert Fulton Council, No. 800, of West Philadelphia; 212 members of Wenona Council, No. 63, of Germantown; 116 members of Girard Council, No. 509, of Philadelphia; 128 members of Reliance Council, No. 787, of Philadelphia; 57 members of Captain Philip Schuyler Council, No. 188, of Philadelphia; 113 members of Southampton Council, No. 946, of Holland; 140 members of Neversink Council, No. 371, of Reading; 210 members of Coatesville Council, No. 421, of Coatesville; 100 members of Reliable Council, No. 90, of Allegheny; 257 members of Mount Prigot Council, No. 123, of Mauch Chunk, 185 members of Brandywine Council, of Westchester; 43 members of Major G. Lowery Council, No. 732, of Rimersburg; 90 members of Penbrook Council, No. 398, of Penbrook; 50 members of Monroe Council, No. 360, of Swiftwater; 230 members of Garfield Council, No. 114 of Rochester; 48 members of Goshen Council, No. 607, of Rocky Hill; 65 members of Annette Council, No. 732, of Philipsburg; 418 members of Freeland Council, No. 348, of Freeland; 300 members of Resolute Council, No. 27, of Reading; 23 members of Golden Heart Council, No. 648, of West Whiteland; 70 members of Milroy Council, No. 635, of Milroy; 122 members of Spring City Council, No. 900, of Spring City; 150 members of John Grey Council, No 249, of Pittsburg; 475 members of U. S. Grant Council, No. 352, of Pottstown; 55 members of Fort Washington Council, No. 488, of Lemoyne; 33 members of Emsworth Council, No. 474, of Emsworth; 147 members of General John C. Fremont Council, No. 518, of Philadelphia; 247 members of Duquesne Council, No. 110, of Pittsbug; 90 members of Ardmore Council, No. 169, of Ardmore; Mount Pleasant Council, No. 37, of Birdsboro; 68 members of Picture Rocks Council, No. 523, of Picture Rocks; 396 members of Mount Vernon Council, No. 333, of Harrisburg; 159 members of Lafayette Council, No. 59, of Hazleton; 89 members of Cressona Council, No. 812, of Cressona; 65 members of Sumneytown Council, No. 997, of Sumneytown, and 185 members of Versailles Council, No. 691, of McKeesport, all in the State of

Pennsylvania, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF SENATE.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. ALLISON, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint an assistant librarian of the Senate, at an annual salary of $2,000, to be paid from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for by law.

ELIZABETH K. PRESCOTT.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the following resolution, submitted by him yesterday, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Elizabeth K. Prescott, widow of William H. Prescott, late an assistant engineer of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

EMPLOYMENT OF STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the following resolution, submitted by Mr. HAWLEY on the 4th instant, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such hearings as may be had by the committee or its subcommittees in connection with bills pending before the committee, and to have the same printed for its use, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. FRYE, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such hearings as may be had on bills or other matters pending before said committee, and to have the same printed for the use of the committee, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

REPORT OF ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

Mr. PLATT of New York, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the following resolution, submitted by Mr. MORGAN on the 5th instant, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Ordered, That there be printed for the use of the Senate and the House of Representatives the usual number of the text of the twelve chapters of the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission sent to this session of Congress, omitting, for the present, the maps and appendices that belong to said twelve chapters.

And that 500 additional copies be printed for the use of said commission.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 1353) granting a pension to J. W. Shepherd; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1354) to correct the military record of William J. McGhee; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill, I present the petition of William J. McGhee, of Windsor, Mo., praying Congress to correct his military record, verified by affidavits of A. K. Chapman and Capt. John H. Sturdivant, Company G, Seventeenth Kentucky Cavalry. The claimant refers to affidavits of G. U. Champlin and William Hill, of Company F, Eighty-eighth Illinois Regiment, and J. J. Randolph, of Trigg County, Ky., on file in the Pension Office; also, military record from War Department. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McLAURIN of South Carolina introduced a bill (S. 1355) granting a pension to Lura B. Rogers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 1356) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Couse; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1357) for the relief of Emile M. Blum and James S. Seymour; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1358) for the relief of Samuel S. Weaver; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1359) authorizing an increase of pension in certain cases;

A bill (S. 1360) granting an increase of pension to George W. McComb;

A bill (S. 1361) granting an increase of pension to Lucy A. Harding;

A bill (S. 1362) granting an increase of pension to Milton Hendricks; and

A bill (S. 1363) granting an increase of pension to James A. McKeehan.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill (S. 1364) for the relief of William H. Trimmer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MONEY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1365) for the relief of Abbie P. Anderson, executrix of William A. Watson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1366) for the relief of Eugenie Baptiste, sole surviving heir of Francisco Krebs;

A bill (S. 1367) for the relief of the estate of John O'Ferrall, deceased;

A bill (S. 1368) for the relief of George L. McGehee and John C. McGehee, heirs of Mary McGehee, deceased;

A bill (S. 1369) for the relief of the estate of J. K. Morrison, deceased;

A bill (S. 1370) for the relief of Mrs. E. A. B. Legg;

A bill (S. 1371) for the relief of the estate of Milton Crawford, deceased;

A bill (S. 1372) for the relief of J. E. Whittington;

A bill (S. 1373) for the relief of Abner P. Bush;

A bill (S. 1374) for the relief of the estate of James Spiars, deceased;

A bill (S. 1375) for the relief of the estate of Jesse Maboy, deceased;

A bill (S. 1376) for the relief of the estate of Jesse Mabry, deceased;

A bill (S. 1377) for the relief of the estate of Jesse H. Darden, deceased;

A bill (S. 1378) for the relief of Elizabeth Galbreath;

A bill (S. 1379) for the relief of James W. Person and Isabella M. Person;

A bill (S. 1380) for the relief of James H. Knox;

A bill (S. 1381) for the relief of Patrick Foley;

A bill (S. 1382) for the relief of the estate of Benjamin Hawes, deceased;

A bill (S. 1383) for the relief of the estate of Dr. J. P. Davis, deceased;

A bill (S. 1384) for the relief of the estate of Thomas P. Young, deceased;

A bill (S. 1385) for the relief of Mrs. Ann M. Brown;

A bill (S. 1386) for the relief of Louis Sommer;

A bill (S. 1387) for the relief of the estate of William R. Tinsley, deceased;

A bill (S. 1388) for the relief of D. O. Perkins;

A bill (S. 1389) for the relief of L. B. F. Champion;

A bill (S. 1390) for the relief of Mrs. S. A. E. Bailey;

A bill (S. 1391) for the relief of the estate of William M. Bowles, deceased;

A bill (S. 1392) for the relief of Nancy Maria Minter;

A bill (S. 1393) for the relief of Joseph C. Ferriday;

A bill (S. 1394) for the relief of Martha A. Dochterman;

A bill (S. 1395) for the relief of the estate of Wesley Crisler, deceased;

A bill (S. 1396) for the relief of the estate of Lemuel R. Hanks, deceased;

A bill (S. 1397) for the relief of the estate of Mary B. Blake, deceased;

A bill (S. 1398) for the relief of the estate of W. W. Dunton, deceased;

A bill (S. 1399) for the relief of the legal representatives of Mary A. Chotard, deceased;

A bill (S. 1400) for the relief of Bettie and Lucy Brooks;

A bill (S. 1401) for the relief of the legal representatives of Richard W. Sessions, deceased;

A bill (S. 1402) for the relief of William H. Smith;

A bill (S. 1403) for the relief of the legal representatives of Louisa Barnes, deceased;

A bill (S. 1404) for the relief of the legal representatives of George Messenger, deceased;

A bill (S. 1405) for the relief of the legal representatives of Gabriel Utz, deceased;

A bill (S. 1406) for the relief of the legal representatives of Eliza Compton, deceased;

A bill (S. 1407) for the relief of the legal representatives of James A. G. Winston, deceased;

A bill (S. 1408) for the relief of the legal representatives of George M. Davis, deceased;

A bill (S. 1409) for the relief of the legal representatives of Juliet Glass, deceased;

A bill (S. 1410) for the relief of the estate of Franklin S. Whitney, deceased;

A bill (S. 1411) for the relief of the estate of John Fleming, deceased;

A bill (S. 1412) for the relief of the estate of A. W. McAllister, deceased;

A bill (S. 1413) for the relief of Alice G. Boogher, née Newman, and Anna Holmes, née Newman;

A bill (S. 1414) for the relief of the estate of William Parker, deceased;

A bill (S. 1415) for the relief of the estate of John Rist, deceased;

A bill (S. 1416) for the relief of the estate of Wirt Adams, deceased;

A bill (S. 1417) for the relief of the estate of Dr. O. L. Dewees, deceased;

A bill (S. 1418) for the relief of W. S. Bunch;

A bill (S. 1419) for the relief of E. W. Morrill;

A bill (S. 1420) for the relief of Mrs. M. H. Coles;

A bill (S. 1421) for the relief of the estates of Robert Bradley and Mary C. Bradley, deceased;

A bill (S. 1422) for the relief of the estate of R. T. Brown, deceased;

A bill (S. 1423) for the relief of the estate of John M. Hawkins, deceased;

A bill (S. 1424) for the relief of the estate of Sarah A. Gayle, deceased.

A bill (S. 1425) for the relief of William W. Leake;

A bill (S. 1426) for the relief of Mrs. C. V. Wilkins;

A bill (S. 1427) for the relief of the estate of Mary F. Birdsong, deceased;

A bill (S. 1428) for the relief of the estate of James E. Williams, deceased;

A bill (S. 1429) for the relief of William F. Haralson;

A bill (S. 1430) for the relief of W. L. Lyle, administrator of John E. Pearson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1431) for the relief of the estate of Mary M. Steed, deceased;

A bill (S. 1432) for the relief of the estate of Augustus Strong, deceased;

A bill (S. 1433) for the relief of the estate of Adaline L. Hebron, deceased;

A bill (S. 1434) for the relief of the estate of Wesley Crisler, deceased;

A bill (S. 1435) for the relief of the estate of Milton S. Shirk, deceased;

A bill (S. 1436) for the relief of Mrs. Annie Jane Oglesbee;

A bill (S. 1437) for the relief of the estate of Hixey Parker, deceased;

A bill (S. 1438) for the relief of the estate of Thomas J. Gibson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1439) for the relief of the estate of Isaac Jones, deceased;

A bill (S. 1440) for the relief of the estate of George M. Coker, deceased;

A bill (S. 1441) for the relief of William J. St. John, administrator of H. H. Beard, deceased;

A bill (S. 1442) for the relief of Thomas Y. Berry, administrator of Thomas Berry, deceased;

A bill (S. 1443) for the relief of William E. Oates, executor of Jacob Oates, deceased;

A bill (S. 1444) for the relief of the legal representatives of Benjamin R. Thomas, deceased, and Thomas W. Mason, deceased;

A bill (S. 1445) for the relief of the heirs of Lucinda Mundy; and

A bill (S. 1446) for the relief of Leroy D. Hullum (with accompanying papers).

Mr. TURNER introduced a bill (S. 1447) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Spokane, in the State of Washington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1448) to establish a mint of the United States at Tacoma, in the State of Washington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1449) for the relief of the heirs of the late Charles P. Culver; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 1450) to continue in force laws prohibiting the coming of Chinese into the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1451) to correct the military record of A. W., alias Washington, Huntley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1452) to establish the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park in the State of Virginia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 1453) authorizing the appointment and retirement of William B. Franklin with the rank of colonel, United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (S. 1454) to increase the salaries of the justices of the courts of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1455) for the relief of the estate of Lewis W. Mann, deceased;

A bill (S. 1456) for the relief of the estate of Kelita Suit, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1457) for the relief of Thomas P. Morgan (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 1458) granting an increase of pension to Linda W. Slaughter; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1459) granting a pension to Thomas Ma Gee; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1460) to place James W. Foley, late commissary-sergeant, upon the retired list of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 1461) to provide medals for the Port Hudson Volunteer Forlorn Hope Storming Column of June 15, 1863; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WELLINGTON introduced a bill (S. 1462) for the relief of Jennie E. Haller, widow and administratrix of Samuel M. Haller, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 1463) for the erection of a public building at Kingston, N. Y.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1464) to establish wind-signal display stations at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1465) granting an increase of pension to George Fowler; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1466) to regulate electrical wiring in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced a bill (S. 1467) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia A. McKenny; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1468) for the relief of Henry Bash; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 1469) granting a pension to Louis W. Bucklen; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 1470) referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the legal heirs of John Harper, deceased, to certain lands in the State of Virginia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. QUARLES introduced a bill (S. 1471) for the relief of Henry G. Rogers; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 1472) to ratify an agreement with the Yankton Sioux Indians of South Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, which was ordered to be printed as a document, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 1473) regulating the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the several States relative to the disposition of the public lands, and for other

purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1474) for the relief of the Windom Institute, of Montevideo, in the county of Chippewa and State of Minnesota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1475) for the relief of Jean Louis Legare, of the Dominion of Canada; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1476) for the relief of Charles T. Trowbridge, George D. Walker, and John A. Trowbridge; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1477) to place Edward Simonton on the retired list of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 1478) for the erection of a public building at Marblehead, Mass.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. TELLER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1479) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Caughey;

A bill (S. 1480) granting a pension to W. F. Nichols; and

A bill (S. 1481) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Allen (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. TELLER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads:

A bill (S. 1482) for the relief of M. D. Crow;

A bill (S. 1483) for the relief of the legal representatives of G. B. Stimpson;

A bill (S. 1484) for the relief of Harry A. E. Pickard; and

A bill (S. 1485) for the relief of Edward Mitchell.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 1486) to define judicial circuits; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1487) to declare the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill (S. 1488) to aid the State of Colorado to support a school of mines;

A bill (S. 1489) setting apart a tract of land to be used as a cemetery by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Central City, Colo.; and

A bill (S. 1490) to grant a tract of land in the district of Alaska to the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. TELLER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1491) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of the late Thomas Brosnan;

A bill (S. 1492) granting an honorable discharge to Thomas B. Hanoum;

A bill (S. 1493) granting an honorable discharge to George W. Casey;

A bill (S. 1494) for the relief of Hiram C. Walker;

A bill (S. 1495) for the relief of the estate of Emmet Crawford, deceased;

A bill (S. 1496) for the relief of James C. Howard;

A bill (S. 1497) for the relief of Charles F. Leimer;

A bill (S. 1498) to correct the military record of Capt. Jesse W. Peabody;

A bill (S. 1499) for the relief of James Broiles;

A bill (S. 1500) to reimburse the State of Colorado for moneys expended in the suppression of Ute Indian depredations during the year 1887;

A bill (S. 1501) removing the charge of desertion from the name of Frank A. Land;

A bill (S. 1502) for the relief of Wilbur F. McCue;

A bill (S. 1503) removing the charge of desertion in the case of John Holderby;

A bill (S. 1504) granting an honorable discharge to James Brown;

A bill (S. 1505) for the relief of the First Colorado Mounted Militia;

A bill (S. 1506) granting an honorable discharge to John Kinchlow;

A bill (S. 1507) to remove the charge of desertion against Charles L. Thompson;

A bill (S. 1508) to correct the military record of Charles A. Wahl; and

A bill (S. 1509) granting an honorable discharge to George S. Raymond.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 1510) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Charlottesville, Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1511) to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from Washington to the Arlington estate property; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1512) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Faulkner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1513) to remove the charge of desertion against Michael Hayes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1514) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase of a lot of land adjacent to the Gosport Navy-Yard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1515) for the relief of E. H. Murrell;

A bill (S. 1516) for the relief of Richmond College, located at Richmond, Va.;

A bill (S. 1517) for the relief of the legal representatives of John B. Brown, deceased;

A bill (S. 1518) for the relief of the legal representative of the estate of John Heater, deceased;

A bill (S. 1519) for the relief of the widow of Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, late consul-general at Yokohama, Japan;

A bill (S. 1520) for the relief of H. B. Miller, surviving partner of J. G. & H. B. Miller & Co.;

A bill (S. 1521) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of all claims for the use and occupation of church and school buildings and grounds for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials in said class of buildings;

A bill (S. 1522) for the relief of Martha H. Shultz;

A bill (S. 1523) for the relief of the heirs of William Freeman, deceased;

A bill (S. 1524) for the relief of the trustees of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Norfolk, Va.;

A bill (S. 1525) for the relief of the trustees of the Drummondtown Methodist Episcopal Church, at Drummondtown, Va.;

A bill (S. 1526) for the relief of the trustees of Abingdon Protestant Episcopal Church, of Gloucester County, Va.;

A bill (S. 1527) for the relief of the Norfolk Seamen's Friend Society, of Norfolk, Va. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1528) for the relief of St. James Episcopal Church, Accomac, Va.;

A bill (S. 1529) for the relief of the Shiloh Methodist Church, Fredericksburg, Va.;

A bill (S. 1530) for the relief of the Lewinsville Presbyterian Church (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1531) for the relief of Bethlehem Church (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1532) for the relief of Makemie Presbyterian Church (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1533) for the relief of the First Baptist Church, Suffolk, Va. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1534) for the relief of the trustees of the Episcopal Church at Dinwiddie Court-House, Dinwiddie County, Va.;

A bill (S. 1535) for the relief of the trustees of Enon Baptist Church, Chesterfield County, Va.;

A bill (S. 1536) for the relief of the Methodist Protestant Church (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1537) for the relief of P. F. Eagan (with accompanying papers).

Mr. BAILEY introduced a bill (S. 1538) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Laredo, in the State of Texas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1539) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Gainesville, in the State of Texas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 1540) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war,

Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July 27, 1892; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MCENERY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1541) for the relief of Mary Shannon;

A bill (S. 1542) for the relief of the estate of Henry J. Heard, deceased;

A bill (S. 1543) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Mary A. Meredith, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1544) for the relief of Mary Martha Roberts.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill (S. 1545) to establish a marine hospital at Savannah, Ga.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1546) to establish a subtreasury at Savannah, Ga.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1547) to repeal the United States bankruptcy law, act approved July 1, 1898; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1548) granting an increase of pension to David Rankin;

A bill (S. 1549) granting a pension to Jane Farmer; and

A bill (S. 1550) granting a pension to Flavius Shanks.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 1551) removing the charge of desertion from the name of Samuel Brown; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER. In the North American Review, for December, there is an interesting article on the power and duty of the Federal Government to protect its agents, by Hon. Edgar Aldrich, United States district judge for New Hampshire. Judge Aldrich, who has given this matter very great consideration, and who is an eminent jurist, proposes a bill for the consideration of Congress. I now introduce the bill and ask that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill (S. 1552) to protect the President, Vice-President, persons in the line of Presidential succession, and ambassadors and foreign ministers; was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 1553) to restore the status of the Chicago Dragoons, who served during the war of the rebellion; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1554) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish duplicate certificates of discharge; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 1555) for the erection of a post-office building at Moline, Ill.;

A bill (S. 1556) for the erection of a post-office building at Sterling, Ill.; and

A bill (S. 1557) providing for the purchase of lots 75 and 76, with the building thereon, in square 624, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 1558) to correct the naval record of John J. Phelan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1559) granting a pension to Lizzie Blackmore;

A bill (S. 1560) granting a pension to Anna Schuman;

A bill (S. 1561) granting a pension to Sarah Aldrich; and

A bill (S. 1562) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John H. Fesenmeyer.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 1563) for the relief of William H. Crawford; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1564) for the relief of Sarah E. E. Perine, widow and administratrix of William Perine, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut introduced a bill (S. 1565) to refer to the Court of Claims the claims of the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Wea, and Piankashaw Indians against the United States, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1566) to authorize the judges of the district courts of the United States to appoint stenographic reporters, fix the duties and compensation thereof, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1567) for the relief of Lewis Poessel; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 1568) to restore Henry D. Hall to the Revenue-Cutter Service; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1569) granting a pension to Cassie R. Hatch; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1570) for the relief of the widow and children of the late Joseph W. Etheridge and the widow of the late John M. Richardson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MCCOMAS introduced a bill (S. 1571) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Anton Ernst; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 1572) to provide for the construction of a ship canal through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and for its regulation; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

EMPLOYMENT OF STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. MASON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such hearings as may be had on bills or other matters pending before said committee, particularly as to rural free delivery, second-class matter, etc., and to have the same printed for the use of the committee, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate. Said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour and ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 11, 1901, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 10, 1901.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Charles H. Darling, of Vermont, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, vice Frank W. Hackett, resigned.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

George Moulton, jr., of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Bath, in the State of Maine. (Reappointment.)

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. William C. Forbush, Tenth Cavalry, to be colonel, December 6, 1901, vice Wheelan, Twelfth Cavalry, retired from active service.

Maj. Martin B. Hughes, Ninth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, December 6, 1901, vice Forbush, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.

Capt. George H. G. Gale, Fifth Cavalry, to be major, December 6, 1901, vice Hughes, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

Artillery Corps.

Capt. John P. Wisser, Artillery Corps, to be major, November 4, 1901, vice Curtis, deceased.

MEMBERS OF CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION.

First Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as a member of the California Débris Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893, entitled "An act to create the California Débris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Capt. Herbert Deakyne, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, relieved.

Lieut. Col. David P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as a member of the California Débris Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893, entitled "An act to create the California Débris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Col. Jared A. Smith, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, relieved.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY—CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be Chief of Engineers with the rank of brigadier-general.

Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers (since retired from active service), April 30, 1901, vice Wilson, retired from active service.

Col. John W. Barlow, Corps of Engineers (since retired from active service), May 2, 1901, vice Robert, retired from active service.

Col. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, May 3, 1901, vice Barlow, retired from active service. The nomination of the above-named officers, submitted to the Senate on the 5th instant, for appointment to the same office, is hereby withdrawn and this nomination substituted therefor.

MEMBER OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Lieut. Col. Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as a member of the Mississippi River Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved June 28, 1879, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a 'Mississippi River Commission' for the improvement of said river from the Head of the Passes near its mouth to its headwaters," to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Col. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, relieved.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 10, 1901.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Herbert H. D. Peirce, of Massachusetts, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State.

GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

William H. Hunt, of Montana, to be the governor of Porto Rico.

SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO.

Charles Hartzell, of Colorado, to be secretary of Porto Rico.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Francis B. Loomis, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Portugal.

Herbert W. Bowen, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela.

Lloyd C. Griscom, of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Persia.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

Spencer F. Eddy, of Illinois, to be secretary of the legation at Constantinople, Turkey.

John W. Garret, of Maryland, to be secretary of the legation at The Hague, Netherlands.

James G. Bailey, of Kentucky, to be secretary of the legation to Guatemala and Honduras.

Chandler Hale, of Maine, to be secretary of the legation at Vienna, Austria.

Gordon Paddock, of New York, to be secretary of the legation at Seoul, Korea.

Joseph Muir, of New York, to be secretary of legation and consul-general at Stockholm, Sweden.

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES.

John W. Riddle, of Minnesota, to be secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg, Russia.

R. S. Reynolds Hitt, of Illinois, to be third secretary of the embassy at Paris.

Arthur Bailly Blanchard, of Louisiana, to be second secretary of the embassy at Paris, France.

William Corcoran Eustis, of the District of Columbia, to be third secretary of the embassy at London, England.

CONSULS.

Henry D. Saylor, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada.

Jesse H. Johnson, of Texas, to be consul at Santos, Brazil.

Samuel Smith, of New Jersey, to be consul at Moscow, Russia.

George O. Cornelius, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

UNITED STATES AGENT.

Charles M. Dickinson, of New York, to be agent at Sofia, Bulgaria.

GENERAL INSPECTOR.

Washington Haverstick, of Wisconsin, to be general inspector, Treasury Department.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

William A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, to be a Civil Service Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Frederick I. Allen, of Auburn, N. Y., to be Commissioner of Patents.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Edward B. Moore, of Grand Rapids, Mich., to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

MEMBER OF BOARD OF CHARITIES.

George W. Cook, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the board of charities of the District of Columbia.

PENSION AGENT.

Selden Connor, of Portland, Me., to be pension agent at Augusta, Me.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

James A. Coye, of Michigan, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Grand Rapids, in the State of Michigan.

NAVAL OFFICER OF CUSTOMS.

John W. Cable, of Maryland, to be naval officer of customs in the district of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Charles M. Webster, of Montana, to be collector of customs for the district of Montana and Idaho, in the States of Montana and Idaho.

Lincoln Avery, of Michigan, to be collector of customs for the district of Huron, in the State of Michigan.

Frank L. Doan, of Ohio, to be collector of customs for the district of Arizona, in the Territory of Arizona.

George W. Cobb, of North Carolina, to be collector of customs for the district of Albemarle, in the State of North Carolina.

George E. Cousens, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Kennebunk, in the State of Maine.

William L. Gerrish, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Saco, in the State of Maine.

Hiram P. Mackintosh, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Newburyport, in the State of Massachusetts.

Frank L. Shaw, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Machias, in the State of Maine.

George W. Allen, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Key West, in the State of Florida.

Robert G. Houston, of Delaware, to be collector of customs for the district of Delaware, in the State of Delaware.

APPOINTMENT IN THE MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Henry S. Mathewson, of Connecticut, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Franklin B. Harwood, of Maryland, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Joseph L. Ingle, jr., of Maryland, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

John L. Maher, of the District of Columbia, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

William H. Munter, of Maryland, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

First Asst. Engineer Harry U. Butler, of Maryland, to be a chief engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

First Asst. Engineer John B. Coyle, of Maine, to be a chief engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Third Lieut. Ernest E. Mead, of Massachusetts, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Second Lieut. Richard O. Crisp, of Maryland, to be a first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Third Lieut. Henry G. Fisher, of the District of Columbia, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Third Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., of the District of Columbia, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Third Lieut. John V. Wild, of Virginia, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry F. Schoenborn, of the District of Columbia, to be a first assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Joseph F. MacGrail, a citizen of New York, to be a chaplain in the Navy, from the 10th day of June, 1901.

Charles M. Charlton, a citizen of Vermont, to be a chaplain in the Navy, from the 17th day of October, 1901.

Edward J. Brennan, a citizen of Connecticut, to be a chaplain in the Navy, from the 2d day of December, 1901.

Frank B. Littell, a citizen of Pennsylvania, to be a professor of mathematics in the Navy, from the 20th day of September, 1901.

The following-named naval cadets to be assistant naval constructors in the Navy to fill vacancies in that grade:

Guy A. Bisset, from the 28th day of January, 1901.

John E. Bailey, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Henry M. Gleason, from the 4th day of March, 1901.

Boatswain Dominick Glynn, to be a chief boatswain in the Navy, from the 30th day of June, 1901.

Maj. William F. Spicer, to be a lieutenant-colonel in the Marine Corps, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Capt. George Barnett, to be major in the Marine Corps, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Emory Winship, to be advanced four numbers in rank, from the 4th day of March, 1901, taking rank next after Lieut. (Junior Grade) Henry T. Baker, United States Navy, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle at Mallabon, P. I., March 4, 1899.

Col. Robert L. Meade, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a brigadier-general in the Marine Corps, from the 13th day of July, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Tientsin, China, on said date.

First Lieut. William G. Powell, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a captain in the Marine Corps from the 21st day of June, 1900, for distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Tientsin, China, on said date.

Maj. George H. Richards, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a lieutenant-colonel in the Marine Corps from the 13th day of July, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Tientsin, China, on said date.

Capt. Newt H. Hall, United States Marine Corps, to be brevetted a major in the Marine Corps from the 14th day of August, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the siege of Pekin, China, from the 20th day of June to the 14th day of August, 1900.

Assistant Paymaster Charles Morris, jr., to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 20th day of January, 1900.

Assistant Paymaster Abel B. Pierce, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 10th day of July, 1900.

Assistant Paymaster Frederick K. Perkins, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 31st day of October, 1900.

Paymaster James E. Cann, to be a pay inspector in the Navy from the 13th day of January, 1901.

Assistant Paymaster George C. Schafer, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 13th day of January, 1901.

Paymaster John N. Speel, to be a pay inspector in the Navy, from the 4th day of March, 1901.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George G. Seibels, to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 4th day of March, 1901.

Assistant Paymaster Theodore J. Arms, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 4th day of March, 1901.

Pay Inspector Joseph Foster, to be a pay director in the Navy, from the 27th day of August, 1901.

Paymaster Reah Frazer, to be a pay inspector in the Navy, from the 27th day of August, 1901.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Edmund W. Bonnaffon, to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 27th day of August, 1901.

Assistant Paymaster George R. Venable, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 27th day of August, 1901.

Pay Inspector Theodore S. Thompson, to be a pay director in the Navy, from the 21st day of September, 1901.

Paymaster Hiram E. Drury, to be a pay inspector in the Navy, from the 21st day of September, 1901.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph Fyffe, to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 21st day of September, 1901.

Assistant Paymaster Howard P. Ash, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 21st day of September, 1901.

Assistant paymasters in the Navy, to fill vacancies in that grade.

John D. Barber, a citizen of Ohio, from the 27th day of August, 1901.

Edward T. Hoopes, a citizen of Pennsylvania, from the 21st day of September, 1901.

Asst. Surg. James C. Pryor, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 27th day of February, 1900.

Asst. Surg. Washington B. Grove, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 3d day of June, 1900.

P. A. Surg. George A. Lung, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 1st day of November, 1900.

P. A. Surg. Luther L. Von Wedekind, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 19th day of November, 1900.

P. A. Surg. Edward S. Bogert, jr., to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 15th day of December, 1900.

Asst. Surg. Edward V Armstrong, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 5th day of April, 1901.

Asst. Surg. William H. Bucher, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 5th day of April, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Edgar Thompson, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 19th day of April, 1901.

Medical Inspector William S. Dixon, to be a medical director in the Navy, from the 28th day of April, 1901.

Surg. Cumberland G. Herndon, to be a medical inspector in the Navy, from the 28th day of April, 1901.

P. A. Surg. Leckinski W. Spratling, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 28th day of April, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Ralph T. Orvis, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 27th day of May, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Charles A. Crawford, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 1st day of June, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Granville L. Angeny, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 16th day of September, 1901.

Surg. Lucien G. Henneberger, to be a medical inspector in the Navy, from the 29th day of October, 1901.

P. A. Surg. Robert M. Kennedy, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 29th day of October, 1901.

Medical Inspector Remus C. Persons, to be a medical director in the Navy, from the 3d day of November, 1901.

Surg. Edward H. Green, to be a medical inspector in the Navy, from the 3d day of November, 1901, vice Medical Inspector Remus C. Persons, promoted.

To be assistant surgeons in the Navy, to fill vacancies in that grade.

Allen E. Peck, a citizen of California, from the 27th day of March, 1901.

Charles G. Smith, a citizen of Virginia, from the 12th day of April, 1901.

John H. Iden, a citizen of Virginia, from the 4th day of May, 1901.

John F. Murphy, a citizen of Michigan, from the 18th day of May, 1901.

William Seaman, a citizen of Massachusetts, from the 18th day of May, 1901.

Royall R. Richardson, a citizen of Virginia, from the 18th day of May, 1901.

Frederick A. Asserson, a citizen of New York, from the 18th day of May, 1901.

Jesse W. Backus, a citizen of Michigan, from the 18th day of May, 1901.

George M. Mayers, a citizen of West Virginia, from the 1st day of June, 1901.

Herbert M. Tolfree, a citizen of New York, from the 14th day of June, 1901.

Roger T. Atkinson, a citizen of Massachusetts, from the 22d day of June, 1901.

Alfred W. Balch, a citizen of Michigan, from the 22d day of June, 1901.

Paul E. McDonnold, a citizen of Kentucky, from the 2d day of July, 1901.

Russell M. Young, a citizen of Iowa, from the 2d day of July, 1901.

Louis W. Bishop, a citizen of New York, from the 28th day of September, 1901.

Archibald M. Fauntleroy, a citizen of Virginia, from the 28th day of September, 1901.

Ulys R. Webb, a citizen of Tennessee, from the 11th day of October, 1901.

John B. Buchanan, a citizen of Texas, from the 23d day of November, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Harold H. Hass, to be passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 28th day of December, 1900, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

(*junior grade*) *in the Navy.*

Ensign Thomas D. Parker, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 19th day of April, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade.

Ensign Amon Bronson, jr., to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 20th day of May, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 6th day of May, 1901, to fill vacancies existing in that grade.

Jonas H. Holden.
Thomas T. Craven.
Charles L. Poor.
Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh.
Ralph Earle.
Gatewood S. Lincoln.
Andrew E. Kalbach.
Edward T. Fitzgerald.
Ivan C. Wettengel.
Charles M. Tozer.
Wat T. Cluverius.

Duncan M. Wood.
Leigh C. Palmer.
Albert W. Marshall.
Thomas A. Kearney.
Arthur MacArthur, jr.
Charles E. Gilpin.
Frank E. Ridgely.
Dudley W. Knox.
Charles P. Burt.
Mark St. C. Ellis.
Edward McCauley, jr.
Kenneth G. Castleman.
William L. Littlefield.
Earl P. Jessop.
John H. Roys.
Pope Washington.
George B. Rice.
Roland I. Curtin.
Arthur Crenshaw.
Henry C. Mustin.

Naval cadets to be ensigns in the Navy.

Herbert G. Sparrow.
Allen Buchanan.
Edward B. Fenner.
Richard D. White.
Ernest A. Weichert.
Victor A. Kimberly.
Paul B. Dungan.
John T. Beckner.
Everit J. Sadler.
Claude C. Bloch.
Henry E. Lackey.
Hilary H. Royall.
Joseph K. Taussig.
Edward C. Kalbfus.
James W. L. Clement, jr.
Clark H. Woodward.
William S. Miller.
Herbert H. Evans.
Cyrus W. Cole.
John E. Lewis.
Lloyd S. Shapley.
Samuel I. M. Major.
William R. Sayles.
John W. Greenslade.
Adolphus E. Watson.
Charles H. Fischer.
Harry L. Brinser.
James H. Tomb.
Farmer Morrison.
Charles E. Morgan.
Charles E. Courtney.
Alexander F. H. Yates.
James R. Combs.
James T. Bowers.
Samuel B. Thomas.
Frederick J. Horne, jr.
Edgar B. Larimer.
Alfred W. Johnson.
Walter M. Hunt.
Roe W. Vincent.
Frank P. Helm, jr.
James B. Gilmer.
Chauncey Shackford.
Frank O. Branch.
Ralph E. Pope.
Charles W. Forman.
Charles B. Hatch, jr.
Zachariah H. Madison.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Benjamin B. McCormick, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 26th day of December, 1900.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward S. Kellogg, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 22d day of January, 1901.

Lieut. Percival J. Werlich, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 29th day of January, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) David Van H. Allen, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 29th day of January, 1901.

Commander Samuel W. Very, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 19th day of February, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Kossuth Niles, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 19th day of February, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank H. Clark, jr., to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 19th day of February, 1901.

Capt. Edwin M. Shepard, to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Commander Henry N. Manney, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Warner B. Bayley, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Dennis H. Mahan, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. Harry McL. P. Huse, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. Roy C. Smith, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. George W. McElroy, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. Robert S. Griffin, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Eugene L. Bissett, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward H. Campbell, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Walter S. Crosley, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles J. Lang, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Henry B. Price, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Commander William T. Swinburne, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Commander Joseph N. Hemphill, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. Commander James H. Perry, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Albert F. Dixon, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. Albert N. Wood, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. Edward Lloyd, jr., to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Martin E. Trench, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William K. Gise, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Commander Abraham B. H. Lillie, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Edward M. Hughes, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Samuel P. Comly, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. Richard M. Hughes, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. Charles N. Atwater, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Thomas S. Wilson, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Henry A. Pearson, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Orton P. Jackson, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 16th day of March, 1901.

Lieut. John H. L. Holcombe, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of April, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank L. Chadwick, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of April, 1901.

Lieut. Commander John Hubbard, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 2d day of April, 1901.

Lieut. William L. Burdick, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 2d day of April, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John S. Doddridge, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 2d day of April, 1901.

Commander William H. Emory, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 14th day of April, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Alexander McCrackin, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 14th day of April, 1901.

Lieut. Frank W. Bartlett, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 14th day of April, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Percy N. Olmsted, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 14th day of April, 1901.

Lieut. Commander George L. Dyer, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 19th day of April, 1901.

Lieut. Frederick C. Bieg, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 19th day of April, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John R. Brady, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 19th day of April, 1901.

Commander George A. Bicknell, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 12th day of May, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Corwin P. Rees, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of May, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Lewis C. Heilner, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of May, 1901.

Lieut. Harry Kimmell, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of May, 1901.

Lieut. Howard Gage, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of May, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Allen M. Cook, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 12th day of May, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Christopher C. Fewel, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 12th day of May, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Joseph B. Murdock, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 16th day of June, 1901.

Lieut. John L. Gow, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 16th day of June, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank B. Upham, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 16th day of June, 1901.

Lieut. George R. Clark, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) André M. Procter, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John L. Sticht, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901.

Lieut. George H. Stafford, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Richard S. Douglas, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901.

Lieut. Allen G. Rogers, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Alfred A. Pratt, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Emmet R. Pollock, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901.

Commander Charles T. Hutchins, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 2d day of July, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Hugo Osterhaus, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 2d day of July, 1901.

Lieut. William P. White, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 2d day of July, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John P. J. Ryan, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 2d day of July, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Albert C. Dillingham, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1901.

Lieut. Commander John B. Collins, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1901.

Lieut. George E. Burd, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1901.

Lieut. John H. Shipley, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John R. Morris, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law).

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Chester Wells, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1901.

Lieut. John E. Craven, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 7th day of August, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Vreeland to be a commander in the Navy, from the 15th day of August, 1901.

Lieut. James H. Hetherington, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 15th day of August, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Raymond Stone, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 15th day of August, 1901.

Commander Benjamin F. Tilley, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 2d day of September, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Nathan Sargent, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 2d day of September, 1901.

Commander Harry Knox, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 22d day of September, 1901.

Lieut. Commander James H. Bull, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 22d day of September, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law).

Lieut. Augustus C. Almy, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 22d day of September, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles Webster, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 22d day of September, 1901.

Commander Clifford H. West, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 22d day of September, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Greenlief A. Merriam, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 22d day of September, 1901.

Lieut. John Hood, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 22d of September, 1901.

Commander John P. Merrell, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1901.

Lieut. Commander John B. Milton, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1901.

Lieut. Carl W. Jungen, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1901.

Lieut. Edward E. Hayden, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1901.

Lieut. Benjamin C. Bryan, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law).

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John M. Hudgins, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Provoost Babin, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1901.

Commander Joseph G. Eaton, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901.

Lieut. Commander William H. Nauman, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901.

Lieut. LeRoy M. Garrett, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901.

Commander Fernando P. Gilmore, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law).

Lieut. Commander Aaron Ward, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901.

Lieut. Commander George W. Mentz, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901.

Lieut. Charles C. Marsh, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901.

Lieut. Charles H. Harlow, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901.

Lieut. Clarence A. Carr, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Stephen V. Graham, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law).

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Alfred W. Hinds, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Ernest L. Bennett, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901.

Lieut. John B. Blish, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 5th day of October, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William P. Scott, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 5th day of October, 1901 (subject to the examinations required by law).

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Joseph M. Reeves, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 5th day of October, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Roscoe C. Moody, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 5th day of October, 1901.

Capt. Frank Wildes, to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 9th day of October, 1901.

Capt. Henry Glass, to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 9th day of October, 1901.

Commander Eugene H. C. Leutze, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 9th day of October, 1901.

Commander Uriel Sebree, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 9th day of October, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Sidney A. Staunton, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 9th day of October, 1901.

Lieut. Commander Chauncey Thomas, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 26th day of October, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Leland F. James, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 9th day of October, 1901.

Thomas L. Stitt, to be an ensign in the Navy, from the 3d day of March, 1901, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, to rank next after Ensign Walter G. Roper.

Gunners to be ensigns in the Navy.

Henry B. Soulé.
Francis Martin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December 10, 1901.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. CROMER, till after the Christmas holidays, on account of important business.

To Mr. BLACKBURN, for four days, on account of important business.

To Mr. EDDY, for two days, on account of important business.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. OVERSTREET, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, papers in the case of William Allen, Fifty-sixth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bill and joint resolution of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

A bill (S. 632) to continue the Industrial Commission until February 15, 1902;

Joint resolution (S. J. Res. 15) to encourage the holding of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in the city of Charleston, county of Charleston, State of South Carolina, during the years 1901 and 1902.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolution of the following title:

H. J. Res. 36, allowing the importation free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, of all articles from foreign countries, and the transfer of foreign exhibits from the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo for the purpose of exhibition at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of eleven Senators be appointed on the part of the Senate, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the tragic death of the late President William McKinley, and that so much of the message of the President as relates to that deplorable event be referred to such committee.

And that in compliance with the foregoing resolution the President pro tempore had appointed as said committee Mr. FORAKER, Mr. ALLISON, Mr. FAIRBANKS, Mr. KEAN, Mr. ALDRICH, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. J. K. JONES, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. COCKRELL, and Mr. MCENERY.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

Senate concurrent resolution No. 2.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be directed to cause a survey to be made and an estimate submitted of the cost of dredging and otherwise improving the mouth of the Nooksack River, to the end that during freshets the water of said river may be enabled to pass freely into the waters of Puget Sound without overflowing the surrounding country. Should a further examination prove that it is not practicable to remove the accumulated débris from the mouth of said river, the Secretary of War is hereby directed to submit estimates of the cost of opening a new channel for the mouth of said river.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 3.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be directed to cause an examination and survey of Wateree and Santee rivers, South Carolina, to be made, with a view of providing a navigable depth of 6 feet at dead low water, and an estimate to be submitted of the cost of the same.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that the President had approved and signed joint resolution of the following title:

On December 6, 1901:

H. J. Res. 36, allowing the importation free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, of all articles from foreign countries, and the transfer of foreign exhibits from the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo for the purpose of exhibition at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C.

SPECIAL EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 28.

Resolved, That during the Fifty-seventh Congress, and until the organization of the Fifty-eighth Congress, Isaac R. Hill be authorized to act as special employee of the House of Representatives, and receive a compensation at the rate of $1,500 per annum.

That Ewing C. Bland and Felton B. Knight be authorized to act as special messengers of the House of Representatives, each to receive a compensation at the rate of $1,200 per annum; and

That James F. English be authorized to act as special chief page of the House of Representatives at the rate of $900 per annum, and $500 additional for services as pair clerk.

Said officers shall at all times be under the direction and control of the Speaker of the House, and they shall be subject to removal for cause at any time by him.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this resolution?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Reserving the right to object, I wish to ask a question. Does this resolution propose to allow to these gentlemen the same salaries which were paid in the last Congress?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And the resolution proposes to grant to the minority of the House the same number of employees that were granted in the last Congress?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Just the same number.

In this connection, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say it is proposed to allow to the minority a colored boy by the name of Alfred Scott. I have a resolution applying to him which I would like to offer now, in order that both resolutions may be considered together. This is the same boy we have had on the minority side of the House for at least one Congress—two Congresses, I am informed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HEMENWAY. I would prefer to look into the last resolution. I do not object to the one already read, but I desire to look into the other resolution which the gentleman proposes to offer. I think that the employee it refers to has been provided for in the regular way.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. He has not been. This employee has always been put on the roll in this way. It was done in the last Congress by a resolution at the beginning of the session. He has been put on to wait on the minority members in the same way that a similar employee waits upon members on the Republican side.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will state to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY] that last year, just before Congress adjourned, there was a resolution reported from the Committee on Claims——

Mr. HEMENWAY. I have no desire to object, but it is my impression that the gentleman spoken of is taken care of in the regular way by legislation enacted at the close of the last Congress. If he is not, there will be no objection.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I am willing to reserve the second resolution if the gentleman so desires.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. MADDOX] represents the minority side in the Committee on Appropriations. We will look into the matter.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Very well; I will reserve that resolution for the present. I ask action on the resolution that has been read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution which has just been read?

There was no objection.

The resolution was considered and adopted.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted was laid on the table.

BUSINESS OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. CANNON. By direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I report the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 27.

Resolved, That authority is granted to print and bind, for use of the Committee on Appropriations, all documents deemed necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by said committee during the Fifty-seventh Congress.

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and adopted.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Appropriations to report another resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 26.

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations, or such subcommittee as they may designate, shall have leave to sit during the sessions of the House during the Fifty-seventh Congress and during the recess.

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and adopted.

APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION OF HOUSE EMPLOYEES.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a report from the special committee appointed at the close of the last Congress to inquire and report concerning the appointment and compensation of employees of the House.

The Clerk read the report as follows:

Under the following resolution, adopted by the House of Representatives, Fifty-sixth Congress, February 28, 1901, namely—

"*Resolved*, That the Speaker of the House appoint a committee consisting of 5 members, not more than 3 of whom shall belong to the same political party, and all of whom shall be members-elect of the Fifty-seventh Congress, whose duty it shall be to frame and report to the next House a bill to regulate the appointment of and payments to the employees of the House of Representatives"—

the Speaker appointed JAMES A. HEMENWAY, VESPASIAN WARNER, CHESTER I. LONG, F. G. NEWLANDS, and JOHN W. MADDOX, Representatives-elect to the Fifty-seventh Congress, as such committee. Previous to the adoption of said resolution and the appointment of the committee thereunder, the House, by an order, authorized the committee of conference on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill to make certain changes in connection with the operation of said bill as affecting the officers and employees of the House. Acting under the power thus conferred, an extended rearrangement and classification of the employees of the House was made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and in the same connection important legislation was also enacted in that appropriation bill designed to correct abuses referred to in the report of a special committee of the House, of which Hon. W. H. MOODY was chairman, and which was submitted to the House and printed in the RECORD February 28, 1901.

The managers on the part of the House of the conference on the legislative,

executive, and judicial appropriation bill, in their statement to the House concerning the changes they had made with reference to the number and compensation of House employees and the legislation they had engrafted on that bill, said:

"The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12291) making appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report, namely:

* * * * * * *

"On amendments numbered 16, 17, 18, and 19, relating to the House of Representatives: Provides under the authority of a concurrent resolution of the two Houses for a reorganization of the employees under the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, and Postmaster, with the following results, compared with the bill as it passed the Senate, namely:

"'In the Clerk's office: One librarian, reduced from $2,000 to $1,800; 2 assistant librarians, reduced from $1,800 to $1,600 each; 1 locksmith is reduced from $1,440 to $1,200; 1 cabinetmaker, $1,200, created; 2 assistant cabinetmakers, at $900 each, created; 2 messengers in House library, at $1,314 each, omitted; 2 assistants, 1 in Clerk's office and 1 in disbursing office, at $1,400 each, created; 3 laborers, at $720 each, omitted: 3 assistants, 1 in library, 1 in document room, and 1 in stationery room, at $900 each, created; 1 assistant index clerk at $6 per day during the session, with average annual pay of $1,539, omitted; 1 assistant index clerk, at $1,500 per annum, created; for hire of horses and wagons and cartage for use of the Clerk's office the sum is reduced from $900 to $780. The net result is an increase of $2,434.

"'In the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms: It is proposed to omit from the Capitol police 1 private at $960 and the $500 additional heretofore paid for services in looking after pairs; provides for a clerk in charge of pairs at $1,400; increases the compensation of the paying teller from $2,000 to $2,150; increases the compensation of the laborer from $660 to $840; making a net increase of $270.

"'In the office of the Doorkeeper: One messenger is provided for at $1,200 in lieu of a folder in the sealing room, at same salary, dropped; 1 clerk in folding room at $1,200 is provided for in lieu of a folder at $900, dropped, who receives $300 extra pay; 3 folders at $720 each are provided for instead of 3 folders at $70 per month each during the session; 2 telephone pages are provided for instead of 1 telephone and 1 telegraph page; 5 additional messengers, including 1 at the Speaker's table, at $1,000 each, are provided for; 10 pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall, at $2.50 per day each during the session, are proposed, $5,275; 20 janitors for committee rooms, at rate of $720 per annum each from December 1 next, are recommended, $14,400 per annum, or $8,412 for balance of fiscal year from December 1, 1901; the salary of the assistant superintendent of the document room is reduced from $2,000 to $1,800; the salary of 1 assistant in the document room is increased from $1,314 to $1,400; 2 laborers, at $720 each, are provided for instead of 2 messengers, at $70 per month each, during the session; making a total proposed net increase of $11,622.30.

"Office of the Postmaster: Two additional messengers are provided for at $1,200 each; 4 additional messengers during the session at $100 per month each are provided for; 3 messengers during the session at $900 each are omitted; 3 messengers have heretofore been authorized by resolution at each session at $100 per month each. Net increase for Post-Office under the foregoing will be $696.77.

"Minority employees: Five hundred dollars is included as additional for one special chief page at $900 for services as pair clerk. The salary of one laborer is reduced from $720 to $600 to conform to the pay of other cloakroom men.

"The total apparent net increase under the foregoing reorganization amounts to $15,403.07 on the face of the bill, or to $21,391.07, if the salaries of the new committee janitors are reckoned for a whole year instead of for the seven months remaining of the fiscal year from the beginning of their term of service in December next. On the other hand, the claims for compensation for extra services recommended at this session, amounting to $13,376.14, will be avoided in the future, and there will no longer be necessity for the usual provision for 15 extra folders at $75 per month each during a long session of Congress, which for six months would amount to $6,750; and by providing for the three skilled cabinetmakers as proposed the payments to the House carpenter, which for the past twelve months have amounted to more than $4,000 will likewise be avoided. These three sums aggregate $24,126.14, or nearly $3,000 more than the whole proposed increase reckoned on the basis of a year.

"The new positions provided for are: One cabinetmaker at $1,200, and 2 cabinetmakers at $900 each, under the Clerk; 5 messengers at $1,000 each, and 10 pages at $2.50 per day each during the session, under the Doorkeeper, and 20 janitors to committee rooms at $720 each.

"The following new provisions of law applying to the service of the House are proposed:

"The library of the House of Representatives shall hereafter be under the control and direction of the Librarian of Congress, who shall provide all needful books of reference therefor. The librarian, two assistant librarians, and assistant in the library, above provided for, shall be appointed by the Clerk of the House, with the approval of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress, and thereafter no removals shall be made from the said positions except for cause reported to and approved by the Committee on Rules.

"Hereafter employees of the House of Representatives under the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, and Postmaster shall only be assigned to and engaged upon the duties of the positions to which they are appointed and for which compensation is provided, except that in cases of emergency or congestion of public business incident to the close of a session of Congress or other like cause an employee or employees may be assigned or required to aid in the discharge of the duties of any other employee or employees, and in the discretion of the Doorkeeper not more than one folder may, if necessary, be assigned to do clerical work under the direction of the foreman of the folding room, but all assignments made hereunder shall be without additional compensation and shall not constitute the basis of a claim therefor.

"It shall not be lawful to appoint or employ in any position under the House of Representatives more than one person at any one time, or to require or permit any such person to divide with another any portion of his salary or compensation while so employed.

"It shall not be lawful to require or permit any person in the employ of the House of Representatives to sublet to another the discharge of any portion of the duties of the position to which he is appointed.

"No person shall be appointed or employed as a page in the service of the House of Representatives who is under 12 years or more than 18 years of age; but this provision shall not apply to chief pages, riding pages, and telephone pages.

"The Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, and Postmaster shall make certificate each month to their respective pay rolls, stating whether the persons named in such pay rolls and employed in their respective departments have been actually present at their respective places of duty and have actually performed the services for which compensation is provided in said pay rolls, and in each case where a person carried on such pay roll has been absent and has not performed the services in whole or in part for which payment is proposed, the reason for such absence and for such nonperformance of services shall be stated.

"The violation of any of the foregoing provisions of law shall, upon ascertainment thereof, be deemed to be cause for removal from office.

"It shall be the duty of the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives from time to time to inquire into the enforcement or violation of any of the foregoing provisions of law; and for this purpose they are hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths; and they shall report to the House at least once every session their compliance with the duty herein imposed.

"And hereafter packing boxes for the use of the House of Representatives shall be procured after advertisement for proposals therefor, under specifications to be prepared by the Clerk of the House, and from the lowest and best bidder to furnish the same."

In view of the many changes as to number and compensation of employees thus provided for and the importance of the legislation referred to, and of the fact that there has been neither time nor opportunity to fairly test the efficacy of either, your committee have determined that it would not be wise to immediately prosecute any further investigation or to initiate other legislation until a reasonable time after the reorganization of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-seventh Congress.

The committee have learned of beneficial results coming already from the reforms which have been initiated.

The committee ask leave to further prosecute their labors and report to the House at any time during the Fifty-seventh Congress.

JAMES A. HEMENWAY.
V. WARNER.
CHESTER I. LONG.
FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.
JOHN W. MADDOX.

Mr. HEMENWAY. By direction of the committee, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution No. 25.

Resolved, That the committee appointed February 28, 1901, to report on the appointment and compensation of employees of the House is hereby continued during the Fifty-seventh Congress, with leave to report at any time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this report? [A pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the report and proposed resolution.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. May I be allowed an inquiry? I understand that no legislation is recommended at the present time by this committee.

Mr. HEMENWAY. None at all.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. But the proposition is that, without further action at this time, opportunity be allowed for the reforms adopted in the legislative bill of last session to develop themselves?

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is the object.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. I should like to ask the gentleman whether, in view of the provisions of the legislative bill, there will be any occasion for dealing with employees on the deficiency bill, as we have done heretofore.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I think not.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. That is now fully provided for by existing law, and I believe there will be no occasion for any employee to come in here properly and ask an increase of his compensation on the deficiency bill.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is the evil we have tried to avoid, and we hope that we have succeeded.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. One more question: One of the evils which were developed in the hearing last year was that of absenteeism. As I understand, the legislative bill provided for a record of the presence or absence of employees of the House. What has that record developed during the summer months?

Mr. HEMENWAY. It has resulted in the employees staying at their posts. Great good has resulted, as members will see if they will go to the House Library or other parts of the House.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. Allow me to say that I hope every member of the House who was a member of any former Congress will visit the House Library and observe what has been the very healthful influence exerted by our investigation and legislation. I believe with the gentleman from Indiana, that the legislative bill which crept through in the closing hours of the last Congress without much attention has really worked an important reform. I believe it wise to continue this committee, and wise for us to wait at least a few months before taking further action, so that we may see what the experience will be under the operation of that legislative bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the report and accompanying resolution.

The report and resolution were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HEMENWAY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

REPORT OF ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed: .

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the report, with appendices in three parts, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, established under section 4 of the river and

harbor act, approved March 3, 1899, of its investigations made in pursuance of section 3 of said act.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *December 4, 1901.*

ADJOURNMENT TILL FRIDAY NEXT.

Mr. PAYNE. I move that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Friday next.

The motion was agreed to.

BUSINESS OF WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Mr. PAYNE, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the following resolutions; which were considered by unanimous consent, and adopted:

House resolution 23.

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House.

House resolution 24.

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Mr. PAYNE submitted the following resolution; which was read, considered, and adopted:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, December 19, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday, January 6, 1902.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, I present the following report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York, by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, presents a report, which will be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That so much of the annual message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress at the present session as relates to the revenue, the bonded debt of the United States, and the treaties affecting the revenue be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

That so much as relates to the foreign affairs, the consular and diplomatic service, including appropriations therefor, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

That so much as relates to the appropriations of the public revenue for support of the Government as herein provided, namely, for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses; for sundry civil expenses; for fortifications and coast defenses; for pensions; for the District of Columbia, and for all deficiencies, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

That so much as relates to the judiciary of the United States, to the administration of justice, and the organization of courts, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

That so much as relates to banks and banking and the currency be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

That so much as relates to the mints of the United States and to the coinage of gold and silver bullion be referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

That so much as relates to the commerce of the United States, domestic and foreign, except so far as it affects the revenue, to intercolonial railways and cables, and the Isthmian Canal, be referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

That so much as relates to agriculture and appropriations therefor and to forestry be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

That so much as relates to the merchant marine and fisheries be referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

That so much as relates to the military establishment and appropriations therefor be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

That so much as relates to the naval establishment and to the construction of additional vessels for the Navy, and apropriations therefor, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

That so much as relates to the post-offices and post-roads and to the carrying of the foreign mails and appropriations therefor be referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

That so much as relates to the public domain be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

That so much as relates to the relations of the United States to the Indian tribes and appropriations therefor be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

That so much as relates to the Territories, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands be referred to the Committee on the Territories.

That so much as relates to the islands which came to the United States through the treaty of 1899 with Spain, and to Cuba (except so much as relates to the revenue and the appropriations), be referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

That so much as relates to pensions be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

That so much as relates to the irrigation of arid lands be referred to the Committee on the Irrigation of Arid Lands.

That so much as relates to labor be referred to the Committee on Labor.

That so much as relates to the militia of the several States be referrred to the Committee on the Militia.

That so much as relates to the civil service be referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

That so much as relates to foreign immigration be referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

That so much as relates to the census be referred to the Committee on the Census.

That so much as relates to the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase and to proposed expositions (excepting matters relating to the revenue and appropriations) be referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

That so much as relates to the Library of Congress be referred to the Joint Committee on the Library.

The committee recommend that the resolution pass with an amendment by inserting on page 2, line 2, after the word "justice," the following words: "to the punishment and prevention of crime;" also, on page 4, after line 14, the following: "That so much as relates to the affairs of the District of Columbia, excepting appropriations, to the Committee on the District of Columbia."

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the President's message and House resolution No. 17, for the distribution of the same, be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the consideration of the President's message and the resolution just read be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, this is the usual resolution for the distributing of the President's message. It contains some additional items of reference, because some additional items of interest have been added to the President's message this year. There are two amendments reported by the committee, one relating to that portion of the message referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. As the resolution was originally drawn it referred to the Committee on the Judiciary so much of the message as relates to the judiciary of the United States—the administration of justice and the organization of the courts. There is some question whether the words "the administration of justice" embrace specifically the portion of the message referring to anarchy. Therefore an amendment is incorporated, also referring to that committee so much as relates to the punishment and prevention of crime.

In drawing the original resolution the part relating to the District of Columbia was omitted, and hence there is an addition to the resolution in the form of an amendment, that so much as relates to matters pertaining to the District of Columbia, excepting appropriations, be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Now, I do not know that there is any desire for debate this morning, except on the part of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROW], who desires to occupy a portion of time. I do not know how it is upon the other side of the House.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as I understand the distribution made, it provides, in respect to the Committee on Insular Affairs, that all questions relating to the islands lately acquired, all insular matters, shall go to the Committee on Insular Affairs, except certain things.

Mr. PAYNE. Except so much as relates to the revenue and the appropriations.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Those matters do not go to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Mr. PAYNE. Those matters would go to the Committee on Ways and Means and to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I should like to ask the gentleman what will be left for the consideration of the Committee on Insular Affairs when you except those two items?

Mr. PAYNE. Well, I can imagine that there are a good many things that will be left to that committee. For instance, some legislation, in my judgment, is necessary for the Philippine Islands.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Legislation not involving taxation nor revenue?

Mr. PAYNE. Outside of taxation and revenue.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. That may be. I simply want to call attention to that fact, in order that if gentlemen who represent that committee desire to debate the proposition they can do so.

Mr. PAYNE. I understand the gentleman's position. I could go into details if it were necessary.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I have no disposition to interfere with the matter. It does not concern me.

Mr. SHATTUC. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly.

Mr. SHATTUC. The portions of the President's message which relate to the exclusion of anarchists will not be referred under this rule to the Judiciary Committee, will they?

Mr. PAYNE. I think they will be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SHATTUC. If that is the case, then I shall object, so far as my objection will prevail.

Mr. PAYNE. As far as it relates to it—to immigration—it goes to the Committee on Immigration: but the punishment and prevention of crime would go to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SHATTUC. It would be a question which committee could get the most out of the Speaker.

Mr. PAYNE. If the deportation of anarchists is treated as part of the punishment, that would go to the Committee on the Judiciary. Otherwise it would go to the Committee on Immigration. That would be a matter for the Speaker to decide, and ultimately the House.

Mr. SHATTUC. Could we not have a decision of it now, so as to have a peaceful time hereafter?

Mr. PAYNE. I have drawn the resolution in accordance with

the language of the rule, and I did not want to abrogate, change, or amend the rule.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROW] such time as he may desire.

Mr. GROW. Mr. Speaker, the President in his message to Congress says:

> The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines.
>
> We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the Tropics to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

This declaration of the President represents the universal sentiment of the American people. Whatever power destroys organized government over a people is morally bound in the forum of nations to see to it that a government equally if not more efficient for the protection of life and property, is established to take the place of the government overthrown.

In the fortunes of war, the United States of America destroyed the government of Spain over the group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, bordering the Chinese Sea, known as the Philippine Archipelago, containing an area of about 120,000 square miles, with 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 inhabitants of all degrees of civilization.

In the treaty of peace concluded between Spain and the United States, it was stipulated that "the civil rights and the political status of the native inhabitants of these islands should be determined by the Congress of the United States." Until the armed insurrection in these islands against the sovereignty of the United States was suppressed there was nothing Congress could do except to protect and maintain that sovereignty by military power. That having been substantially accomplished, the question now presented for the action of Congress is, What ought to be done? To determine that the first thing to settle is what can be done, what legislative power has Congress over the Territories, and what is the duty of the Republic to liberty and humanity.

In our complex system of government there are three distinct kinds: The National, the State, and the Territorial; each absolute and supreme within its prescribed powers. The jurisdiction of Congress representing the legislative powers of the Government, consisting of a majority of each House of Congress with the approval of the President, or of two-thirds of each House without such approval, extends over all three of these forms of government. Within the limits of the States this jurisdiction is restricted and controlled by the specific grants of power enumerated in the Constitution. Outside the limits of the States, over territory belonging to the United States, the unrestricted grant of power to Congress in the Constitution to make all needful rules and regulations respecting such territory, is restrained only by the specific prohibitions in the Constitution and, in the language of the Supreme Court of the United States, "by the fundamental principle of civil and religious liberty, which restrains all the agencies of government, State and National." There is no department of the Government that can rightfully sit in judgment upon the wisdom of the exercise by Congress of this discretion in legislating for the Territories, any more than it can sit in judgment upon the wisdom of a declaration of war by Congress and the measures necessary to be adopted to bring it to a speedy and successful close.

A specific, clearly defined grant of power to Congress in the Constitution carries with it the exercise of all legislative powers necessary to make the power, specifically granted, efficient. Congress alone determines what is necessary in such cases. Any attempt by a court to do it would be judicial legislation, which is strictly forbidden in the Constitution.

Article I, section 1, of the Constitution declares that "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States."

Article I, section 8: "The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

Article IV, section 3: The Congress shall have power "to make all needful rules and regulations" respecting the territory belonging to the United States. "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union."

Here are two specific, clearly defined grants of power to Congress. One to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States; the other to admit new States. Each of these grants of power carries with it the power to make all laws necessary for carrying these grants into full and complete execution. Under these two unrestricted grants of power, how can there possibly be anything respecting the government of the inhabitants of territory belonging to the United States, over which Congress, in its sound discretion, has not full, unrestricted, discretionary power of legislation. And there is no tribunal that can rightfully pass upon the wisdom of the exercise by Congress of this discretion.

Justice Matthews, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Murphy *vs.* Ramsey (114 U. S. Reports, pp. 44 and 45), said:

> The personal and civil rights of the inhabitants of Territories are secured to them as to other citizens by the principles of constitutional liberty, which restrains all the agencies of government, State and national. Their political rights are franchises which they hold as privileges in the legislative discretion of the Congress of the United States.

Justice Brown, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Downes *vs.* Collector Bidwell, said:

> The practical interpretation put by Congress upon the Constitution has been long continued and uniform to the effect that the Constitution is applicable to territories acquired by purchase or conquest only when and so far as Congress shall direct.

This decision is, in accordance with the legislation of Congress, uniform and unbroken for more than a hundred years.

Territory acquired either by conquest or by purchase or both ceases to be foreign territory and becomes territory belonging to the United States on the ratification of a treaty of peace or of the treaty for its purchase. But it can not judicially become a part of the United States without legislation by Congress. Territory belonging to the United States can not at the same time be a part of the United States. That is a judicial impossibility. Like the axiom in natural philosophy, two bodies can not at the same time occupy the same space. No territory or part of any territory belonging to the United States can become a State or part of a State without an act of Congress.

The United States, which forms the American Republic in a geographic sense, is all the territory subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, and, in the language of the school geographies, is divided into States and Territories. But in a judicial, constitutional sense the United States of America is the original thirteen States that made the Constitution and all the States admitted into the Union by act of Congress. The Constitution extended first over nine States; now it extends over forty-five; and in the future it will extend over all other States that Congress in its sound discretion shall admit into this Union.

In the very structure of the government of the Union, from its geographic surroundings, it was just as necessary that there should have been Territorial Governments as it was to have State government. As no State law could have any force outside the State, it was indispensably necessary that some method should have been provided for governments for the inhabitants of territory belonging to the United States. A few pioneer settlers scattered over a given area, too few in number to maintain a government by themselves, created the first necessity for the Government of the Union to establish and maintain Territorial governments, for periods long or short, in the discretion of Congress. The history of our first century of national existence has proven conclusively the wisdom of our fathers in providing Territorial governments so well adapted for the growth and development of the Republic.

In forming the more perfect Union to take the place of the old one, under articles of confederation and perpetual union, Congress at its first session reenacted the ordinance of 1787, which applied at the time of its enactment to all territory then belonging to the United States. The ordinance of 1787, when it was reenacted, could not have been extended over the territory ceded by Georgia and North Carolina, for each of these cessions contained a condition that Congress should not prohibit slavery therein. The ordinance of 1787 contained Jefferson's original proviso prohibiting slavery in all territory, first offered by him in 1784. And it was incorporated into the ordinance of 1787, on motion of Nathan Dane, of Massachusetts, to apply to all territory northwest of the river Ohio. This ordinance applied to all territory then belonging to the United States, except the cessions from Georgia and North Carolina.

For all future acquisitions of territory Congress was authorized by the Constitution to make all needful rules and regulations. In this way provision was made for all contingencies that might possibly arise in any future acquisition of territory. Congress is thus empowered, in its Territorial legislation, to adapt it to climatic conditions, to the ever-varying social surroundings of the inhabitants of the Territories, and to determine whether an alien people, differing in language, in intelligence, and in social and moral conditions, should at any time be incorporated into the Union and become a part of its governing power.

The general power in the Government to acquire territory, and the specific grant of power to Congress for its government, carries with it, as before stated, the power to make all laws necessary to make the specific grant of power efficient.

The laws of Congress applicable only to the States must be uniform throughout the United States, and are limited and controlled by the specific grants of power in the Constitution. The laws of Congress applicable only to territory belonging to the United States can be such as in the sound discretion of Congress would be for the interest of the inhabitants thereof and that

would best promote the general welfare—the great primary, paramount object in the establishment and maintenance of all free governments. The first form of government established by the Pilgrims was their written compact before landing from the *Mayflower*, "To form just and equal laws for the general good."

For more than a hundred years Congress has been forming Territorial governments for the inhabitants of territory belonging to the United States, with governors and judges of the courts appointed by the President and removable at his will. Call them what you please—Territories, colonies, possessions, or dependencies, makes no difference. Names are not things. An American government over the inhabitants of territory belonging to the United States is the same in its influence everywhere, no matter by what name it may be called.

The colonies of Spain and of Great Britain in the world's history illustrate in their respective growth and development the great contrast in the influences of a despotic or a free home government over the destinies of their respective colonies.

Our Territorial governments, formed in the first instance from the necessity of our geographic surroundings, have in the practical experience of our first century of national existence proven conclusively that they are remarkably well adapted to national growth, progress, and development.

Under these Territorial governments native-born Americans have lived for periods varying from twenty to forty years, and they never once thought they were living under a despotism. Nor did anyone ever pretend until the advent of the self-assumed superior statesmen of to-day, calling themselves anti-imperialists, that this kind of colonial government would lead to the final overthrow of the liberties of the American people.

Our present Constitution was made by States for States, and for States only. By its own terms it provided, when ratified by nine of the original thirteen States, it should be established as the Constitution of the United States of America. It was extended over the other four only by the ratification as provided in the act of submission for each State. The Constitution thus ratified has never extended beyond the original thirteen States except by act of Congress in admitting new States. None of the inhabitants outside the limits of the original thirteen States had anything to do in the formation or ratification of the Constitution. By any theory of free elective government how can a constitution of government extend over a community of people who never had anything whatever to do in its formation or its ratification?

The Constitution of the United States is neither self-executing nor self-expanding. Webster, in his discussion with Calhoun in the Senate in 1849, said:

> The Constitution is extended over the United States, and over nothing else. It can not be extended over anything except over the old States, and the new States that shall come in hereafter, when they do come in.

Benton, in the second volume of his Thirty Years in the Senate, says:

> The Constitution was not made for Territories, but for States. It can not operate anywhere, not even in the States for which it was made, without act of Congress to enforce it. Every part of it is inoperative until put in action by statute of Congress.

In our triple form of government it is not necessary for any purpose whatever that the Constitution should extend beyond the limits of the States. On all questions outside the limits of the States, over territory belonging to the United States, and in the intercourse of this nation with all other nations, the legislative department of the Government of the Union was created by the people to execute their will.

The flag, not the Constitution, represents the sovereignty of the nation. The legislative power of Congress, clothed with the treaty-making and war powers of the Government—powers not necessarily derived from the Constitution, for they are inherent in every sovereign nation—follows the flag wherever it floats, at home or abroad, on land or sea, for its protection, and for the protection of every human being owing it allegiance. Our flag is in Cuba, but the Constitution is not there. Our flag floated over the embattled walls of the Chinese Empire, and the legislative power of Congress, not the Constitution, was behind it. That power follows the flag everywhere. The Constitution, without legislation by Congress, follows nothing outside the limits of the States for which it was made and the States admitted into the Union by act of Congress.

Under the general power to acquire territory and the specific power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting it, Congress, if there are no treaty conditions, can, in its own sound discretion, establish one form of government for one Territory and a different one for other Territories, adapting each to the climatic conditions and the habits of life of the inhabitants of the respective Territory, in the same way as different States adapt their legislation to climatic or other conditions of the people in their geographic surroundings. It has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that Congress holds the same relation to the inhabitants of territory belonging to the United States as a State legislature holds to the people of the respective State.

This discretion of Congress begins on the line that separates the States from territory belonging to the States. There is and has been for years one form of government made by Congress for the district of Alaska and a different one for the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. There is one kind of government for the District of Columbia and a different one for the district of Alaska. In the District of Columbia the judges of the courts hold office during good behavior and are removable only by impeachment. In Alaska the judges are removable at the will of the President. The reason for this difference is that the Constitution extends over one district and does not extend over the other.

The territorial area of the District of Columbia was once part of the State of Maryland, and the Constitution then extended over it. Making it, by special provision in the Constitution, a separate district, with Congress as its legislature, did not change in other respects its relation to the Constitution.

Justice Nelson, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Bennet et al. *vs.* Porter (9 Howard, 242), referring to our Territorial governments, said:

> They are not organized under the Constitution nor subject to its complex distribution of powers of government as the organic law, but are the creations exclusively of the legislative department and subject to its supervision and control.

The dangers to liberty from the exercise of this discretion by Congress can be no greater in the future than they have been in the past. But whatever the fancied danger may be, the Constitution confers this discretionary power upon Congress, and no tribunal can rightly sit in judgment upon the wisdom of its exercise save that of the people of the United States at the ballot box.

In the formation of our system of government it was not to be supposed that the legislative department would not be as wise on all political questions that might arise in the future as was the generation that framed the Constitution, or as any other department of the Government could possibly be, if vested with power to sit in judgment upon the wisdom of its exercise. Hence all questions of legislation outside the limits of the States, not involving rights between individuals, were left to the sound discretion of the legislative department of the Government of the Union.

Justice Bradley, in the case of Mormon Church *vs.* United States, said:

> Doubtless Congress in legislating for the Territories would be subject to those fundamental limitations in favor of personal rights which are formulated in the Constitution and its amendments; but these limitations would exist rather by inference and the general spirit of the Constitution, from which Congress derives all its powers, than by an express and direct application of its provisions. (U. S., 1, 44.)

Justice Brown, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Dooley et al. *vs.* United States, recently decided, says:

> The case presented by the records is whether a duty laid by Congress upon goods arriving at Porto Rico from New York is a duty on an export from New York or upon an importation into Porto Rico.

In deciding the case, he says:

> Congress has power under the Constitution to prescribe the manner of collecting the revenues of the country's insular possessions and has the right to lay a duty on goods imported into our insular possessions from the United States or exported from them into the United States.

It has never been claimed that there is any specific grant of power in the Constitution for the acquisition of foreign territory. Yet more than four times the area of the original thirteen States has been acquired, beginning with the purchase of Louisiana by Jefferson and ending with the treaty of peace with Spain. Under the treaty-making and war powers, inherent in all governments, these acquisitions have been made. The power to acquire carries with it the power to govern. Outside the limits of the States Congress, in its own sound discretion, in making needful rules and regulations determines what will best promote the greatness and glory of the Republic.

Congress therefore has the constitutional power to establish such a Territorial government for the Philippine Islands as in its wisdom may be thought best adapted for promoting the general welfare of their inhabitants until the time shall come for Congress to determine what form of independent government would be best adapted to their then existing condition, for I take it for granted that the American people would never consent to the admission of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into this Union, to become part of its governing power. While under the Government of the United States they would be under a free government, with their personal and civil rights secured to them the same as they are secured to the inhabitants of any other territory belonging to the United States.

All people everywhere are entitled by natural right to free elective government. But all people at a given period are not fitted for self-government. There never has been a government where the consent of all the governed was required or was necessary for just administration. Ignorance, stupidity, and criminality

are not the sources of political wisdom or of wise statesmanship. "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" was a declaration in opposition to the dogma of the divine right of kingly rule. Practically it has never been applied to all the inhabitants of any government, and it never will be until millennium dawn. In the practical administration of just and successful government its powers are derived from the consent of the governed if the governed are fitted for self-government. This is the idea that controls in fixing the suffrage in all free elective governments and always will be.

The century and a half of practical experience by the American colonies in township, county, and State administration before they formed their first union made possible the great American Republic of to-day. The New England township of the colonies, in which taxes were annually imposed by direct vote of the people in mass meeting assembled for schools, public highways, the support of the poor, and for the election of probate judges for the settlement of the estates of decedents, and the election of a certain number of "selectmen," whose duty it was to attend to all the public affairs of the township, was the primary school which fitted the citizen for the larger duties of the government of States and the nation. With two centuries and a half of practical experience in self-government, without any serious failures, it is a bold assumption to assume now that the American people, after such a long experience, are incapable of governing others or of teaching them to govern themselves.

WHAT IS THE DUTY OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC TO LIBERTY AND HUMANITY.

With the end of the Spanish-American war one volume in the world's history was closed and a new one opened. On the hemisphere bequeathed by Columbus and Queen Isabella to civilized man the last throne has crumbled and the last scepter is forever broken. In the course of events the responsibility has fallen upon the Congress of the United States for the government of eight or ten millions of people, former subjects of a cruel despotism, from which in the fortunes of war they were relieved by this nation. But for the Army and Navy of the United States this despotic rule of three hundred years would still be over these eight or ten millions of people, to be continued for a long, indefinite period, if not forever.

This responsibility, unsought, unexpected, and undesired, has been cast upon the American people in the providence of that overruling power which controls in the affairs of men and in the destiny of nations. Any attempt to shirk this responsibility to liberty and humanity thus cast upon the American people would ill become American character or American institutions. Nations, like individuals, owe something to liberty and to the rights of a common humanity, for they are the trustees of civilization.

The American Republic has in the fortunes of war a destiny to perform in Asia, greater than was its mission to Japan half a century ago, Of all the nations, it is the one best fitted to extend free representative institutions to the inhabitants of eastern Asia. As a world power this nation seeks no extended dominion. Its mission, its manifest destiny, is to promote the peace of the world, and so far as possible, by precept, example, and influence, to aid in securing civil and religious liberty for all mankind.

There was a time when the world's advancing civilization gathered around the Mediterranean Sea. The world's historic events were then along the Nile, the Ægean, and the Tiber. Egypt, Greece, Rome, and Carthage were the great actors. At that time the English language was nowhere heard, save among the few Anglo-Celts scattered over the British Isles. To-day it is spoken by 140,000,000 people, more than half of whom dwell in the United States of America, representing in their birthplaces all the nationalities of the earth, and to whose children the Anglo-American language will be their mother tongue.

In the long struggle between the Indo-Germanic and the Semetic races of mankind for the dominion of the world, vast armies of Asiatic hordes, at intervals long or short, invaded eastern Europe. The little Republic of Greece, from its geographic position, was for a long time the vanguard of European civilization. Five hundred years before the Christian era 11,000 Grecian soldiers at Marathon turned back Darius's army, gathered from all parts of the great Empire founded by Cyrus, and which then extended from the Ganges to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. This victory saved Europe from Asiatic civilization and Asiatic barbarism, with its enslavement of man and cruel degradation and vassalage of woman. Had Darius's army triumphed at Marathon, there was then no power west of Greece that could have offered any effectual opposition to its triumphant march over eastern Europe.

At a later period Attila, with his vast army of Huns invading western Europe, was defeated at Chalons, in southeastern France, thus saving infant Christianity from disaster and European civilization from probable overthrow. At a still later period the Saracens, having overrun Syria, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, and Spain, were in their intended conquest of Europe defeated at Tours by Charles Martel. This victory, in the language of an eminent historian, "gave a decided check to the career of Arab conquest in western Europe, rescued Christendom from Islam, preserved the relics of ancient and the germs of modern civilization, and reestablished the old supremacy of the Indo-European over the Semetic family of mankind."

Though the Sermon on the Mount, the beginning of Christian civilization, and the teachings of the Saviour of mankind, on the seashore and along the hillsides of Judea, were in the western confines of Asia, yet they had little influence upon Asiatic civilization. Though Alexander carried Grecian arms in triumph to the walls of Babylon, "the oldest seat of earthly empire," yet Grecian arts and Grecian civilization made no lasting impress upon the civilization of the Persian Empire.

Infant Christianity, born in the western confines of Asia, spreading westward over the European provinces of the Roman Empire and through the German forests of our Saxon ancestry to the British Isle, was transported thence, by reason of the edicts of a bigoted church and the acts of a tyrannic State, to Columbus's New World for its harvest home.

For two thousand years civilization has been moving westward from the western confines of Asia, and to-day the American Republic holds the torch of the world's advancing civilization, having carried it westward across the Pacific Ocean and planted it on the eastern confines of Asia, where its illuminating rays light up with the brightness of a morning sun the Chinese sky, which canopies one-third the population of the globe. In the overhanging future no prophet can now foretell what will be its noonday splendors if the American people, true to their manifest destiny, marked out by the mighty events of four hundred years, shall faithfuly discharge their responsibilities to liberty and the rights of a common humanity in the onward progress of the race to a higher and better civilization. [Loud applause.]

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask the gentleman a question.

The SPEAKER. The Chair did not understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. ADAMS. I wish to interrogate the gentleman from New York.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. PAYNE. Yes; for a question.

Mr. ADAMS. I wish to ask the gentleman to what committee matters relating to Cuba have been referred?

Mr. PAYNE. To the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Mr. ADAMS. Then, Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer the following amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. I did not yield for an amendment. I yielded for a question. I move the previous question on the resolution and amendments.

Mr. ADAMS. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks the previous question on the resolution and amendments.

Mr. ADAMS. A parliamentary inquiry there.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ADAMS. Is it not in order to offer an amendment to this resolution?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York had the floor and did not yield for any other purpose than a question.

The question was taken, and the previous question was ordered. Under the operation thereof the amendments were agreed to, and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. PAYNE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following committee assignments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Elections No. 1.—Messrs. Robert W. Tayler, Ohio; James R. Mann, Illinois; Llewellyn Powers, Maine; Charles L. Knapp, New York; Walter I. Smith, Iowa; Joseph H. Gaines, West Virginia; Andrew F. Fox, Mississippi; S. J. Bowie, Alabama; George F. Burgess, Texas.

Elections No. 2.—Messrs. Marlin E. Olmsted, Pennsylvania; James M. Miller, Kansas; S. L. Powers, Massachusetts; George Sutherland, Utah; Frank D. Currier, New Hampshire; Charles E. Littlefield, Maine; James M. Robinson, Indiana; Henry D. Green, Pennsylvania; John J. Feeley, Illinois.

Elections No. 3.—Messrs. Edgar Weeks, Michigan; M. E. Driscoll, New York; Kittredge Haskins, Vermont; Spencer Blackburn, North Carolina; Summers M. Jack, Pennsylvania; C. R. Schirm, Maryland; Frank A. McLain, Mississippi; Choice B. Randell, Texas; J. T. Johnson, South Carolina.

Judiciary.—Messrs. George W. Ray, New York; John J. Jenkins,

Wisconsin; Richard Wayne Parker, New Jersey; Jesse Overstreet, Indiana; De Alva S. Alexander, New York; Vespasian Warner, Illinois; Charles E. Littlefield, Maine; Julius Kahn, California; Lot Thomas, Iowa; S. L. Powers, Massachusetts; Robert M. Nevin, Ohio; David A. De Armond, Missouri; Samuel W. T. Lanham, Texas; William Elliott, South Carolina; David H. Smith, Kentucky; William H. Fleming, Georgia; Henry D. Clayton, Alabama.

Banking and Currency.—Messrs. Charles N. Fowler, New Jersey; Ebenezer J. Hill, Connecticut; George W. Prince, Illinois; Adin B. Capron, Rhode Island; William A. Calderhead, Kansas; Jesse Overstreet, Indiana; William C. Lovering, Massachusetts; Walter I. Smith, Iowa; J. J. Gill, Ohio; William H. Douglas, New York; Robert H. Foerderer, jr., Pennsylvania; W. Jasper Talbert, South Carolina; John S. Rhea, Kentucky; John R. Thayer, Massachusetts; Elijah B. Lewis, Georgia; C. A. Pugsley, New York; L. P. Padgett, Tennessee.

Coinage, Weights, and Measures.—Messrs. James H. Southard, Ohio; Edward S. Minor, Wisconsin; E. J. Hill, Connecticut; Henry S. Boutell, Illinois; Francis W. Cushman, Washington; Justin D. Bowersock, Kansas; Thomas Hedge, Iowa; A. L. Bates, Pennsylvania; Henry A. Hanbury, New York; A. B. Darragh, Michigan; S. D. Woods, California; Charles F. Cochran, Missouri; John F. Shafroth, Colorado; James M. Griggs, Georgia; John Wesley Gaines, Tennessee; E. S. Candler, jr., Mississippi; D. Linn Gooch, Kentucky; R. W. Wilcox, Hawaii.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—Messrs. William P. Hepburn, Iowa; Loren Fletcher, Minnesota; James S. Sherman, New York; Irving P. Wanger, Pennsylvania; Charles F. Joy, Missouri; John B. Corliss, Michigan; James F. Stewart, New Jersey; James R. Mann, Illinois; William C. Lovering, Massachusetts; Frank L. Coombs, California; Emmett Tompkins, Ohio; Robert C. Davey, Louisiana; William C. Adamson, Georgia; Robert W. Davis, Florida; Dorsey W. Shackleford, Missouri; W. H. Ryan, New York; William Richardson, Alabama.

Rivers and Harbors.—Messrs. Theodore E. Burton, Ohio; Walter Reeves, Illinois; Blackburn B. Dovener, West Virginia; Roswell P. Bishop, Michigan; Ernest F. Acheson, Pennsylvania; Page Morris, Minnesota; De Alva S. Alexander, New York; Thomas H. Tongue, Oregon; George P. Lawrence, Massachusetts; James H. Davidson, Wisconsin; James McLachlan, California; Rufus E. Lester, Georgia; John H. Bankhead, Alabama; Philip D. McCulloch, Arkansas; Stephen M. Sparkman, Florida; Thomas H. Ball, Texas; J. E. Ransdell, Louisiana.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries.—Messrs. Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Albert J. Hopkins, Illinois; James R. Young, Pennsylvania; William S. Greene, Massachusetts; Edward S. Minor, Wisconsin; Fred C. Stevens, Minnesota; Wesley L. Jones, Washington; Joseph W. Fordney, Michigan; Frank C. Wachter, Maryland; E. B. Vreeland, New York; Charles E. Littlefield, Maine; Thomas Spight, Mississippi; John H. Small, North Carolina; Robert W. Davis, Florida; Allan L. McDermott, New Jersey; O. H. P. Belmont, New York; John S. Snook, Ohio.

Agriculture.—Messrs. James W. Wadsworth, New York; E. Stevens Henry, Connecticut; William Connell, Pennsylvania; Charles F. Wright, Pennsylvania; Gilbert N. Haugen, Iowa; Herman B. Dahle, Wisconsin; Charles F. Scott, Kansas; Kittredge Haskins, Vermont; Henry C. Smith, Michigan; James M. Moody, North Carolina; J. V. Graff, Illinois; John S. Williams, Mississippi; John Lamb, Virginia; James Cooney, Missouri; Robert B. Gordon, Ohio; Henry D. Allen, Kentucky; William Neville, Nebraska; Dennis T. Flynn, Oklahoma.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Robert R. Hitt, Illinois; Robert Adams, jr., Pennsylvania; Robert G. Cousins, Iowa; William Alden Smith, Michigan; Joel P. Heatwole, Minnesota; Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts; Charles B. Landis, Indiana; James B. Perkins, New York; J. A. Beidler, Ohio; David J. Foster, Vermont; Theobold Otjen, Wisconsin; Hugh A. Dinsmore, Arkansas; Champ Clark, Missouri; William M. Howard, Georgia; Albert S. Burleson, Texas; Charles E. Hooker, Mississippi; Henry B. Naphen, Massachusetts.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. J. A. T. Hull, Iowa; John H. Ketcham, New York; Richard Wayne Parker, New Jersey; Adin B. Capron, Rhode Island; Fred C. Stevens, Minnesota; Charles Dick, Ohio; Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming; John J. Esch, Wisconsin; A. L. Brick, Indiana; George W. Prince, Illinois; Robert Adams, jr., Pennsylvania; William Sulzer, New York; James Hay, Virginia; Thomas M. Jett, Illinois; James L. Slayden, Texas; Robert F. Broussard, Louisiana; C. E. Snodgrass, Tennessee; Bernard S. Rodey, New Mexico.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. George E. Foss, Illinois; Alston G. Dayton, West Virginia; Henry C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; Thomas S. Butler, Pennsylvania; Melville Bull, Rhode Island; Sydney E. Mudd, Maryland; James E. Watson, Indiana; Robert G. Cousins, Iowa; Robert W. Tayler, Ohio; E. W. Roberts, Massachusetts; Amos J. Cummings, New York; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; Farish Carter Tate, Georgia; John F. Rixey, Virginia; William W. Kitchin, North Carolina; Willard B. Vandiver, Missouri; Charles K. Wheeler, Kentucky.

Post-Office and Post-Roads.—Messrs. Eugene F. Loud, California; John H. Ketcham, New York; George W. Smith, Illinois; John J. Gardner, New Jersey; Nehemiah D. Sperry, Connecticut; Jacob H. Bromwell, Ohio; Henry H. Bingham, Pennsylvania; George W. Cromer, Indiana; Thomas Hedge, Iowa; Joseph C. Sibley, Pennsylvania; Henry S. Boutell, Illinois; Claude A. Swanson, Virginia; John A. Moon, Tennessee; James M. Griggs, Georgia; John S. Little, Arkansas; William S. Cowherd, Missouri; F. E. Wilson, New York; Bernard S. Rodey, New Mexico.

Public Lands.—Messrs. John F. Lacey, Iowa; Frank M. Eddy, Minnesota; Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming; James M. Miller, Kansas; Wesley L. Jones, Washington; John J. Esch, Wisconsin; Malcolm A. Moody, Oregon; James C. Needham; California; E. W. Martin, South Dakota; A. S. Tompkins, New York; Joseph W. Fordney, Michigan; John F. Shafroth, Colorado; Rudolph Kleberg, Texas; Francis M. Griffith, Indiana; Stephen Brundidge, Arkansas; Francis R. Lassiter, Virginia; John L. Burnett, Alabama; Dennis T. Flynn, Oklahoma.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. James S. Sherman, New York; Charles Curtis, Kansas; Frank M. Eddy, Minnesota; John F. Lacey, Iowa; Carlos D. Shelden, Michigan; Thomas F. Marshall, North Dakota; W. E. Brown, Wisconsin; Charles H. Burke, South Dakota; Stephen Morgan, Ohio; Malcolm A. Moody, Oregon; J. C. Needham, California; John S. Little, Arkansas; John H. Stephens, Texas; William T. Zenor, Indiana; John J. Fitzgerald, New York; John Dougherty, Missouri; James McAndrews, Illinois; Mark A. Smith, Arizona.

Territories.—Messrs. William S. Knox, Massachusetts; Edward L. Hamilton, Michigan; Abraham L. Brick, Indiana; William H. Graham, Pennsylvania; Francis W. Cushman, Washington; Vincent Boreing, Kentucky; George N. Southwick, New York; Llewellyn Powers, Maine; William H. Jackson, Maryland; John A. Moon, Tennessee; R. C. De Graffenreid, Texas; David E. Finley, South Carolina; James T. Lloyd, Missouri; James M. Robinson, Indiana; John R. Thayer, Massachusetts; Mark A. Smith, Arizona; Dennis T. Flynn, Oklahoma.

Insular Affairs.—Messrs. Henry A. Cooper, Wisconsin; Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois; Robert R. Hitt, Illinois; Sereno E. Payne, New York; William P. Hepburn, Iowa; Eugene F. Loud, California; James A. Tawney, Minnesota; William H. Moody, Massachusetts; Edgar D. Crumpacker, Indiana; E. L. Hamilton, Michigan; Joseph C. Sibley, Pennsylvania; William A. Jones, Virginia; John W. Maddox, Georgia; James R. Williams, Illinois; Robert L. Henry, Texas; John S. Williams, Mississippi; M. R. Patterson, Tennessee.

Railways and Canals.—Messrs. James H. Davidson, Wisconsin; William B. Shattuc, Ohio; Joseph B. Showalter, Pennsylvania; E. W. Roberts, Massachusetts; W. W. Skiles, Ohio; Elias Deemer, Pennsylvania; C. L. Knapp, New York; Henry S. Irwin, Kentucky; R. C. De Graffenreid, Texas; John L. Burnett, Alabama; John W. Cassingham, Ohio; Asbury F. Lever, South Carolina; William F. Mahony, Illinois.

Manufactures.—Messrs. George W. Steele, Indiana; L. W. Emerson, New York; J. J. Gill, Ohio; William S. Greene, Massachusetts; Henry Burk, Pennsylvania; Theobold Otjen, Wisconsin; Willard D. Vandiver, Missouri; John D. Bellamy, North Carolina; Theodore F. Kluttz, North Carolina; John W. Cassingham, Ohio; William F. Mahony, Illinois.

Mines and Mining.—Messrs. Frank M. Eddy, Minnesota; William Connell, Pennsylvania; Carlos D. Shelden, Michigan; Malcolm A. Moody, Oregon; W. E. Brown, Wisconsin; George R. Patterson, Pennsylvania; C. F. Scott, Kansas; C. H. Burke, South Dakota; Farish Carter Tate, Georgia; James K. P. Hall, Pennsylvania; Thomas L. Glenn, Idaho; Caldwell Edwards, Montana; John Wesley Gaines, Tennessee; Mark A. Smith, Arizona.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. David H. Mercer, Nebraska; Charles W. Gillet, New York; Richard Bartholdt, Missouri; Edwin C. Burleigh, Maine; Benjamin F. Howell, New Jersey; Joseph B. Showalter, Pennsylvania; J. P. Conner, Iowa; E. W. Martin, South Dakota; E. S. Minor, Wisconsin; John H. Bankhead, Alabama; John S. Little, Arkansas; William G. Brantley, Georgia; Charles R. Thomas, North Carolina; John L. Sheppard, Texas; Robert W. Miers, Indiana.

Pacific Railroads.—Messrs. Wm. Alden Smith, Michigan; William P. Hepburn, Iowa; William B. Shattuc, Ohio; George E. Foss, Illinois; Michael E. Driscoll, New York; H. W. Palmer, Pennsylvania; William H. Jackson, Maryland; Frederick Storm, New York; Charles B. Landis, Indiana; T. F. Marshall, North Dakota; James L. Slayden, Texas; John L. Sheppard, Texas; David E. Finley, South Carolina; T. J. Creamer, New York; John J. Feely, Illinois.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.—Messrs. Richard Bartholdt, Missouri; Page Morris, Minnesota; Charles F. Joy, Missouri; George W. Prince, Illinois; Thomas Hedge,

Iowa; J. N. W. Rumple, Iowa; Justin D. Bowersock, Kansas; Loren Fletcher, Minnesota; Robert Broussard, Louisiana; William H. Howard, Georgia; Patrick Henry, Mississippi; J. Ross Mickey, Illinois; J. B. White, Kentucky.

Education.—Messrs. Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; William S. Knox, Massachusetts; Summers M. Jack, Pennsylvania; C. Q. Tirrell, Massachusetts; Henry Bristow, New York; Thomas B. Kyle, Ohio; Benjamin F. Howell, New Jersey; H. H. Aplin, Michigan; David A. De Armond, Missouri; Willard D. Vandiver, Missouri; Frederick J. Kern, Illinois; J. Ross Mickey, Illinois; J. D. Bellamy, North Carolina.

Labor.—Messrs. John J. Gardner, New Jersey; James T. McCleary, Minnesota; Joseph B. Showalter, Pennsylvania; Richard Bartholdt, Missouri; E. Stevens Henry, Connecticut; William H. Graham, Pennsylvania; Louis W. Emerson, New York; William R. Warnock, Ohio; W. Jasper Talbert, South Carolina; John S. Rhea, Kentucky; Amos J. Cummings, New York; Ben F. Caldwell, Illinois; H. D. Flood, Virginia.

Militia.—Messrs. Charles Dick, Ohio; J. A. T. Hull, Iowa; Richard Wayne Parker, New Jersey; William H. Graham, Pennsylvania; Henry Bristow, New York; J. H. Gaines, West Virginia; E. B. Vreeland, New York; James E. Watson, Indiana; William L. Stark, Nebraska; Joseph B. Crowley, Illinois; Jacob Ruppert, jr., New York; Rufus K. Polk, Pennsylvania; A. A. Wiley, Alabama.

Patents.—Messrs. Walter Reeves, Illinois; John B. Corliss, Michigan; Arthur S. Tompkins, New York; Summers M. Jack, Pennsylvania; W. W. Skiles, Ohio; H. S. Irwin, Kentucky; R. J. Lewis, Pennsylvania; F. D. Currier, New Hampshire; William Sulzer, New York; Champ Clark, Missouri; Phanor Breazeale, Louisiana; William F. Rhea, Virginia; Howard Mutchler, Pennsylvania.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Cyrus A. Sulloway, New Hampshire; Henry R. Gibson, Tennessee; Samuel W. Smith, Michigan; William A. Calderhead, Kansas; John N. W. Rumple, Iowa; H. H. Aplin, Michigan; E. Deemer, Pennsylvania; E. S. Holliday, Indiana; A. B. Darragh, Michigan; Robert W. Miers, Indiana; James A. Norton, Ohio; Joseph B. Crowley, Illinois; Rudolph Kleberg, Texas; A. C. Latimer, South Carolina; G. H. Lindsay, New York.

Pensions.—Messrs. Henry C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; Jacob H. Bromwell, Ohio; Carlos D. Shelden, Michigan; Vincent Boreing, Kentucky; Edgar Weeks, Michigan; George R. Patterson, Pennsylvania; W. H. Draper, New York; Lewis H. Ball, Delaware; R. C. De Graffenreid, Texas; William Richardson, Alabama; Thomas J. Selby, Illinois; John B. White, Kentucky; A. A. Wiley, Alabama.

Claims.—Messrs. Joseph V. Graff, Illinois; Lot Thomas, Iowa; Edgar Weeks, Michigan; Thomas S. Butler, Pennsylvania; Charles R. Schirm, Maryland; Frederick Storm, New York; Robert M. Nevin, Ohio; D. J. Foster, Vermont; J. M. Miller, Kansas; Peter J. Otey, Virginia; Henry M. Goldfogle, New York; Claude Kitchin, North Carolina; J. S. Salmon, New Jersey; C. C. Reid, Arkansas; South Trimble, Kentucky.

War Claims.—Messrs. Thaddeus M. Mahon, Pennsylvania; Henry R. Gibson, Tennessee; Theobold Otjen, Wisconsin; Gilbert N. Haugen, Iowa; Thomas B. Kyle, Ohio; A. A. Blakeney, Maryland; E. S. Holliday, Indiana; Henry C. Smith, Michigan; Thetus W. Sims, Tennessee; Benjamin F. Caldwell, Illinois; J. N. Kehoe, Kentucky; Thomas Spight, Mississippi; Charles W. Thompson, Alabama.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. George W. Smith, Illinois; James E. Watson, Indiana; H. Burd Cassel, Pennsylvania; Alvin Evans, Pennsylvania; C. Q. Hildebrant, Ohio; T. F. Marshall, North Dakota; George Sutherland, Utah; Francis W. Cushman, Washington; William A. Jones, Virginia; Philip D. McCulloch, Arkansas; George G. Gilbert, Kentucky; Asbury F. Lever, South Carolina; Dudley G. Wooten, Texas; R. W. Wilcox, Hawaii.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Joseph W. Babcock, Wisconsin; Sydney E. Mudd, Maryland; John J. Jenkins, Wisconsin; David H. Mercer, Nebraska; Samuel W. Smith, Michigan; Amos L. Allen, Maine; George A. Pearre, Maryland; James W. Wadsworth, New York; E. DeV. Morrell, Pennsylvania; Spencer Blackburn, North Carolina; John K. Stewart, New York; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; Asbury C. Latimer, South Carolina; William S. Cowherd, Missouri; Peter J. Otey, Virginia; James A. Norton, Ohio; Thetus W. Sims, Tennessee.

Revision of the Laws.—Messrs. Vespasian Warner, Illinois; Henry R. Gibson, Tennessee; Alston G. Dayton, West Virginia; Marlin E. Olmsted, Pennsylvania; Arthur S. Tompkins, New York; Alvin Evans, Pennsylvania; William R. Warnock, Ohio; Charles R. Schirm, Maryland; John S. Robinson, Nebraska; F. A. McLain, Mississippi; Thomas H. Ball, Texas; Patrick Henry, Mississippi; Alfred M. Jackson, Kansas.

Reform in the Civil Service.—Messrs. Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts; John F. Lacey, Iowa; Charles N. Fowler, New Jersey; Justin D. Bowersock, Kansas; James R. Mann, Illinois; H. Bristow, New York; A. L. Allen, Maine; J. A. Beidler, Ohio; William Elliott, South Carolina; Edward W. Pou, North Carolina; Ashton C. Shallenberger, Nebraska; William T. Zenor, Indiana; J. S. Robinson, Nebraska.

Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.—Messrs. John B. Corliss, Michigan; Cyrus A. Sulloway, New Hampshire; Charles Curtis, Kansas; Robert J. Lewis, Pennsylvania; Emmett Tompkins, Ohio; J. H. Gaines, West Virginia; F. L. Coombs, California; James M. Moody, North Carolina; William W. Rucker, Missouri; George P. Foster, Illinois; Phanor Breazeale, Louisiana; John J. Feely, Illinois; Thomas L. Glenn, Idaho.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.—Messrs. Nehemiah D. Sperry, Connecticut; Justin D. Bowersock, Kansas; Amos L. Allen, Maine; Stephen R. Morgan, Ohio; H. Burd Cassel, Pennsylvania; W. H. Draper, New York; John L. Burnett, Alabama; Rufus K. Polk, Pennsylvania; Alfred M. Jackson, Kansas; George H. Lindsay, New York; Ashton C. Shallenberger, Nebraska.

Irrigation of Arid Lands.—Messrs. Thomas H. Tongue, Oregon; John J. Jenkins, Wisconsin; George W. Ray, New York; William A. Reeder, Kansas; Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming; George Sutherland, Utah; C. Q. Tirrell, Massachusetts; Francis G. Newlands, Nevada; William Neville, Nebraska; Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama; John D. Bellamy, North Carolina.

Immigration and Naturalization.—Messrs. William B. Shattuc, Ohio; Robert Adams, jr., Pennsylvania; Benjamin F. Howell, New Jersey; George P. Lawrence, Massachusetts; Julius Kahn, California; W. W. Skiles, Ohio; W. H. Douglas, New York; Peter J. Otey, Virginia; Jacob Ruppert, jr., New York; Edward Robb, Missouri; W. W. Rucker, Missouri.

Ventilation and Acoustics.—Messrs. R. P. Bishop, Michigan; Stephen R. Morgan, Ohio; Samuel D. Woods, California; Robert H. Foerderer, jr., Pennsylvania; David H. Smith, Kentucky; George H. Lindsay, New York; Howard Mutchler, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. John H. Ketcham, New York; Robert Adams, jr., Pennsylvania; John N. W. Rumple, Iowa; David J. Foster, Vermont; Rufus E. Lester, Georgia; D. Linn Gooch, Kentucky; Claude Kitchin, North Carolina.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Robert G. Cousins, Iowa; George A. Pearre, Maryland; Joseph W. Fordney, Michigan; George N. Southwick, New York; John Lamb, Virginia; Joseph T. Johnson, South Carolina; Edward W. Pou, North Carolina.

Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. Charles A. Russell, Connecticut; James R. Young, Pennsylvania; William R. Warnock, Ohio; Henry H. Aplin, Michigan; William L. Stark, Nebraska; George F. Burgess, Texas; Thomas J. Selby, Illinois.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. James F. Stewart, New Jersey; William S. Greene, Massachusetts; Louis W. Emerson, New York; Lewis H. Ball, Delaware; Charles W. Thompson, Alabama; Choice B. Randell, Texas; J. J. Butler, Missouri.

Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.—Messrs. Irving P. Wanger, Pennsylvania; J. J. Gill, Ohio; George W. Cromer, Indiana; A. B. Darragh, Michigan; Edward Robb, Missouri; G. G. Gilbert, Kentucky; James K. P. Hall, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Interior Department.—Messrs. Charles Curtis, Kansas; Blackburn B. Dovener, West Virginia; Abraham L. Brick, Indiana; G. R. Patterson, Pennsylvania; Henry D. Green, Pennsylvania; E. S. Candler, jr., Mississippi; George P. Foster, Illinois.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice.—Messrs. Jesse Overstreet, Indiana; Julius Kahn, California; Robert J. Lewis, Pennsylvania; William A. Calderhead, Kansas; Henry M. Goldfogle, New York; J. N. Salmon, New Jersey; C. F. Cochran, Missouri.

Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.—Messrs. Charles W. Gillet, New York; Charles F. Wright, Pennsylvania; Herman B. Dahle, Wisconsin; H. S. Irwin, Kentucky; H. D. Flood, Virginia; A. F. Fox, Mississippi; J. N. Kehoe, Kentucky.

Expenditures on Public Buildings.—Messrs. Loren Fletcher, Minnesota; James A. Hughes, West Virginia; H. A. Hanbury, New York; A. L. Bates, Pennsylvania; John H. Small, North Carolina; Harry L. Maynard, Virginia; South Trimble, Kentucky.

Accounts.—Messrs. Melville Bull, Rhode Island; Charles F. Joy, Missouri; Eugene F. Loud, California; Henry C. Smith, Michigan; Charles Q. Hildebrant, Ohio; J. A. Hughes, West Virginia; Charles L. Bartlett, Georgia; Hugh A. Dinsmore, Arkansas; Dudley G. Wooten, Texas.

Select Committee on the Census.—Messrs. Albert J. Hopkins, Illinois; Charles A. Russell, Connecticut; Joel P. Heatwole, Minnesota; Ernest F. Acheson, Pennsylvania; Edgar D. Crumpacker, Indiana; Edwin C. Burleigh, Maine; James A. Hughes, West Virginia; Louis W. Emerson, New York; Francis M. Griffith, Indiana; Theodore F. Kluttz, North Carolina; James Hay, Vir-

ginia; Robert B. Scarborough, South Carolina; Albert S. Burleson, Texas.

Library.—Messrs. James T. McCleary, Minnesota; S. W. McCall, Massachusetts; Amos J. Cummings, New York.

Printing.—Messrs. Joel P. Heatwole, Minnesota; Vincent Boreing, Kentucky; Farish Carter Tate, Georgia.

Select Committee on Examination and Disposition of Documents.—Messrs. E. W. Roberts, Massachusetts; Joel P. Heatwole, Minnesota; F. J. Kern, Illinois.

Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.—Messrs. James A. Tawney, Minnesota; James S. Sherman, New York; Charles F. Joy, Missouri; John B. Corliss, Michigan; Charles H. Burke, South Dakota; E. J. Hill, Connecticut; Charles L. Bartlett, Georgia; J. A. Conry, Massachusetts; Harry L. Maynard, Virginia.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following concurrent resolutions were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

Senate concurrent resolution 2—

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be directed to cause a survey to be made and an estimate submitted of the cost of dredging and otherwise improving the mouth of the Nooksack River, to the end that during freshets the water of said river may be enabled to pass freely into the waters of Puget Sound without overflowing the surrounding country. Should a further examination prove that it is not practicable to remove the accumulated débris from the mouth of said river, the Secretary of War is hereby directed to submit estimates of the cost of opening a new channel for the mouth of said river.

to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Senate concurrent resolution 3—

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be directed to cause an examination and survey of Wateree and Santee rivers, South Carolina, to be made, with a view of providing a navigable depth of 6 feet at dead low water, and an estimate to be submitted of the cost of the same.

to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

BUSINESS OF COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, and ask that it may be now considered.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 29.

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce be authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents for the use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by the said committee during the Fifty-seventh Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL CLERK FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, for reference to the Committee on Accounts.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce be authorized to appoint an additional clerk for said committee during the sessions of the Fifty-seventh Congress at a salary of $6 per day, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I do not rise to make an objection. I simply want to ask the gentleman if there is a necessity for this additional clerk at this stage of our business?

Mr. HEPBURN. I assure the gentleman that there is.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Has the Committee on Accounts acted on the resolution?

Mr. HEPBURN. I have asked that it be sent to the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I thought you asked for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I understood the gentleman to say that he asked that it be referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. HEPBURN. I simply introduced the resolution so that it might go to the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. Did the gentleman ask that it be referred to the Committee on Accounts?

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes, sir.

The SPEAKER. Then the resolution will be referred to the Committee on Accounts.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES H. KYLE.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, it is my painful duty to announce to the House of Representatives the death of the Hon. JAMES H. KYLE, a Senator of the United States from the State of South Dakota. His death occurred at his home in Aberdeen on July 1, 1901. I submit the following resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 30.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JAMES H. KYLE, a Senator of the United States from the State of South Dakota.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Friday next.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases of, relating to the sloop *Henrietta*, Samuel Wasson, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of proposals for material and labor in connection with works under the Engineer Department—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

Report of the Librarian of Congress—to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimate of appropriation for deficiencies in appropriations—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with draft of a bill to compensate the confederated bands of Ute Indians for the lands of their reservation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, recommending the authorization of the erection of a building for the Young Men's Christian Association in the military reservation at Fort Hancock, N. J.—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for patrols in ceded Indian reservations in Minnesota—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with copy of an agreement with the Rosebud Indians and the draft of a bill—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the reports of the auditor of Porto Rico of receipts and disbursements for the year ended October, 1901—to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, transmitting report for the year ended December 1, 1901—to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of comparative tests of the Gathmann torpedo gun and the 12-inch Army service rifle—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of receipts and expenditures for contingent expenses of the War Department—to the Committee on Expenses in the War Department, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the superintendent of buildings and grounds of Library of Congress, submitting his annual report—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, amending the estimates of expenditures for the Light-House Service—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Treasurer of the United States submitting a revised estimate of appropriation for the salaried force of his office—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting reports of receipts and disbursements by the treasurer of Porto Rico for the year ended October, 1901—to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with

a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, an agreement with the Indians of the Klamath Agency, Oreg.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting drafts of bills for the proper recognition of the services of Indian policemen killed in arresting Sitting Bull—to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the draft of a bill relating to the conveyance of inherited lands by certain Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending a tender and scow for the Fourth light-house district—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending the establishment of a light-house and fog signal on Two Mile Rocks, San Francisco Bay, California—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relating to a proposed fog signal at Piedras Blancas, California—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimate of a light-house tender for use in Superior and St. Louis bays, Lake Superior—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriation for keeper's dwelling at the light station at Stonington Breakwater—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriation and recommendation of authorization of a light vessel on Southeast Shoal, Point au Pelee Passage, Lake Erie—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending the erection of a fog signal and keeper's dwelling at Piedras Blancas, California—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending a light-house tender on Portage (Michigan) Lake and River, Lake Superior—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending a new light on the breakwater at Conneaut, Ohio—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending legislative authority for building the light on Northwest Point Royal Shoal, North Carolina, in a new position—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending the establishment of a lighted beacon and day marks on the inside passage between Charleston, S. C., and Fernandina, Fla.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending the establishment of a light-house and fog signal at Mount Cornelia, Florida—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 4325) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 4326) to repeal an act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved February 2, 1901—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 4327) to amend sections 2731 and 2732 of the Revised Statutes, so as to increase the salary of the assistant appraisers of San Francisco, Cal., from $2,500 a year to $3,000 a year—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 4328) to ratify and confirm a lease made by the Seneca Nation of New York Indians to John Quilter—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 4329) in relation to interstate commerce, and authorizing the imposing of licenses and occupation taxes on persons engaged in such commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 4330) to establish a military post at Tacoma, Wash.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 4331) to determine the term of service of all soldiers, sailors, and marines serving in the war of the rebellion for a period of ninety days or more—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4332) making the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4333) creating a national board of pardons—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4334) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Grand Haven, in the State of Michigan—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4335) to establish a steam fog-signal station at the entrance to Holland Harbor, Michigan—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4336) to determine and fix the necessary proof and procedure to be required of claimants for pensions, and to establish the proper officers to determine the rating thereof—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4337) providing for the safety of lives of persons on waters under the jurisdiction of the United States—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4338) to increase pensions in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4339) to increase the pension of totally deaf soldiers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 4340) for the erection of a public building in the city of Grand Island, Nebr.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4341) for the erection of a public building in the city of McCook, Nebr.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 4342) for the proper labeling of wine purporting to be champagne—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILCOX: A bill (H. R. 4343) relating to the retirement of Hawaiian coinage and currency—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 4344) to acquire balance of square No. 636 and erect thereon a building to be used by the House of Representatives for committee rooms, document rooms, storage, and for heating and lighting plant for the Capitol building, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 4345) to acquire by condemnation land and water rights at the Great Falls of the Potomac—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 4346) to amend section 2743 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning the examination of drugs—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4347) to fund the outstanding United States and Treasury notes with bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 4348) to raise additional revenue for the support of the Government—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 4349) to appropriate money for the removal of Mississippi Choctaws to Indian Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4350) to punish attempted murder of a President or Acting President of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 4351) for the erection of a post-office building at Moline, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 4352) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Kearney, in the State of Nebraska—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 4353) for the erection of a public building in the city of Perth Amboy, N. J.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 4354) to segregate the funds of the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians located in Kansas and Nebraska, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MINOR: A bill (H. R. 4355) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 4356) to amend an act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of

dutiable goods without appraisement—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 4357) to grant lands to the State of Alabama for the purposes of education of colored students at Montgomery, Ala., and for the use of the State Normal College at Troy, Ala.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4358) appropriating $50,000 to enlarge the public building at Montgomery, Ala., so as to meet the necessities of the public business—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHATTUC: A bill (H. R. 4359) for the relief of certain militia organizations called out by proclamation September 5, 1862, by Gen. Lewis Wallace—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4360) to provide for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4361) to amend the jurisdiction act of 1887 so as to abrogate Federal jurisdiction over State corporations—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACK: A bill (H. R. 4362) to extend the free-delivery system of the Post-Office Department—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4363) to provide for the erection of a public building at Greensburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4364) to provide for the erection of a public building at Indiana, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4365) to make an appropriation for the improvement of the Allegheny River in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BURGESS: A bill (H. R. 4366) to maintain and improve the harbor at the mouth of the Brazos River, in Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 4367) to establish a prima facie showing for widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 4368) for the improvement of the Missouri River from Rocheport to Huntsdale and Mount Vernon Landing, in Missouri—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 4369) to amend section 4414 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. THAYER (by request): A bill (H. R. 4370) to make uniform the obligations of all banks, to make certain the parity of all kinds of money, and to secure to the people in all sections of the country an equal opportunity to freely use paper money—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 4371) to authorize and regulate the sale and use of timber on the unappropriated and unreserved public lands, and to prevent depredations thereon—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4372) to regulate the collection of taxes in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4373) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Superior, in the State of Wisconsin—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 4374) providing for the erection of a public building at Flint City, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4375) providing for the erection of a public building at Pontiac City, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KERN: A bill (H. R. 4376) to divide the State of Illinois into judicial districts, and to provide terms of court therein, and so forth—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 4377) to retire on full pay certain disabled persons from the United States Light-House Service—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DINSMORE: A bill (H. R. 4378) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson, Ind. T.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4379) to establish a court of common pleas in the southern district of the Indian Territory—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 4380) making the Sabbath nearest the 15th of February Maine Memorial Day—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 4381) to authorize the Central Railway of West Virginia to build a bridge across the Monongahela River at or near Morgantown, in the State of West Virginia—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4382) to amend an act of Congress approved June 19, 1878, entitled "An act regulating exemptions in the District of Columbia"—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BEIDLER: A bill (H. R. 4383) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Painesville, in the State of Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4384) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Medina, in the State of Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 4385) to amend the immigration laws of the United States relative to the insane, idiotic, and epileptic—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BEIDLER: A bill (H. R. 4386) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. SIBLEY: A bill (H. R. 4387) for making a grant of alternating sections of the public lands in the Territory of Alaska to aid in the construction of a certain railroad in said Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SNODGRASS: A bill (H. R. 4388) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Gallatin, Tenn., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4389) to amend an act approved January 5, 1893, entitled "An act granting increase of pension to soldiers of the Mexican war in certain cases," so as to extend the provisions of said act to all Mexican soldiers pensionable under law—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 4390) to establish an assay office at the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4391) providing for a life-saving station at the entrance to Tillamook Bay, in Oregon, and for life-saving crew, and so forth—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4392) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July 27, 1892—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4393) reserving from the public lands in the State of Oregon, as a public park for the benefit of the people of the United States, and for the protection and preservation of the game, fish, timber, and all other natural objects therein, a tract of land herein described, and so forth—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4394) to ratify an agreement with the Indians of the Klamath Indian Reservation, in Oregon, and making appropriations to carry the same into effect—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4395) extending the privilege of bounty land to persons who served in the Indian wars of the United States subsequent to March 3, 1855—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4396) to provide for the construction of a public building at Oregon City, Oreg.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also a bill (H. R. 4397) to amend section 1, chapter 1914, page 450, volume 25, of the United States Statutes at Large, and approved August 27, 1888, and entitled "An act to provide aid to State or Territorial Homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States"—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 4398) for the relief of persons who made the first payment for desert lands under the act of March 3, 1877, but were unable to perfect entry thereof—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4399) to reimburse the State of Wyoming for money expended by the Territory of Wyoming in protecting and preserving the Yellowstone National Park during the years 1884, 1885, and 1886—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4400) granting to the State of Wyoming 50,000 acres of land to aid in the continuation, enlargement, and maintenance of the Wyoming State Soldiers and Sailors' Home—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4401) to amend an act fixing the fees of jurors and witnesses in the United States courts in certain States and Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4402) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Laramie, in the State of Wyoming—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 4403) for the relief of tobacco growers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4404) to establish a bureau of mines and quarries—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4405) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of all just claims against the United States for private property taken and used in the military service within the limits of the United States during the war with Spain—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4406) to prevent and punish frauds and irregularities in the elections of Representatives and Delegates in Congress—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4407) to establish a military post at Knoxville, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4408) granting pensions to certain irregular soldiers and nonenlisted men who served in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4409) extending the time for presenting claims for additional bounties—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4410) to honor the patriotism of certain soldiers who served in the Philippines—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4411) granting pensions to men who have been honorably discharged from their last contract of service—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4412) to authorize personal payments of pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4413) to facilitate the payment of pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4414) increasing the pensions of all helpless soldiers and sailors—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4415) to grant a pension to all Union soldiers and sailors in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4416) to do justice to all Union soldiers and sailors who were confined in rebel prisons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4417) to restore widows to the pension rolls in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4418) to amend section 4716 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4419) to prescribe the pleading, practice, and proof in prosecuting pension claims—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4420) granting pensions to scouts and spies—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4421) granting pensions to disabled teamsters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4422) to provide for the improvement of the Tennessee River and some of its tributaries in Tennessee—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4423) to provide for the erection of an addition to the United States public building at Knoxville, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4424) relating to the transportation of merchandise between the United States and foreign ports, to bills of lading, and to certain obligations, duties, and rights in connection with the carriage of property—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 4554) to divide the Indian Territory into counties and to establish the county seats therefor, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4555) to provide for two additional associate justices of the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4556) to amend an act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws relating to the disposition of lands," and so forth, approved March 3, 1901—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 4557) to increase the pension of certain Mexican war veterans and their widows to $20 per month—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4558) to regulate the practice of dentistry in the Indian Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4559) authorizing certain persons who have intermarried with Cherokee Indians to sue for their interest in certain moneys withheld from them—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BURKETT: A bill (H. R. 4560) to divide Nebraska into two judicial districts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 4561) to provide for free alcohol in certain arts and industries—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 4562) to extend the provisions of the pension act of June 27, 1890, to the Missouri Enrolled State Militia and other organizations—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 4563) changing and fixing times and places for holding United States courts in eastern district of Kentucky—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 4564) to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and the common defense; to promote commerce, and to encourage the deep-sea fisheries—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 4565) to provide for compensation for certain employees of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 4566) providing for site and public building at Meadville, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JOHNSON: A bill (H. R. 4567) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Spartanburg, in the State of South Carolina—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 4568) to regulate the collection of special liquor taxes for the sale of intoxicants—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4569) to amend section 878 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 4570) to authorize single statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territories as the State of Oklahoma, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 4571) for the establishment of a reserve volunteer force of seamen, and for the government of the same—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 4572) for the protection of citizens of the United States against lynching, in default of protection by the States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 4573) for the construction of a steam revenue cutter adapted to service in the waters of Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, North Carolina—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 4574) to repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINLEY: A bill (H. R. 4575) for the erection of a public building at Rockhill, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CASSEL: A bill (H. R. 4576) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 4577) to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4578) to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver and the maintenance of the reserve fund, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4579) to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the Indian Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4580) for improving and arching Hot Springs Creek in the city of Hot Springs, Ark.—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4581) to prevent monopoly and trusts, and to secure free competition in trade among the States and Territories of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. METCALF: A bill (H. R. 4582) providing for the purchase and making free of certain toll roads leading into and passing over the Yosemite National Park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 4583) to provide for the erection of a public building at Norfolk, Nebr.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 4584) to increase the limit of cost of the post-office building at Butte, Mont.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FEELY: A bill (H. R. 4585) for the erection of a public building at Oakpark, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 4586) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Ironton, in the State of Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 4587) to change the place of holding the Federal court from Batesville to Newport, Ark.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 4588) to extend additional homestead rights to soldiers and sailors serving in the war with Spain or during the military occupation of Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4589) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to procure complete sets of the Federal cases of the reports of circuit and district courts of the United States, with the digest thereof, and distribute the same among the officers of the Government—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4590) for the erection and construction of a public building in the city of Stillwater for the accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DINSMORE: A bill (H. R. 4591) to re-form the western judicial district of the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNER: A bill (H. R. 4592) to amend section 42 of the code of laws for the District of Columbia, taking effect January 1, 1902—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 4593) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Westchester, in the State of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 4594) for the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, at Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 4595) for the recognition of the military service of the officers and men of certain Pennsylvania military organizations—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCHIRM: A bill (H. R. 4596) to provide for a complete system of filtration of the water supply of the United States Capitol—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 4597) to organize a corps of pay clerks for the Navy and to regulate its pay—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 4598) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Georgetown, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4599) for the appointment of a commission of experts for the purpose of making investigations relating to the cause and prevention of yellow fever—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 4600) providing for the retirement of Army officers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BALL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4601) for the improvement of the Brazos River, Texas, from Velasco to Richmond, and the mouths of adjacent streams—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4602) for the improvement of Galveston ship channel and Buffalo Bayou, Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 4603) to provide for the keeping of indexes of petitions in bankruptcy, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 4604) for the establishment of a general depot of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army at Omaha, Nebr.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4605) to increase subtreasury facilities of the West, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4606) to amend an act authorizing the construction of a railway, motor, wagon, and pedestrian bridge over the Missouri River near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr., approved February 13, 1891, and amended by an act approved January 28, 1893, and by an act approved April 21, 1898, and to authorize the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, successor to the Interstate Bridge and Street Railway Company, to complete, reconstruct, and change a bridge for railway and street railway purposes over the Missouri River near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4607) to provide for the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River at or near South Omaha, Nebr.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4608) to provide for macadamizing Fort Crook military boulevard from Fort Crook, Nebr., to Omaha, Nebr., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4609) designating who may be lawful contractors for carrying the mail on star routes in the United States—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4610) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of all claims presented on behalf of churches, schools, libraries, hospitals, and establishments conducted for the benefit of churches, or for charitable purposes, arising from the occupation and use of buildings, grounds, and other property of various kinds occupied, used, taken away, injured, consumed, or destroyed by the United States or its Army during the civil war, or for its benefit in any way—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4611) authorizing the Court of Claims to adjudicate certain claims arising under the provisions of the act of March 12, 1863, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States"—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 4612) for the relief of parties for property taken from them by military forces of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas (by request): A bill (H. R. 4613) to amend sections 3 and 6 of an act entitled "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 4614) to provide for the reimbursement to the governors of several States for payment of certain pay and expenses of the Naval Militia—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4615) in relation to claims arising under the provisions of the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAVIS of Florida: A bill (H. R. 4616) for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Florida—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DINSMORE: A bill (H. R. 4617) for the erection of a public building at Harrison, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 4618) for a public building at the city of Johnstown, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 4677) for the relief of certain State militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 5034) for the relief of West Virginia State troops—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5287) to regulate the hours of work of certain clerks and employees in post-offices of the first and second classes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 5563) for the relief of the Kathlamet band of the Chinook Indians of the State of Oregon—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5567) providing for the payment of claims arising out of the Cayuse Indian war, in Oregon, in 1847 and 1848—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5568) for payment of balance unpaid on Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 5723) to refer the treaty rights of Mississippi Choctaws for adjudication—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 5764) to provide for a public building at Crowley, La.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5765) to extend to the commissioners of agriculture of the several States the franking privilege—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 5766) for a survey of the present channel leading from the wharf at Biloxi, Miss., to Ship Island Harbor, Mississippi—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5767) for continuing improvement of the Upper Pascagoula River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 5768) for the relief of customs inspectors—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 5769) for a survey of the Homochitto River, in the State of Mississippi, from and including its mouth to the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5770) for improvement of Homochitto River in the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5771) for maintenance of Pascagoula River and Horn Island Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BOWIE: A bill (H. R. 5772) for the erection of a public building at Selma, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SPIGHT: A bill (H. R. 5773) for the relief of veterans of the Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 5774) creating the office of general superintendent of national cemeteries, under the authority and control of the United States, and providing for the same—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 5775) to amend section 4488,

Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ALLEN of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5776) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the building of new lock and dam at or near the mouth of Green River, State of Kentucky, and making appropriations therefor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 5777)to amend the law relating to copyright—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5778) to promote the circulation of reading matter among the blind—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5779) for the reward of enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SCARBOROUGH: A bill (H. R. 5780) to provide for the erection of a public building at Florence, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 5781) for a survey of the Pearl River, in the State of Mississippi, from and including its mouth to Monticello, Miss.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 5782) to authorize the establishment of a fish-cultural and biological station on the Gulf of Mexico within the limits of the State of Louisiana—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 5785) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Colorado Springs, in the State of Colorado—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 5786) providing for the purchase of site and building at Corry, Pa., for public purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5787) providing for the purchase of site and public building at Titusville, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 65) to amend Constitution of the United States in the matter of defining treason—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERCER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 66) to restore the status of the Nebraska Militia who served during the late war—to the Committee on Militia.

By Mr. GIBSON: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 67) construing the act approved June 27, 1890, entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents"—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 68) proposing an amendment to the Constitution, to disqualify persons found guilty of polygamy or polygamous cohabitation from holding office—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SNODGRASS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 69) for the further improvement of the Cumberland River, in the State of Tennessee—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 70) proposing amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the income tax—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 71) setting aside certain lands within the Mescalero Indian Reservation, in New Mexico, for the use of the Indians thereon, and providing for the sale of the residue of the lands therein for the benefit of said tribe of Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 72) directing the selection of a site for the erection of a bronze statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of the late Henry Wadsworth Longfellow—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 73) to amend the Constitution of the United States, in relation to income and succession taxes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TONGUE: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 74) authorizing the issue of duplicate medals where the originals have been lost or destroyed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BEIDLER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 75) for the survey of Grand River, Ohio—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BUTLER of Missouri: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 8) directing the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made and an estimate submitted of the cost of dredging, and otherwise improving the harbor of St. Louis, Mo.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 9) requesting the Secretary of War to furnish information for improving Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, so as to provide a harbor of refuge, and to submit a plan and estimate of cost of the same—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A resolution (H. Res. 31) requesting the Secretary of State to furnish information relating to the status of the agreement between the United States and Great Britain said to prohibit the building, arming, or maintaining of more than a single war vessel on the Great Lakes—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON: A resolution (H. Res. 32) authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to purchase and retain in his care a case of medicine and surgical instruments—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. McCLEARY: A resolution (H. Res. 33) increasing the membership of the Committee on the Library—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A resolution (H. Res. 34) providing an assistant clerk to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. MORRELL: A resolution (H. Res. 35) requesting the various States to enact legislation restraining dangerous lunatics—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENTON: A memorial of the general assembly of the State of Missouri, favoring legislation by Congress favorable to certain militia organizations of the State of Missouri—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELL: A memorial of the general assembly of the State of Colorado, urging the rejection by Congress of the subsidy bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a memorial of the general assembly of the State of Colorado, favoring the reserve from sale of public lands on which are located aboriginal antiquities and prehistoric ruins—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a memorial of the general assembly of the State of Colorado, favoring the reserve from sale of public lands on which are located aboriginal antiquities and prehistoric ruins—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A joint memorial of the general assembly of North Dakota, favoring an appropriation by Congress for the improvement of the Red River of the North—to the Committee on Harbors and Rivers.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 4425) granting a pension to M. V. Douglass—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4426) granting a pension to Daniel Sims—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4427) granting a pension to Sarah J. Taylor—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4428) granting an increase of pension to John I. Fleming—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4429) granting an increase of pension to George W. Meanor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4430) to correct the military record of Erwin Hays—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4431) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of John M. Lockry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 4432) granting a pension to Charles R. Severt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4433) granting a pension to William H. Hicks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4434) authorizing the Secretary of War to certify Frank D. White—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 4435) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4436) for the relief of the Portland Company, of Portland, Me.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BEIDLER: A bill (H. R. 4437) granting a pension to Absalom Case—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4438) granting a pension to John Hoverstock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4439) granting a pension to Calvin M. Horner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4440) granting a pension to Reed F. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4441) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Brewster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM (by request): A bill (H. R. 4442) for the relief of Sarah E. E. Perine—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4443) for the relief of Kate Reaney Zeiss, administratrix of William B. Reaney, surviving partner of the firm of Reaney, Son & Archbold—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARTLETT: A bill (H. R. 4444) for the relief of Pinkney Persons—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4445) for the relief of Thomas G. Verdine—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4446) for the relief of Harry C. Mix—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4447) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. E. F. McCormick—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4448) granting a pension to George A. Alexander and John S. Alexander—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BARNEY: A bill (H. R. 4449) for the relief George Isenstein—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BALL of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 4450) granting a pension to Thomas E. Clark—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4451) granting an increase of pension to George K. Thompson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4452) for the relief of Samuel S. Weaver—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4453) for the relief of Lindley C. Kent and Joseph Jenkins, as the sureties of Frank A. Webb—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 4454) granting a pension to James H. Watts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4455) granting a pension to Joseph J. Corwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 4456) granting a pension to Ruth B. Osborne—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 4457) granting a pension to Susannah M. Weymouth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4458) granting a pension to Flora A. Knight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4459) granting a pension to Nathan Warren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4460) granting a pension to Thomas B. Roark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4461) granting a pension to George Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4462) granting a pension to John W. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4463) granting a pension to Daniel W. Boutwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4464) granting an increase of pension to Ida C. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4465) granting an increase of pension to Minor B. Monaghan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4466) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Missemer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4467) granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel Grewell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4468) granting an increase of pension to John B. Kurth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4469) for the relief of John Armstrong—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4470) for the relief of W. G. Seaman—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4471) for the relief of James M. Chisham—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4472) for the relief of Caleb H. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4473) for the relief of Jacob Cook—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4474) for the relief of Capt. M. R. W. Grebe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4475) for the relief of William Green—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4476) for the relief of Solomon F. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4477) for the relief of Peter D. Staats—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4478) for the relief of Horace L. Dunlap—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4479) for the relief of John A. Clark—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4480) for the relief of Peter, alias Louis, Heck—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4481) extending provisions of an act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors, approved June 27, 1890, to the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Regiments of Kansas Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CROWLEY: A bill (H. R. 4482) granting a pension to John N. Boyles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4483) granting a pension to B. F. Kent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4484) granting a pension to Emma J. Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4485) granting a pension to William A. McNutt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 4486) granting a pension to Mrs. James Griffin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4487) granting a pension to Mrs. C. A. McKenny—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNER: A bill (H. R. 4488) granting an increase of pension to Selden E. Whitcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 4489) granting an increase of pension to James F. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4490) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Bridgman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4491) for the relief of Peter Guttormson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4492) to correct the military record of the late First Lieut. S. Spencer Carr—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 4493) for the relief of the estate of Mary H. S. Robertson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4494) for the relief of Isaac J. Tucker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4495) for the relief of Wormley E. Wrae—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4496) for relief of Mrs. Nancy Gates—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4497) for the relief of Frank W. Clark—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4498) for the relief of Walter Langley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4499) for the relief of A. B. Gilliland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4500) for the relief of Elizabeth Fulwiler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4501) to grant a pension to Mrs. Sarah D. Lightfoot—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4502) to grant a pension to G. B. Lynch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4503) granting a pension to George W. Bailey—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4504) to pension George Moseley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4505) for increase of pension of Charles B. Eades—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4506) to correct the military record of Nathaniel L. Lightfoot—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4507) to remove charge of desertion against Benjamin A. Helm—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4508) for the benefit of F. L. Hall—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURKETT: A bill (H. R. 4509) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Knight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4510) granting a pension to Kate E. Buckham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4511) for the relief of Wills C. McCool—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4512) to pension the Nebraska Territorial Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4513) for the relief of Allen W. Edwards—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4514) granting a pension to George Saunders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4515) granting an increase of pension to Julia Lawrence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4516) granting an increase of pension to Amos E. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4517) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca H. Stratton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4518) granting a pension to Mrs. R. Ella Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4519) granting a pension to Louisa A. Ritchey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4520) granting a pension to Walker Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4521) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Dunkelberger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4522) granting a pension to Daniel A. Stoke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4523) granting an increase of pension to Moses Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4524) granting an increase of pension to John S. G. Sperry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4525) granting a pension to James D. McCann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4526) granting a pension to Aaron B. Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4527) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Opelt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4528) granting an increase of pension to J. W. Penny—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4529) granting an increase of pension to Baltzar Mowan—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H. R. 4530) for the relief of Dora Terrell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BUTLER of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4531) granting a pension to William B. Morehead—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 4532) for the relief of the legal representatives and devisees of James W. Schaumburg—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 4533) for the relief of Mrs. Emily Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4534) for the relief of Joseph A. Jennings—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4535) to increase the pension of Texona C. Burrus, a widow of soldier of the Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4536) for the relief of the legal representatives of Mrs. Anna H. Gunderman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4537) for the relief of Mrs. Anna Franks—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4538) for the relief of W. T. Scott and others—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4539) for the relief of A. B. Pedigo—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4540) to confirm certain Rio Hondo claims unto Pedro Flores, Elizabeth Lafitte, Maria Cordova, Louis Lafitte, Antoine Dubois, and Vital Flores—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CROMER: A bill (H. R. 4541) granting a pension to Samuel Beall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4542) granting a pension to Eliza J. West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4543) granting an increase of pension to George W. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4544) to remove the charge of desertion against Joseph McFarland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4545) to remove the charge of desertion against Harvey A. Hart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 4546) granting an increase of pension to Helen F. M. Edwards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4547) granting an increase of pension to John B. Cram—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4548) granting an increase of pension to James A. Hibbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 4549) authorizing the issuance of patent to the county of Clallam, State of Washington—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 4550) to correct the military record of Michael McGee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 4551) granting a pension to Mrs. Ellen Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4552) granting a pension to Martha Douglass—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4553) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 4619) granting an increase of pension to B. H. Phelps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4620) granting an increase of pension to David D. Lyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4621) granting an increase of pension to Ezra M. Northrup—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 4622) granting a pension to Frank W. Lynn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4623) for the relief of heirs of A. J. Howard and J. H. Spivey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4624) for the relief of certain occupants and owners of land in Monroe County, Ark.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4625) for the relief of the estate of S. I. Evans—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4626) granting a pension to Silas R. Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 4627) for the relief of C. T. Dibble—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4628) increasing the pension of Mary J. Hartman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4629) granting an increase of pension to Oscar A. Drown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4630) granting an increase of pension to Willard A. Place—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4631) granting an increase of pension to William W. Storks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4632) granting an increase of pension to William P. Rhodes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4633) granting a pension to William Simmons—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4634) granting a pension to Patrick Feeley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 4635) for the relief of the estate of James Brown, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 4636) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company for transporting the United States mails—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DAVIS of Florida: A bill (H. R. 4637) granting an increase of pension to M. A. Knight—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4638) granting a pension to Isaac N. De Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 4639) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Summit Point, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4640) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Charles Town, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4641) for the relief of Elk Branch Presbyterian Church, of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4642) for the relief of the trustees of Elk Branch Presbyterian Church, of Duffields, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4643) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Protestant Church, of Middleway, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4644) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Harpers Ferry, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4645) for the relief of the trustees of Tuscarora Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4646) for the relief of the estate of Elam D. Talbott, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4647) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Custer, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4648) for the relief of John Whittington—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4649) for the relief of the estate of Madison Daniels, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4650) for the relief of Joseph R. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4651) for the relief of Forrest W. Brown, administrator of the estate of Bushrod W. Herbert, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4652) for the relief of the estate of Madison Daniels, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4653) for the relief of Enos and J. Daniel Dinkle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4654) for the relief of Thomas D. Hawker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4655) for the relief of Lewis Beckman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4656) for the relief of Robert S. Moss, administrator of James A. Moss, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4657) for the relief of James Evans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4658) for the relief of Nancy A. E. Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4659) for the relief of James V. Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4660) for the relief of Daniel K. Shields—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4661) for the relief of George Koonce—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4662) for the relief of Dennis A. Litzinger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4663) for the relief of Jacob Shank—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4664) for the relief of Harmon Snyder—to the Committee an War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4665) for the relief of Joseph Duncan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4666) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas G. Flagg, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4667) for the relief of the estate of Stephen Staley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4668) for the relief of J. Daniel Dinkle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4669) for the relief of the estate of John Nicewarner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4670) for the relief of Edward Tearney, administrator of Samuel Ridenour, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4671) for the relief of the county court of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4672) for the relief of Mary E. Stalcup—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4673) for the relief of Mary C. Hoffman—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4674) for the relief of Edward Tearney—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4675) for the relief of the estate of Stephen M. Holt, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4676) for the relief of Goff A. Hall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4678) to relieve Ludwig Rupprecht of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4679) to relieve Eli Shuman from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4680) for the relief of the heirs of Stephen Staley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4681) for the relief of Laura A. Willett, widow of James P. Willett, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4682) for the relief of Robert S. Moss, administrator of James A. Moss, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4683) for the relief of John W. Smith, of West Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4684) for the relief of Catharine L. Chaney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4685) for the relief of the estate of John Hutton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4686) for the relief of the estate of Daniel Ott, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4687) for the relief of the trustees of the German Evangelical Church, of Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4688) for the relief of John Viands—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4689) for the relief of Stephen R. Stafford—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4690) for the relief of William Norris—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4691) for the relief of Mrs. Ann E. Heiskell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4692) for the relief of Randolph Custer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4693) for the relief of Mary E. Buckey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4694) for the relief of the county court of Randolph County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4695) for the relief of John A. Stuart, alias John Vanderpool, first-class boy in United States Navy on sloop of war *Saratoga*, war with Mexico—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4696) for the relief of Justus M. Curtis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4697) for the relief of George W. Graham—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4698) for the relief of the estate of Jeremiah Kibler, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4699) for the relief of Thomas B. Scott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4700) for the relief of George F. Anderson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4701) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Webster, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4702) for the relief of Henry Gettle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4703) for the relief of Wildey Lodge, No. 37, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Harpers Ferry, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4704) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4705) for the relief of Richard W. Heafer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4706) for the relief of the trustee of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, at Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4707) for the relief of the estate of William Smallwood, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4708) for the relief of John Edwards, alias John D. Edwards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4709) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas G. Flagg, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4710) for the relief of the trustees of Trinity Episcopal Church, of Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4711) for the relief of J. G. Fellers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4712) for the relief of John C. Gould—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4713) for the relief of Mary E. Guthrie, executrix of Newton B. Guthrie—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4714) for the relief of James D. Simon, administrator of Michael Simon, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4715) granting a pension to Mary Frame—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4716) granting a pension to John W. Coombs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4717) granting a pension to Ephraim Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4718) granting a pension to Simon Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4719) granting a pension to George G. Clevenger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4720) granting a pension to Martin Hope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4721) granting a pension to Henrietta B. Lee—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4722) granting a pension to Jane Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4723) granting a pension to George A. Liston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4724) granting a pension to Catharine Hey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4725) granting a pension to James Ryan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4726) granting a pension to Francis M. Cain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4727) granting a pension to Isaac D. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4728) granting a pension to Sallie J. D. Grubb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4729) granting a pension to Charles H. Fincham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4730) granting a pension to Sarah J. Pugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4731) granting a pension to Arabella Downey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4732) granting a pension to George W. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4733) granting a pension to Edgar Travis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4734) granting a pension to Deborah J. Fogle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4735) granting an increase of pension to Arthur I. Strosnider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4736) granting an increase of pension to James L. T. Sharp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4737) granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Boseley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4738) granting an increase of pension to David T. Sipe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4739) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Shaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4740) granting an increase of pension to J. E. Wallace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4741) granting an increase of pension to Bryson Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4742) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4743) granting an increase of pension to James Richard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4744) granting an increase of pension to Wesley C. Pryor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4745) granting an increase of pension to Missouri B. Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4746) granting an increase of pension to William R. Huffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4747) granting an increase of pension to Silas H. Mickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4748) authorizing the President of the United States to nominate Lieut. Commander R. M. G. Brown, now on

the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4749) to remove the charge of desertion from John Lyons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4750) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Hall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4751) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of James W. Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4752) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of Charles Thompson—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4753) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of James M. Westfall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4754) to reimburse the estate of Samuel Caldwell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4755) granting arrears of pension to Jane Stonebreaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4756) to remove the charge of absence without leave from the military record of John Frederick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4757) removing charge of desertion from name of William M. Raber—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4758) to remove charge of desertion against name of John Hall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4759) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4760) for the relief of the trustees of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Harper's Ferry, W. Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DEEMER: A bill (H. R. 4761) granting a pension to Peter A. Poorman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4762) granting an increase of pension to Charles Henry Ruscher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4763) granting an increase of pension to George W. Douglass—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DINSMORE: A bill (H. R. 4764) for the relief of Durham W. Stevens—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4765) for the relief of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Mount Comfort, Washington County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4766) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Pigman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4767) for the relief of A. M. Webb—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4768) for the relief of the heirs at law of E. J. Woolum—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4769) for the relief of the estate of Nathan P. English—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4770) for the relief of Edward A. Scott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4771) for the relief of Samuel Choate—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4772) for the relief of the estate of Albert L. Berry, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4773) for the relief of George W. Pierce—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4774) for the relief of Mary Hutchens—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4775) for the relief of John Miser—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4776) for the relief of Mary A. Hancock—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4777) for the relief of Daniel McKeever—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4778) for the relief of estate of Jesse Hollingshead, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4779) for the relief of James Baker and John W. Andrews—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4780) for the relief of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Mount Comfort, Washington County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4781) for the relief of the Prairie Presbyterian Church, of Washington County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4782) for the relief of William H. Roach—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4783) to grant a pension to Lavina Smith, widow of Pry Amos Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4784) for the payment of the claim of Mary J. McCall—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: A bill (H. R. 4785) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine claim for damages arising from the death of Carl Zabel—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 4786) for the relief of Theophilus Fisk Mills—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4787) for the relief of Mrs. Sabina O'Callaghan, administratrix of the estate of Dennis O'Callaghan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4788) for the relief of Michael B. Ryan, son and administrator de bonis non of John S. Ryan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4789) for the relief of John J. Driscoll—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4790) for the relief of R. A. Sisson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4791) for the relief of I. W. Whiteley—to the Commitee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4792) for the relief of Michael B. Ryan, son and administrator de bonis non of John S. Ryan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4793) for the relief of Mrs. Jane A. Sanders, widow of Edward W. Sanders—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4794) for the relief of the vestry and church wardens of the Episcopal Church of the Parish of St. Helena, in the State of South Carolina—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4795) to empower Robert Adger and others to bring suit in the Court of Claims for rent alleged to be due them—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4796) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of James H. Dennis—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4797) to authorize the President to nominate as captain of cavalry in the United States Army, on the retired list, a major of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders), Spanish-American war, who was promoted as such for gallantry in action—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 4798) authorizing the presentation of medals to Frank Wing, Abram Estes, Harry Brown, Thomas Harrington, and M. F. Nason as a reward for valiant services in saving the United States steamship *Bainbridge*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4799) granting a pension to Delia A. B. Fay—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4800) for the relief of Nathan Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 4801) granting a pension to William S. Sutters, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4802) granting a pension to David V. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4803) granting a pension to Mrs. Susan Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4804) granting a pension to Laura S. Picking—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4805) granting a pension to Augustus Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4806) granting a pension to Elizabeth Bagley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4807) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Parfitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4808) granting an increase of pension to William B. Kennard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4809) to rectify and complete the military record of John Houpt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FINLEY: A bill (H. R. 4810) to remove the charge of desertion against Marcus Bain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4811) to remove the charge of desertion against Frederick Schulte or Schuldt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 4812) granting a pension to William H. Cole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4813) granting a pension to William B. Hardister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4814) granting a pension to Thomas M. Frazier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4815) granting a pension to William H. Frazier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4816) granting a pension to Sitha J. Sholly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4817) granting a pension to Mrs. Jane Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4818) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Margaret E. Breckenridge—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 4819) for the relief of Alexander McElyea—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4820) authorizing the Secretary of War to grant an honorable discharge to Lyman N. Mansfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 4821) granting an increase of pension to Herbert A. Boomhower—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4822) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary Gorman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4823) granting a pension to Eugene Patenaude—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4824) granting an increase of pension to Harmon A. Buck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4825) granting an increase of pension to William Claxton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4826) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Strong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4827) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 4828) for the relief of William E. Scott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4829) for the relief of Philip Schlosshan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4830) for the relief of Eli Sharp—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4831) for the relief of the legal representatives of Wiley Line, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4832) for the relief of Eli H. Bright—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4833) for the relief of the personal representatives of Horace L. Bradley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4834) for the relief of Mrs. Isabella R. Boyd—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4835) for the relief of Ellkenney Broglin—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4836) for the relief of Joseph A. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4837) for the relief of John T. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4838) for the relief of William B. Caldwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4839) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Alstott, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4840) for the relief of James T. Blair, executor of Hugh Blair, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4841) for the relief of William Cecill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4842) for the relief of the trustees of Carson-Newman College, at Jefferson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4843) for the relief of Henry B. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4844) for the relief of John C. Buckner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4845) for the relief of James H. Bunn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4846) for the relief of William Line—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4847) for the relief of the trustees of the Baptist Church of Jefferson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4848) for the relief of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Strawberry Plains, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4849) for the relief of the estate of Lemuel Cox, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4850) for the relief of the First Presbyterian Church of Knoxville, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4851) for the relief of the Presbyterian Church of Loudon, Loudon County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4852) for the relief of Mary Jane Hubbard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4853) for the relief of the estate of Isaac Hull, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4854) for the relief of Milton Shootman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4855) for the relief of William Stephenson Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4856) for the relief of George Tucker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4857) for the relief of Alexander L. Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4858) for the relief of George W. Swanay—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4859) for the relief of Robert A. Turner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4860) for the relief of Thomas J. Wear—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4861) for the relief of David Hampton Rosier—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4862) for the relief of Miller E. Rosier—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4863) for the relief of the personal representatives of Mitchell J. Childress—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4864) for the relief of Andrew A. Colter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4865) for the relief of the estate of George W. and Richard B. Cooper—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4866) for the relief of the estate of Dr. Thomas J. Coward, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4867) for the relief of H. T. Cox—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4868) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah E. Cox—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4869) for the relief of the legal representatives of P. M. Craigmiles, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4870) for the relief of P. C. Culvahouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4871) for the relief of John M. Dailey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4872) for the relief of R. A. Driskill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4873) for the relief of Isaac A. Duncan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4874) for the relief of James R. Edwards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4875) for the relief of D. Froneberger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4876) for the relief of Frank Gammon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4877) for the relief of Bartley Giffin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4878) for the relief of William M. Goforth—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4879) for the relief of James W. Holt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4880) for the relief of George W. Qualls—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4881) for the relief of George W. Raney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4882) for the relief of the estate of David Pangle, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4883) for the relief of Wesley C. Owens—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4884) for the relief of James A. Ogg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4885) for the relief of Robert E. Newman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4886) for the relief of Herman J. Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4887) for the relief of William Mellicott, alias William Reed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4888) for the relief of Sarah E. Massey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4889) for the relief of John B. Malone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4890) for the relief of Calvin Mallacote—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4891) for the relief of Samuel McKamey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4892) for the relief of S. M. McGuire—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4893) for the relief of Robert McCampbell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4894) for the relief of Kate K. Parsons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4895) granting an increase of pension to Morgan T. Burkhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4896) granting an increase of pension to Michael Low—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4897) granting an increase of pension to Jordan A. Lively—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4898) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Parham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4899) granting an increase of pension to John W. Fielden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4900) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin R. Hackney—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4901) granting an increase of pension to William R. Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4902) granting an increase of pension to William P. Douglas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4903) granting an increase of pension to D. C. Maples—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4904) granting a pension to Hugh Kline—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4905) granting a pension to William C. Blevins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4906) granting a pension to Mary King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4907) granting a pension to Dicey Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4908) granting a pension to Elizabeth Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4909) granting a pension to Rebecca L. Chambers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4910) granting a pension to Andrew Baird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4911) granting a pension to Mary A. Bird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4912) granting a pension to John W. Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4913) granting a pension to George W. Bean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4914) granting a pension to Thomas Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4915) granting a pension to William Cecill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4916) granting a pension to Nancy Cate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4917) granting a pension to Giles M. Caton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4918) granting a pension to Mary Chambers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4919) granting a pension to Adella C. Chandler—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4920) for the relief of Campbell County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4921) granting a pension to John S. Boling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4922) granting a pension to E. J. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4923) granting a pension to William L. Whetsell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4924) granting a pension to Andy Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4925) granting a pension to Joel Thomason—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4926) granting a pension to Jane Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4927) granting a pension to George Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4928) granting a pension to George A. Tillett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4929) granting a pension to Frederick Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4930) granting a pension to Dempsey W. Siler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4931) granting a pension to William H. Shillings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4932) granting a pension to Elizabeth Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4933) granting a pension to Susan R. Choat—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4934) granting a pension to Samuel Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4935) granting a pension to Martha M. Helton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4936) granting a pension to Luvania Hawkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4937) granting a pension to Polly Ann Hansard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4938) granting a pension to Alexander Gossett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4939) granting a pension to Andrew Goddard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4940) granting a pension to Isaac Garman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4941) granting a pension to William M. Fritts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4942) granting a pension to Sarah Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4943) granting a pension to James Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4944) granting a pension to Mary E. Daugherty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4945) granting a pension to Shadrack I. Corbett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4946) granting a pension to William Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4947) granting a pension to Simeon Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4948) granting a pension to Nancy A. Robbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4949) granting a pension to James Riley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4950) granting a pension to Vinson R. Prior—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4951) granting a pension to Milton Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4952) granting a pension to A. D. Rutherford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4953) granting a pension to John W. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4954) granting a pension to Lewis Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4955) granting a pension to Martin Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4956) granting a pension to Sophia Ownby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4957) granting a pension to George Owens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4958) granting a pension to Johniken L. Mynatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4959) granting a pension to Elias Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4960) granting a pension to Samuel McKamey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4961) to restore the pension of David M. Sartain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4962) to correct the military record of John Ervin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4963) to correct the military record of John W. Robinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4964) to restore the pension of Robert W. Mills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4965) to correct the military record of William B. Malone—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4966) to do justice to the survivors of the shipwreck of the *Sultana*—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4967) to pension the National Guards of East Tennessee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4968) for the relief of Jason R. Gossett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 4969) for the relief of Madison County, Ky.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GOOCH: A bill (H. R. 4970) for the relief of William C. Watts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 4971) for the relief of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad Company, to refer to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 4972) granting a pension to Amanda J. Rawlings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4973) granting a pension to John C. McIntire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4974) granting an increase of pension to S. L. Yost—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4975) granting an increase of pension to John Parsons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4976) granting an increase of pension to Enoch E. Parrish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4977) granting an increase of pension to David Ogle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 4978) for the relief of Timothy Ellsworth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4979) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius C. Perry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4980) granting an increase of pension to Emory A. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4981) granting a pension to Joseph A. Napier—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4982) granting a pension to Hattie Ellsworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 4983) granting an increase of pension to Lucy L. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 4984) granting a pension to O. H. Lyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 4985) for the relief of the Presbyterian Church, of Woodstock, Shenandoah County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4986) for the relief of William H. Hugo—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4987) for the relief of the widow of Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4988) for the relief of Mary E. McDonald—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4989) to correct the military record of the late E. D. Scott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEATWOLE: A bill (H. R. 4990) granting an increase

of pension to George F. Gregg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEDGE: A bill (H. R. 4991) granting a pension to Jessie A. Rand—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4992) granting a pension to Amanda M. Rhoades—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4993) granting a pension to Mary Shelton Huston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4994) granting a pension to Lydia Carr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4995) granting an increase of pension to James McAnderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4996) granting an increase of pension to Frank R. Snider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4997) granting an increase of pension to Joseph G. Berstler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4998) granting an increase of pension to James M. McKain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4999) granting an increase of pension to Benton M. Beebe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5000) granting an increase of pension to Burton Chandler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5001) granting an increase of pension to David Woliver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5002) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. McConnaughey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5003) granting an increase of pension to Willis P. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5004) granting an increase of pension to Leroy Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5005) granting an increase of pension to Levi A. Creager—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5006) granting an increase of pension to Walker Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5007) granting an increase of pension to James W. Messick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5008) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5009) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Rittenhouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5010) granting an increase of pension to James W. Pace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A bill (H. R. 5011) granting a pension to Viola Dilback—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5012) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Larkin T. Robinson, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 5013) to amend the record of Fayette Adams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5014) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Huff—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5015) to remove the charge of desertion against Patrick Cassidy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5016) to authorize John M. Schofield, major-general, United States Army, to accept a testimonial from the President of the Republic of France—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 5017) granting a pension to Lucy E. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5018) granting a pension to Johann Conrad Haas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5019) granting a pension to Alsey G. Potts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5020) granting an increase of pension to Courtland C. Matson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5021) granting an increase of pension to Levi Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5022) granting an increase of pension to John M. Swaim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5023) granting an increase of pension to Silas Kamble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5024) for the relief of Andrew B. Ritter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5025) for the relief of Charles Plumb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5026) for the relief of Marshall P. Wolfe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5027) for the relief of Albert M. Cook—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5028) for the relief of Francis M. Oliver—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 5229) for the relief of Henry H. Curtis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5030) for the relief of John Ward—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5031) for the relief of Frederick W. Armstrong—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5032) for the relief of the legal administrators of Daniel McLeod, deceased, of the South Brooklyn Works—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5033) for the relief of Hannah E. Boardman, administratrix—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 5034) for the relief of West Virginia State troops—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5036) for the relief of heirs of Mrs. Tellisse W. Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5037) for the relief of heirs of Daniel Reichard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 5038) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hudson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5039) granting a pension to Marium Barton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5040) granting an increase of pension to John W. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5041) granting an increase of pension to Israel B. Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 5042) for the relief of William C. O'Brien—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5043) granting a pension to Lottie Baughman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5044) granting a pension to Emma M. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5045) granting a pension to Elbert Fitch—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON: A bill (H. R. 5046) for the relief of F. G. Fuller and J. A. Mitchell, executors of the will of John O'Dell, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOY: A bill (H. R. 5047) to grant a pension to William Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 5048) for the relief of John Gleason, alias John Smith—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5049) for the relief of Mrs. Gotlob Groezinger—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5050) for the relief of the legal representatives of Margaret A. Russell, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5051) granting a pension to Thomas O'Toole—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5052) granting a pension to George A. Crall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5053) granting an increase of pension to L. Washburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5054) granting a pension to Sabrina B. L. Abbott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5055) granting an increase of pension to Edward M. Franklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5056) granting an increase of pension to Rosalia Hackmeier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5057) granting an increase of pension to Alfred J. Isaacs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5058) to correct the military record of Henry Finnegass—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 5059) granting a pension to Isaac Pack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5060) granting a pension to George W. Hines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5061) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah McDaniel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5062) granting a pension to Rudolph Morton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (R. R. 5063) granting a pension to Martin Dixon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5064) for the relief of John R. Hoops—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H. R. 5065) for the relief of Adam Hiller—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 5066) to correct the military record of Herbert J. Bailey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5067) to correct the military record of Francis W. Osterhout—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 5068) granting a pension to Nelson L. Belle-Isle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5069) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Orlando Lawrence—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANDIS: A bill (H. R. 5070) for the relief of Hamilton M. Sailors—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 5071) granting a pension to Winfield Scott Riggs—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5072) granting a pension to Jonathan Y. Bridges—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5073) granting a pension to Christina Daniels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5074) granting a pension to F. M. Blaylock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5075) granting an increase of pension to Pleasant Hixson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5076) for the relief of Mrs. Mary L. Bryan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5077) for the relief of the heirs of Isaac L. Eppler, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5078) for the relief of Mrs. Lucy A. Coleman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5079) for the relief of Mrs. Sue Pipkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5080) for the relief of Katie Reeves—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5081) for the relief of the heirs of Asa Clark, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5082) for the relief of Michael McNally—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5083) to remove the charge of desertion against Samuel Robbins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 5084) granting a pension to Emma L. Ferrier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCLEARY: A bill (H. R. 5085) for the relief of Windom Institute, of Montevideo, Minn.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 5086) for the relief of Thomas Wallace, of Phillips County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5087) for the relief of the estate of C. G. Raleigh, deceased, late of Phillips County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5088) for the relief of John J. Govan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5089) for the relief of Mary E. Whitehead—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5090) for the relief of the estate of A. C. Kerr, deceased, late of Jackson County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5091) for the relief of Theophilus M. Hamilton, of Cross County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 5092) to ratify and confirm section 17 of charter granted to the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company by the legislature of the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5093) for the relief of the estate of John O'Ferrall, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 5094) for the relief of the persons who sustained damage by the explosion of an ammunition chest of Battery F, Second United States Artillery, July 16, 1894—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 5095) granting an increase of pension to Linda W. Slaughter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5096) to place the name of Paul Crum on the muster rolls of Company B, First Regiment North Dakota Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5097) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Hannifin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 5098) granting a pension to Thomas Allen—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5099) for the relief of John D. Hicks—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 5100) granting a pension to Minnie Haas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 5101) granting a pension to Benjamin Contral—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5102) granting a pension to Margaret Baker, formerly Maggie Ralston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5103) granting an increase of pension to Marietta Elizabeth Stanton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5104) relinquishing to Genevieve Laighton, widow of Capt. Samuel Laighton, title of the United States to certain lands in the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5105) for the relief of the members of the First, Second, and Third Marine Corps, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5106) for the relief of Rasmussen & Strehlow—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5107) for the relief of Henry T. Clarke—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. METCALF: A bill (H. R. 5108) granting an increase of pension to Elisha T. Taylor, alias Elisha T. Bisbee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5109) granting an increase of pension to Frederick M. Hahn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5110) granting an increase of pension to William H. Dixon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5111) granting a pension to James G. Bowland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 5112) granting a pension to C. F. A. Kellogg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5113) for the relief of William R. Wheaton and Charles H. Chamberlain, of California—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5114) to correct the military record of Frank D. Sweetser, late captain Company E, Second (Berdan's) United States Sharpshooters, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MEYER of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 5115) for the relief of Louis V. Porche, of New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5116) for the relief of the estate of Domingue Pocheln, deceased, late of New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5117) granting a pension to Bowman H. Peterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5118) for the relief of Francis Massich—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5119) for the relief of the legal representatives of Andrew B. James, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5120) for the relief of John R. Elliott, of New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5121) for the relief of Pierre Garrot, of Orleans Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5122) for the relief of the heirs of Myra Clark Gaines, deceased, of the parish of Orleans, La.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5123) for the relief of estate of Henry Fassman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5124) for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Foscolia* and cargo—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5125) for the relief of Frederick Fuhr—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5126) for the relief of Charles T. Estlin, administrator of the estate of Robert Wilson Estlin, late of New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5127) for the relief of the estate of Sosthene Donerfbourg, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5128) for the relief of Alphonse Desmarc—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5129) for the relief of A. Cusimano & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5130) for the relief of the estate of William Robert Buddendorff, of Orleans Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5131) for the relief of Peter F. Kendall, of Louisiana—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5132) for the relief of the estates of Francis A. Gonzales and Antonio Gonzales—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5133) for the relief of the estate of J. M. C. Knight, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5134) for the relief of Mrs. M. J. Bagley, of New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5135) for the relief of John Kouns, of Louisiana, surviving partner, and so forth—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5136) for the relief of heirs of David and Barbette Carb—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5137) for the relief of the estate of Felicite Neda Chretien, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5138) for the relief of the legal representatives of Duncan S. Cage and A. G. Cage, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5139) for the relief of the estate of Eliza A. Carradine, deceased, late of Orleans Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5140) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Shannon, and so forth—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MINOR: A bill (H. R. 5141) granting a pension to Lyman A. Smolk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5142) granting a pension to Frances E. Stebbins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5143) granting an increase of pension to Ernest A. Klingenberg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5144) granting an increase of pension to Margaret L. Honlihan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5145) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Swan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5146) granting an increase of pension to Florian V. Sims—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5147) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Lane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 5148) granting an increase of pension to Nellie Loucks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 5149) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Bachelder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5150) granting a pension to Mary C. Trask—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOODY of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 5151) granting a pension to James J. Wheeler—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5152) granting a pension to Mary Welch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 5153) for the relief of William H. Sprinkle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5154) to correct the military record of Stephen Thompson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5155) for the relief of Thomas McCall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5156) for the relief of Darius Atkinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5157) for the relief of John Martin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5158) for the relief of Peter Scott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5159) granting a pension to W. A. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5160) granting an increase of pension to James Earper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5161) granting an increase of pension to H. C. Stroman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5162) granting an increase of pension to Andrew H. Gifford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5163) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William R. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A bill (H. R. 5164) for the relief of the heirs of Elizabeth S. Cushing—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5165) for the relief of the owners of the schooner *Walter B. Chester*—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 5166) granting an increase of pension to Seth Raymond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5167) granting an increase of pension to John G. Nowman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5168) granting an increase of pension to Ralph D. Parsons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5169) granting an increase of pension to Hiram S. Kingsley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5170) granting a pension to Frederick Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5171) for the relief of Catherine Grace—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5172) to correct the record of Robert Ellison, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5173) to indemnify Benjamin Longpre for losses sustained through cancellation of timber-culture entry—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5174) granting an increase of pension to Hugh T. Crockett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5175) granting a pension to Richard F. Cross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5176) granting a pension to Martha F. Fennell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEWLANDS: A bill (H. R. 5177) to reimburse certain pepsons who expended moneys and furnished services and supplies in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities within the territorial limits of the present State of Nevada—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 5178) granting a pension to Barbara A. Bauman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5179) granting a pension to James Beistle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5180) granting a pension to Sarah A. Bish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5181) granting a pension to John H. Eversole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5182) granting a pension to Annie Godfrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5183) granting a pension to William Holdridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5184) granting a pension to William H. H. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5185) granting a pension to Elias Wentling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5186) granting a pension to John Canter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5187) granting an increase of pension to Helena M. Rock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5188) granting an increase of pension to Addison H. Pearl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5189) granting an increase of pension to David H. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5190) granting an increase of pension to Alvin J. Hartzell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5191) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5192) granting an increase of pension to John English—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5193) granting an increase of pension to Angeline Baldwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5194) for the relief of Ellen Scranton and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5195) for the relief of the heirs at law and legal representatives of Asahel Bliss—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5196) for the relief of Col. Azor H. Nickerson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5197) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Denton Whipps—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5198) granting an honorable discharge to John Walsh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5199) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Pifher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5200) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George Gardener—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5201) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Charles Dawley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5202) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel Cole—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5203) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of James Burrows—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5204) for the restoration of pension to Amos L. Hood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTJEN: A bill (H. R. 5205) granting an increase of pension to Hiram S. Leffingwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 5206) to place Henry Biederbick, Julius R. Frederick, Francis Long, and Maurice Connell on the retired list of enlisted men of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 5207) for the relief of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Clifton, Wayne County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5208) for the relief of Jackson College, of Columbia, Maury County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5209) for the relief of Alexander Bennett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5210) for the relief of J. P. McGaw—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5211) to increase the pension of William T. Applegate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5212) for the relief of William M. Beasley—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5213) for the relief of Sadie Thome—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5214) for the relief of the Columbia Brewing Company, of Shenandoah, Pa.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5215) granting an increase of pension to George Farne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5216) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Nagle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5217) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth P. Sigfried—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5218) granting an increase of pension to Joel Metz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5219) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Donne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5220) granting an increase of pension to Robert M. McCormick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5221) to amend the military record of Joseph Moreheiser—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5222) removing charge of desertion from military record of John Lucid—to Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 5223) for the relief of Andrew H. Reinhardt—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5224) for the relief of Edward Kershner—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5225) for the relief of Meyer Feder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5226) for the relief of Horace Resley—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5227) for the relief of Thomas P. Morgan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5228) for the relief of George E. W. Sharretts—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5229) granting a pension to George E. Henneberger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5230) granting a pension to William H. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5231) granting a pension to William W. Isaacs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5232) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Davis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5233) granting an increase of pension to Elias Bussard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5234) granting an increase of pension to Jacob H. Heck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5235) for the relief of N. F. Edmonds—to the Commitee on War Claims.

By Mr. RANSDELL of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 5236) for the relief of estate of Mary A. Meredith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5237) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Ware—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REID: A bill (H. R. 5238) for the relief of L. J. Lawrence—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5239) for the relief of Mrs. Mary F. Pollan, for herself and as administratrix of the estate of Dr. N. P. Horne, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5240) for the relief of certain Arkansas soldiers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5241) for the relief of the estate of John A. McDaniel—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RHEA of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 5242) for the relief of the estate of Mary Ann Ball, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 5243) granting a pension to Harmon Coffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5244) granting an increase of pension to T. H. B. Schooling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5245) granting an increase of pension to Elijah G. Ballard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5246) granting an increase of pension to James S. Webb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5247) granting an increase of pension to Richard Fristoe—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 5248) granting a pension to Frances A. Tillotson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5249) to remove the charge of desertion against Robert Burnett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5250) to remove the charge of desertion against Henry L. Snow—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5251) to grant an honorable discharge from the military service to Charles H. Hawley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SALMON: A bill (H. R. 5252) for the relief of John Comly—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5253) granting an increase of pension to George W. Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5254) granting an increase of pension to Enos G. Budd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5255) granting a pension to Mark Fickens—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCHIRM: A bill (H. R. 5256) for the relief of the legal representatives of Cyrus Gault, deceased, late of Baltimore, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5257) to place upon the pension roll Alviare Briscoe, widow of Alexander M. Briscoe, late second lieutenant, Company I, Cole's Maryland Cavalry—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 5258) granting an increase of pension to William Eastin, of Louisburg, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5259) granting an increase of pension to Gustav Schwartz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5260) for the relief of Marshall B. Gallion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SELBY: A bill (H. R. 5261) granting an increase of pension to John H. Coates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5262) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Richards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 5263) to correct the name of Jasper N. Norman on the military rolls—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5264) to correct the military record of Newman P. Tennison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5265) to reimburse the University of the State of Missouri, and so forth—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 5266) granting an increase of pension to Peter Bittman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5267) granting an increase of pension to John M. Berkey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5268) for the relief of Hiram C. Walker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 5269) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 5270) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of Edward S. Conkling—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5271) to pay certain Treasury settlements—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHATTUC: A bill (H. R. 5272) granting a pension to Bernard Conrad Dollenmyer and Josephine Helena Dollenmyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5273) granting an increase of pension to James Van Zant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5274) granting an honorable discharge to Isaac Dulhagen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIBLEY: A bill (H. R. 5275) granting a pension to Ida A. Douglass—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5276) granting a pension to Christopher H. Fource—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SKILES: A bill (H. R. 5277) granting an increase of pension to Andrew B. Keith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5278) for the relief of Peter R. Eddy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5279) to reimburse J. M. Starr for money paid to the Government as postmaster at Penfield, Ohio—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5280) granting a pension to Matilda Zimmerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5281) granting a pension to P. H. Mahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5282) granting a pension to Clara E. Ashton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5283) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Shroeder—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5284) granting an increase of pension to James R. Alsdorf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5285) for the relief of Arthur L. Flint—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5286) to provide for the classification of the salaries of clerks employed in post-offices of the first and second classes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5288) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Michael Cullen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5289) granting a pension to Malvina C. Stith—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 5290) granting an increase of pension to Wilder D. Easlick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5291) granting an increase of pension to Libbie D. Lowrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5292) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Conrad Springer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5293) granting a pension to Edna K. Hoyt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5294) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Deline—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5295) granting an increase of pension to James Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5296) granting an increase of pension to James W. Wightman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5297) granting an increase of pension to Albert Eaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5298) granting an increase of pension to Charles Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5299) granting a pension to Francis A. M. Pattee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 5300) for the relief of Elizabeth L. W. Bailey, administratrix of the estate of Davis W. Bailey, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5301) granting a pension to Alvin D. Hubbord—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5302) granting a pension to Henry Knoop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5303) granting a pension to E. H. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5304) granting a pension to Mary J. Bowers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5305) granting a pension to George W. Mower—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5306) granting a pension to Ransom M. Fillmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5307) granting a pension to Elihu P. Chadwick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5308) granting a pension to Enos S. Lawrence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5309) granting a pension to Leona Salspaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5310) granting a pension to Lizzie J. Hoadley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5311) granting a pension to Asa M. Foote—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5312) granting a pension to Homer L. Thayer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5313) granting a pension to William Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5314) granting a pension to Edwin A. Botsford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5315) granting a pension to Orrin J. Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5316) granting a pension to Hannah Lamb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5317) granting a pension to Richard Dobson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5318) granting a pension to Lucy Keller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5319) granting a pension to Charles E. Everts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5320) granting a pension to Huldah A. Bowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5321) granting a pension to Lillie May Fifield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5322) granting an increase of pension to David Mumber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5323) granting an increase of pension to Elwin A. Scutt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5324) granting an increase of pension to C. L. Randall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5325) for the relief of William D. Petty—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5326) granting an increase of pension to Edward S. Dart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5327) granting an increase of pension to William H. Mackey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5328) granting an increase of pension to S. Bortle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5329) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Sanscrainte—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5330) granting an increase of pension to James A. Sutton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5331) granting an increase of pension to Morgan Sitts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5332) granting an increase of pension to William Burch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5333) granting an increase of pension to Wilert F. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5334) granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Dickerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5335) granting an increase of pension to Henry O. Briggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5336) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Porter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5337) granting an increase of pension to John Wilkinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5338) granting an increase of pension to William H. Minturn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5339) granting an increase of pension to John R. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5340) granting an increase of pension to John W. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5341) to correct the military record of Stephen R. Thorpe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5342) to correct the military record of Timothy Way—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5343) to correct the military record of Peter V. Copp—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5344) to correct the military record of Stephen G. Fishback—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5345) to correct the military record of William B. McCloy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5346) to correct the military record of Mason T. Chatterton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5347) to correct the military record of Joseph B. Ellis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5348) to correct the military record of Clark G. Russell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5349) to correct the military record of Lewis F. Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5350) to correct the military record of Capt. A. M. Dobbelacre—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5351) to correct the military record of Harrison Ferguson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5352) to correct the military record of Henry Berry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5353) to correct the military record of Shibley Shepherd—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 5354) granting a pension to William A. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5355) granting a pension to Ellen E. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5356) for the relief of Lucas P. Retterstonf, alias Joseph Gray—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5357) for the relief of William Leech—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5358) for the relief of Eli W. Marble—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5359) for the relief of George W. Hathaway—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5360) for the relief of Samuel H. Keifer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5361) for the relief of John Gracy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5362) for the relief of Peter Duchane—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5363) for the relief of Richard S. Gill—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5364) for the relief of Edward Finnegan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5365) for the relief of George W. Bannan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5366) for the relief of L. W. Bon—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5367) for the relief of Squire M. Armstead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5368) for the relief of Warren Shepard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5369) for the relief of Carlton Neal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5370) for the relief of Richard Bruner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5371) for the relief of Lucas Peter Reterstorf—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5372) for the relief of James Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5373) for the relief of John W. Beatty—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5374) for the relief of Jacob Black—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5375) for the relief of John J. Waters—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5376) for the relief of William Henry Stapleton, alias William Henry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5377) for the relief of Adrian Yates—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5378) for the relief of Warren P. Wood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5379) for the relief of William Barber—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5380) for relief of Mary E. Wilkinson, widow of Mortimer Wilkinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5381) for the relief of James K. Davie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5382) for the relief of Lemon Barnes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5383) for the relief of Lucy A. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5384) for the relief of Cæsar Dixon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5385) for the relief of Chester Narragan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5386) for the relief of John Shields—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5387) for the relief of Frank B. Crosthwaite—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5388) for the relief of Job Trumble—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5389) for the relief of David Houk—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5390) for the relief of Frances E. Childs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5391) for the relief of James F. Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5392) granting an increase of pension to John Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5393) for the relief of Persons T. Carpenter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5394) granting a pension to Matthew Bier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5395) granting a pension to Henry Stockford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5396) granting a pension to Dolly Burger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5397) granting a pension to Sumner H. Tarbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5398) granting a pension to Catherine E. Babcock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5399) granting a pension to Charles H. Van Etten—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5400) granting a pension to Elizabeth Fitzpatrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5401) granting a pension to Susan Weiderwax—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5402) granting a pension to Jane C. Cornell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5403) granting an increase of pension to R. Randall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5404) granting a pension to John C. Bishop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5405) granting a pension to Adelaide C. Morse—to the Committee an Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5406) granting a pension to Electa McLean French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5407) granting a pension to Frank Hiler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5408) granting a pension to Mary B. Jennings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5409) granting a pension to Sarah Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5410) granting pension to Samuel B. Tibbets—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5411) granting a pension to John Van Horn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5412) granting a pension to George Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5413) for the relief of Alfred H. Van Vliet, late adjutant Eleventh Michigan Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5414) for the relief of Charles Stuart, late of Company B, Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5415) for the relief of Hiram Winas, late of Company G, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5416) for the relief of Chauncey Boyce—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5417) for the relief of James Conway, late of Company I, Tenth New York Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5418) for the relief of W. R. Barrett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5419) for the relief of A. E. Tower, late captain Company E, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, now of Ionia, Mich.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5420) for the relief of Augustus Dudley Hubbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5421) for the relief of George W. Blakeslee, late of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5422) granting a pension to Levi Goodrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5423) granting a pension to Peter Weber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5424) granting a pension to General M. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5425) granting a pension to Eliza Burcaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5426) granting an increase of pension to Albert Guernsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5427) granting a pension to Mary Butler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5428) granting a pension to Sylvia H. Lamoreaux—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5429) granting a pension to Phila A. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5430) granting a pension to Josephine A. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5431) granting a pension to Henry Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5432) granting a pension to Mercy Cluff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5433) granting a pension to Elizabeth Yates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5434) granting a pension to William Choate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5435) granting a pension to William Randall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5436) granting a pension to Mary A. Everhart, widow of Theodore J. Everhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5437) granting a pension to Emily M. Lowing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5438) granting a pension to Mary A. Lossing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5439) granting a pension to Sarah Robertson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5440) granting a pension to Phœbe B. Beebe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5441) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Keyes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5442) granting a pension to Walter S. Cole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5443) granting a pension to Charles E. Lewis, a dependent father—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5444) granting a pension to Hannah C. Rich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5445) granting a pension to Margaret A. Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5446) granting a pension to James M. Travis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5447) granting a pension to Raynor H. Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5448) granting a pension to Charles M. Tibbetts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5449) granting a pension to Caroline Draper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5450) granting a pension to Dr. Charles P. Bigelow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5451) granting a pension to Harriet Mesecas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5452) granting an increase of pension to Theodore C. Putman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5453) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Wilkinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5454) granting an increase of pension to J. W. Forbes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5455) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Bellinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5456) granting an increase of pension to Waldo W. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5457) granting an increase of pension to Harriet V. Gridley, widow of the late Charles V. Gridley, captain, United States Navy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5458) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Phebe Tate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5459) granting an increase of pension to Magnus D. Slack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5460) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Sherry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5461) to correct the military record of Fremont C. Downing—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5462) to correct the military record of Henry Harris—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5463) to correct the military record of Dayton S. Peck—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5464) placing James W. Long, late a captain, United States Army, on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5465) to reimburse Nelson H. Walbridge—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5466) to correct the military record of Capt. Daniel H. Powers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5467) to renew certain letters patent—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5468) to renew certain letters patent for an invention in the means of securing railroad rails to metallic ties, heretofore issued to Sidney B. Wright, late of Wyandotte, Mich.—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5469) to renew certain letters patent for a new and useful improvement in metallic railway ties heretofore issued to Sidney B. Wright, late of Wyandotte, Mich.—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5470) for the reimbursement of the heirs of James Anderson for transportation and expenses in recruiting troops for service in the Union Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5471) to correct the military record of Harvey Cluff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNODGRASS: A bill (H. R. 5472) granting pension to Hardy Shadwick, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5473) increasing pension of Hezekiah E. Burchard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5474) granting a pension to Dock Brackin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5475) increasing pension of August Schill, alias Silville—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5476) granting a pension to Stephen D. Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5477) to correct the military record of Calvin Smith, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5478) granting a pension to Newton Hodge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5479) increasing pension of Giles Walden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5480) increasing pension of John C. Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5481) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Carrol—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5482) for the relief of heirs of J. C. Buntin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5483) for the relief of George W. Conatzer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5484) for the relief of Wesley W. Elam—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5485) for the relief of John M. B. Walker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5486) for the relief of John M. B. Walker, administrator of the estate of James Walker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5487) for the relief of Mary J. Maxey, widow of J. J. Maxey, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5488) for relief of the heirs of J. L. Kirkpatrick—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5489) for relief of Howard Lodge, No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Gallatin, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5490) for the relief of the heirs at law of Z. Tolliver, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5491) for the relief of the heirs of J. W. Cloyd, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5492) for the relief of David Young—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5493) for the relief of Willis Cornwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5494) for relief of Capt. David Beaty's officers and men in war between the States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5495) for relief of Ann Bart, widow of William G. Bart, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5496) to increase the pension of John B. Cothran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5497) to grant a pension to Abner Norris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5498) for relief of Armanda Wright, widow of Mitchell Wright, late a private soldier, Company C, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5499) for relief of David L. Sells, of Company D, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5500) to correct the record of Calvin Smith, deceased, late of Captain Bryson's company of North Carolina scouts and guides—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5501) granting a pension to Nancy Bowman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5502) for relief of the heirs at law of the late John B. Baird—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5503) for relief of Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5504) for relief of John Gentry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5505) providing for payment to Putnam County, in the State of Tennessee, for the burning and destruction of its court-house during the late war between the States—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5506) granting a pension to Henry T. Dawson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5507) for relief of the heirs of Robert Hallum, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5508) for relief of J. M. Sparkman—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SNOOK: A bill (H. R. 5509) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Burger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5510) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5511) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus V. Gorrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPIGHT: A bill (H. R. 5512) for the relief of the estate of William Parker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5513) for the relief of James H. Knox—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 5514) granting a pension to Eliza Ann Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5515) granting an increase of pension to George D. Salzer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 5516) for the restoration to the Navy of Frederick Swanstrom—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5517) for the relief of Jeremiah Sullivan from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5518) for the relief of Lieut. Col. Edward Simonton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5519) to correct the military record of Reese P. Peoples—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5520) for the relief of William N. Carey—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5521) granting a pension to Abbie Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5522) for the relief of Jean Louis Legare—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5523) to place Francis W. Seeley on the retired list of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5524) granting a pension to William M. Crow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5525) granting a pension to W. C. Montgomery—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5526) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. McGinnis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5527) for the relief of Charles A. Burton—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5528) for the relief of Calvin R. Rutherford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5529) for the relief of John W. Harlan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 5530) to remove the charge of desertion now existing on the records of the War Department against John McKeon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5531) to remove the charge of desertion now existing on the records of the War Department against Jacob Dengel, alias John Dengel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5532) to remove the charge of desertion now existing on the records of the War Department against George Bacon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5533) for the relief of Mary M. and William J., children of the late William V. Horsfall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5534) to remove the charge of desertion now existing on the records of the War Department against John Fitzpatrick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: A bill (H. R. 5535) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William H. Neill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5536) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Schram—to the Committee of Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 5537) to restore Edward L. Bailey to the United States Army, and to place him on the retired list with the rank of captain of infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5538) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Straw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 5539) to reappoint S. A. Russell

a captain in the Army, and to place him on the retired list, in addition to the number now authorized—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 5540) to increase the pension of John S. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5541) to correct the military record of Daniel Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5542) to increase the pension of Warren Gleason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5543) to increase the pension of Samuel W. Skinner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5544) to increase the pension of Samuel S. Sheffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5545) to increase the pension of Samuel M. Zartman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5546) to increase the pension of John Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5547) to increase the pension of Luman T. Van Tassel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5548) for the relief of H. B. Matteosian—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 5549) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to adjudicate the claim of Augustine Meaher and Daniel J. McDonald, as administrators of the estates of James M. and Timothy Meaher, and to remove the bar of the statute of limitations therefrom—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5550) for the relief of W. C. Taylor—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 5551) granting an increase of pension to Charles Edward Price Lance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5552) for the relief of William Foy and H. B. Lane, executor of Mrs. H. B. Lane, of North Carolina—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TIRRELL: A bill (H. R. 5553) granting a pension to Nancy E. Hardy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5554) granting a pension to Egbert A. Stricksma—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5555) granting a pension to Frank W. Nyman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5556) for the relief of Francis S. Davidson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5557) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against John Donohue, alias Grant—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of New York: A bill (H. R. 5558) granting an increase of pension to William H. McCarter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5559) granting a pension to Nancy McAvoy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5560) granting a pension to Annie L. Evens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 5561) to correct the military record of John Fox, of Albany, Oreg.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5562) to correct the military record of Edward Hughes and place his name on the pension roll at the rate of $25 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5564) for the relief of Henry Judge, of Ashland, Oreg.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5565) for the relief of Custis Parke Upshur—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5566) confirming the sale of certain lands owned by Jefferson Harney and wife, and allowing the same to be alienated—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 5569) to grant relief to Frances A. Bliss—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5570) granting an increase of pension to Mildred McCorkle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANSDELL of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 5571) for the relief of Stephen D. Clark and the estate of Emma C. Lovelace, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5572) for the relief of the estate of Felix Robb, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5573) for the relief of Joe Carroll—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5574) for the relief of the estate of Martha Keller, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5575) for the relief of M. W. Stewart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5576) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Richardson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5577) for the relief of Johnson Hemphill—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5578) for the relief of the estate of Peter and Margaret Turner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5579) for the relief of Evelyn Clark—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5580) for the relief of Washington West—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5581) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Mary A. Meredith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5582) for the relief of L. C. M. McIntosh—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5583) for the relief of Eugenia and W. B. Duffy and John Elzey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5584) for the relief of Mary A. Dennis, formerly McFarland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5585) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Mary Morgan—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 5586) granting a pension to Oliver W. Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5587) granting an increase of pension to Harrison C. Dunham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5588) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo R. Boynton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5589) granting an increase of pension to Russell Horton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5590) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Frederick Guy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 5591) for the relief of Mary Haney, of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5592) to grant a pension to Mary E. Moore, of Jackson County, Ala.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5593) for the relief of William M. Underwood, of Lauderdate County, Ala.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5594) for the relief of John W. McAfee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5595) for the relief of Elizabeth A. Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5596) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Florence Masonic Lodge, of Florence, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5597) to increase the compensation of fourth-class postmasters—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5598) for the relief of Anderson Malon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5599) for the relief of the heirs of Eliah Matheny—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5600) granting an increase of pension to John G. Sanders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5601) for the relief of Margret L. Walkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5602) for the relief of the heirs of Josiah Springer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5603) for the relief of Mrs. W. R. Britton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5604) for the relief of the heirs of John Pettipool—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5605) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Hughes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5606) to donate certain lands in Alabama for educational purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5607) for the relief of Jason Howard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5608) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Foster—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5609) for the relief of Sallie C. Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5610) for the relief of the trustees of Harmony Methodist Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5611) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Thomas F. Brumby—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5612) for the relief of P. S. Townsend—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5613) for the relief of Mrs. Nancy M. Weaver—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5614) for the relief of Ann E. Damon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5615) for the relief of Charity Boyed—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5616) for the relief of Mrs. W. E. Trousdale—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5617) for the relief of the heirs of Stewart Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5618) for the relief of William B. Olive—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5619) for the relief of John C. Thomas—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5620) for the relief of the estate of Bradford Hambrick—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5621) for the relief of the estate of Alfred Hambrick—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5622) for the relief of Mrs. H. H. Cribbs—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5623) for the relief of Mary J. Bailey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5624) for the relief of Sandy Crawford—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5625) for the relief of John McMurtry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5626) for the relief of the estate of John Wesson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5627) for the relief of the estate of Henry Ingram, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5628) for the relief of W. C. Tipton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5629) for the relief of the heirs of James T. Anderson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5630) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated, and to provide for the payment of, the claim of the Primitive Baptist Church, of Huntsville, Ala., for the use and occupation of said church building for Government purposes by the United States military authorities during the late war, and all claims for damages resulting from the appropriation to Government use of any of the furnishings or materials pertaining to said building, and for damage to said building—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5631) for the relief of the legal heirs of J. I. Donegan—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 5632) for the relief of the heirs of Robert Green—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5633) granting a pension to Ann S. Harvey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5634) for the relief of Mrs. Lavinia M. Payne—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5635) for the relief of heirs of James W. Stone—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 5636) for the relief of the estate of William Brown Millican, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5637) for the relief of Moise Dormenon, administrator of the estate of Francois Dormenon, of Pointe Coupee Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5638) for the relief of the estate of John East, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5639) for the relief of the estate of J. R. Gayle, deceased, late of Pointe Coupee Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5640) for the relief of the estate of S. E. Hackett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5641) for the relief of Florimand Izard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5642) for the relief of the estate of Francis Jean, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5643) for the relief of Leonora J. Kennedy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5644) for the relief of estate of Pierre Lement—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5645) for the relief of the estate of Charles Lemelle, deceased, late of St. Landry Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5646) for relief of the estate of Ludger Lamelle, deceased, late of St. Landry Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5647) for the relief of Victor Lastrapes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5648) for the relief of Leon Lemelle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5649) for the relief of Haycinthe A. Morgan, of Pointe Coupee Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5650) for the relief of Emily C. McIntyre—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5651) for the relief of the estate of Jean Louis Malvean, deceased, late of St. Landry Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5652) for the relief of the estate of Jean Baptiste Malvean, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5653) for the relief of the estate of Louis Malvean, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5654) for the relief of the estate of Robert M. Morrow, late of St. Landry Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5655) for the relief of the estate of Francis Meuillon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5656) for the relief of the estate of Leroy C. Morris, deceased, late of Baton Rouge, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5657) for the relief of Virginia McGloughlin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5658) for the relief of George Neck, sr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5659) for the relief of the estate of Hilliare Paillett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5660) for the relief of the estate of Rebecca V. Packer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5661) for the relief of the estate of Stephen Roberts, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5662) for the relief of Josephine Roberts—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5663) for the relief of W. O. Rodney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5664) for relief of the estate of John Shelton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5665) for the relief of Jean Marie Tatin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5666) for the relief of the estate of Adelon Vignes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5667) for the relief of S. J. Vallean—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5668) for the relief of Polina Vignes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5669) for the relief of the estate of Louis Vuagnat, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5670) for the relief of the estate of Samuel N. White, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5671) for the relief of Jean Baptiste Rabot—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5672) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Baum—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5673) for the relief of Francois Bouligny and Marie Annette Bouligny—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5674) for the relief of the estate of Mary A. D. Badger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5675) for the relief of Stephen E. Beauchamp—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5676) for the relief of Robert Bowmaker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5677) for the relief of Alonzo L. Boyer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5678) for the relief of Belote Auguste Donato—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5679) for the relief of Joseph Collins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5680) for the relief of the heirs of Louis Barron—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5681) for the relief of heirs of John A. Sigur—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5682) for the relief of the legal representatives of Alfred Duplantier, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5683) for the relief of the estate of Turner Merritt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5684) for the relief of the estate of Henry J. Heard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5685) for the relief of Mary Martha Roberts—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 5686) for the relief of Joseph M. Campbell and Stephen Blacksmith—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5687) to correct the military record of H. Lofland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5688) granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Cassavant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5689) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Sarah C. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5690) granting an increase of pension to Robert Moran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5691) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Westbrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5692) for the relief of John Breitling—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5693) granting a pension to Sarah Harlow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5694) granting a pension to Abraham A. Croy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUMPLE: A bill (H. R. 5695) granting an increase of pension to John M. Seydel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RYAN: A bill (H. R. 5696) to secure the release of Ellen M. Stone, now unlawfully held in Turkey—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 5697) for the relief of Charles Blake, paymaster's clerk, United States Navy—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5698) for the relief of Paymaster James E. Tolfree, United States Navy—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 5699) granting a pension to Anna Dotson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5700) granting a pension to Wilhelmina Stout—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5701) granting a pension to Letty J. Coplin—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 5702) to grant jurisdiction and authority to the Court of Claims in the case of Southern Railway Lighter No. 10, her cargoes, and so forth—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5703) for the relief of W. S. Hammaker—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5704) granting a pension to Andrew J. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5705) to remove the charge of desertion from Hugh Ferrell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5706) to increase the pension of William R. Burton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5707) granting a pension to Jacob Beckner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5708) to increase the pension of Elizabeth Burnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5709) granting a pension to Sarah A. Tanquary—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5710) granting a pension to Jennie Langtree—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5711) to increase the pension of James R. Brockett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5712) granting a pension to Alice Bozeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5713) granting a pension to John Drew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5714) granting a pension to Lucy B. Bevis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5715) granting a pension to Augustus Voigt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5716) granting a pension to Hudson M. Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5717) for the relief of Sam. M. Nally—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5718) granting increase of pension to James M. Blades, of McLeansboro, Ill.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5719) to increase the pension of Elias Whipple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5720) for the relief of Fannie Pemberton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5721) granting a pension to Cynthia Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 5722) for the relief of Franklin Sessions—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5724) for the relief of Smith Summers, administrator of John Waters, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5725) for the relief of L. B. Day, administrator of Carolinus Boyd, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5726) for the relief of Robert M. Lay, administrator of Nancy Lay, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5727) for the relief of Ellen Mary Anderson, of Heidelberg, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5728) for the relief of Hi. Eastland, administrator of James J. Rich, deceased, late of Scott County, State of Mississippi, being for supplies and stores taken by the military forces of the United States for their use during the war of the rebellion, as found by the Court of Claims of the United States under the provisions of the Bowman Act—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5729) for the relief of R. R. McMullen, administratrix of Thomas J. McMullen, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5730) for relief of Samuel Whitman, sr., of Enterprise, Clarke County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5731) for relief of Daniel S. Miller, of Jasper County, Miss.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5732) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Phoenix, Yazoo County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5733) for the relief of Caroline V. English—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5734) for the relief of H. J. Thornton, of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5735) for the relief of Mrs. Susan Davis, of Mississippi—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5736) for the relief of Margaret Champion, of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5737) for the relief of David K. Patterson, of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5738) for relief of estate of Samuel Heard, of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5739) for the relief of the estate of J. J. Galtney, deceased, late of Yazoo County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5740) for the relief of William F. Haralson, of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5741) for relief of John L. McClendon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5742) for the relief of the legal representatives of Benjamin Roach, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5743) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of John Willis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5744) for relief of estate of John Dear, deceased, of Attala County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5745) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of J. B. McAlpin, administrator of John Willis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5746) for the relief of John D. Ryan, of Meridian, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5747) for the relief of the estate of William Roberts, late of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5748) for the relief of C. C. Reed, of Jasper County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5749) for the relief of Leroy B. Wilkins, of Scott County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5750) for the relief of John F. Byars, of Newton County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5751) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Penelope Auzburn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5752) for the relief of J. M. Brown, of Oakland, Lauderdale County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON: A bill (H. R. 5753) granting a pension to Emil Frank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS: A bill (H. R. 5754) granting an increase of pension to Eugene Stillman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5755) granting a pension to Frank Adams—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 5756) for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Charleston*, lost in the Philippine Islands, November 2, 1899—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5757) for the relief of Judson G. Howell, late of Company F, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5758) granting an increase of pension to Newton W. Elmendorf, late Company C, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, and Company E, One hundred and ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 5759) granting a pension to Nora J. Glahn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5760) granting a pension to Amelia Engel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5761) granting a pension to Thomas F. Walter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 5762) granting a pension to William H. I. Hostetler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5763) granting a pension to Anna Beauchamp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DINSMORE (by request): A bill (H. R. 5783) for the relief of Edward A. Scott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5784) for the relief of the Prairie Presbyterian Church, of Washington County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 5788) granting a pension to Pierce McKeogh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 5789) granting an increase of

pension to Joseph Seithen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A bill (H. R. 5790) granting a pension to Nancy C. Tenant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 5791) for the relief of James Weller—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 5792) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Reeves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RHEA of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 5793) for the relief of Henry H. Wynn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 5794) granting a pension to Laura B. Wear—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SKILES: A bill (H. R. 5795) granting a pension to David C. McMillen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of Greensboro Council, No. 355, of Greensboro, and Council No. 199, of McDonald, Pa., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of George Washington Council, No 1, and Independence Council, No. 2, Order of United American Mechanics, praying for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of Carriage Builders' National Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, for removal of the tariff on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of citizens of Sheridan and Canonsburg, Pa., favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of American Mining Association, of Manila, P. I., for the extension of United States mining laws to the archipelago—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, petitions of citizens of McKeesport, Pa., and vicinity, favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Colonel S. W. Black Post, No. 59, Grand Army of the Republic, of McKeesport, Pa., requesting the enactment of a law directing the construction of a naval vessel at each of the Government navy-yards, etc.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of West Liberty Council, No. 273, and Twin City Council, No. 378, of McKeesport, Pa., Junior Order United American Mechanics; Washington Union, No. 541, Washington, Pa., and numerous citizens of Speers, Pa., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion laws—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ADAMS: Resolutions of Order United American Mechanics No. 2, of St. Louis, Mo., in favor of more stringent immigration laws—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the State Council of Pennsylvania, United Order American Mechanics, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Second Congressional district of Pennsylvania, for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Petition of citizens of New York for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALLEN of Kentucky: Resolution of J. C. McCarty and others, of Spottsville, Ky., and Second Congressional district of Kentucky, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., favoring a liberal policy in the improvements, through systematic and adequate appropriations, of the waterways and harbors of the country—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Industrial Council of Kansas City, Mo., favoring eight-hour day labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Industrial Council of Kansas City, and Brewery Firemen's Union of St. Louis, Mo., in favor of the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Washington Council, No. 1, Order United American Mechanics, in relation to immigration and a Federal election law—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BARTLETT: Resolution of mayor and council of city of Waycross, Ga., that the Department of Agriculture be provided with means for investigating the adaptability of the soil of Georgia and Florida for the production of cane—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BELL: Resolution of Railway Union of Woodland Park, Colo., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the Bryan Good Government Club, of Newcastle, Colo., in favor of the Grout oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Order United American Mechanics of St. Louis, Mo., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Denver Typographical Union, favoring the exclusion of Chinese, Japanese, and Malays—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Canon City, Colo., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Pueblo Business Men's Association, recommending an early ratification of the French reciprocity treaty—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Resolutions of various councils of Order of United American Mechanics of St. Louis, Mo., and Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of more stringent immigration laws and the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of citizens of the First Congressional district of Pennsylvania, favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Resolution of Cincinnati Press Association Union, No. 17, favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Twentieth International Christian Endeavor Convention, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN: Resolutions of Independence Council, No. 2, Order United American Mechanics, relating to the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: Resolution of Union No. 1, Bricklayers' International Union, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., in relation to the employment of union bricklayers and masons in the erection of the naval dry dock at New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of a citizens' meeting at Webster, S. Dak., favoring legislation for the extermination of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Joe Hooker Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of South Dakota, favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Sioux Falls Typographical Union, No. 218, urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURKETT: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of George W. Saunders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Amos E. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Ella Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Eliza Knight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Louisa A. Ritchey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of A. B. Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Walker Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of patrons of free-delivery route near Pawnee City, Nebr., for increase of salary for carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Falls City, Nebr., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Trades and Labor Council of Lowell, Mass., and certain other organizations, in support of a national eight-hour day—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Jacob Snyder, of Nemaha County, Nebr., (formerly of Washington County, Md.), for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, resolution of Journeymen Barbers' Union, praying that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON: Petition of citizens of Valdez, Alaska, for light-houses at or near the entrance of Prince William Sound, Alaska—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of William Edwards Company and wholesale and retail grocers of Cleveland, Ohio, relative to the duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: Petitions of John Morton Council, No. 738, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Chester, Pa., and others, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion laws—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of William H. Farley and others, citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America and others, for the building of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of Washington Camp, No. 281, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Chester, Pa., for the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, of Darby, Pa., for the abolition of the saloon in the island possessions of the United States—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, resolution of the directors of the Brandywine Battle Ground Association, that the battle ground should be made a national park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Avondale, Pa., in favor of the anticanteen law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, report of a meeting of a committee appointed by the Republican executive committee of Delaware County, Pa., for the investigation of alleged treasonable utterances of Stephen P. Gibbs, of Chester, Pa.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER of Missouri: Resolutions of Typefounders' Union No. 5 and Stablemen's Union No. 43, of St. Louis, Mo., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Mississippi Valley Medical Association and Medical Society of St. Louis, Mo., for the establishment of a laboratory in the Interior Department—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association and St. Louis Shoe Manufacturers and Jobbers' Association, asking that hides be placed on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., favoring the resolutions adopted by the national congress on rivers and harbors, at Baltimore, October 8 and 9, 1901—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of Beer Drivers and Stablemen's Union No. 43, of St. Louis, Mo., praying that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Resolution of Independence Council, No. 2, of St. Louis, Mo., relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of the Fifth Congressional district of Kansas, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of S. J. Wyatt and others, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the New Hebrides, etc.—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, resolutions of Carriage Builders' National Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, urging the removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of the Fifth Congressional district of Kansas, praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: Petitions of citizens of the Seventeenth Congressional district of Ohio, for constitutional amendment making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONNER: Resolution of Union No. 11, Bricklayers' International Union, Boone, Iowa, and Farragut Post, of Grand Junction, Iowa, for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COUSINS: Resolutions of Grain Dealers' Association in Iowa, against "bucket shops"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of citizens of the Fifth Congressional district of Iowa, for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in relation to anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Union No. 308, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for the construction of naval vessels in navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CROMER: Petition of Losantville Council, United Order American Mechanics, of Indiana, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Indianapolis Board of Trade for legislation against the immigration of criminal classes—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Elwood Union, No. 19, Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, and Cooper Union, No. 19, asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: Petition of 200 citizens of Tippecanoe County, Ind., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Papers to accompany House bill 3376, for the relief of the Allaire Works, of New York—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 3377, for the relief of George W. Quintard, of the Morgan Iron Works—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Assistant Engineer Henry E. Rhoades, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 3379, to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Calvin A. Rice—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Central Square Lodge, No. 798, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURRIER: Petitions of J. H. Robbins and others, of Concord; Mrs. C. E. Wight and others, of Newport; Mrs. George Bullen, J. D. Pingree and others, of New London; James Durmard and others, of Claremont; W. O. Dodge and others, of New Boston; and J. H. Buffum and others, of Salisbury Heights, N. H., asking for an antipolygamy amendment to the national Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petition of American Mining Association of Philippine Islands for extension to said islands of United States mining laws—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, petitions of Pennsylvania Council, Acme Council, John Grey Council, North Star Council, and Hero Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and United Mine Workers, of Freeland, Pa., urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Colonel S. W. Black Post, Grand Army of the Republic, McKeesport, Pa., relating to the construction of war ships—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Washington Council, No. 1, and Independence Council, No. 2, of St. Louis, Mo., in regard to immigration laws—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of citizens of the Twenty-second Congressional district of Pennsylvania, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAYTON: Petition of Melvin Currence, of Randolph County, W. Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heir of Isaac W. White, deceased, late of Randolph County, W. Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heir of Mary B. Seaman, deceased, late of Jefferson County, W. Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heir of William Smallwood, deceased, late of Jefferson County, W. Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heir of Harrison Huff, deceased, late of Jefferson County, W. Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heir of E. A. Roeder, deceased, late of Jefferson County, W. Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heir of Lydia A. Hockensmith, deceased, late of Jefferson County, W. Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of estate of Oliver Milburn, deceased, of Berkeley County, W. Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heir of Henry Currence, deceased, late of Randolph County, W. Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Eli H. Cronch, of Randolph County, W. Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of John A. Cronch, of Randolph County, W. Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of George A. Pitzer, of Berkeley County, W. Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Eli Wamsley, of Randolph County, W. Va., for

reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heirs of Sampson Salisbury, deceased, late of Randolph County, W. Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heirs of Henry Gannon, deceased, late of Jefferson County, W. Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heirs of Samuel Channell, deceased, late of Randolph County, W. Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of William H. Currence, deceased, late of Randolph County, W. Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DEEMER: Petition of O. A. Lewis Post, No. 279, Department of Pennsylvania, and Machinists' Union No 140, favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Union No. 865, of Arnot, Pa.; Council No. 513, Lincoln Council, No. 207, and Picture Rocks Council, No. 523, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Mansfield Post, No. 98, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of the Sixteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: Petition of Mrs. D. W. Hellreigel and other citizens of the Fourteenth Congressional district of New York, in regard to the constitutional amendment defining marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of citizens of the Nineteenth Congressional district of New York, for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Brooklyn (N. Y.) Central Labor Union, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Walter A. Wood Post, No. 294, Grand Army of the Republic, of Hoosick Falls, and American Federation of Labor Union No. 10, of Troy, N. Y., favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Petition of Clyde Steamship Company and others, for the establishment of a harbor of refuge at Charleston, S. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. EMERSON: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Delia A. B. Fay—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petitions of 81 citizens of the Twenty-third Congressional district of New York, for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolutions of Carriage Builders' National Association, in regard to duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOERDERER: Resolutions of Union No. 10, American Federation of Labor, Philadelphia, Pa., relative to the construction of vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the Junior Order United American Mechanics of Ohio, for the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of various labor unions and Junior Order United American Mechanics of Philadelphia, Pa., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, of Chicago, Ill., for the construction of the isthmian canal and in relation to the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. GIBSON: Petition of Mrs. Susan R. Choat, for special act placing the name of her husband on Army roll—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Hiram W. Hackney, for Heiskell & Hackney, of Knox County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of citizens of the Second Congressional district of Tennessee, for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Resolutions of New York State Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Washington Camp, No. 485, Patriotic Sons of America, relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the eighth annual convention of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, urging the construction of the isthmian canal, approving the principle of reciprocity, and the reclamation of arid lands—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Brooklyn Central Labor Union, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GORDON: Petition of Neal Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Sidney, Ohio, and Kyle Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Wapakoneta, Ohio, relating to construction of war ships in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of George Washington Council, No. 1, Order United American Mechanics, St. Louis, Mo., relative to legislation on immigration, naturalization, and elections—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Independence Council, No. 2, Order United American Mechanics, St. Louis, Mo., relating to immigration, and legislation protecting life of President, Vice-President, and Cabinet—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of State Synod of Ohio, Presbyterian Church, concerning polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAFF: Petitions of citizens of Dunlap, Presbyterian Church of Delaven, city council and various societies of Peoria, Ill., for legislation to punish polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Cigar Makers' Union of Peoria, Ill., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of miners of Norris and Edwards, Ill., in regard to the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petitions of O. L. Miller and others, of Allegheny and Pittsburg, Pa., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of the Territory of New Mexico, asking that it be admitted in the Union as a State—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, resolution of Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, for maintenance of the present tariff rates on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of national convention of agricultural implement manufacturers, in favor of reciprocity, reclamation and irrigation of arid lands, and other projects—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of Junior Order United American Mechanics of Allegheny and Emsworth, Pa., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of American Mining Association of the Philippine Islands, favoring the extension of the United States mining laws to the archipelago—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Pleasant Valley Council, No. 330; Reliable Council, No. 90, and Troy Hill Council, No. 319, all of Allegheny, Pa., and Twin City Council, No. 121, of Avalon, Pa., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Pennsylvania Shoe Manufacturers' Association, urging the removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of numerous citizens of the Twenty-third Congressional district of Pennsylvania, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: Petitions of citizens of North Swansea, South Rehoboth, Somerset, New Bedford, and Fall River, Mass. Also citizens of Osterville, South Yarmouth, and Brewster, Mass., for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Osterville and other municipalities in Massachusetts for the suppression of polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Petitions of W. B. Chamberlin and other citizens of Jefferson, Johnson, and Switzerland counties, Ind., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Petition of Mine Workers' Union No. 857, of Monday, Ohio, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the State Council of Ohio, Order of United American Mechanics, concerning anarchy and immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HALL: Petition of citizens of Clearfield and Limestone, Pa., for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 808, for the relief of Levi S. Seeley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Petition of citizens of Edwardsburg, Mich., for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Twin City Labor Union, of Benton Harbor; Twin City Lodge, No. 475, of St. Joseph, and Cigar Makers' Union No. 69, of Three Rivers, Mich., in favor of building war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAUGEN: Petition of citizens of Charles City, Iowa, for amendment to the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAY: Petition of Jacob Long, of Rockingham County, Va., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of George S. Farrow, of Albemarle County, Va., praying reference of war claim to Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: Resolution of Leather Workers' Union No. 59, of Evansville, Ind., favoring the construction of war ships in the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Resolutions of Lucas Union, No. 799, United Mine Workers, of Lucas, Iowa, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HILL: Petition of Mrs. F. W. Perry and others of South Norwalk, Conn., concerning the sale of alcoholic liquors—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, resolutions of Typographical Union No. 143, of Danbury; Machinists' Union No. 30, Central Labor Union, and Publishers' Union, all of Bridgeport, Conn., and Carpenters and Joiners' Union of New Haven, Conn., relative to the construction of vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HITT: Resolution of citizens of Shannon, Ill., and Independence Council, No. 2, Order United American Mechanics, of St. Louis, Mo., relating to the doctrines and proclamation of anarchists, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, favoring the exclusion of Chinese, Japanese, Malays, and all Asiatics—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of Chicago Union, No. 17; Typographical Union No. 213, of Rockford; Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 265, of Dixon, and others, praying that the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of various churches and citizens of Rockford, Freeport, Galena, and Argyle, Ill., against the sale of intoxicants, etc., to native races of the Pacific islands—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of Bricklayers' Union, branch of Federation of Labor, of Perth Amboy, N. J., in regard to employees in navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of citizens of Red Bank and Pluckemin, N. J., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HULL: Petition of Waiters' Alliance Union of Des Moines, Iowa, for the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Perry, Iowa, for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 951, granting an increase of pension to Roswell Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JACK: Petitions of Union No. 395, of Delancey; Union No. 626, of Desire, and Union No. 1736, of Rossiter, Pa., United Mine Workers of America, and others, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JOY: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to William Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of citizens of San Francisco, Cal., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of Glass Blowers' Association of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, and others, for the building of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of D. G. Lawson, Mrs. E. W. Burgess, and others, of Highland, N. Y., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KNAPP: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against the record of Francis W. Osterhout—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNOX: Petition of the Trades and Labor Council of Lowell, Mass., in favor of building war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of the Trades and Labor Council of Lowell, Mass., in favor of a national eight-hour day—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Petition of citizens of the Twenty-second Congressional district of New York, favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LITTLE: Petition of W. A. Hogan and 150 citizens of Paris, Ark., urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petition of Union of Mine Workers, of Bevier, Mo., praying for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. McCALL: Petition of citizens of the Eighth Congressional district of Massachusetts for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Rubber Workers' Union of Cambridge, Mass., praying for an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McRAE: Petitions of citizens of Jackson and other counties in Arkansas, asking to change the Federal court from Batesville to Newport, Ark.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of William Stein for an appropriation for the improvement of Calumet River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MARSHALL: Petition of citizens of Langdon, N. Dak., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Typographical Union of Fargo, N. Dak., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MERCER: Resolution of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association, asking that hides be placed on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of the Second Congressional district of Nebraska, for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of various labor organizations of Omaha, Nebr., in favor of building war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of George Washington Council, No. 1, and Independence Council, No. 2, Order of United American Mechanics, and others, praying for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, favoring the construction of an isthmian canal—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MOODY of Oregon: Petition of Union No. 1, of Portland, Oreg., Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MORRELL: Petitions of citizens of the Fifth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the National Iron League of the United States, Chicago, Ill., asking for a separate letting of the various branches of work for public buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of Warpers and Warp Dressers' Association of Philadelphia, Pa., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of various societies of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring legislation for the extermination of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., for the reduction of the war-revenue tax, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORRIS: Resolution of Women's Presbyterian Missionary Society of Duluth and citizens of the Sixth Congressional district of Minnesota, against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NAPHEN: Resolutions of Washington Council, No. 1, and Independence Council, No. 2, United Order American Mechanics, favoring amendment of Constitution making it a felony to attempt to assassinate the President, Vice-President, or Cabinet officers of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of National Association of Carriage Builders, for repeal of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEVILLE: Petition of G. L. Shull and other citizens of Crawford and Gordon, Nebr., against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEWLANDS: Petitions of the citizens of Austin, Vir-

ginia City, Carson City, Cortez, Berlin, Smoky Valley, Butler, McDermitt, Willowcreek, Unionville, Hiko, Winnemucca, Golconda, Panaca, Ryepatch, Denial, Lovelock, Silver City, Delamar, Hamilton, Humboldt House, Voight, Contact, Gold Creek, Huntington, Carlin, Wells, Charleston, Ruby, Toana, Elko, Beaver, Mountain City, Clover Valley, Fairlawn, Northfork, Owyhee, Skelton, Edgemont, San Jacinto, Schley, Bull Run, O'Neil, Osceola, Tuscarora, all of the State of Nevada, favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. NORTON: Resolutions of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Sandusky, Ohio, favoring extension of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Star Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, No. 106, of Galion, Ohio, favoring exclusion of undesirable immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Sandusky, Ohio; of the Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 263, of Sandusky, Ohio, and of Iron Molders' Union No. 328, of Crestline, Ohio, in favor of building United States naval vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Elias Wentling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Annie Godfrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to David H. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to James Beistle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers and photographs to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Alvin J. Hartzell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of 25 grape and wine growers of Sandusky, Ohio, for the removal of the stamp tax on bottled wine—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OTEY: Papers to accompany House bill in relation to the claim of J. W. Vinyard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OTJEN: Petition of Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Union No. 12, Federation of Labor, of Milwaukee, Wis., favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Union No. 12, of Milwaukee, Wis., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PADGETT: Papers to accompany House bill relating to the claims of Alexander Kerr and George Hutchinson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of Blacksmiths' Union No. 186, Auburn, N. Y., for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 3980, granting a pension to Juliette Westbrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of the Twenty-sixth Congressional district of New York, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEARRE: Petition of Christian Smith, of Washington County, Md., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heir of Catharine Keller, deceased, late of Frederick, Md., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Junior Order United American Mechanics, George Washington Council, No. 1, and Independence Council, No. 2, and others, for more stringent immigration laws—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petition of John S. Hawk and others, of Fenton, Ill., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REID: Resolution of Little Rock Board of Trade, asking for the reestablishment of United States jail at Little Rock, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Resolutions of Nelson Post, No. 69, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, relative to the construction of vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Sion S. Bass Post, No. 40, and Anthony Wayne Post, No. 271, Grand Army of the Republic, for the enactment of stringent laws against anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUMPLE: Petitions of Dewey Lodge, No. 283, and Federal Union, No. 8515; Retail Clerks' Union No. 183, American Federation of Labor, of Clinton, Iowa, favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Hans D. Thode, of Davenport, Iowa, praying for an increase in the pay of janitors of Federal buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Petition of the Central Labor Union of Hartford, Conn., for the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Bricklayers' Union No. 17, of New London, Conn., in regard to employees in navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Polishers and Buffers' Union No. 169, of Norwich, Conn., and Carpenters' Union No. 825, of Willimantic, Conn., and Union No. 133, New London, Conn., favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of the National Carriage Builders' Association, for removal of the tariff on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Brooklyn Central Labor Union, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, favoring the establishment of a trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce, urging the creation of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of Women's Educational and Industrial Union and Literary Club of the Church of the Messiah, Buffalo, N. Y., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Typographical Union No. 9, Mill Hands Union No. 132, Firemen's Union No. 11, Barbers' Union No. 141, and McMahon Post, No. 208, all of Buffalo, N. Y., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SALMON: Petition of J. B. Beaumont and others, of Morristown, Blairstown, Readington, and Morris County, N. J., in regard to the constitutional amendment defining marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Mineral Mine Workers' Union, No. 8588, American Federation of Labor, of New Jersey, favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Malark Council, No. 4; Ringoes Council, No. 165; Musconectcong Council, No. 113; Oakland Council, No. 263; Newton Council, No. 259, and Hunterdon Council, No. 94, Junior Order United American Mechanics, against anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Lambertville, N. J., for legislation to punish polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT: Petitions of F. M. Mitchell, L. R. Adams, and other citizens of the State of Kansas, for legislation to punish polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SELBY: Resolutions of Trades and Labor Assembly and Cigar Makers' Union of Jacksonville, Ill., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Unions Nos. 755 and 730, Mine Workers, of Staunton and Gillespie, Ill., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of citizens of the Sixteenth Congressional district of Illinois, against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Women's Missionary Society of Alton Presbytery, in favor of the Gillett bill for the protection of native races in the New Hebrides—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, resolution of citizens of Jerseyville, Ill., on the death of President McKinley—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: Petition of Henry Johnson and others of Holdrege, Nebr., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHATTUC: Petition of National Christian Endeavor Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, and citizens of Hamilton County, Ohio, against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the repeal of rules recently issued by the Postmaster-General in reference to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Resolutions of Trades Assembly of Utica, United Garment Workers of Utica, N. Y., and others, for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 1811, granting an increase of pension to Thomas Milsted—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIBLEY: Petition of citizens of Emlenton, Pa., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Bradford Trades Assembly and Glass Blowers' Association No. 47, of Sheffield, Pa., relating to the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SKILES: Petitions of citizens of Savannah, Ohio, and of the Fourteenth Congressional district of Ohio, favoring an amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: Petitions of citizens of Marion, Ill., and of Chester, Ill., for a constitutional amendment making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Wood Workers' Union No. 17 and Retail Clerks' Union No. 268, relative to the building of war vessels in the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Melvina C. Stith, widow of Robert Stith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 1639, for the relief of R. M. Monin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 1552, for the relief of Columbus Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 1636, for the relief of James Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: Petition of Lansing Typographical Union, No. 12, for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committeee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Hon. William Ball and other citizens, relating to a clause in the tariff bill regarding imported wool—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of citizens of the Sixth Congressional district of Michigan, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Commiteee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: Petitions of Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 70, and Carpenters' Union No. 559, of Toledo, Ohio; Oil and Gas Well Workers' Union No. 1, Central Labor Union, Retail Clerks' Union, of Bowling Green, Ohio; Miami Lodge, Coopers' Union No. 34, Journeymen Taylors' Union No. 166, Iron Molders' Union No. 172, Coopers' Union No. 6, Stationary Engineers' Union No. 10, Printing Pressmen's Union No. 55, Barten ders' Union No. 216, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, and of the Central Labor Union, of Toledo, Ohio, favoring building of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: Petition of J. T. Reynolds and others, of the Twentieth Congressional district of New York, for the suppression of polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of the Cigar Makers' Union No. 103, of the Pattern Makers' Union of Ansonia, Conn., and Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 79, of New Haven, Conn., favoring the building of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STARK: Petition of Herman Diers and 95 others, of Gresham, Nebr., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petitions of E. W. Peet and H. P. Upham, of St. Paul, Minn., for the repeal of portions of the war-revenue act—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Kenneth Clark, of St. Paul, Minn., in favor of repeal of war-revenue tax on bank capital—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Order United American Mechanics, No. 2, of St. Louis, Mo., in favor of more stringent immigration laws—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of citizens of St. Paul, Minn., against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Minnesota State Baptist Association against the Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Foot, Schulze & Co. for repeal of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of P. V. Collins, in favor of the Grout oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 61, in favor of building of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Petition of Machinists' Union of El Paso, Tex., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART of New Jersey: Petition of United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Union No. 265, of Hackensack, N. J., for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Bergen Council, No. 252; Sheridan Council, No. 193; Hackensack Valley Council, No. 182, and Lodi Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, all of New Jersey, for legislation to punish polygamy—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Lodiborough Council, Bergen County, N. J., tendering sympathy to Mrs. McKinley and relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: Resolution of Pattern Makers' Union of Schenectady, N. Y., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TAWNEY: Petitions of citizens of Mower County, Lake City, and citizens of the First Congressional district of Minnesota, favoring anti-polygamy amendments to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: Papers to accompany House bill No. 2981, granting an increase of pension to Thomas Findley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIRRELL: Petition of citizens of the Fourth Congressional district of Massachusetts, favoring anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TONGUE: Petition of people of Oregon, for amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VREELAND: Petition of 163 citizens of Chautauqua County and 20 citizens of Andover, N. Y., against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Brass Molders' Union No. 41, of Dunkirk, N. Y., for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Union No. 41, of Dunkirk, N. Y., for the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition of citizens of the Thirtieth Congressional district of New York, favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WANGER: Petitions of Port Kennedy Council, No. 844; U. S. Grant Council, No. 352, of Pottstown; Lansdale, Pa., Council, No. 934, and Southampton Council, No. 946, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Holland, Pa., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of S. D. H. Ross and others, of Norristown, Pa.; Mrs. J. O. Knipe, of Mount Airy, and others; B. F. Place and others, of Norristown, Pa., for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Iron Molders' Union No. 222, of Royersford, Pa., for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of George Washington Council, No. 1, Order United American Mechanics, for restriction of immigration, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of Independent Council, No. 2, Order United American Mechanics, for restriction of immigration and suppression of anarchistic societies—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of J. M. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WOODS: Petition of Rev. George H. De Kay and others, of Lodi, Cal., against repeal of the present law relating to the canteen at military posts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Interdenominational Council of Women, of San Francisco, and citizens of the Second Congressional district of California, for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of trades unions of Stockton, Cal., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WRIGHT: Petition of Honesdale Council, No. 98, Junior Order United American Mechanics, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Central Labor Union of Sayre, Pa., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of citizens of Honesdale, Thompson, Sayre, Montrose, and others in the Fifteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Thomas F. Walter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Amelia Engel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Nora J. Glahn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZENOR: Resolution of Carpenters' Union No. 533, American Federation of Labor, of Jeffersonville, Ind., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *December 11, 1901.*

Prayer by Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., of Chicago, Ill.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

KLAMATH (OREG.) INDIAN AGENCY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with an agreement dated June 17, 1901, entered into by United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin on the part of the United States with the Indians of the Klamath Agency, Oreg., for the relinquishment of a portion of their reservation, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SIOUX OUTBREAK OF 1890.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with drafts of two bills, one for the granting of pensions to the families of Indian policemen killed during the engagement at Sitting Bull's camp, in 1890, and to Alexander Middle, who was severely wounded; and the other providing for the granting of medals to the survivors of the engagement; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN LANDS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with inclosures, together with a draft of a bill authorizing the heirs of deceased Pawnee, Ponca, Otoe, and Tonkawa allottees to sell and convey inherited lands, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution providing that when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, December 19, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock m., Monday, January 6, 1902; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented petitions of the Pattern Makers' Union of Schenectady; of Garment Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 141, of Utica; of the Trades Assembly Union of Utica; of Iron Molders' Union No. 173, of Yonkers; of the Pattern Makers' Association of Buffalo; of the Federation of Labor of Geneva; of Blacksmiths' Union No. 202, of Elmira, and of Garment Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 141, of Utica, all of the American Federation of Labor, and of Elvin D. Farmer Post, No. 119, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, of Oneonta, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Saratoga Springs, Gloversville, Mayfield, Broadalbin, Charlton, Batchellerville, Ballston Spa, Saratoga, Troy, Upper Troy, Syracuse, Williamson, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rome, Knoxboro, Ava, Kingston, Rochester, Cambridge, Highland, Glenville, Scotia, New Rochelle, White Plains, Albany, Corfu, Chipman, Northport, Larchfield, Milford, and Fair Haven, all in the State of New York, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of Clarence V. Tiers, of Pittsburg, Pa., praying for a modification of the national bank-note system; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Carriage Builders' National Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the repeal of the duty on hides; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of George Washington Council, No. 1, Order United American Mechanics, of St. Louis, Mo., and a petition of Independence Council, No. 2, Order United American Mechanics, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SIMON presented petitions of sundry citizens of Portland, Sellwood, Oregon City, Mount Tabor, and Piedmont, all in the State of Oregon, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CULLOM presented the petition of John Boyd and 39 other citizens of Sandwich, Ill., and the petition of B. M. Stoddard and 25 other citizens of Minonk, Ill., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DEBOE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Lexington, Louisville, Dayton, Newport, Pikeville, Columbia, Danville, Mount Vernon, Hyden, Mount Sterling, Covington, Ashland, Frankfort, Cloverport, Burksville, Williamstown, and Lebanon, all in the State of Kentucky, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Union No. 85, American Federation of Labor, of Trenton, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Orange, East Orange, Newark, Essex County, South Orange, Tennent, Englishtown, Morganville, Oldbridge, and Paterson, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (for Mr. SEWELL) presented petitions of sundry citizens of Newark, Montclair, Bloomfield, Hoboken, East Orange, Elizabeth, and Orange, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (for Mr. SEWELL) presented a petition of the Stove Mounters' Union No. 28, American Federation of Labor, of Dover, N. J., and a petition of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers' Union No. 85, American Federation of Labor, of Trenton, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Cambridge, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PRITCHARD presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington, N. C., praying that an appropriation be made for a survey from New Topsail Inlet to Harrisons Creek on the Cape Fear River, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented petitions of Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union No. 155, of Indianapolis; Iron Molders' Union No. 187, of New Albany; Leather Workers' Union No. 5, of Evansville; Carpenters' Union No. 533, of Jeffersonville; Federal Labor Union No. 7106, of South Bend; Cigar Makers' Union No. 473, of Wabash, and of Nelson Post, No. 69, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Lafayette, Dayton, Mulberry, Williamsport, Crawfordsville, Judson, Marshall, Newtown, Melliott, Waveland, Alamo; of Seth Low and sundry other citizens of Kingston; of William Morgan and sundry other citizens of Greenwood; of Mrs. F. M. Stone and sundry other citizens of Warsaw; of Annie Forbes and sundry other citizens of Vincennes, and of Daniel M. Nye and sundry other citizens of Laporte, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NELSON presented petitions of the Woman's Presbyterian Missionary Society of Duluth, of the Lakeside Irvine Missionary Society, of the Missionary Union of Duluth, and of L. G. Lincoln and sundry other citizens, all in the State of Minnesota, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FORAKER presented a petition of 85 citizens of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and opium to uncivilized races in the Pacific

islands; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Oberlin, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to continue in operation the anticanteen law; to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and opium to the native inhabitants of the Pacific islands; to suppress anarchy; and to prohibit the transmission by telegraph of messages to promote gambling or fraud; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the United Mine Workers' Local Union No. 550, of Wadsworth, Ohio, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Iron Molders' Union No. 151; Columbus Typographical Union, No. 5; Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 70; United Brotherhood of Carpenters' Union No. 557; Pressfeeders and Assistants' Union No. 10; Longshoremen's Union No. 102; Oil and Gas Workers' Union No. 1; Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 210; Printing Pressmens' Union No. 55; Carriage Painters' Union No. 41; Team Drivers' Union No. 124; Coopers' Union No. 34; Independent Machinists' Union No. 250; Painters' Union No. 1; Federal Labor Union No. 8811; Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 166; Coopers' Union No. 11, all of the American Federation of Labor; of the Trades and Labor Council of East Palestine; the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers' Lodge No. 2, of Cleveland; Lewis Avon Lodge, No. 34, of Martins Ferry; J. C. McCoy Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio; G. W. Larimore Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, of Versailles, and of Rank Post, No. 534, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, of Gnadenhutten, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a more liberal interpretation of the postal laws relative to the transmission of second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry rural free delivery carriers of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation increasing their compensation; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of the Epworth League of the Third Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of Columbus; of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Kinsman; of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of New Concord; of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the State of Ohio; of the Society of Christian Endeavor of the West Broad Street Presbyterian Church, of Columbus; of 247 citizens of Ohio, 439 citizens of Ohio, and of 169 citizens of Ohio, all in the State of Ohio, and of 64 citizens of Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Illinois, Tennessee, and Kansas, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Oberlin, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to native inhabitants of the Pacific islands, and also for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit poligamy; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FRYE presented petitions of Local Union No. 470, Cigar Makers' International Union of America, of Portland; of Mule Spinners' Union, American Federation of Labor, of Augusta, and of Granite Cutters' National Union, American Federation of Labor, of St. George, all in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Mr. PLATT of New York, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be printed from the stereotype plates 1,000 additional copies of the Report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools for 1901, for the use of the superintendent.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 1573) to authorize Commander James M. Miller, United States Navy; Surg. Oliver D. Norton, United States Navy, and Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, formerly secretary of the Samoan Commission and now secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea, to accept presents tendered to them by His Majesty the Emperor of Germany; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a bill (S. 1574) for the relief of the heirs of Laura E. Wilkinson, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DEBOE introduced a bill (S. 1575) changing and fixing the times and places for holding the regular terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the eastern district of Kentucky; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1576) for the enlargement of the public building at Paducah, in the State of Kentucky; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1577) for the relief of Peter Ellwanger, administrator; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 1578) for improving, repairing, and the erection of an addition to the public building at Springfield, Ill.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1579) granting an increase of pension to Oliver M. Gilliam; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1580) granting a pension to David Badgley; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT of New York (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1581) granting a pension to Jeanne D. De Laporte; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1582) granting a pension to J. Anton Groh; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BATE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1583) for the relief of D. W. and Minna H. Glassie and Joseph C. Nash;

A bill (S. 1584) for the relief of Mrs. H. B. Clay;

A bill (S. 1585) authorizing the heirs of Benjamin Lillard to present their claims to the Court of Claims;

A bill (S. 1586) for the relief of J. E. Dromgoole; and

A bill (S. 1587) for the relief of the estate of William Crutchfield, deceased.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 1588) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to try, adjudicate, and determine the claim of Bvt. Capt. (Second Lieutenant) James Davison, United States Army, retired; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HEITFELD introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1589) granting an increase of pension to Maria Edmundson;

A bill (S. 1590) granting a pension to Robin D. Simonton;

A bill (S. 1591) granting a pension to Justin H. Wixom;

A bill (S. 1592) granting an increase of pension to Cary P. Taplin (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1593) granting an increase of pension to Eben C. Winslow.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 1594) for the relief of the legal representatives of A. G. Boone; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CARMACK introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1595) granting a pension to John Laffey;

A bill (S. 1596) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Pillow; and

A bill (S. 1597) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Stowers.

Mr. CARMACK introduced a bill (S. 1598) for the relief of William M. Beasley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PERKINS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1599) for the relief of the State of California;

A bill (S. 1600) to investigate and report to Congress the rebellion war claims of the State of California; and

A bill (S. 1601) for the relief of Arthur L. Fish.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 1602) to provide for the erection of a public building at San Francisco, in the State of California; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced the following bills; which were

severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Patents:

A bill (S. 1603) respecting applicants for patents not residing in the United States;

A bill (S. 1604) to provide for lessening the number of appeals in applications for patents;

A bill S. 1605) to revise the patent laws of the United States; and

A bill (S. 1606) to give effect to treaty stipulations relating to letters patent for inventions.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a bill (S. 1607) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Earp; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1608) granting a pension to Julia Celeste, Rose J., Clyde M., Georgie E., Douscha D., and Mary Will, children of William M. Moore; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1609) making an appropriation for the purchase from Forsyth County of a site and building for a post-office and other Government offices in Winston-Salem, N. C., and to authorize the sale of the present post-office site in Winston-Salem to Forsyth County; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 1610) granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Perkins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1611) granting a pension to Cynthia M. Record; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 1612) for the relief of George F. Roberts, administrator of the estate of William B. Thayer, deceased, surviving partner of Thayer Brothers, and others; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 1613) regulating the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the several States relative to the disposition of the public lands, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. DUBOIS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1614) granting an increase of pension to Nelson W. Carlton;

A bill (S. 1615) granting a pension to Charles Weitfle; and

A bill (S. 1616) granting a pension to Enoch A. White.

Mr. CARMACK introduced a bill (S. 1617) for the relief of John P. McGaw; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 17) proposing an amendment to the Constitution, substituting the last Thursday of April for the 4th day of March as the commencement and termination of the official term of the President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives in Congress; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 18) granting permission for the erection of a monument in Charlotte, N. C., for the ornamentation of the public grounds in that city; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SENATOR KYLE.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate, the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the President of the Senate in arranging for and attending the funeral of the late Senator from South Dakota, James H. Kyle, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

FOREIGN PENSION SYSTEMS.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, something over a year ago, in response to a resolution which I offered in the Senate, the Secretary of State, through our ministers and consuls abroad, secured the pension laws of the leading countries of the world and sent them to the Senate. It was a large mass of manuscript, much of it in foreign tongues, and after being referred to the Committee on Pensions I saw no way of making a proper disposition of it except to place it on file in the Bureau of Pensions.

Recently Hon. James L. Davenport, First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, took up the matter and made a compilation of those laws, securing a translation of the foreign pension laws at the hands of a very accomplished clerk in the Bureau, Mr. Herman Gauss. The document has been very carefully typewritten, the entire work having been done without expense to the Government.

It will be a very valuable document to the Senate and to the country, Mr. President, and I move that it be printed as a document for the use of the Senate. The cost will be inside the statutory limit.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In view of the important and interesting character of the compilation, I offer a resolution for the printing of an additional number.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, and by unanimous consent the Senate proceeded to its consideration, as follows:

Resolved, That 2,050 additional copies of The Foreign Pension Systems, as compiled in response to Senate resolution of January 29, 1899, be printed for the use of the Senate, and that 50 copies thereof be bound in cloth for the use of the Committee on Pensions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Has the Senator from New Hampshire an estimate of the cost of the additional copies?

Mr. GALLINGER. The estimated cost for 2,000 copies is $397.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The resolution was agreed to.

PROPOSED HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that the concurrent resolution received from the House of Representatives relating to the proposed holiday recess be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the concurrent resolution indicated by the Senator from Iowa.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, December 19, 1901, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday, January 6, 1902.

Mr. ALLISON. I move the reference of the concurrent resolution to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After two hours and twenty-eight minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, December 12, 1901, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 11, 1901.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Henry W. Brendel, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Buffalo Creek, in the State of New York. (Reappointment.)

Zophar M. Mansur, of Vermont, to be collector of customs for the district of Memphremagog, in the State of Vermont. (Reappointment.)

Olin Merrill, of Vermont, to be collector of customs for the district of Vermont, in the State of Vermont. (Reappointment.)

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

John C. Ames, of Illinois, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois. (A reappointment, his term expiring December 18, 1901.)

Leo E. Bennett, of the Indian Territory, to be United States marshal for the northern district of the Indian Territory. (A reappointment, his term expiring January 10, 1902.)

Aulick Palmer, of the District of Columbia, to be United States marshal for the District of Columbia. (A reappointment, his term expiring January 9, 1902.)

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Henry L. Burnett, of New York, to be United States attorney for the southern district of New York. (A reappointment, his term expiring January 14, 1902.)

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Francis E. Baker, of Indiana, to be United States circuit judge for the seventh judicial circuit, vice William A. Woods, who died June 29, 1901.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. John J. Knapp, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 2d day of September, 1901, vice Lieut. Commander Nathan Sargent, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) David F. Sellers, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 2d day of September, 1901, vice Lieut. John J. Knapp, promoted.

Lieut (Junior Grade) Irvin V. Gillis, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 20th day of July, 1901, vice Lieut. Armin Hartrath, discharged.

POSTMASTERS.

William G. Myers, to be postmaster at Canal Fulton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, in place of John P. Yockey, deceased.

George E. Smith, to be postmaster at Laurel, in the county of Sussex and State of Delaware, in place of George E. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired June 25, 1901.

John W. Nyce, to be postmaster at Caldwell, in the county of Sumner and State of Kansas, in place of John W. Nyce. Incumbent's commission expired July 3, 1901.

Laura Goodfellow, to be postmaster at Fort Leavenworth, in the county of Leavenworth and State of Kansas, in place of Laura Goodfellow. Incumbent's commission expired March 25, 1900.

John B. Vincent, to be postmaster at Hutchinson, in the county of Reno and State of Kansas, in place of John B. Vincent. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1901.

Alexander Barron, to be postmaster at Kirwin, in the county of Phillips and State of Kansas, in place of Alexander Barron. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

Thomas D. Fitzpatrick, to be postmaster at Salina, in the county of Saline and State of Kansas, in place of Thomas D. Fitzpatrick. Incumbent's commission expired July 20, 1901.

William H. Nelson, to be postmaster at Smith Center, in the county of Smith and State of Kansas, in place of William H. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

John B. Kennedy, to be postmaster at Troy, in the county of Doniphan and State of Kansas, in place of John B. Kennedy. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

William E. Hogueland, to be postmaster at Yates Center, in the county of Woodson and State of Kansas, in place of William E. Hogueland. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1901.

James T. Stephens, to be postmaster at Hickman, in the county of Fulton and State of Kentucky, in place of James T. Stephens. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

Thomas H. Baker, to be postmaster at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, in place of Thomas H. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1901.

John H. Meyer, to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, in place of John H. Meyer. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

John W. Berryman, to be postmaster at Versailles, in the county of Woodford and State of Kentucky, in place of John W. Berryman. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1901.

Marcellus L. Hussey, to be postmaster at Guilford, in the county of Piscataquis and State of Maine, in place of Marcellus L. Hussey. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1901.

Oramel Murray, to be postmaster at Pittsfield, in the county of Somerset and State of Maine, in place of Oramel Murray. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

James H. Phair, to be postmaster at Presque Isle, in the county of Aroostook and State of Maine, in place of James H. Phair. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Irvin S. Catlin, to be postmaster at Barnesville, in the county of Clay and State of Minnesota, in place of Irvin S. Catlin. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Moses Emery, to be postmaster at Caledonia, in the county of Houston and State of Minnesota, in place of Moses Emery. Incumbent's commission expired July 12, 1901.

Oliver H. Stilson, to be postmaster at Grand Rapids, in the county of Itasca and State of Minnesota, in place of Oliver H. Stilson. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Archibald N. Chisholm, to be postmaster at Hibbing, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, in place of Archibald N. Chisholm. Incumbent's commission expired June 11, 1901.

John Kolb, to be postmaster at Melrose, in the county of Stearns and State of Minnesota, in place of John Kolb. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

James M. Peckinpaugh, to be postmaster at Olivia, in the county of Renville and State of Minnesota, in place of James M. Peckinpaugh. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

John Schmelz, to be postmaster at Springfield, in the county of Brown and State of Minnesota, in place of John Schmelz. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1901.

John P. Mattson, to be postmaster at Warren, in the county of Marshall and State of Minnesota, in place of John P. Mattson. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Edward F. Joubert, to be postmaster at Wheaton, in the county of Traverse and State of Minnesota, in place of Edward F. Joubert. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Priscilla S. Scruggs, to be postmaster at Holly Springs, in the county of Marshall and State of Mississippi, in place of Priscilla S. Scruggs. Incumbent's commission expired July 22, 1901.

Alonzo H. Foster, to be postmaster at Boulder, in the county of Jefferson and State of Montana, in place of Alonzo H. Foster. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1901.

Charles A. Burg, to be postmaster at Livingston, in the county of Park and State of Montana, in place of Charles A. Burg. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1901.

William T. Ager, to be postmaster at Beaver City, in the county of Furnas and State of Nebraska, in place of William T. Ager. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

Dennis Tracy, to be postmaster at Cedar Rapids, in the county of Boone and State of Nebraska, in place of Dennis Tracy. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

Carl Kramer, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Platte and State of Nebraska, in place of Carl Kramer. Incumbent's commission expired June 15, 1901.

Frank P. Corrick, to be postmaster at Cozad, in the county of Dawson and State of Nebraska, in place of Frank P. Corrick. Incumbent's commission expired June 11, 1901.

William W. Hopkins, to be postmaster at Oakland, in the county of Burt and State of Nebraska, in place of William W. Hopkins. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1901.

Alfred L. Brande, to be postmaster at Pierce, in the county of Pierce and State of Nebraska, in place of Alfred L. Brande. Incumbent's commission expired July 20, 1901.

Cyrus E. Hunter, to be postmaster at Wakefield, in the county of Dixon and State of Nebraska, in place of Cyrus E. Hunter. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1901.

Fred P. Dearth, to be postmaster at Woodsville, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, in place of Fred P. Dearth. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1901.

John L. Derby, to be postmaster at Cranford, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, in place of John L. Derby. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

John T. Lovett, to be postmaster at Little Silver, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, in place of John T. Lovett. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1901.

William H. Larison, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, in place of William H. Larison. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

William H. Hamilton, to be postmaster at Ocean Grove, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, in place of William H. Hamilton. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

Wallace W. Rollins, to be postmaster at Asheville, in the county of Buncombe and State of North Carolina, in place of Wallace W. Rollins. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1901.

Leroy L. Brinkley, to be postmaster at Edenton, in the county of Chowan and State of North Carolina, in place of Leroy L. Brinkley. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1901.

Percy R. Trubshaw, to be postmaster at Cooperstown, in the county of Griggs and State of North Dakota, in place of Percy R. Trubshaw. Incumbent's commission expired June 15, 1901.

Andrew S. Ellingson, to be postmaster at Northwood, in the county of Grand Forks and State of North Dakota, in place of Andrew S. Ellingson. Incumbent's commission expired July 20, 1901.

Cornelius D. Gist, to be postmaster at Athens, in the county of Athens and State of Ohio, in place of Cornelius D. Gist. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1901.

Jefferson C. Glover, to be postmaster at Cadiz, in the county of Harrison and State of Ohio, in place of Jefferson C. Glover. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

James R. Barr, to be postmaster at Cambridge, in the county of Guernsey and State of Ohio, in place of James R. Barr. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1901.

George T. Drake, to be postmaster at Corning, in the county of Perry and State of Ohio, in place of George T. Drake. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

James T. Sheppard, to be postmaster at Nelsonville, in the county of Athens and State of Ohio, in place of James T. Sheppard. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1901.

Anthony P. Hegner, to be postmaster at Wyoming, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, in place of Anthony P. Hegner. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

Truman C. Manzer, to be postmaster at Forest City, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Truman C. Manzer. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

James M. Worrall, to be postmaster at Kennett Square, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, in place of James M. Worrall. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1901.

Isaac P. Garrett, to be postmaster at Lansdowne, in the county

of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Isaac P. Garrett. Incumbent's commission expired July 8, 1901.

Nathan Tanner, to be postmaster at Lansford, in the county of Carbon and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Nathan Tanner. Incumbent's commission expired July 14, 1901.

Jennie McA. Park, to be postmaster at Libonia, in the county of Franklin and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Jennie McA. Park. Incumbent's commission expired January 7, 1900.

Joseph F. Naugle, to be postmaster at Meyersdale, in the county of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Joseph F. Naugle. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

John B. Brown, to be postmaster at Newcastle, in the county of Lawrence and State of Pennsylvania, in place of John B. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

James H. Porter, to be postmaster at New Wilmington, in the county of Lawrence and State of Pennsylvania, in place of James H. Porter. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1901.

Reuben J. Mott, to be postmaster at Port Allegany, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Reuben J. Mott. Incumbent's commission expired June 16, 1901.

Ezra H. Ripple, to be postmaster at Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Ezra H. Ripple. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1901.

William L. Hunter, to be postmaster at Turtle Creek, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William L. Hunter. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1901.

Starling W. Waters, to be postmaster at Warren, in the county of Warren and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Starling W. Waters. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

James Lewis, to be postmaster at Canton, in the county of Lincoln and State of South Dakota, in place of James Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

Walter McKay, to be postmaster at Lead, in the county of Lawrence and State of South Dakota, in place of Walter McKay. Incumbent's commission expired June 11, 1901.

Charles H. Stilwill, to be postmaster at Tyndall, in the county of Bonhomme and State of South Dakota, in place of Charles H. Stilwill. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1901.

John A. Sheldon, to be postmaster at Rutland, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, in place of John A. Sheldon. Incumbent's commission expired March 31, 1901.

Orrin H. Jones, to be postmaster at Wilmington, in the county of Windham and State of Vermont, in place of Orrin H. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired June 14, 1901.

Jacob W. Dudley, to be postmaster at East Radford, in the county of Montgomery and State of Virginia, in place of Jacob W. Dudley. Incumbent's commission expired July 20, 1901.

John M. Griffin, to be postmaster at Fredericksburg, in the county of Spottsylvania and State of Virginia, in place of John M. Griffin. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

Elisha G. Darden, to be postmaster at Hampton, in the county of Elizabeth City and State of Virginia, in place of Elisha G. Darden. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1901.

Charles P. Smith, to be postmaster at Martinsville, in the county of Henry and State of Virginia, in place of Charles P. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

Herbert B. Woodfin, to be postmaster at National Soldiers' Home, in the county of Elizabeth City and State of Virginia, in place of Herbert B. Woodfin. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1901.

Fred Read, to be postmaster at Newport News, in the county of Warwick and State of Virginia, in place of Fred Read. Incumbent's commission expired July 8, 1901.

May Mosby Campbell, to be postmaster at Warrenton, in the county of Fauquier and State of Virginia, in place of May Mosby Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1901.

Fred B. Kinsley, to be postmaster at Barron, in the county of Barron and State of Wisconsin, in place of Fred B. Kinsley. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1901.

William F. Bishop, to be postmaster at Peshtigo, in the county of Marinette and State of Wisconsin, in place of William F. Bishop. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1901.

Frank E. Parker, to be postmaster at Rhinelander, in the county of Oneida and State of Wisconsin, in place of Frank E. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Henry Curran, to be postmaster at Stevens Point, in the county of Portage and State of Wisconsin, in place of Henry Curran. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

George W. Hoyt, to be postmaster at Cheyenne, in the county of Laramie and State of Wyoming, in place of George W. Hoyt. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

James C. Clark, to be postmaster at Centralia, in the county of Nemaha and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

William A. Hopkins, to be postmaster at Solomon, in the county of Dickinson and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Arthur F. Dunbar, to be postmaster at Wellsville, in the county of Franklin and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Adolphus L. Elliott, to be postmaster at New Paynesville, in the county of Stearns and State of Minnesota. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Fred H. Perry, to be postmaster at Charlestown, in the county of Sullivan and State of New Hampshire. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Carleton E. Sparhawk, to be postmaster at Walpole, in the county of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

George M. MacDonald, to be postmaster at Springfield, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Allen E. Albright, to be postmaster at Sebring, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Edwin G. McGregor, to be postmaster at Burgettstown, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

John W. Hall, to be postmaster at Cresson, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

William T. Geddes, to be postmaster at Windber, in the county of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential April 1, 1900.

Thomas E. Husbands, to be postmaster at Dillon, in the county of Marion and State of South Carolina. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Eliza Appelt, to be postmaster at Manning, in the county of Clarendon and State of South Carolina. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Zada W. Posey, to be postmaster at Kenton, in the county of Obion and State of Tennessee. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Barnum L. Austin, to be postmaster at Johnson, in the county of Lamoille and State of Vermont. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

William M. Sargent, to be postmaster at South Royalton, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

B. Randolph Bias, to be postmaster at Williamson, in the county of Mingo and State of West Virginia. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 11, 1901.

CONSULS.

Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina, to be consul of the United States at Genoa, Italy.

John Jenkins, of Nebraska, lately consul at San Salvador, Salvador, to be consul-general at San Salvador.

Joseph J. Langer, of Nebraska, to be consul at Solingen, Germany.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

William R. Bigham, of Kansas, to be consul-general at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

George Heimrod, of Nebraska, to be consul-general at Apia, Samoa.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

William Barrett Ridgely, of Illinois, to be Comptroller of the Currency.

AUDITOR FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Robert S. Person, of South Dakota, to be Auditor for the Interior Department.

DEPUTY AUDITOR FOR POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Harrison Allen, of North Dakota, to be Deputy Auditor for the Post-Office Department.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

George B. Billings, of Massachusetts, to be commissioner of immigration for the port of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

To be second lieutenants.

Sergt. Walter E. Noa.
Corpl. Earl H. Ellis.
Sergt. John A. Hughes.
Corpl. Arthur McAllister.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Charles O'Neil, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, from the 1st day of June, 1901.

Medical Director William K. Van Reypen, United States Navy, to be Surgeon-General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, from the 18th day of December, 1901.

Capt. Royal B. Bradford, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, from the 18th day of December, 1901.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Joseph B. Kealing, of Indiana, to be United States attorney for the district of Indiana.

MARSHAL.

Henry C. Pettit, of Indiana, to be United States marshal for the district of Indiana.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Alfred W. Brown, of Massachusetts, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Daniel F. Sprague, of Massachusetts, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts.

ASSAYER.

George W. Mark, of Missouri, to be assayer in charge United States assay office at St. Louis, Mo.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Joseph B. Stewart, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Richmond, in the State of Virginia.

Levi M. Willcuts, of Minnesota, to be collector of customs for the district of Duluth, in the State of Minnesota.

William H. De Vos, of Wisconsin, to be collector of customs for the district of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Elmer B. Stephenson, of Nebraska, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Nebraska.

John R. Bonnell, of Indiana, to be collector of internal revenue for the seventh district of Indiana.

Edward H. Callister, of Utah, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Montana.

Edward B. Jordan, of New York, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of New York.

James M. Simpson, of Kansas, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Kansas.

Herman Ellerman, of South Dakota, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of North and South Dakota.

Percival G. Rennick, of Illinois, to be collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Illinois.

Isaac R. Mills, of Illinois, to be collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Illinois.

Henry L. Hertz, of Illinois, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Illinois.

POSTMASTERS.

Rutledge A. Griffin, to be postmaster at Quitman, in the county of Brooks and State of Georgia.

Frederick E. Coyne, to be postmaster at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *December 12, 1901.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER TO CHINA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit a report from Hon. William W. Rockhill, late commissioner to China, of the results of his mission to that country, with accompanying documents.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 11, 1901.

DEPARTMENTAL EMPLOYEES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, furnishing the information regarding the employees of the Department of State called for by the Senate's resolution of February 25, 1901.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 11, 1901.

PROPOSED PENAL CODE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting a report of the Commission to Revise and Codify the Criminal and Penal Laws of the United States, comprising a project for a penal code and a revision and codification of the statutes relating to the organization, jurisdiction, and practice of the courts of the United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PETTY VS. THE UNITED STATES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of the court in the cause of William C. Petty, administrator of Catharine Crittenden, deceased, *vs.* The United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, made in the States and Territories under the provisions of "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, etc.;" which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed.

EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and accompanying draft of a bill to grant to the State of California the right to select indemnity lands in lieu of certain described lands, and for other purposes; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

OTOE AND MISSOURIA INDIANS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and other papers relating to a promise made to the Otoe and Missouria Indians with reference to negotiations they had with them regarding the revision of judgments of certain sales of their lands in Nebraska and Kansas, under the act of Congress of April 4, 1900, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENTAL EMPLOYEES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to the resolution of February 25, 1901, a statement showing the number of employees, their ages and salaries, in the Navy Department; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of February 25, 1901, a statement of the number of employees, their ages, salaries, etc., in the Department of the Interior; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. BARD presented petitions of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 85, of Hayward; Broom Makers' Union No. 53, of Los Angeles; Typographical Union No. 46, of Sacramento; Photo-engravers' Union No. 8, of San Francisco; Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Union No. 78, of Los Angeles; Coal Teamsters' Union No. 35, of San Francisco; Millmen's Union No. 262, of San Jose; Polishers and Platers' Union No. 128, of San Francisco; Federated Trades Council, of San Jose; International Union of Steam and Electrical Engineers No. 64, of San Francisco; Alameda County Federated Trades Council, of Oakland; Longshoremen's Union No. 241, of Stockton; International Union of Steam Engineers No. 72, of Los Angeles; San Francisco Labor Council, of San Francisco; Broom Makers' Union No. 58, of San Francisco;

Sacramento Allied Trades Council, of Sacramento; Pressmen's Union No. 78, of Los Angeles; Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 710, of Long Beach; Brass Finishers' Union No. 158, of San Francisco; Painters' Union No. 127, of Oakland; Cigar Makers' Union No. 291, of San Jose; Upholsterers' Union No. 28, of San Francisco; Fremont Post, No. 152, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of California, of Downeyville; Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, of San Francisco; Stockton Federated Trades Council, of Stockton; Allied Printing Trades Council, of Los Angeles; Southern California Veteran Association; Vicksburg Post, No. 61, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of California, of Pamona, and of Ontario Post, No. 124, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of California, of Ontario, all in the State of California, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Corona, Berryessa, San Jose, Riverside, Montecito, Garden Grove, Anaheim, Redlands, Los Angeles, Fullerton, San Rafael, Alhambra, Vallejo, Westminster, San Francisco, Agnews, Lodi, Los Gatos, Fresno, Oakland, Stockton, Elmhurst, Berkeley, Pleasanton, Fruitvale, St. Helena, Verdugo, Pasadena, Glendale, San Diego, and Orange; and of the Ladies' Missionary Society of Alameda; the Valona Presbyterian Missionary Society, of Crockett; the Ladies' Church Aid Society of Montecito; the Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, of Oakland, and of the Synod of California, of Napa, all in the State of California, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Republican central committee of Modoc County, Cal.; George Washington Council, No. 1, Order of United American Mechanics, of St. Louis, Mo.; 103 citizens of Carpinteria, Cal., and the State Council of Ohio, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of East Liverpool, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy and to restrict immigration; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the channel in San Pablo Bay, California, and the approach to the Mare Island Navy-Yard, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, Cal., praying for the construction of an isthmian canal; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Oakland city council, of Oakland, Cal., and a petition of the General Congregational Association of Southern California, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. HOAR presented petitions of the Quincy Branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union, of Quincy; of the Carpenters' Union of Everett, and of Local Union, International Association of Machinists, of Hyde Park, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation to authorize the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Western Association of California Pioneers, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Marshall County, Burlington, and Brownsville, of Mill Men's Union No. 425, American Federation of Labor, of Des Moines, and of H. O. Johnson Post, No. 152, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, of Grand Junction, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. DILLINGHAM presented petition of sundry citizens of East Dover, Vt., praying for the continuance of the anticanteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of the Montpelier Branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union, of Montpelier; Local Union No. 28, American Federation of Labor, of Rutland; Reed and Rattan Workers' Union No. 9693, of Brattleboro; Granite Cutters' National Union, of Northfield, and Machinists' Union No. 5355, of Lyndonville, all in the State of Vermont, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the petition of Rev. C. D. Pierce and sundry other citizens of Highgate Center, Vt., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PERKINS presented petitions of 2,600 citizens of California, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry labor organizations of the American Federation of Labor of California, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of naval vessels at the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Bay City, Mich., remonstrating against any change being made in the present tariff on sugar; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Building Council, American Federation of Labor, of Detroit, Mich., and a petition of Federal Labor Union No. 8250, American Federation of Labor, of Port Huron, Mich., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Federal Labor Union No. 8250, of Port Huron; of Iron Molders' Union No. 321, of Saginaw; of Plumbers, Steam, and Gas Fitters' Union No. 164, of Bay City; of Local Union No. 74, of Saginaw; of the Trades and Labor Council of Grand Rapids; of Upholsterers' Union No. 26, of Grand Rapids; of Journeymen Barbers' International Union No. 130, of Menominee; of the Building Trades Council of Detroit; of the Stereotypers' Union No. 9, of Detroit; of Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Union No. 2, of Detroit, and of Iron Molders' Union No. 704, of Albion, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Bay City, Grand Rapids, Lapeer, Saginaw, Kalamazoo, Detroit, Springlake, Ferrysburg, and Edwardsburg, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURNHAM presented petitions of Iron Molders' Union No. 359, American Federation of Labor, of Salmon Falls, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the petition of Charles E. Cooper and 138 other citizens of Lebanon, N. H., and the petition of Rev. Charles A. Tenny and 37 other citizens of Newport, N. H., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PRITCHARD presented the petition of Alexander Beachboard, of North Carolina, praying that he be granted a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SIMON presented petitions of sundry citizens of Portland, Oreg., and a petition of sundry citizens of St. Albina, Oreg., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WELLINGTON presented a petition of 70 citizens of Baltimore, Md., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HALE presented a petition of Franklin Grange, No. 124, Patrons of Husbandry, of Bryant Pond, Me., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Portland, Me., praying for the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the British North American Provinces; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of Carpenters and Joiners' Unions, of the American Federation of Labor, of Skowhegan, and of the Cigar Makers' Union, of the American Federation of Labor, of Portland, all in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of Portland, Me., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of George Washington Council, No. 1, Order of United American Mechanics, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. MASON presented petitions of Team Drivers' International Local Union No. 69, of Centralia; Typographical Union No. 213, of Rockford; Central Trades and Labor Assembly, of Centralia; Retail Clerks' International and Protective Association No. 268,

of Murphysboro; Brewery Workers' Union No. 33, of Peru; Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, of Granite City; Federal Labor Union No. 8374, of Decatur; Machinists' Union No. 157, of Springfield; Federal Labor Union No. 8339, of Peru; Leather Workers' Union No. 26, of Quincy; Iron Molders' Union No. 178, of Peoria; International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen No. 19, of Springfield; Barbers' Union No. 47, of Elgin; Trades and Labor Assembly, of Kewanee; Scandinavian Painters' Union No. 194, of Chicago; Bakers and Confectioners' International Union No. 2, of Chicago; Journeymen Barbers' Local Union No. 140, of Streator; Nashville Federal Labor Union No. 8539, of Nashville; the Quincy Trades and Labor Assembly, of Quincy, and of Federal Labor Union No. 8306, of Sandoval, all of the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented a petition of Iron Molders' Union No. 180, of Tacoma, Wash., and a petition of Beer Bottlers' Union No. 244, United Brewery Workmen, of Seattle, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Commitee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Newport, N. H., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TELLER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Pueblo, Colo., and a petition of sundry citizens of Canon City, Colo., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Denver, Colo., and a petition of the State Federation of Labor of Colorado, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of sundry citizens of Langdon, N. Dak., and a petition of sundry citizens of Grafton, N. Dak., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petitions of L. I. Sherwood and sundry other citizens of Greene County, of Federal Labor Union, No. 8872, of Clinton, of Local Union No. 771, United Mine Workers of America, of Perth, and of Typographical Union No. 128, of South Bend, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' Union No. 82, of South Bend, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the American Miners' Association, of the Philippine Islands, praying for the enactment of legislation extending the mining laws of the United States to those islands; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented the petitions of Edward H. Dexter and sundry other citizens of Lafayette, of Edson T. Wood and sundry other citizens of Indianapolis, of sundry citizens of Lima, Ontario, Brighton, and Town River, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Independence Council, No. 2, Order of United American Mechanics, of St. Louis, Mo., and of the Board of Trade, of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I have received a communication, addressed to me by the chairman of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. In talking with him about the general question, I asked him to furnish me with any information he could, and in pursuance of that request he has sent me a letter with reference to the work of the Commission, stating the amount of the claims, and containing suggestions with respect to legislation which is necessary. I ask that the letter be printed as a document, so that it may be used by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois? The Chair hears none, and the communication will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed as a document.

Mr. HALE. On Tuesday some papers came in from the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission which I supposed related to a deficiency of appropriation. The papers were referred to the Appropriations Committee. I find on examination that they do not refer to appropriations, and should therefore go to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I ask unanimous consent that the vote whereby the papers were referred to the Committee on Appropriations may be reconsidered, and then that they may go to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maine asks unanimous consent for the reconsideration of the vote by which certain papers from the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission were referred to the Committee on Appropriations and that they be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

TABLE MONEY FOR NAVAL SQUADRON COMMANDERS.

Mr. HALE. I have a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, relating to a clause proposed to be put in the naval appropriation bill, providing a money allowance for "table money" to commanding officers of squadrons. I ask that the communication be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and that it be printed as a document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maine? The Chair hears none, and the communication will be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed as a document.

WHALING AND SEALING VESSELS.

Mr. LODGE. I have some papers which were sent to me last year by the Department of State, after the adjournment of Congress. They relate to the arbitration now going on in The Hague between the United States and Russia, to settle claims in regard to certain whaling and sealing vessels. I ask that the papers be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the letter of transmittal, and ordered to be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, that order will be made.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PRITCHARD, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 493) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. ELKINS, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 263) extending to the subport of Sumas, Wash., the privileges of the seventh section of the act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement, reported it without amendment.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, to whom was referred the bill (S. 451) to provide for acquiring the rights necessary for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the following concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, December 19, 1901, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian Monday, January 6, 1902.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. WARREN on the 9th instant, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Claims be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ an assistant clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,440 per annum until otherwise provided by law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 1618) to provide for the reorganization of the consular service of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 1619) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Elkhart, in the State of Indiana; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1620) granting an increase of pension to James F. Nosler; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HEITFELD introduced a bill (S. 1621) granting an increase of pension to David Pollock; which was read twice by its title,

and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1622) granting a pension to Theophilus Goodwin; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BARD introduced a bill (S. 1623) for the relief of Jessie Benton Frémont, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to refer the claim of Jessie Benton Frémont to certain lands and the improvements thereon, in San Francisco, Cal., to the Court of Claims," approved February 10, 1893; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, which was ordered to be printed, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 1624) to correct the military record of David Horner; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1625) granting an increase of pension to Jethro M. Getman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1626) granting an increase of pension to Michael Samelsberger; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1627) for the relief of B. J. D. Irwin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 1628) for the relief of the heirs of John Evans and the trustees under the will of Robert E. Carr; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1629) granting a pension to James W. Humphrey (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1630) granting a pension to Ella R. Graham; and

A bill (S. 1631) granting an increase of pension to Edna K. Hoyt (with accompanying papers).

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1632) for the extension of Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CLARK of Montana introduced a bill (S. 1633) to increase the limit of cost of the post-office building at Butte, Mont.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 1634) to remove the charge of desertion against Thomas Cordingly; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also (for Mr. JONES of Arkansas) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1635) granting an increase of pension to James G. Adams;

A bill (S. 1636) granting an increase of pension to Nannie S. White;

A bill (S. 1637) granting an increase of pension to Annie A. Neary; and

A bill (S. 1638) granting a pension to John R. Homer Scott.

Mr. BERRY (for Mr. JONES of Arkansas) introduced a bill (S. 1639) for the relief of certain owners and occupants of land in Monroe County, Ark; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced a bill (S. 1640) granting an increase of pension to Norman C. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1641) granting an increase of pension to Frank J. Clark; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced a bill (S. 1642) for the relief of the Mission of St. James, in the State of Washington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced a bill (S. 1643) granting an increase of pension to Ellen J. Clark; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1644) granting a pension to Thomas Glynn; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CARMACK introduced a bill (S. 1645) to carry into effect a finding of the Court of Claims in favor of Pamella B. Finney, administratrix of T. C. Finney, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 1646) granting a pension to Isabella Fouse; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 1647) granting an increase of pension to Helen F. M. Edwards; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1648) granting a pension to Malcom McCourry;

A bill (S. 1649) granting an increase of pension to James Ramsey;

A bill (S. 1650) granting an increase of pension to Francis S. Miller;

A bill (S. 1651) granting an increase of pension to J. E. Rector; and

A bill (S. 1652) granting a pension to Elias M. Gibbs.

Mr. PRITCHARD (by request) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1653) for the relief of the estate of Thomas W. Nicholson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1654) for the relief of W. Dallas Haywood;

A bill (S. 1655) for the relief of Jesse Flythe;

A bill (S. 1656) for the relief of Thomas McBryde;

A bill (S. 1657) for the relief of Eli Smith;

A bill (S. 1658) for the relief of the estate of James Lee;

A bill (S. 1659) for the relief of the estate of Vasti Smith, deceased;

A bill (S. 1660) for the relief of Nancy Smith;

A bill (S. 1661) for the relief of Zaddock Meadors;

A bill (S. 1662) for the relief of John W. Gray;

A bill (S. 1663) for the relief of W. N. Hedden; and

A bill (S. 1664) for the relief of John G. Young.

Mr. QUARLES (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1665) to grant the right of way through the Oklahoma Territory and the Indian Territory to the Enid and Anadarko Railway Company, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1666) granting an increase of pension to Rufus V. Lee; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 1667) granting an increase of pension to Ira Boyington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 1668) for the relief of Custis Parke Upshur; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1669) for the relief of the Kathlamet band of the Chinook Indians, of the State of Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 1670) granting permission to Capt. B. H. McCalla, United States Navy, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 1671) for the relief of the Globe Works, of Boston, Mass.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 1672) for the relief of Elisha A. Goodwin, executor of the estate of Alexander W. Goodwin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1673) for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamship *Charleston*, lost in the Philippines November 2, 1899; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PAPERS WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. MITCHELL, it was

Ordered, That the papers relating to the claim of Orville T. Porter, of Albany, Oreg., be taken from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Claims, there being no adverse report.

THOMAS KENNEDY.

Mr. MASON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That Thomas Kennedy be employed by the Sergeant-at-Arms as laborer in the Senate folding room at a salary of $720 per annum, to be paid from the contingent expenses of the Senate, the said employment to take effect June 30, 1902.

REPORT OF ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

Mr. MORGAN. I offer a resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Secretary read the resolution; and by unanimous consent the Senate proceeded to its consideration, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed of the text of the twelve chapters of the report of Isthmian Canal Commission sent to this Congress, omitting for the present the maps and appendixes that belong to said twelve chapters, so many

copies as can be printed under the $500 limit, of which one-third shall be for the use of the Senate and two-thirds shall be for the use of the House of Representatives

Mr. MORGAN. I wish to say to Senators that the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission will be on their desks to-morrow morning. That will give about two copies to each Senator. Mr. Amzi Smith, of the document room, told me this morning that he already had applications from outsiders for more than a hundred copies. I do not wish to have any delay about it if I can avoid it, and therefore I have worded the resolution so as to bring it within the $500 limit.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Alabama.

The resolution was agreed to.

DEBATE ON "HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY."

Mr. CLAPP. I submit a resolution, and ask that it be read and laid over until to-morrow morning.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas the published reports of the speeches made upon the subject of the ratification of the so-called "Hay-Pauncefote treaty" are not as full as they might be; and

Whereas said speeches would be more fully reported if taken by the official stenographers of the Senate: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That hereafter the discussion of said treaty be made in open session of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will lie over under the rule.

MESSAGES AND PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I offer a resolution for reference to the Committee on Printing, and after it has been read I desire to make a single observation concerning it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed 9,000 copies of the document known as Messages and Papers of the Presidents, of which 3,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 6,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, the remainder, if any, to be held by the superintendent of documents, subject to the future action of Congress; and an edition of 10,000 copies shall be printed, to be held by the superintendent of documents and by him sold at the actual cost of publication.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, at the last session of Congress a resolution identical in terms with the one I have now offered was submitted to the Committee on Printing, favorably reported, and was passed by the Senate. A provision similar to the one embodied in the resolution was placed upon the sundry civil appropriation bill, but was dropped out in conference.

I do not feel like discussing the matter this morning beyond saying that there is a very large demand from libraries and individuals throughout the country for this document, and there are innumerable complaints coming to me, and I doubt not to other Senators, of the manner in which this publication of the Government is being sold to the people of this country upon false pretenses. I trust that the Committee on Printing will promptly report back the resolution and that we will be accorded the privilege of supplying to some extent the demand that is made upon us for this very important publication.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

IMPRISONMENT OF CERTAIN OFFENDERS.

Mr. TILLMAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be directed to inform the Senate whether or not national bank officers or other persons convicted of crimes against the national currency act have been sentenced to imprisonment in houses of correction or jails instead of national or State penitentiaries, and if so to state to what extent and by what authority of law such sentences have been imposed.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. HOAR. I offer a resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, and considered by unanimous consent, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be directed to consider the expediency of providing that a larger number of copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD be placed at the disposal of members of the two Houses.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I wish to say a word in regard to the resolution. I have a very large number of applications for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD from libraries and reading rooms and from publishers of newspapers and other persons to whom it seems very desirable that the RECORD should be furnished. It is especially desirable for the members of the two Houses of Congress that this publication should be extensively circulated and should be in every neighborhood. The accurate and literal report of what is said or done here is the defense, against misrepresentation or misunderstanding, of the reputation of every man who serves here.

Now, in the county where I dwell every town has a free public library, and there are 54 towns in the county. I believe every town but 3 or 4 of the 334 or 335 towns and cities in the Commonwealth has a free public library. There ought to be enough copies of the RECORD at the disposal of our delegation—and what I say is true, of course, of all other States—to have a copy placed in every one of those libraries.

It is the fashion to speak somewhat disrespectfully of the reports of the debates in Congress, but I do not believe there is any periodical publication on the face of the earth where so much valuable material for political history and for political science can be found. The speeches, very many of which are forgotten, represent the best work of the best minds of their various generations on subjects which are vital to the interests and the prosperity of the country. I hope my honorable friend the Senator from New York [Mr. PLATT], chairman of the Committee on Printing, will advocate a liberal policy in regard to the matter of the publication of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. HALE. Does the resolution provide for anything more than an inquiry?

Mr. HOAR. It provides for nothing but an inquiry into the expediency of an increased number of copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. HALE. I do not fully agree with the Senator from Massachusetts about the hunger and thirst of the people to read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I think it would be better for them if they did read it more, and thereby learn what is actually said and done here.

Mr. HOAR. I said nothing about hunger and thirst.

Mr. HALE. Perhaps my metaphors are rather strong. I do not object to some increase, and I hope the Senator from New York will take into consideration the proposed increase. My list is not large enough to cover the applicants, but the list of applicants is not very large.

There is one thing that is significant as showing no great general desire to read the RECORD. The great newspapers of the country, as I presume the Senator noticed, give practically no reports of what is said in Congress. The papers in the great cities of the Senator's own State, in New York, in Pennsylvania, in Illinois, on the Pacific coast, and elsewhere, practically give no report of the discussions in Congress. The presumption is that they do not give it because their readers do not want it.

I have noticed, and so has everyone else who has seen the English newspapers, that it is entirely different in England. The great newspapers of London and even the provincial newspapers report at great length not only the proceedings, but the discussions in Parliament, largely, of course, in the House of Commons. I have seen in Birmingham and Liverpool papers two or three pages reporting fully the debates and speeches made by members of the House of Commons on public questions, and the London papers almost all pursue that practice. In that way, with the public press as a vehicle, whatever of intelligence there is to be derived from such speechmaking is conveyed to the people. But a great addition to the present free distribution of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD would not reach a great many people, and it would not accomplish what ought to be accomplished—greater interest taken in and a greater knowledge of what is said here.

I hope the Senator from New York and his committee will consider the resolution and the advisability of increasing the number somewhat, though I do not think it ought to be large enough to cover every library and every institution in the land.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

Mr. MASON. I wish to make a report from the Committee on Manufactures, and I desire about five minutes to explain to the Senate the object and purpose of the report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the Senator from Illinois making his report at this time? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Illinois will proceed.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President, at the last session the Senate passed a resolution authorizing the Committee on Manufactures to prepare a digest of the pure food and drug laws of the different countries of the world and the different States of the United States. That digest is prepared, and I now present it as the report of the committee. As I make the report, I desire to reply somewhat to matters of rather a personal character in regard to this pure-food investigation.

I want to say to the President of the Senate and to Senators that since the Committee on Manufactures undertook the investigation of this subject, about three years ago, they have taken a large volume of evidence and have reported several bills, one of which only has been passed. This investigation has awakened such an interest in the matter of pure food within this country

that now every State of the United States has passed some law in regard to the regulation of food manufactures.

We found at the beginning of the investigation the most common and widespread system of adulteration of the foods the American people are using. As to flour alone, which was and is regarded as the staff of life, the committee discovered that 60 per cent of the flour that was sold in the United States was adulterated. The adulteration consisted, first, in ground white corn; second, in what is known as corn flour, which is a by-product of the glucose factory after the sugar and the gluten have been taken from the corn, leaving nothing but the husk. As high as 25 or 30 per cent of this was used in mixing with the flours of the United States, and more than half of all the mills in the United States had what is commonly known as a mixer. The most dangerous and deleterious substance which was mixed with American flour was an article sold as mineraline, and which we traced to two or three large factories in North Carolina—I think two. I wish to say, by the way, however, that the Senator from that State was very helpful in the passage of this pure-food legislation. Those mills were engaged in the grinding of white earth, which was sold as mineraline and mixed with American flour.

The Senate amended the bill known as the Dingley bill at the request of the Committee on Manufactures and regulated that food product by placing a tax, according to my recollection, of about 4 cents a barrel upon it, so as to give notice to the consumer that it was mixed flour, treating it exactly as we treated the subject of oleomargarine. The result has been that while it has not produced great revenue, perhaps not more than enough revenue to pay for its collection, yet it is that class of legislation which has been recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States as proper and correct. During the first twelve months after the passage of the law about 12,000 barrels of mixed flour were confiscated containing terra alba. The mills that were used in grinding it have been closed—they are absolutely out of business—and the export trade has increased from 10,000,000 barrels of flour to 15,000,000 in twelve months.

I call this to the attention of those Senators who were kind enough to help in the passage of the pure-food bill. I want to leave this thought with you all: We are looking for broader and greater markets; what we have to sell are food products—our meats and the flour made from our corn, wheat, and rye. I have discovered that the best means of obtaining for the American food products the European market is to have the Government stand back of and guarantee the purity of the goods we ship abroad.

I have here a printed letter from the leading merchants in flour in twelve or fifteen of the largest cities in the world, embracing London, Bremen, Glasgow, Liverpool, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Bristol, Hamburg, and so on, stating that immediately after the passage of what is known as the American pure-food bill the demand for American flour increased. While I do not claim that that large increase of 50 per cent is due to the fact that we guaranteed the purity of our flour, yet I do believe, and it is generally believed by the manufacturers of flour in this country, that a large share of that increase was due to that cause. Indeed, such evidence appeared before the committee; and if somebody would have been kind enough or thoughtful enough or cared enough about it to read the correspondence of the importers and exporters of American flour, he would find that in all the great food-consuming centers of the world immediately after we passed the law guaranteeing the purity of American flour the demand for American flour increased.

We had this triple advantage: We protected the consumer, we helped the honest miller, who was grinding honest flour, against the common cheat who was deceiving the people, and at the same time we advertised our food products abroad. While we have protected our own consumer we have assisted the honest manufacturer.

Not only as to flour, but as to every other food product we examined, we found this element of adulteration. We found it in the spices that go on the table, the sirups, the jellies, the jams, the pickles, and ten thousand kinds of food, many of them adulterated more by sophistication than by the introduction of actual deleterious substances. I simply suggest to you that I have presented and referred again to the same committee other bills upon that subject.

While I have the floor, I desire to answer some personal criticisms which, I am informed, have been made in a newspaper—I have forgotten the name—published in the village of New York, charging that the chairman of the committee has been used as an advertising medium. No doubt I have. Every man who speaks the truth here publicly advertises the truth and injures only those shysters and shoddy men who seek to force dishonest articles on the public.

Among other things the committee examined was the question of the adulteration of American champagne. We examined every food product—flour, sirup, spices, all kinds of food, and drink of all kinds—and through the kindness of the Secretary of Agriculture these articles were submitted for analysis to the chemist in the Agricultural Department. The analysis there was published, and it naturally helped those who were producing an honest article, and naturally injured those who were doing a shoddy trick and forcing upon the American people a dishonest article.

I am replying now to a personal attack made, as I am told, in some New York newspaper, which I have heard at one time had many readers; but I have not read the article. It has, however, been quoted to me at some length. In the course of my remarks I called attention to the sworn statements of witnesses in regard to American champagne. We found that American champagne fermented in the bottle took about four years to make, and that there were a large number of honest manufacturers of American champagne, but we also found that there were a large number of snide manufacturers of champagne. As I have said, honest champagne wine if left in the bottles to be fermented takes four years; but the dishonest manufacturers or men who masquerade as honest manufacturers of champagne take the new wine, charge it with carbonic-acid gas, as they do soda water, put it in bottles, and sell it as champagne. The people interested in that class of business are those who are making attacks upon the Committee on Manufactures.

In the course of my remarks I had occasion to say that a large number of the manufacturers of the United States, whose names I have forgotten, manufactured this legitimate champagne by the long process of fermentation in the bottle, and in that speech I quoted and gave the Government analysis. The people who were interested, I am told, in the association known as the American grape growers or wine growers of this country took that speech and printed it, just as a political party prints a political speech, and circulated it. I am informed that they went to the Public Printer, paid him for the printing, paid for the envelopes, paid for addressing them, and mailed the speech as a public document. So far as I am concerned, I have no apology to make for it. I have great confidence and respect for any gentleman or any class of gentlemen who would circulate my speech [laughter], particularly when I am able to substantiate my statements by the certificate of the Secretary of Agriculture as to the composition of these different food products.

But, Mr. President, I have taken up more time than I intended. I simply wanted to urge again and again upon the Senate the necessity for this national pure-food legislation. As I said before, since we started this agitation every State has taken it up and passed some good laws in regard to it. But you understand, Mr. President, that legislation to be useful must be uniform, and that there can be no uniform legislation unless it be passed by the National Legislature.

I beg to submit the report, under the resolution, which gives a digest of the pure food and drug laws of the different States of the United States and of the different countries of the world, together with court decisions affecting the same, and ask to have it printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection, the report will be printed and lie upon the table.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After three hours and forty-seven minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

On motion of Mr. HOAR, it was

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary have leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

On motion of Mr. LODGE, it was

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, December 16, 1901, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 12, 1901.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER.

Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the term of six years, from January 1, 1902. (A reappointment.)

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Infantry Arm.

Maj. P. Henry Ray, Eighth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, December 8, 1901, vice Richards, Seventh Infantry, deceased.

Capt. Reuben B. Turner, United States Infantry (detailed as quartermaster), to be major, December 8, 1901, vice Ray, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

Capt. John Pitcher, First Cavalry, to be major, December 9, 1901, vice West, Sixth Cavalry, detailed as inspector-general.

Medical Department.

Capt. Charles F. Mason, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, December 9, 1901, vice Swift, retired from active service.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Artillery Corps.

First Sergt. Adolph Langhorst, Sixtieth Company, Coast Artillery, to be second lieutenant, with rank from May 8, 1901.

Infantry Arm.

Sergt. Leo A. Dewey, Company H, Twenty-second Infantry, to be second lieutenant, with rank from February 2, 1901.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF OKLAHOMA.

John H. Burford, of Oklahoma Territory, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma. A reappointment, his term expiring February 16, 1902.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF OKLAHOMA.

B. F. Burwell, of Oklahoma Territory, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma. A reappointment, his term expiring March 22, 1902.

Bayard T. Hainer, of Oklahoma Territory, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma. A reappointment, his term expiring February 16, 1902.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Canada H. Thompson, of Oklahoma Territory, to be United States marshal for the Territory of Oklahoma. A reappointment, his term expiring January 10, 1902.

UNITED STATES JUDGE FOR INDIAN TERRITORY.

Hosea Townsend, of Colorado, to be judge of the United States court for the southern district of the Indian Territory. A reappointment, his term expiring January 10, 1902.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

John H. Wilkins, of the Indian Territory, to be United States attorney for the central district of the Indian Territory. A reappointment, his term expiring January 10, 1902.

William B. Johnson, of the Indian Territory, to be United States attorney for the southern district of the Indian Territory. A reappointment, his term expiring January 10, 1902.

Reuben D. Hill, of Kentucky, to be United States attorney for the western district of Kentucky. A reappointment, his term expiring February 22, 1902. Mr. Hill was appointed United States attorney for the district of Kentucky February 22, 1898, but by operation of the act of February 12, 1901, entitled "An act to divide Kentucky into two judicial districts," he became United States attorney for the western district of Kentucky.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF NEW MEXICO.

William J. Mills, of New Mexico, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico. A reappointment, his term expiring January 31, 1902.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

John R. McFie, of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico. A reappointment, his term expiring January 31, 1902.

Frank W. Parker, of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico. A reappointment, his term expiring January 31, 1902.

Fletcher M. Doan, of Arizona Territory, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona. A reappointment, his term having expired July 8, 1901.

George R. Davis, of Arizona Territory, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona. A reappointment, his term having expired July 8, 1901.

Richard E. Sloan, of Arizona Territory, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona. A reappointment, his term having expired July 8, 1901.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 12, 1901.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Charles H. Darling, of Vermont, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

MEMBER OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Lieut. Col. Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as a member of the Mississippi River Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved June 28, 1879, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a 'Mississippi River Commission' for the improvement of said river from the Head of the Passes near its mouth to its headwaters," to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TREASURER.

Gideon C. Bantz, of Maryland, to be deputy assistant treasurer of the United States.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Joseph A. Craft, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Kentucky.

George W. Lieberth, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Kentucky.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

George Moulton, jr., of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Bath, in the State of Maine.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Samuel J. M. McCarrell, of Pennsylvania, to be United States attorney for the middle district of Pennsylvania.

MARSHAL.

Frederick C. Leonard, of Pennsylvania, to be United States marshal for the middle district of Pennsylvania.

POSTMASTERS.

William C. West, to be postmaster at Farmland, in the county of Randolph and State of Indiana.

Thomas H. Adams, to be postmaster at Vincennes, in the county of Knox and State of Indiana.

Ulysses S. G. Blakely, to be postmaster at Plainfield, in the county of Will and State of Illinois.

James W. Breen, to be postmaster at Manteno, in the county of Kankakee and State of Illinois.

George G. Monohon, to be postmaster at Greenup, in the county of Cumberland and State of Illinois.

George W. Buck, to be postmaster at Genoa, in the county of Dekalb and State of Illinois.

Herman Miller, to be postmaster at Hope, in the county of Bartholomew and State of Indiana.

Peter Aikman, to be postmaster at Dana, in the county of Vermilion and State of Indiana.

James M. Teeple, to be postmaster at Charlestown, in the county of Clark and State of Indiana.

Albert W. McIntire, to be postmaster at Mendota, in the county of Lasalle and State of Illinois.

William B. Noland, to be postmaster at Parkville, in the county of Platte and State of Missouri.

Jacob A. Bohrer, to be postmaster at Bloomington, in the county of McLean and State of Illinois.

Marshall M. Nye, to be postmaster at Crawfordsville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Indiana.

Loren E. Wheeler, to be postmaster at Springfield, in the county of Sangamon and State of Illinois.

John P. Nesbitt, to be postmaster at Mound City, in the county of Pulaski and State of Illinois.

Homer Havens, to be postmaster at Rushville, in the county of Rush and State of Indiana.

Joseph S. Smith, to be postmaster at North Vernon, in the county of Jennings and State of Indiana.

Lyman B. Holleman, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Posey and State of Indiana.

Homer S. Sanford, to be postmaster at Chatsworth, in the county of Livingston and State of Illinois.

John M. Crain, to be postmaster at Wabash, in the county of Wabash and State of Indiana.

Marvin W. Pershing, to be postmaster at Tipton, in the county of Tipton and State of Indiana.

Robert P. Grimes, to be postmaster at Anderson, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana.

Sylvester J. Gee, to be postmaster at Lawrenceville, in the county of Lawrence and State of Illinois.

Miles E. Hunt, to be postmaster at Gilman, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois.

Charles T. Miller, to be postmaster at Cannelton, in the county of Perry and State of Indiana.

William L. Bryan, to be postmaster at Boonville, in the county of Warrick and State of Indiana.

Arthur L. Sharpe, to be postmaster at Bluffton, in the county of Wells and State of Indiana.

Alfred M. Bain, to be postmaster at Martinsville, in the county of Morgan and State of Indiana.

Harry J. Martin, to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Johnson and State of Indiana.

William A. Finch, to be postmaster at Elwood, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana.

Joseph A. Yockey, to be postmaster at Plymouth, in the county of Marshall and State of Indiana.

Calvin F. Brown, to be postmaster at Pendleton, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana.

Edmund A. Smith, to be postmaster at Montpelier, in the county of Blackford and State of Indiana.

Lawrence V. Buskirk, to be postmaster at Bloomington, in the county of Monroe and State of Indiana.

Samuel E. Gray, to be postmaster at Terre Haute, in the county of Vigo and State of Indiana.

James S. Culbert, to be postmaster at Portland, in the county of Jay and State of Indiana.

Fletcher W. Boyd, to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Fountain and State of Indiana.

John W. Eward, to be postmaster at Converse, in the county of Miami and State of Indiana.

William A. Stevens, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Bartholomew and State of Indiana.

Michael C. Garber, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Jefferson and State of Indiana.

W. Morton Mills, to be postmaster at Ladoga, in the county of Montgomery and State of Indiana.

William D. Page, to be postmaster at Fort Wayne, in the county of Allen and State of Indiana.

James H. Warnock, to be postmaster at Princeton, in the county of Gibson and State of Indiana.

Taylor Reagan, to be postmaster at Plainfield, in the county of Hendricks and State of Indiana.

Morris B. Pote, to be postmaster at New Harmony, in the county of Posey and State of Indiana.

Fred J. Herrmann, to be postmaster at Tell City, in the county of Perry and State of Indiana.

James F. Lawson, to be postmaster at Spencer, in the county of Owen and State of Indiana.

Elias E. Wesseler, to be postmaster at Rockport, in the county of Spencer and State of Indiana.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *December 13, 1901.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday last was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Senate concurrent resolution 1.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate an additional estimate of the cost of deepening the harbor of New London, Conn., including that part of Winthrops Cove embraced in New London Harbor, to 30 feet, on the lines of the survey already made by Maj. Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, as described in his report to the Secretary of War, dated January 27, 1900.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, December 19, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday, January 6, 1902.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives, by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table a bill which has passed the Senate (S. 632, I believe) to continue the Industrial Commission until February 15, 1902, and consider the same in the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to take up for consideration the bill S. 632, which the Clerk will report to the House.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill to continue the Industrial Commission until February 15, 1902.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Industrial Commission authorized by "An act authorizing the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital," approved June 18, 1898, and amended by "An act making appropriation for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1899, is hereby continued until February 15, 1902, with all the powers and duties imposed upon it by said acts; and for salaries of commissioners, secretary, disbursing officer, stenographers, messengers, rent, miscellaneous expenses, and printing the sum of $9,750, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I do not rise to object. I have made some investigation into this question. As I understand it, the Commission are of opinion that they can complete the entire work within the next sixty days.

Mr. CANNON. And make final report.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Now, I would be glad to hear from the gentleman, in order that it may be of record, if there is any fuller reason for the continuation of the Commission, and why they have not concluded their labors within the time fixed by law.

Mr. CANNON. Well, I will say to the gentleman that I have a letter here from the chairman of the Commission covering two pages of the size that I show to the House that goes into the question fully. But I think perhaps I can save the time that would be required by reading it, and ask that it be printed in the RECORD. I will say to the gentleman that about three years ago, as he is aware, this Commission, with a very large jurisdiction, was created by legislation. They have done an immense amount of work, covering over 18 volumes, having examined six or seven hundred witnesses and experts. Most of these volumes have been published; but from their very size, and the number of questions that they treat, it now seems desirable to the Commission that they should have this additional sixty days to make their final report, to continue the abridgment which would be useful to the House, to the Senate, and the country. From the best information that I have been able to get from this letter, as well as from some slight knowledge of the work they have been doing, it seems to me, the expenditure having been made that I speak of, and the fact the work has been performed, that it is necessary to have the lifetime of the Commission extended for the sixty days in order that the public may properly utilize the results of their inquiry and labor.

The letter is as follows:

OFFICES UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1901.

SIR: The Industrial Commission herewith presents a brief statement of the condition of its work and of the reasons which make necessary an extension of its term of service from December 15, 1901, to February 15, 1902.

The Commission was created by an act of Congress of June, 18, 1898. Its original term was two years, but the Fifty-sixth Congress, recognizing the exceedingly wide scope of the Commission's investigations, provided for its extension until December 15, 1901. The Commission consists at present of 4 Senators, 4 Representatives, and 10 salaried members, 9 appointed by the President and 1 who retained his position after the close of his term of office as a member of Congress. The salaries of the commissioners are $3,000 each, while the Commission has been given an annual appropriation of $75,000 for expenses; the whole of this sum, however, not having been expended in any year.

The act creating the Industrial Commission gave it far-reaching and important duties. It was directed to "investigate questions pertaining to immigration, to labor, to agriculture, to manufacturing, to business, and to report to Congress and to suggest such legislation as it may deem best upon these subjects." No other Commission appointed by this or any other Government has ever been given authority to make such comprehensive investigation of industrial conditions. The Commission believes that it has, with marked success, carried out the instructions of the law, and that its reports will prove the most valuable storehouse of information for the legislator, the student, and the citizen that has ever been prepared in any country. The Commission has endeavored, in an impartial way, to secure the fullest and most correct information regarding all industrial conditions and problems and to secure, likewise, the free expression of opinion of the citizens regarding these conditions and problems.

The wide scope of the Commission's work may be judged from the fact that its investigations, aside from its final report of conclusions and recommendations, include no less than 18 octavo volumes, containing nearly 16,000 pages of closely set type. They include 4 volumes relating to trusts and industrial combinations (one of these covering existing legislation regarding trusts and another industrial combinations in Europe); 2 volumes on transportation; 2 on manufactures and general business; 2 on agriculture and agricultural labor, besides a valuable report on the distribution of farm products constituting another volume; 1 volume on mining and mine labor; 1 on immigration (including a part on the subject of education), and 5 on different branches of the labor problem.

The greatest bulk of the Commission's reports consists of the oral testimony of witnesses. In all, 678 witnesses have been heard before the Commission. They represent all classes of people and discuss the widest variety of topics. It was found almost impossible to close the testimony because so many matters of controversy were brought forward by witnesses to which others desired to make reply. The Commission has also availed itself largely of existing sources of industrial information, especially of official data. For the purpose of summarizing such information, as well as of making first-hand investigations, it has employed a number of highly competent experts, and several of the reports prepared by them under the direction of the Commission are of great value.

The mass of material presented by this Commission would be largely inaccessible if published, as is so often the case with Government reports, without adequate summaries, tables of contents, and indexes. The Commission has made a special point of rendering all of its publications easily usable by the busy man. Each volume of testimony contains a condensed review, a more detailed digest, and a thorough index. The preparation of some of these reviews was necessarily delayed until after the closing of the testimony, and the revision of them by the Commission has consumed a considerable amount of time up to a recent date.

The Commission has bent every effort to the completion of its work within

the time limited by law, and is able to report that all of the volumes, except that containing its conclusions and recommendations, will be ready to submit to Congress before December 15. It has been found impossible, however, to complete the final volume. It is the aim to present in this volume, in thorough but concise form, the essential facts elicited in all of the Commission's investigations. The volume must necessarily be of considerable size and must cover many topics, as may be seen by the preliminary outline. The final report will probably contain from 700 to 1,000 pages. On the basis of the facts thus epitomized the Commission will draw up its conclusions and suggestions for legislation.

Obviously, the preparation of such a report requires great care and thorough discussion. The relatively large membership of the Commission makes it the more difficult to reach a general concensus as to conclusions and desirable legislation, while at the same time rendering more valuable the result ultimately reached. The Commission would doubtless find itself fairly able to complete the review of facts by December 15, but to agree upon the conclusions and recommendations within that time is practically out of the question.

The Commission has already virtually completed its review of facts and statements of conclusions regarding the subjects of transportation, trusts, agriculture, immigration, and mining, and has made considerable progress in the direction of proposed recommendations on these topics. The difficulty of the problems involved, however, calls for careful and prolonged deliberation. The Commission has been unable as yet to do more than prepare a preliminary draft for the final report regarding the important topics of manufactures and general business, labor problems, and taxation. To complete the report on these topics and to draw up recommendations for needed legislation regarding them will require not less than two months' additional time. The various parts of the final report can, if desired, be submitted to Congress from time to time as completed.

The expenses of the proposed extension of the Commission will be comparatively slight. Practically all of the entire cost of printing will be provided for before December 15. Most of the running expenses, such as witness fees and the like, have already ceased, while the clerical force has been greatly reduced, and will be still further reduced after December 15, so that the total outlay for salaries of the commissioners and other expenses during the proposed additional two months would not exceed $9,000 or $10,000.

Respectfully,

ALBERT CLARKE, *Chairman.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. CANNON. I yield first to the gentleman from Georgia, my colleague on the committee, and then I will yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I would suggest to the gentleman from Tennessee, in addition to what has been stated by the gentleman from Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, as a reason for this extension of time, that of the ten Congressmen appointed on this Commission only two or three of them have served. The others know nothing at all of what has been done and are in no shape to sign the final report. They must examine the summary of testimony; they must get some information at least to predicate a report upon before they can sign it.

Now, this is more an accommodation to them than anybody else. It is true that the final report can not be prepared within the date of the limitation of this Commission, and you would lose that; and if the report were ready to-day to be signed, there are not over one or two members of Congress appointed on that Commission prepared to sign it. They know nothing about it, and it will require thirty days at least or more for those gentlemen to become familiar with the report before it can be signed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me to address my question to the gentleman from Georgia? I think it would take but a minute to answer.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. It was stated in newspaper reports, apparently reliable, last summer, that the Commission had experienced difficulty in having witnesses who were connected with the trusts of the country to testify. Is that one of the purposes of continuing this Commission?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. No! No!

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. There is a fact about that that I would like to ask the gentleman, if he will kindly yield to me.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I did not hear distinctly the gentleman's question. Will he kindly repeat it?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I say that it was reported in the press during the summer that that Commission was having difficulty in securing the evidence of people reputed to be in connection with trusts.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Let me say to the gentleman, and to the House, that the entire testimony referring to the question of trusts is all in, and the summary of that testimony has been published, and the summary of about all of the testimony has been published; but the members of Congress attached to the Commission have not had time or not taken time to investigate the matter and know nothing at all about it yet.

Mr. MADDOX. I want to ask this question: If the members of Congress appointed as members of this Commission have not attended the sittings of the Commission, how is it possible for them now to make a report to this Congress on what somebody else has done?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. They will have to look into the matter or they can not join in the report. But let me add, in answer to my colleague [Mr. MADDOX], that these members of the Commission, having a summary of all the testimony on all the questions investigated by the Commission, can now in a very short time examine that summary of testimony and determine for themselves what kind of a report they want to sign.

Mr. MADDOX. My colleague does not understand me. My inquiry was this: If these members of Congress have failed to attend to the duties which were imposed upon them by this House, how can they now undertake to sign this report? It would appear that they have failed to discharge their duty. In other words, they have not during the sessions of the Commission given it the benefit of their presence, which ought to have been had in the investigation of these questions.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The gentleman did not hear all that I said. The final report can not be made by Saturday, the time limited by existing law for the duration of the Commission. If the Commission should expire at that time we shall lose the benefit of their labors. Members of the Commission who have not yet examined the evidence could not within that time be in shape to sign the report one way or another.

Mr. MADDOX. My colleague should not understand me as opposing this proposition at all. I simply wanted to know why these gentlemen had not attended to their duty.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I can not answer. That is a personal question for each one of them. I want to suggest, however, that you gave these members of Congress no compensation for the time and trouble they were expected to bestow upon these matters.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. But they accepted the trust, did not resign, and it appears they have gone along without doing anything. Of course, I do not include in my remark the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON], who I know has been at work.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I can not answer the question why these gentlemen did not attend.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection to the consideration of the bill.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill; which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CANNON, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

COMMISSION TO CHINA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit a report from the Hon. William W. Rockhill, late commissioner to China, of the results of his mission to that country, with accompanying documents.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 11, 1901.

REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. HITT of Illinois, Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania, and Mr. DINSMORE of Arkansas, as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on the part of the House of Representatives.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, the Committee on the Public Lands was discharged from the further consideration of a bill of the following title, and the same was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

A bill (H. R. 2008) to authorize the city of Duluth, Minn., to construct and maintain, or cause to be constructed and maintained, a car transfer over the Duluth Canal, and for that purpose to occupy certain lands of the United States.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Albert Steiner (Fifty-sixth Congress), no adverse report having been made thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. TALBERT, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. CONNER, until after the holiday adjournment, on account of important business.

REVENUE FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, I report back a substitute for House bill 4325 (the bill H. R. 5833), an act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is this bill accompanied with a written report?

Mr. PAYNE. It is.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman desire the report read?

Mr. PAYNE. I do not. I desire to have the bill and report referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and printed. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] wishes to present the views of the minority of the Committee.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The minority of the committee can not agree with the majority in recommending the passage of this bill. They desire to file their views and have them printed with the majority report.

The SPEAKER. The minority will have that right. The gentleman from Tennessee will send up the views of the minority, and they will be printed with the report of the majority. The bill, without objection, will go to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

There was no objection.

Mr. PAYNE. I ask unanimous consent that 1,000 extra copies of the substitute and the report, together with the views of the minority, be printed.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman propose to have these printed as one document?

Mr. PAYNE. Not as one document, but in the regular form.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I suppose the gentleman means, in addition to the usual number.

Mr. PAYNE. Yes, sir.

The SPEAKER. The request is that 1,000 copies of these documents be printed in the usual form, in addition to the usual number prescribed by the rule. Is there objection?

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, it is my intention to call up this bill for consideration by the House on Tuesday morning next. We have reached a partial agreement with the minority of the committee as to the length of time to be allotted for debate, etc.—of course subject to the approval of the House. I now ask unanimous consent that this bill be considered on Tuesday and Wednesday next in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union until 4 o'clock on Wednesday, or until the general debate shall have closed; then at the close of the debate, not later than Wednesday at 4 o'clock, the Committee on the Whole rise and report the bill back to the House; and that the previous question be considered as ordered upon the bill to its passage.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] asks that this bill be considered by the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for general debate, on Tuesday and Wednesday next until 4 o'clock on Wednesday; that general debate be then closed; that the committee then rise and report the bill back to the House, and that the previous question be considered as ordered upon the bill and all amendments. Is there objection?

Mr. BARTLETT. Does this motion contemplate in any way that the bill be read and considered under the five-minute rule?

Mr. PAYNE. It does not.

Mr. MADDOX. It is proposed that we take a vote on Wednesday evening?

Mr. PAYNE. At 4 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the proposition?

There was no objection; and it was ordered accordingly.

ADJOURNMENT TILL TUESDAY NEXT.

Mr. PAYNE. I move that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to.

BUSINESS OF THE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Mr. GROSVENOR submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and adopted:

House resolution 36.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries be authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents for the use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by the said committee during the Fifty-seventh Congress.

BUSINESS OF COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey. I ask present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 39.

Resolved, That the Committee on Labor be authorized to have printed and bound whatever papers and documents in connection with subjects under consideration by the committee may be necessary to the transaction of its business.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will the gentleman from New Jersey allow me to add to his resolution a similar proposition with reference to the business of the Committee on Agriculture? It will save the offering of another resolution.

Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey. I have no objection, if the House is willing.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Let each resolution be considered on its own merits. I object to any "ommibus" proposition.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to considering the resolution of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The resolution was accordingly considered, and adopted.

BUSINESS OF COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. FOSS submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and adopted:

House resolution 37.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents for the use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with the subjects considered or to be considerd by the said committee during the Fifty-seventh Congress.

Mr. FOSS also submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and adopted:

House resolution 38.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House of Representatives.

BUSINESS OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. HULL submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and adopted:

House resolution 40.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

BUSINESS OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 1.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and adopted:

House resolution 41.

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections No. 1 be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary in the transaction of its business.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio also submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and adopted:

House resolution 42.

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections No. 1 be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House.

BUSINESS OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

Mr. WADSWORTH submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and adopted:

House resolution 43.

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture be authorized to have printed and bound whatever papers and documents in connection with subjects under consideration by the committee may be necessary to the transaction of its business; also that the committee be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House.

PRINTING AND BINDING FOR COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. RAY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 44.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and is, authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents for the use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by the said committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this request, as I understand it, comes from the Judiciary Committee. I want to inquire of the gentleman if that committee has had this privilege in former Congresses?

Mr. RAY of New York. It has.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I know the privilege has been extended to committees that have appropriation bills to consider, but I was not aware that it had been accorded to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RAY of New York. It always has been since I have known anything about the matter—for fourteen years, to my personal knowledge.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I do not see what they will have to print and bind; but, of course, I will not interpose any objection if they have had the privilege heretofore.

Mr. RAY of New York. So far as the binding is concerned, the privilege has rarely been used. In the last Congress I do not think the committee had anything bound that would cost over $25, or $10.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I do not object to it if they have had the privilege heretofore.

Mr. RAY of New York. The privilege is quite usual.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

ASSISTANT CLERK FOR COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. RAY of New York. I also ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York also asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which the Clerk will read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint an assistant clerk for said committee, to serve during the sessions of the Fifty-seventh Congress, his salary to be paid from the contingent fund of the House, at the rate of $6 per day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. BARTLETT. I desire to know of the gentleman from New York if that resolution has gone to the Committee on Accounts and if they have passed upon it?

Mr. RAY of New York. No; it has not; but we did not desire to delay the matter. It has been usual.

Mr. BARTLETT. The resolution not having gone to the Committee on Accounts, I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made by the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. RAY of New York. I ask to have the resolution referred.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Accounts.

ASSIGNMENT OF COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Mr. JOY. Mr. Speaker, I submit a report from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JOY] submits the following resolution from the Committee on Accounts, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 45.

Resolved, That clerks to committees of the House during the session, provided for by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, be, and they are hereby, allowed and assigned for the present Congress to the following committees, namely:

To the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, a clerk.
To the Committee on Education, a clerk.
To the Committee on Enrolled Bills, a clerk.
To the Committee on Invalid Pensions, an assistant clerk.
To the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, a clerk.
To the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, a clerk.
To the Committee on Labor, a clerk.
To the Committee on the Library, a clerk.
To the Committee on Militia, a clerk.
To the Committee on Mines and Mining, a clerk.
To the Committee on Patents, a clerk.
To the Committee on Private Land Claims, a clerk.
To the Committee on Printing, a clerk.
To the Committee on Railways and Canals, a clerk.
To the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, a clerk.
To the Committee on the Territories, a clerk.

Resolved, That the pay of the clerks to committees of the House of Representatives which have been or may be hereafter authorized by the House, who are paid during the session only, shall begin from the time such clerks entered upon the discharge of their duties, which shall be ascertained and evidenced by the certificate of the chairmen of the several committees employing clerks for the session only.

Mr. JOY. I should like to have the report read, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report.

The report was read, as follows:

The Committee on Accounts, having considered the question of the designation of clerks to committees provided for by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

The act referred to provides for 17 clerks to committees, at $6 each per day during the session. Your committee in the resolution herewith reported designate 16 committees to which clerks shall be assigned, leaving 1 clerkship to be designated to a committee hereafter. Your committee recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

Mr. JOY. I ask for the immediate consideration of the resolutions.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the gentleman from Missouri if these clerks who have been recommended for the various committees are assigned to the same committees that had clerks last year, with one exception, that exception being that one less clerk is assigned than last year.

Mr. JOY. These are the same assignments made last year, with the exception of two committees, the Committee on Pensions and the Committee on Insular Affairs, which, since the resolution of last year, have been provided with annual clerks. This assigns only 16 of the 17 clerks provided for, the other one having been left open for further consideration by the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the gentleman a question.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOY. I do.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Does this resolution provide for stenographers for these various committees?

Mr. JOY. It does not. It is simply the assignment of clerks provided for in the legislative bill. It provides for nothing further.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. When stenographers for committees are provided, who employs them and out of what fund are they paid?

Mr. JOY. They are employed by resolution going through the Committee on Accounts, if they are new ones.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The reason why I ask the question is that I know one of the committees, of which I was a member, has had trouble in getting a stenographer to take down its hearings, of which we had a great many.

Mr. BARTLETT. Will the gentleman from Tennessee permit me to say that the stenographers to committees are furnished on application to the three official stenographers to committees?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Then the rule is that when we want a stenographer to report a committee hearing we come to the official stenographers here at the desk and request it.

Mr. JOY. That is right. There are three stenographers to committees of the House, a third one having been added last year.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The application is not made to the official reporters of debates, but to the stenographers to committees—a separate set of stenographers.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

PAYMENT OF DECEMBER SALARIES.

Mr. JOY. Mr. Speaker, I also ask for the consideration of the joint resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri also reports and asks for the present consideration of a resolution which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1901, on the 18th day of said month.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and instructed to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the Capitol police, their respective salaries for the month of December, 1901, on the 18th day of said month.

The SPEAKER. This is a joint resolution, which the Chair thinks will require unanimous consent to be considered. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. JOY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

SMOKING ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair directs the Clerk to read clause 7 of Rule XIII.

The Clerk read as follows:

7. While the Speaker is putting a question or addressing the House no member shall walk out of or across the Hall, nor, when a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair; and during the session of the House no member shall wear his hat, or remain by the Clerk's desk during the call of the roll or the counting of ballots, or smoke upon the floor of the House; and the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper are charged with the strict enforcement of this clause. Neither shall any person be allowed to smoke upon the floor of the House at any time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has this clause read for the purpose of calling the attention of members to its provisions in respect to smoking. Many members have been under the impression in the past, without having carefully examined the rule, that they could smoke in this Hall when the House is not in session. That is against the rule.

The rule itself makes it the duty of the Doorkeeper to require its enforcement, and the Chair demands of the Doorkeeper that he enforce it. The Chair trusts that every member of the House will feel it to be a pleasure to aid in the enforcement of this most needed rule. [Applause.]

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate concurrent resolution and Senate joint resolution of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

Senate concurrent resolution No. 1:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate an additional estimate of the cost of deepening the harbor of New London, Conn., including that part of Winthrops Cove embraced in New London Harbor, to 30 feet on the lines of the survey already made by Maj. Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, as described in his report to the Secretary of War dated January 27, 1900—

to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Joint resolution (S. R. 15) to encourage the holding of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in the city

of Charleston, county of Charleston, State of South Carolina, during the years 1901 and 1902—to the Committee on Appropriations.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 47.

Resolved, That the Committee on Rivers and Harbors be authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents as may be necessary in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

LEAVE TO SIT DURING SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, also.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 46.

Resolved, That the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

DEATH OF HON. MARRIOTT BROSIUS.

Mr. CASSEL. Mr. Speaker, as the successor of the Hon. MARRIOTT BROSIUS, late Representative of the Tenth district of Pennsylvania, it is my painful duty to announce his death, which occurred at his home in Lancaster on March 16, 1901, just a few days after his return from the last session of Congress. Mr. BROSIUS was a member of the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth Congresses, and was reelected to the Fifty-seventh Congress, having been returned a number of times without opposition. It is not my intention to enter at this time upon an extended eulogy of his life. I shall ask the House at a future time to set apart a day to permit members to express their appreciation of his life, his character, and his services. I therefore offer the following resolutions, and ask for their adoption:

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 48.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. MARRIOTT BROSIUS, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to his memory the House do now adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and accordingly, in pursuance of the order heretofore made, the House (at 12 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.) adjourned till Tuesday next.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports of inspections of disbursements by officers of the Army during the last fiscal year—to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for deficiencies in the appropriations for the Department of the Interior—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriations for military post at Manila, P. I.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of the inner harbor of Galveston, Tex.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Postmaster-General, transmitting a report of the finances of the Department and of the expenditures—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service submitting recommendations in relation to the life-saving station at Long Branch—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for deficiencies in the appropriation for ordnance and ordnance stores—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Attorney-General submitting an estimate of appropriation for defense of suits before Spanish Treaty Claims Commission—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending a light at the mouth of Piankatank River, Virginia—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an estimate of appropriation for the purchase of Round Island, Hudson River—to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations for the Military Academy—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations for navy-yards and stations—to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a draft of a bill granting to the State of California the right to select indemnity in lieu of certain described lands, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending payment to the Otoe and Missouria Indians of a certain sum of interest on their funds and transmitting communications relating thereto—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of disbursements to the colleges in the several States and Territories under the act applying proceeds of the sale of public lands to that purpose—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Attorney-General submitting an estimate of appropriation for defense of suits before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a recommendation for the payment of the claim of the heirs of C. K. Bowen—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for completing the lighting plant at the Dayton (Ohio) Soldiers' Home—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903—to the several committees reporting the general appropriation bills.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting proposition relating to certain sums directed to be placed to the credit of Chickasaw, Seneca, and Eastern Shawnee Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting a report of the codification of the penal laws of the United States and a revision and codification of the statutes relating to the courts of the United States—to the Committee on Revision of the Laws, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting additional estimates of appropriation for National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of George H. S. Chrissinger, administrator of estate of George Chrissinger, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a

copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for purchase of land for Haskell Institute, Kansas—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of additional appropriation for establishment of light and fog signal at Hog Island Shoal, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending an additional appropriation for light and fog signal station at St. Martins Island, St. Martin Passage, entrance to Green Bay, Lake Michigan—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates for new range lights on St. Phillips Island, at Port Royal entrance, South Carolina—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Charles W. Heater, administrator of estate of Caroline Heater, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Josiah Standley against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Benjamin R. Poole against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Martha Richards, administratrix of estate of Sarah J. Keys, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Nathan Gardner against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Sarah C. Gray, executrix of estate of Ambrose W. Gray, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of J. E. Aldrich, administrator of estate of Joseph A. Aldrich, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of J. T. Vaughan, administrator of estate of Jonathan D. Vaughan, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriations for claims of American citizens who suffered from the Boxer uprising in China—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Randall D. Berry, administrator of estate of Pleasant O. Grimes, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for guns and land for fortifications—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a draft of a bill relating to an agreement with the Indians of Devils Lake Reservation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. GROW, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2041) to aid in establishing homes in the States and Territories for teaching articulate speech and vocal language to deaf children before they are of school age, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 3); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced, and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 5796) to promote the efficiency of the Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 5797) to make goods, wares, and merchandise, made in whole or in part by convicts, or in reformatories, subject to the laws of the State or Territory into which they may be transported—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5798) to regulate commerce among the several States and Territories in the products of convict labor—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEYER of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 5799) to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, in the city of New Orleans, and so forth—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. JETT: A bill (H. R. 5800) to divide the Indian Territory into counties and to fix the boundaries of each county, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 5801) to authorize the St. Clair Terminal Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 5802) permitting free public libraries to send books, and so forth, free of charge on free rural delivery routes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5803) granting to the Alabama tribe of Indians in the State of Texas 25,000 acres of land—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 5804) authorizing the purchase of a building and lot for the use of the Post-Office Department at Asbury Park, N. J.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 5805) granting to the Yakima Irrigation Company a right of way through the Yakima Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5806) to amend an act relating to mortgages in the Indian Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 5807) to appropriate the sum of $100,000 to erect a public building at Oklahoma City, Okla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5808) to appropriate the sum of $100,000 to erect a public building at Guthrie, Okla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 5809) for the further distribution of the Reports of the Supreme Court—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILCOX: A bill (H. R. 5810) to acquire a site and for erecting a public building in the city of Hilo, in the Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5811) to provide for the purchase of a site and for erecting a public building in the city of Honolulu, in the Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WOODS: A bill (H. R. 5812) providing the means for acquiring title to two groves of Sequoia gigantea in the State of California, with a view to making national parks thereof—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 5813) making an appropriation for the improvement of the Tombigbee River, in the State of Mississippi and in the State of Alabama—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 5814) to provide for the execution in the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico of deeds for land situate in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 5815) granting pensions to soldiers, sailors, and marines who served ninety days or more during the war of the rebellion at any time from March 4, 1861, to July 1, 1865, and providing pensions to widows and minor children of such—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 5816) to fix the salaries of the Vice-President and certain judges of the United States, and of the members of the two Houses of Congress—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHATTUC: A bill (H. R. 5817) to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States and territory appurtenant thereto, its Territories, and the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 5818) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia"—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 5819) to grant lands to the State of Alabama for the use of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, for negroes, and the State Normal College, at Florence, Ala.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 5820) to provide for the purchase of a site for and the erection thereon of a court of justice building for the accommodation of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MADDOX: A bill (H. R. 5821) to provide suitable accommodations for the United States court at Rome, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 5822) for building and constructing a bridge across Gas House Creek from Portsmouth to the United States naval hospital at Norfolk, Va., and to appropriate the sum of $5,000 therefor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 5823) giving supervisory authority to the Secretary of the Interior over public lands in Porto Rico—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5824) making it a capital offense to unlawfully, knowingly, and purposely kill or attempt to kill the President of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 5825) for the extension of New York avenue—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 5826) to increase the limit of cost of the post-office building at Butte, Mont.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 5827) to amend section 5278 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, on extradition—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 5828) providing for the erection of a new public building at Burlington, Vt.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 5829) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Traverse City, in the State of Michigan—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 5830) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897, and to change the rate of duty on grapes, oranges, lemons, and pineapples thereunder—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. APLIN: A bill (H. R. 5831) amending section 2 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents"—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 5832) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station in Sarpy County, near the town of Southbend, Nebr.—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PAYNE, from the Committee on Ways and Means: A bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes—to the Union Calendar.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 5834) to provide for a United States naval reserve—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MEYER of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 6152) to provide an American register for the steamer *Esther*, of New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6246) providing for the lease of the public grazing lands in the arid States and Territories of the United States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6247) to subject the mineral lands on the Indian reservations in the United States and Territories to location, operation, development, and entry, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6248) to supplement existing laws relating to the possession of lands in the Indian Territory, and so forth—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6249) setting aside certain lands within the Mescalero Indian Reservation, in New Mexico, for the use of the Indians thereon, and providing for the sale of the residue of the lands therein for the benefit of said tribe of Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 6250) repealing section 4776, Revised Statutes of the United States, and making the reports of the civil examining boards in cases of examination of applicants for pensions final and not subject to review—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDWELL: A bill (H. R. 6251) granting pensions to teamsters of the war of the rebellion and Indian wars from 1861 to 1865, inclusive—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6252) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and pay certain claims of the State of Illinois—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MICKEY: A bill (H. R. 6253) providing for the erection of a public building at Macomb, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 6254) to establish a fish hatchery and fish station on the Gulf coast in the State of Florida—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 6255) for the relief of the Lower Band of Chinook Indians of the State of Washington—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BENTON: A bill (H. R. 6256) to increase the limit of cost for the purchase of site and the erection of a public building at Joplin, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CALDWELL: A bill (H. R. 6257) for improving, repairing, and the erection of an addition to the public building at Springfield, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6258) to enlarge the public building at Waco, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 6259) for the sale of the old custom-house in Kansas City, Mo., and applying the proceeds thereof to the completion of the new post-office and court-house building in said city—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 6260) for the construction of a public building at Owosso, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 6261) to establish a branch mint of the United States at Omaha, in the State of Nebraska—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 6262) authorizing a survey of Sulphur River, in the State of Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6263) to regulate the issuance of writs from the district and circuit courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 6264) conferring jurisdiction upon the circuit and district courts of South Dakota in certain cases, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 6265) providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 6266) regulating the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the several States relative to the disposition of the public lands, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6267) to amend an act relative to homestead entries—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 6268) for the extension of M street east of Bladensburg road, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. EDDY: A bill (H. R. 6269) for the erection of a public building at Crookston, Minn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 6270) creating the Colorado Cliff Dwellings National Park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CURRIER (by request): A bill (H. R. 6271) to protect the President, Vice-President, persons in the line of Presidential succession, and ambassadors and foreign ministers—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TATE: A bill (H. R. 6272) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Gainesville, in the State of Georgia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6273) to amend section 3331 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6274) to provide to whom contracts for carrying mails shall be awarded—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6275) to give jurisdiction to try and dispose of all cases punishable by fine and imprisonment for less than one year—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6276) to create the northern division of the northern Federal judicial district of Georgia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 6277) authorizing and directing the construction of an addition to United States Government building in the city of Augusta, Me.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: A bill (H. R. 6278) fixing the rate of pension for persons eligible under section 2 of the act of June 27,

1890, who require constant care and attention—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 6279) to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WACHTER: A bill (H. R. 6280) for the improvement of the harbor of Southwest Baltimore (Spring Gardens), Md., in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers for 1896—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6281) for the continuance of the anchorage buoys in Baltimore Harbor—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6282) to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. William Smallwood and the soldiers of the Maryland Line in the war for American independence—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 6283) for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of pension claims involving difficult or important questions of law, as a means of establishing judicial precedents for guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6284) fixing salary of Vice-President and members of the Cabinet—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6285) authorizing the President to appoint an inspector, to be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6286) granting equal privileges to per diem employees in the United States Navy outside of Washington, D.C., with those employees in the Executive Departments in Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6287) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bridgeton, in the State of New Jersey—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RUMPLE: A bill (H. R. 6288) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Muscatine, in the State of Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6289) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Iowa City, in the State of Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TRIMBLE: A bill (H. R. 6290) for the erection of a public building at Paris, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PEARRE (by request): A bill (H. R. 6291) to receive arrearages of taxes due the District of Columbia to July 1, 1900, at 6 per cent per annum, in lieu of penalties and costs—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6292) for the extension of Seventeenth street to the Walbridge subdivision of Ingleside—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6293) to establish a national military park at Fort Frederick, Marylnad—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6294) to provide for the erection of a monument to the heroes of the war of the American Revolution—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6295) to provide for a macadamized roadway from the town of Sharpsburg, Md., to the Connecticut monument on the battlefield of Antietam—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6296) to provide pensions for those who are blind or so nearly blind as to require the services of an attendant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6297) prohibiting the rejection of pensions on account of the existence of disability prior to enlistment—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6298) to provide for the erection of a monument on the site of old Fort Cumberland—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 6299) to make an appropriation for the improvement of Cypress Bayou and the lakes between Shreveport, La., and Jefferson, Tex.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MINOR: A bill (H. R. 6300) to provide for the erection of a dwelling for the keeper of the light-house at Kewaunee, Wis.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 6301) granting pensions to soldiers, sailors, and marines confined in so-called Confederate prisons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEWLANDS: A bill (H. R. 6302) for the erection of a public building in Reno, Nev.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McCLELLAN (by request): A bill (H. R. 6303) to provide a modern organization for the field artillery of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 6304) for the erection of a public building at Providence, R. I.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6305) to fix the compensation of the collector of customs of the district of Bristol and Warren, R. I.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6306) donating condemned cannon, cannon balls, and shells to the State of Rhode Island, to decorate the camp of the militia of said State—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6307) granting condemned guns and cannon balls to the Soldiers' Home at Bristol, R. I.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6308) granting obsolete shot and shell to States wherein the Government has built batteries—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6309) for the erection of a monumental statue in the city of Washington, D. C., to the late James G. Blaine—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6310) providing for the erection of a monument at Put in Bay, Ohio, commemorative of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and those who participated in the naval battle of Lake Erie on the 10th day of September, 1813—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6311) to provide for the erection upon the grounds of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., of a bronze statue of the late Hon. George Bancroft, formerly Secretary of the Navy and founder of the Academy—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6312) to establisha fish-hatching and fish-culture station in Narragansett Bay, in the State of Rhode Island—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6313) to regulate the use of the contingent fund of the House in the payment of the funeral expenses of deceased members—to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6314) providing for the construction of a steam revenue cutter with headquarters at Newport, R. I.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6315) to compel attendance of witnesses at courts-martial—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6316) to equalize the pay of officers of the line, Medical, Pay, and chaplain corps of the Navy with officers of corresponding rank in the Army and Marine Corps—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6317) providing for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6318) to revive the grade of vice-admiral in the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BURGESS: A bill (H. R. 6319) appropriating $100,000, to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture in conducting investigations and experiments to discover methods of curing diseases in cattle, horses, and sheep, and exterminating Johnson grass in farms and insects in orchards and the Mexican cotton-boll weevil—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: A bill (H. R. 6320) to protect free labor and the industries in which it is employed from the injurious effect of convict labor—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 6321) increasing the rate of pension allowed Mexican war veterans and their widows—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOY: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 76) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1901, on the 18th day of said month—Ordered to be printed.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 77) proposing an amendment to Article III, section 1, of the Constitution of the United States of America—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKINS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 78) authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the principal colleges of commerce of Europe, their methods and results, with a view to promoting an increase of our foreign commerce—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 79) providing for the purchase and operation of certain telegraph companies—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 80) canceling the license of certain traders on the Osage Indian Agency in Oklahoma Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. APLIN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 81) for the resurvey of Petoskey Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 82) to extend the time for the code of laws for the District of Co-

lumbia to take effect—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CASSEL: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 83) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRANTLEY: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 10) to cause an examination and survey of Plantation and Clubb creeks, Georgia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 11) to print 4,000 copies of Geological Survey Bulletin 184, entitled "Oil and Gas Fields of the Western Interior and Northern Texas Coal Measures and of the Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary of the Western Gulf Coast"—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. FOSS: A resolution (H. Res. 49) providing for an assistant clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A resolution (H. Res. 50) fixing an order for the consideration of Senate bill 632—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: A resolution (H. Res. 51) providing for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the action of certain governors respecting their refusals to surrender fugitives from justice when requested by the governor of another State—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A resolution (H. Res. 52) that the chairman of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries be authorized to appoint an additional clerk for the said committee during the sessions of the Fifty-seventh Congress, at a salary of $6 per diem, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A resolution (H. Res. 53) that the chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint an assistant clerk to said committee, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House at the rate of $6 per day, during the sessions of the Fifty-seventh Congress—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A resolution (H. Res. 54) providing a clerk to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A resolution (H. Res. 55) authorizing the appointment of an assistant clerk for the Committe on the Judiciary—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A memorial relative to the presentation of suitable badges to the country's defenders in her hour of peril—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a memorial making United States Senators elective in the several States by direct vote of the people—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 5835) for the relief of Seymour H. Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 5836) for the relief of J. S. Murrell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5837) for the relief of Charles T. Hyde—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5838) for the relief of J. S. Siddall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5839) for the relief of the estate of William Pride, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5840) for the relief of the estate of James M. Barker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5841) for the relief of the estate of Robert E. Bonds, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BALL of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 5842) for the relief of George T. Hamilton—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5843) conferring on the Court of Claims authority to rehear and render judgment in the case of William Donnelly and Patrick Egan—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 5844) granting a pension to Amos Strauser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 5845) for the relief of Adolph Kansgen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5846) for the relief of J. H. McDaniel—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5847) granting an increase of pension to John Milburn—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 5848) granting a pension to Anderson B. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5849) granting a pension to James Worley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5850) granting a pension to A. C. Hogan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5851) granting an increase of pension to J. A. Van Landingham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 5852) for the relief of Eliza C. C. Arnim—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 5853) for the relief of Benjamin Y. Trotter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5854) for the relief of James H. Merritt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5855) for the relief of the estate of T. H. Goodloe, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5856) for the relief of the estate of R. E. Bonds, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5857) for the relief of the estate of Nancy Whisenant, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5858) for the relief of Henry McGill—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 5859) granting a pension to John Swenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: A bill (H. R. 5860) granting an increase of pension to Edward B. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5861) granting an increase of pension to Capt. Sylvester G. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5862) granting an increase of pension to Rollin Tyler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 5863) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Brittingham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 5864) granting a pension to Margaret Lee—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5865) granting an increase of pension to Col. James C. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5866) granting an increase of pension to William P. Schott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 5867) granting an honorable discharge to John Depew—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 5868) granting an increase of pension to Sidney Leland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5869) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNER: A bill (H. R. 5870) granting an increase of pension to Oscar W. Lowrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5871) to correct the military record of John C. Riley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5872) granting a pension to William W. Plank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5873) to correct military record of Ebbert Sutton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOMBS: A bill (H. R. 5874) to appropriate money to pay settlers for improvements on Round Valley Indian Reservation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 5875) granting a pension to O. A. Stine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5876) granting a pension to Jacob E. Richards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5877) granting a pension to Robert Watts—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5878) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Wollard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5879) granting an increase of pension to Felix G. Sitton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5880) to correct the military record of Henry Stufflebam—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5881) to correct the military record of James W. Buckley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5882) to remove the charge of desertion against William Ward—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5883) granting a pension to Martha A. Hollingseed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5884) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Munger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5885) granting an increase of pension to John W. Waldrop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5886) for the relief of Francis D. Allen and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 5887) granting an increase of pension to Morris M. Comstock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5888) granting an increase of pension to Peter Pontney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5889) to correct the military record of Frances E. Rosier—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CROWLEY: A bill (H. R. 5890) granting an increase of pension to George W. Drumon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5891) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Mundell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5892) granting an increase of pension to Daniel H. Rowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 5893) granting an increase of pension to Elias Corns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5894) to correct the military record of John Herbst, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 5895) granting a pension to Michael H. Leach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5896) for the relief of the Allaire Works, of New York—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5897) for the relief of William Burke—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 5898) granting an increase of pension to Reuben F. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 5899) granting a pension to Charles W. Helvey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5900) granting a pension to Mary A. Wampler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5901) granting an increase of pension to James A. Copen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5902) for the relief of Peter M. V. Underwood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5903) for the relief of Henry Stein—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5904) for the relief of Norman C. Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5905) for the relief of L. H. Boyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5906) for the relief of Miss Lou Jahn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 5907) granting a pension to David S. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5908) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Clara W. McNair, widow of Rear-Admiral F. V. McNair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5909) to correct the military record of David W. Smythe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 5910) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Wellman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5911) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert G. Gabrion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOUGHERTY: A bill (H. R. 5912) granting a pension to George M. Rone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5913) granting a pension to Henry F. Peery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5914) granting a pension to David C. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5915) granting a pension to George W. Drake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5916) granting a pension to John Carroll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5917) granting a pension to Mahala J. Price—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5918) granting a pension to Margaret Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5919) granting a pension to Joseph Hampton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5920) granting a pension to Washington T. Filson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5921) granting a pension to Elsy McCoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5922) granting a pension to John R. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5923) granting a pension to James McFall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5924) removing charge of desertion from military record of John O'Connor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5925) to remove charge of desertion from military record of Judson H. Streeter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5926) for the relief of James H. Birch—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5927) to authorize Commander James M. Miller, United States Navy; Surg. Oliver D. Norton, United States Navy, and Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, formerly secretary of the Samoan Commission and now secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea, to accept presents tendered to them by His Majesty the Emperor of Germany—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 5928) granting a pension to Helen A. B. Du Barry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5929) granting a pension to Thomas M. Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5930) to grant a pension to Willis Mollohan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5931) granting a pension to Samuel Richards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5932) granting a pension to Rachel E. Newell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5933) to grant a pension to Andrew Carr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5934) granting an increase of pension to William L. Alley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5935) to restore to the pension roll the name of Andrew C. Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5936) for the relief of the heirs of Moses Cunningham, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5937) for the relief of Benjamin F. Harrison, of Company H, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5938) for the relief of Gideon C. Corley—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 5939) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George M. Helper—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDDY: A bill (H. R. 5940) granting an increase of pension to Mathew H. Stark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5941) granting an increase of pension to Frederick W. Varney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5942) granting an increase of pension to Richard Furry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5943) granting an increase of pension to Royal L. Colby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5944) granting a pension to Stephen H. French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5945) granting an increase of pension to Anson V. Kimber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5946) granting an increase of pension to W. L. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5947) granting an increase of pension to Smith Martenus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5948) for the relief of Martha Bottineau—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5949) granting a pension to Caroline Oliver—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5950) granting a pension to Emarance Gervais—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5951) granting an increase of pension to Ole Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 5952) to remove the charge of desertion against Anthony Grayson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 5953) granting an increase of pension to Stephen R. Matthews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 5954) granting an increase of pension to Alfred H. Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5955) granting an increase of pension to Levi N. Bangle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 5956) to reimburse certain church and charitable organizations and societies in Oklahoma for money paid for town lots—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5957) granting a pension to Wright H. Auchmoody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5958) to remove the charge of desertion against John Friedlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 5959) granting an increase of pension to Francis Pearson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5960) granting an increase of pension to Lambert Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5961) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Coles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5962) granting an increase of pension to James Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5963) granting an increase of pension to William Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5964) granting an increase of pension to George G. Tuttle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5965) granting a pension to Dr. E. S. Leonard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5966) granting a pension to Harriet J. Woodbury—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5967) granting a pension to Charles Farmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5968) granting a pension to Lewis Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5969) granting a pension to Ella Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5970) for the relief of Emma M. Deal, widow of James Henry Deal—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5971) for the relief of Emogene C. Crawford—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5972) for the relief of Edward Gazette—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5973) for the relief of William O'Connor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5974) for the relief of Seth Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5975) for the relief of N. Weston, postmaster at Bridgeport, Mich.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5976) for the relief of William E. Cummin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5977) granting an honorable discharge to C. Winas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5978) for the relief of S. Steele Finley—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5979) to correct the military record of Julius H. Rogge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5980) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Peter Tansy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5981) granting a pension to Matilda Tunison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 5982) granting an increase of pension to Christine B. Knapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5983) granting an increase of pension to Katharina Becker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5984) granting an increase of pension to William H. Van Riper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5985) granting a pension to Alexander Sandford Utter, alias Alexander M. Sandford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5986) granting a pension to Malinda Van Pelt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5987) granting a pension to Sarah E. Gillette—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5988) granting a pension to Gottlieb Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5989) granting a pension to Mary Fass—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5990) granting a pension to Oscar W. Humphrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5991) for the relief of William A. Forbes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5992) for the relief of George Serrell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5993) removing the charge of desertion and granting an honorable discharge to John D. Long—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5994) to correct the military record of John Hunter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 5995) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah Dailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5996) granting a pension to Norman H. Cole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5997) authorizing the appointment and retirement of David McMurtrie Gregg as a captain in the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5998) granting a pension to George S. Buzzard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 5999) for the relief of Ellerson Padgett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6000) for the relief of the heirs of Mary A. Dennis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6001) for the relief of M. J. Vanarsdale—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6002) for the relief of James S. Beatty—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HEDGE: A bill (H. R. 6003) granting a pension to Mary C. Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 6004) for the relief of Hannah E. Boardman, administratrix—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 6005) granting a pension to James A. Chalfant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6006) granting a pension to John Canty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6007) granting a pension to Henderson Branham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6008) granting a pension to Lewis Goodrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6009) granting a pension to Absolum Maynard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6010) referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the legal heirs of John Harper, deceased, to certain lands in the State of Virginia—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6011) for the relief of James M. Clonston—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 6012) granting a pension to Martha T. Cheney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 6013) increasing the pension of Felix G. Albin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6014) increasing the pension of William Rheuby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6015) increasing the pension of Austin Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6016) increasing the pension of William J. Overman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6017) increasing the pension of John T. Langley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6018) granting a pension to Lue Emma McJunkin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6019) granting a discharge to James M. Powell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 6020) granting an increase of pension to Russell A. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6021) granting a pension to William Kaste—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6022) to amend the military record of G. W. Rand—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 6023) granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Akridge, of the Thirty-third Kentucky Regiment, now a resident of Danbury, Conn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALL: A bill (H. R. 6024) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Chronister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6025) granting an increase of pension to George Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 6026) granting a pension to James B. Stephens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6027) granting an increase of pension to George W. Russell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6028) to increase the pension of Alice A. Siverd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 6029) granting a pension to Mary E. Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6030) granting an increase of pension to William G. De Garis—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 6031) granting a pension to Adell Augusta Steward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOY: A bill (H. R. 6032) for the relief of Emma Templeton Wood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6033) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Kerr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A bill (H. R. 6034) granting a pension to Ludda B. Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 6035) to provide an American register for the ship *Melanope*—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 6036) for the relief of William Francis—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 6037) granting an increase of pension to William C. Holcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6038) granting an increase of pension to Israel S. Hurd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6039) granting an increase of pension to Diana G. Halley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6040) for the relief of Martin Preston's legal representatives—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6041) for the relief of George S. McKee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 6042) granting relief to George C. Reed—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6043) for the relief of S. L. Jones & Co., of San Francisco, Cal.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6044) for the relief of Riley, Hardin, & Taylor—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6045) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Ryan,

executrix of the last will and testament of Thomas Ryan, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6046) for the relief of Patrick O'Neill—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6047) for the relief of Lewis E. Spear—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6048) for the relief of Piper-Aden-Goodall Company, of San Francisco, Cal.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6049) granting a pension to P. J. Conway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6050) granting a pension to William Newkirk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6051) granting a pension to Lizzie A. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6052) granting a pension to Leah McKenzie—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6053) granting a pension to Mathew Schlaudecker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6054) granting a pension to Fanny Hallett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6055) granting a pension to John Egner—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6056) granting a pension to Helen G. Hibbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6057) granting a pension to Peter Bush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6058) granting a pension to George Treat—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6059) granting a pension to Frank Klein—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6060) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Bogan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6061) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Annie Bennett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6062) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Black—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6063) granting an increase of pension to John Brill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6064) granting an increase of pension to J. J. Sitton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6065) granting an increase of pension to James Garland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6066) granting an increase of pension to James M. Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 6067) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jacob Worrin Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6068) for the relief of Lewis Poessel—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 6069) for the relief of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6070) for the relief of Isaac N. Forrester—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6071) for the relief of Joseph Curriden—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6072) for the relief of the legal representatives of James R. Thompson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6073) for the relief of the heirs of certain seamen lost in the foundering of light vessel No. 37—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6074) granting a pension to Elizabeth K. Long—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6075) granting a pension to Minerva Sturgess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6076) granting an increase of pension to John B. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 6077) to remove the charge of desertion against Thomas Cordingly—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6078) for the relief of Elizabeth M. Christian, now Mrs. Elizabeth M. Harlow—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6079) for the relief of the heirs of Olive Coppock, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LESTER: A bill (H. R. 6080) granting increase of pension to Mariah J. Anderson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6081) granting an increase of pension to Frances Taylor Anderson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LONG: A bill (H. R. 6082) for the relief of Samuel Slack—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6083) for the relief of Luke Stinnett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6084) for the relief of Morton A. Pratt—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6085) for the relief of James Wilson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6086) for the relief of W. H. De Long—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6087) for the relief of John Carrington—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6088) for the relief of Melinda E. Fellers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6089) for the relief of John V. Clymer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6090) for the relief of Frederick W. Baker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6091) for the relief of Lycurgus W. Eastman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6092) granting an increase of pension to John M. Hartnett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6093) granting an increase of pension to Isaac C. Boley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6094) granting an increase of pension to James Hawkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6095) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Bottjer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6096) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Deffenbaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6097) granting an increase of pension to Henry Prosser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6098) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6099) granting an increase of pension to William E. Gates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6100) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6101) granting an increase of pension to Amanda E. McQuiddy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6102) granting an increase of pension to John Musser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also a bill (H. R. 6103) granting an increase of pension to David Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6104) granting a pension to Mollie J. Howard—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6105) granting a pension to Elisha J. Essex—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6106) granting a pension to Anne Tracy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6107) granting a pension to Elijah E. Harvey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6108) granting a pension to Joshua Dye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6109) granting a pension to Mary Diffenbaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6110) granting a pension to John A. McDaniel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6111) to correct the military record of Richard Sickner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 6112) for the relief of George W. Symmes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6113) for the relief of the heirs of H. W. McArthor, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6114) to amend records of the War Department—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6115) to amend the records of the War Department—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MEYER of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 6116) for the relief of the heirs of Pierre Sauvé—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6117) for the relief of John Rhodes and wife—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6118) for the relief of the heirs of Laurent Millaudon, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6119) for the relief of Frederick Miller—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6120) for the relief of E. Pezzica—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also a bill (H. R. 6121) for relief of John F. Kranz—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6122) for the relief of Emilie L. Major or her legal representatives—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6123) for the relief of certain officers of the Second Regiment Louisiana Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6124) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Mander—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6125) for the relief of William J. Brodie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6126) to remove charge of desertion from record of John Alfortish—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6127) granting increase of pension to Mrs. Catherine P. McLorinan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6128) for the relief of James Rainey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6129) for the relief of Alphonse Desmarc—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6130) for the relief of the estate of Eliza A. Carradine, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6131) for the relief of the estate of William Robert Buddendorff—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6132) for the relief of the estates of Celina M. Wright and Charles G. Wright, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6133) for the relief of Offner & Laumar—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6134) for the relief of W. G. Wheeler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6135) for the relief of Alexis Leduff—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6136) to authorize Charles E. Fenner, executor of George E. Payne, deceased, to prosecute his claim before the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6137) for the relief of the estate of Sosthene Donerfbourg, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6138) for the relief of W. F. Sanderson, administrator of W. W. Sanderson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6139) for the relief of John R. Elliott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6140) for the relief of Louis V. Porche—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6141) for the relief of Francis Massich—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6142) for the relief of the heirs of Mary Carlin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6143) for the relief of heirs of David and Barbette Carb—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6144) for the relief of Pierre Garrot—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6145) for the relief of estate of Henry Fassman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6146) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Annie Duncan Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6147) for the relief of the heirs of Patrick Dooling—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6148) for the relief of the heirs of Myra Clark Gaines, deceased—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6149) for the relief of the estate of Raymond Pochelu, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6150) for the relief of certain employees of the United States mint at New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6151) for the relief of the estate of Dominique Pochelu, deceased, late of New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6153) for the relief of the Third Presbyterian Church, of New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6154) for the relief of certain heirs of the officers and crew of the United States light-house schooner *Mignonette*, lost near Brazos Santiago, Tex., in the storm of September 21, 1887—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6155) for the relief of the heirs of Pierre Sauvé—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6156) for the relief of the heirs of Pierre Sauvé—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6157) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund certain moneys collected by the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6158) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund certain moneys collected by the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6159) granting an increase of pension to James R. Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6160) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Parrish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6161) granting an increase of pension to Homer Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6162) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. B. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6163) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Parsons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6164) granting an increase of pension to Eli W. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6165) granting a pension to Marion Southern—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6166) granting a pension to Elizabeth C. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6167) granting a pension to Sarah F. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6168) granting a pension to Thomas L. Kimbrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6169) granting a pension to Frederick L. Killion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6170) for the relief of John D. Sullivan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6171) for the relief of James L. East—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MINOR: A bill (H. R. 6172) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Weimar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAHONEY: A bill (H. R. 6173) to correct the military record of Thomas W. Ferree—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 6174) granting an increase of pension to Rachel Gotthelf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 6175) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Lee—to the Committee on Elections No. 2.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 6176) for the relief of Francisco Krebs—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6177) for the relief of the estates of Robert Bradley, deceased, and Mary C. Bradley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 6178) for the relief of Milton F. Colburn, administrator of the estate of Gilbert Colburn, deceased, late of Annapolis, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6179) for the relief of Gotlieb Feldmeyer, of Annapolis, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6180) for the relief of Virginia I. Mullan, of Annapolis, Md.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6181) for the relief of Henry R. Walton, administrator of John Walton, deceased, late of Annapolis, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 6182) for the relief of John Heirick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6183) for the relief of Frank E. Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6184) for the relief of John Welty—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6185) to correct military record of Capt. S. W. Baird—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6186) granting a pension to Carrie B. Farnham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6187) granting a pension to Charles C. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6188) granting an increase of pension to John Dickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6189) granting an increase of pension to Eli Potts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 6190) granting an increase of pension to Edward Yarton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6191) granting a pension to Sallie Lowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 6192) for the relief of Richard King—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6193) granting a pension to Thomas B. Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6194) granting a pension to Thomas Shockley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MICKEY: A bill (H. R. 6195) granting an increase of pension to William Pointer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6196) transferring a lot in Woodland Cemetery to city of Quincy, Ill.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6197) to grant an honorable discharge to Roger N. Cunningham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6198) to grant an honorable discharge to Frederick A. Noeller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 6199) for the relief of G. G. Dorris, heir of Othella E. Dorris, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6200) for the relief of W. R. Hicks, an heir of John C. Hill, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6201) for the relief of Fannie Jago—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 6202) granting an increase of pension to Giles R. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6203) for the relief of Arthur R. Henderson—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 6204) to correct the military record of James S. Cain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 6205) to increase the pension

of Richmond M. Curtis from $12 to $30 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6206) to increase the pension of Maria J. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POU: A bill (H. R. 6207) for the relief of Samuel B. Thain—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6208) for the relief of the estate of Vasti Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6209) for the relief of the estate of James Lee—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 6210) to correct the military record of Josiah James—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6211) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Robinette—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6212) for the relief of Rowan White—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6213) for the relief of the widow and heirs at law of Charles Wilkes, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6214) for the relief of Anna R. Widmayer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6215) for the relief of Charles R. Hooper—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6216) for the relief of Franklin Buchanan Sullivan—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6217) for the relief of the policemen employed at railway crossings in the District of Columbia, under section 3, act approved June 24, 1898—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 6218) for the relief of Joseph Courts—to the Committee on Invalid Pension.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6219) for the relief of Alfred O. Williamson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6220) for the relief of the estate of John J. Tursentine—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6221) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Foster, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6222) to refer the claim of Nancy Taylor against the United States to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6223) to refer the claim of Mrs. Jennia Brumby against United States to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 6224) granting an increase of pension to Michael H. Ganun—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6225) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Elwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6226) granting an increase of pension to Carrie G. Yaples—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6227) to correct the military record of George W. Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 6228) to remove the charge of desertion against Thomas Mahoney—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6229) for the relief of Samuel H. Sentenne and Paul Boileau—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBB: A bill (H. R. 6230) granting a pension to George W. Baker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6231) granting a pension to George W. McCinston—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6232) for the relief of Mary B. Dancy—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 6233) for the relief of W. W. Tracy, late postmaster at Sturges, Mo.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6234) granting an increase of pension to John M. Stanley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 6235) for the relief of Napoleon B. Watkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6236) for the relief of the estate of Henry S. Williams, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6237) for the relief of Lucy B. Legrande, Catharine Jameson, Elizabeth H. Lester, Shirley B. Shackelford, Edwin A. Gibson, and the heirs of Henry Shackelford, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6238) for the relief of the estate of Maria Gibson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6239) for the relief of the estate of Dr. Bailey Shumate—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6240) for the relief of the estate of John Poland, deceased, late of Prince William County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6241) for the relief of Benjamin M. Yancey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6242) for the relief of the estate of Amos Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6243) for the relief of the estate of W. H. Stringfellow, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6244) for the relief of the estate of William Shreve, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6245) for the relief of the estate of James M. Catlett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6322) to authorize the Secretary of War to correct the record of Calhoun Malone—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 6323) for the relief of Everett B. Curtis, administrator of John J. Curtis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6324) for the relief of Curtis & Tilden—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6325) for the relief of Albert C. Brown—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6326) for the relief of Hiram C. Walker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6327) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Tower—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6328) granting an increase of pension to Safford R. Hamer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6329) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Geiger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6330) granting an increase of pension to William D. Tanner—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 6331) granting a pension to Mary E. Conklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6332) granting a pension to Michael Conlon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6333) granting a pension to John H. Cosgrove—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6334) granting an increase of pension to Francis X. Soleau—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6335) granting an increase of pension to Artemus Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6336) for the relief of Peter Fisher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6337) for the relief of the heirs of John Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6338) granting relief to certain members of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 6339) for the relief of Carolyn M. McIlvain—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6340) for the relief of John Barfield—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 6341) granting a pension to Williamana E. Lynde—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 6342) granting a pension to Edwin M. Raymond—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6343) granting a pension to Birdie M. Wedge—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6344) granting a pension to Louis H. Leland—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 6345) for the relief of Robert Hubbord—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SCHIRM: A bill (H. R. 6346) for the relief of Frank Nolen—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6347) for the relief of the representatives of James Hooper—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6348) for the relief of the heirs of Edmund Wolf—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 6349) to amend the military record of John H. Skinner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 6350) to correct the military record of James M. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 6351) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Swallow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 6352) to confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims in case of Elizabeth A. Gill, widow, Albert B. Gill, Emma B. Gill, William F. Gill, and Leonora Gill Thompson, sole legatees and heirs at law of William H. Gill, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: A bill (H. R. 6353) for the relief of Lawrence Collins and Edward J. Flanigan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6354) for the relief of John V. Behan, administrator—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6355) for the relief of Daniel Leary—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SKILES: A bill (H. R. 6356) granting an increase of pension to W. G. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: A bill (H. R. 6357) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Solomon Snell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TATE: A bill (H. R. 6358) granting a pension to Hester A. Furr—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6359) granting a pension to Sanford A. Pinyan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6360) granting a pension to Dorcus Elliott, widow of Jesse Elliott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6361) granting a pension to Webster R. W. Atkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6362) granting a pension to Synthia Ann Mason, widow of Austin Mason—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6363) granting a pension to Martha A. Mason, widow of Charles Mason—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6364) granting a pension to Jason C. Chastain—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6365) for the relief of Sanford A. Pinyan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6366) for relief of Milton Holt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6367) for the relief of Webster R. W. Atkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6368) for the relief of William N. Hammontree—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6369) for the relief of James B. Fowler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6370) for the relief of Stephen M. Honeycutt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6371) for the relief of Samuel Garner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6372) for relief of Russell Savage—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6373) for the relief of Newton Coker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6374) for the relief of Joseph Thomas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6375) for relief of James B. Fowler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6376) for relief of William T. Edwards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6377) for the relief of John D. Lowry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6378) for relief of Valina S. Hutchinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6379) to correct the military record of John T. Fitzgerald—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6380) for the relief of W. Morley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6381) for the relief of New Hope Baptist Church, of Bartow County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6382) for relief of John T. Fitzgerald—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6383) for relief of Milton Holt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6384) for relief of William G. Blackwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6385) to amend the records of the War Department in case of Jesse Elliott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 6386) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Burch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6387) to restore to the pension roll the name of Ellen C. Remore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6388) granting an increase of pension to George H. Suits—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 6389) for the relief of the estate of William C. Lewis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6390) for the relief of Mary N. Bryan, of Craven County, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6391) for the relief of the estate of Frederick J. Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6392) for the relief of I. F. Hill, executor of W. E. Hill, of Duplin County, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6393) for the relief of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6394) for the relief of the Medical College of Alabama—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6395) for the relief of Agnes and Maria De Leon—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 6396) granting an increase of pension to John Mosher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6397) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles R. Edmonds—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 6398) to refer the claim of Mrs. Ada E. Amos to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6399) for the relief of W. S. McMillan, administrator of the estate of William Booth, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6400) for the relief of Sarah Antrey—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WACHTER: A bill (H. R. 6401) increasing the pension of David E. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6402) granting a pension to Mary J. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6403) removing charge of desertion against Thomas Saville, late lieutenant and captain, First Maryland Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6404) to remove the charge of desertion against Lorenzo Dorritee, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6405) removing the charge of desertion from the record of William Harig—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6406) removing charge of desertion against John Benson, late seaman on the United States steamship *Iroquois*—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6407) removing the charge of desertion against Marmaduke R. Goodwin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6408) for the relief of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, of Baltimore, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6409) for the relief of Julia Nolan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6410) for the relief of the legal representatives of J. J. Abrahams, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6411) for the relief of Julia Nolan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6412) for the relief of Carl Jordan and restoration to the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 6413) to correct the military record of Sylvester Bartron—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 6414) granting an increase of pension to William W. H. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 6415) granting a pension to George R. Gum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6416) granting a pension to Isabell Maddox—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6417) granting a pension to Silas Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6418) granting a pension to Katherine Decker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6419) granting an increase of pension to Jesse S. Bower—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6420) to correct the military record of Luther Furney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6421) to correct military record of Shannon S. Bailey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6422) to correct military record of S. B. Ellsworth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6423) to correct military record of John A. Maddox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6424) for the relief of Maria Patrick—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 6425) granting an increase of pension to Charles Moyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6426) granting an increase of pension to Howard W. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6427) granting a pension to Jackson D. Siner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 6428) to appropriate money to reimburse the city of New Albany, Ind.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6429) granting a pension to David F. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6430) granting a pension to John M. Goldman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6431) granting a pension to William Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6432) granting a pension to Joseph Vernia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6433) granting a pension to William Mathers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 6434) granting a pension to Mary Fitch—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6435) granting a pension to Susan P. Crandall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6436) granting a pension to Catherine Ragan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6437) granting an increase of pension to Bertha R. Koops—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6438) granting an increase of pension to Mathew C. Medbury—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6439) granting an increase of pension to Amelia Blakely—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6440) granting an increase of pension to Thomas T. Easton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6441) granting an increase of pension to William H. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6442) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Gifford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6443) for the relief of Patrick Nolan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6444) donating a 3-inch field gun, with carriage, to the Sockanosset School for Boys, at Howard, R. I.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6445) to correct the military record of Michael I. Pryor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6446) granting an increase of pension to Martha M. Corson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6447) granting an increase of pension to George W. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6448) granting an increase of pension to Anne Morris Ramsay—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6449) granting a pension to William A. Luther—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6450) for the relief of George R. Frye—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6451) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6452) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6453) granting an increase of pension to Ida R. Siegfried—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6454) granting an increase of pension to Edward Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6455) to authorize the President to reappoint, as a commander in the Navy, Thomas Amory De Blois, who voluntarily resigned in 1881—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6456) for the relief of Capt. E. St. John Greble and other officers and enlisted men of the United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6457) for the relief of Pardon Worsley, his heirs or assigns—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6458) for the relief of Thomas F. Tobey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6459) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Hooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6460) to place the name of Joseph P. Manton on the rolls of the First Regiment of Rhode Island Militia Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6461) authorizing the Secretary of War to grant an honorable discharge to Mathew Logan, late a member of Battery H, First Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6462) for the relief of Patrick J. Sullivan, Jeremiah McCarthy, and Batholomew Shea, and for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John B. Dillon—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6463) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of those who were killed by the explosion of the gun-cotton factory at the United States torpedo station at Newport, R. I.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6464) granting a deed of quitclaim and release to Lorillard Spencer, his heirs and assigns, of all the right, title, and interest in and to certain land in the city of Newport, R. I.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 6465) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Briscoe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6466) granting a pension to Josephine M. Dustin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6467) granting an honorable discharge to Samuel Welch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURKETT: A bill (H. R. 6468) granting an increase of pension to J. H. McKee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6469) granting an increase of pension to Daniel P. Babb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6470) granting an increase of pension to S. H. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6471) granting an increase of pension to Jacob A. McDougal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6472) granting an increase of pension to H. J. Shuey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 6473) to authorize the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department to examine and audit according to equity the claim of Grubb & Robinson, a firm consisting of Alfred B. Grubb and William H. Robinson, and of Alfred B. Grubb, for building material sold and delivered to members of the Prairie Band of Potawatomie Indians in Kansas—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: A bill (H. R. 6474) to place on the pension roll the name of John H. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6475) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of James Nicholas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6476) to increase the pension of Matilda E. Lawton, widow of Elbridge Lawton, late chief engineer, United States Navy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6477) to increase the pension of Sarah E. Jackson, widow of Richard H. Jackson, late brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, to $50 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6478) for the relief of Richard Good—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6479) granting a pension to Samantha Bentley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6480) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Albert Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6481) granting an increase of pension to Millen McMillen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6482) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William H. Moore, alias William Moorey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6483) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Frank Van Valkenberg, alias Charles Duane—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6484) granting a pension to Frany R. Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 6485) granting a pension to Harriet Belote—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6486) granting a pension to Catherine M. Hall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6487) granting a pension to Kezia Washburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6488) granting a pension to Martha A. Hamlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6489) granting a pension to Charles H. Brisbin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6490) granting a pension to Sally Ann Bradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6491) granting increase of pension to Caroline N. Lovejoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6492) granting an increase of pension to Seth R. Henton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6493) to correct the military record of Jabez Lumbart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6494) to correct the military record of Ira S. Havens—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6495) to correct the military record of Henry Myers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6496) for the relief of Edmund Stanfield—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOPKINS: A bill (H. R. 6497) granting an increase of pension to Frederick William Becker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTAUER: A bill (H. R. 6498) for the relief of John A. Whitman, a blind soldier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: A bill (H. R. 6499) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Bernhard Reuter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6500) for the relief of Charles B. Rouss, of the city and State of New York—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 6501) to indemnify the American Surety Company, of New York, for moneys paid as security under appeal bonds in suits against Mission Indians of California, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 6502) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Thompson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6503) for the relief of Catharine Makely—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6504) to give the Court of Claims of the United States jurisdiction of the claims of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company and others against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6505) for the relief of John A. Fairfax—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6506) for the relief of the legal representatives of William Hough, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6507) for the relief of Mrs. L. A. Lynn, of Prince William County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6508) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Samuel W. Hough, administrator of William N. Hough, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6509) for the relief of the legal representatives of Mason James, deceased, of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6510) granting a pension to James Jackson, of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6511) for the relief of personal representatives of Sewell B. Corbett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6512) to authorize the Secretary of War to correct the record of Calhoun Malone—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 6513) for the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 6514) for relief of W. R. Harris—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TIRRELL: A bill (H. R. 6515) granting an increase of pension to Carleton A. Trundy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TRIMBLE: A bill (H. R. 6516) for the relief of Henry P. Montgomery, surviving executor of Granville Garnett, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6517) for the relief of Oldham County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petitions of W. A. Burris, Joseph Armstrong and other citizens of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BABCOCK: Papers to accompany House bill to correct the record of Samuel Welch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Samuel Briscoe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEIDLER: Petition of S. C. Smith & Co., William Edwards, and Francis Widler & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, for the repeal of the duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of F. B. Garrett and other citizens of Collinwood, Ohio, for the suppression of anarchy, and for the enactment of a law to protect the person of the President—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELL: Resolution of Telegraphers' Union of Swallows, Colo., and Bricklayers' Union of Leadville, Colo., relative to the construction of vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BENTON: Petition of Industrial Council of Kansas City, Mo., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of George Washington Council, No. 1, Order United American Mechanics, for restriction of immigration, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Resolutions of Independence Council No. 2 and George Washington Council No. 1, Order of United American Mechanics, of St. Louis, Mo., in favor of more stringent immigration laws—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of Trades and Labor Council of Lowell, Mass., for the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolution of Brotherhood of Carpenters No. 458, American Federation of Labor, of Lawrence, Kans., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Jewett Union, No. 1790, of Pleasanton, Kans., favoring the exclusion of Chinese, Japanese, and Malays—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of American Bankers' Association, for reduction of revenue taxes on bonds, bank stocks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Petition of citizens of Delhi, Ohio, praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN: Resolution of American Mining Association of the Philippines, urging the extension of the mining laws of the United States to those islands—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BULL: Resolutions of Union No. 119, of Newport; No. 53, of Providence; Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union; Typographical Union of Newport, and other labor orders, for the construction of naval vessels in navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Providence and Newport, R. I., for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: Petition of citizens of Elk Point, S. Dak., in regard to the constitutional amendment defining marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKETT: Resolutions of the Broom Makers' Union of Lincoln, Nebr., relative to the construction of vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, favoring the creation of a department of commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of citizens of Pasadena, Cal., for the enactment of stringent laws against anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of Spinners' Union of Augusta, Me., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: Petition of officers of Paoli Council, No. 44, Daughters of Liberty, and others, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Honeybrook (Pa.) Methodist Episcopal Church, and others, for a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Media Council, No. 749, Junior Order United American Mechanics, against admission of immigrants of anarchistic views—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Petition of B. T. Bashford and others, of Talmo, Kans., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, proposed plan of Cuban delegates for extension of trade between the United States and Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANDLER: Memorial and proceedings of the Tombigbee River Improvement Convention, held at Columbus, Miss.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CONNELL: Resolutions of local unions of Mayfield, Peckville, Priceburg, Dickson, and Scranton, United Mine Workers of America, lodges of Railroad Trainmen, Carpenters Union, Order United American Mechanics, in favor of more stringent immigration laws—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petitions of various labor organizations of Carbondale, Scranton, and Olyphant, of Pennsylvania, favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, of Chicago, Ill., for the construction of the isthmian canal and in relation to the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

Also, resolution of Trades and Labor Council of Lowell, Mass., and certain other organizations, in support of a national eight-hour day—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolution of Independence Council, No. 2, Order United American Mechanics, favoring amendment of Constitution making it a felony to attempt to assassinate the President, Vice-President, or Cabinet officers of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the State Council of Ohio, Junior Order United American Mechanics, in favor of more stringent immigration laws, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association, asking that hides be placed on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of American Mining Association, of Manila, P. I., for the extension of the United States mining laws to the archipelago—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce, urging the creation of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, favoring the establishment of a trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of Scranton, Dunmore, and Moosic, Pa., for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Margaret Depew, of Scranton, Pa., asking for

an honorable discharge for her husband, John Depew—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CORLISS: Petitions of citizens of the First Congressional district of Michigan, against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of labor organizations, for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CROWLEY: Papers to accompany House bill granting increase of pension to George W. Drummon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Daniel H. Rowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Thomas J. Mundell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: Petitions of citizens of the Tenth Congressional district of Indiana, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Papers to accompany House bill 61, granting permission for the erection of a monument or statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of the late Benjamin F. Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CURRIER: Petitions of Rev. Charles A. Tenney and others of Newport, W. B. Weeks and others of Lebanon, N. H., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS: Resolutions of various trades and labor organizations of Kansas, for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a petition of citizens of Valley Falls, Kans., in favor of the Grout oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CORLISS: Resolutions of labor organizations of Detroit, Mich., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petitions of citizens of Lancaster and Philadelphia, Pa., for the removal of the duty on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of wholesale grocers and others of St. Louis, Mo., for the removal of the duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to David S. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of citizens of Wilkinsburg and citizens of the Twenty-second Congressional district of Pennsylvania, for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEEMER: Resolutions of Council No. 837, of Williamsport, and Council No. 87, of Muncy, Pa., Junior Order United American Mechanics, Philadelphia, Pa., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Wellsboro, Pa., for the suppression of polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of Bricklayers' Union No. 71, of Hudson; Union No. 3, of Troy, and Bolton Post, No. 471, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Petitions of Fred Keeler and others, of Butte, and C. E. Bell and others, of Helena, Mont., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Montana Trades and Labor councils at Anaconda, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of T. F. Mills—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Anthony Greyson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, Wis., for amendment to the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Bricklayers' Union No. 1, of La Crosse, Wis., in favor of building naval vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of George Washington Council, No. 1, and Independence Council, No. 2, for legislation against the immigration of criminal classes, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. EVANS: Sundry petitions of citizens of the Twentieth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolutions of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association, urging the removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, favoring the establishment of a trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Association, of New York, urging the creation of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union No. 36, and Association of Machinists No. 323, of New York and Brooklyn, favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of 99 women residents of Brooklyn, N. Y., against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Manufacturers' Association of New York City, favoring the enactment of the Lovering and Overstreet currency bills, etc.—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FORDNEY: Petition of citizens of Saginaw, Mich., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Board of Trade of Saginaw, Mich., for the maintenance of the tariff on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: Petitions of George Davis, H. O. Carpenter, F. W. Briggs, and numerous other citizens of the First Congressional district of Vermont, against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOWLER: Sundry petitions of citizens of the Sixth and Eighth Congressional districts of New Jersey, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Union No. 6585, American Federation of Labor, Elizabeth, N. J., and Union No. 5, of Orange, and No. 14, of Plainfield, N. J., relative to the construction of vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HALL: Petition of citizens of the Twenty-eighth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Forest County, Pa., in regard to the constitutional amendment defining marriage—to the Committee on the Judicary.

By Mr. HAUGEN: Resolution of Sutherland Post, No. 171, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of citizens of the Fourth Congressional district of Iowa, favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, of West Union, Iowa, and others, for the protection of native races in the islands of the Pacific and elsewhere against the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicants—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HILL: Petition of W. J. Gould and other citizens of Black Rock, Conn., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of American Mining Association, of Manila, P. I., for the extension of United States mining laws to the archipelago—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Cigar Makers' Union No. 139, of Long Hill, Conn., and Steam Engineers' Union No. 62, of Danbury, Conn., favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HITT: Petition of 81 citizens of Campbell County, Tenn., and Stereotypers' Union No. 1, of New York, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of American Mining Association of the Philippine Islands, favoring the extension of the United States mining laws to the archipelago—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of citizens of Cranbury, Tennent, and North Plainfield, N. J., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACK: Petitions of Irwin Council, No. 44, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and United Mine Workers of Webster, Latrobe, Cush Creek, Anita, and Yatesboro, Pa., and others, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion laws—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of S. K. Webster, Irwin, Pa., and many others of the Twenty-first Congressional district of Pennsylvania, for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JETT: Petition of W. H. Bradley, S. A. McKay, and other citizens of Alton, Ill., against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOY: Petition of Adam Roth Grocery Company and 29 other grocers of St. Louis, Mo., for the repeal of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of St. Louis Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 6, relating to the office of foreman of presswork in the Government Printing Office and Bureau of Engraving and Printing—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Kerr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of Board of Trade and other commercial organizations of San Francisco, Cal., favoring amendments to the national bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of Typographical Union of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Typographical Union of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KNOX: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Nelson L. Belle-Isle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John A. Whitman, a blind soldier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of International Longshoremen's Association No. 238, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Petitions of citizens of the Second Congressional district of Maine, against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: Evidence and papers relating to the claim of H. W. McArthur—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MAHON: Petition of citizens of the counties of Huntingdon and Union, Pa., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of citizens of the First Congressional district of Illinois, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Dearborn Foundry Company and Vierling, McDowell & Co., of Chicago, Ill., asking for a separate letting of the various branches of work required for public buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of Lord & Thomas, of Chicago, against present tax on breweries—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Typographical Union No. 16, of Chicago, Ill., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Wilder & Co. and W. D. Allen Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, for removal of the tariff on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of George Washington Council, No. 1, Order of United American Mechanics, praying for the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of sundry labor unions of Chicago, Ill., in favor of building of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of National Business League of Chicago, Ill., favoring reciprocity—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Chicago Wheel Manufacturing Company, favoring reciprocity with Germany upon emery wheels—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Congregational Church of Harvey, Ill., relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, etc.—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. MARSHALL: Petitions of Appomatox Post, No. 24, Grand Army of the Republic, of Larimore, N. Dak., and of others in the State of North Dakota, for the building of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the Pressmen's Union of Fargo, N. Dak., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Levi Blades and others, of North Dakota, for a constitutional amendment defining a legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCALL: Petitions of Icemen's Protective Union and Cambridge Central Union, of Massachusetts, favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of the Eighth Congressional district of Massachusetts, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: Petition of the executive committee of the Mutual Benefit Association of the Inspectors of Customs at the port of New York, for readjustment of compensation—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MERCER: Petition of citizens of the Second Congressional district of Nebraska, favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Bricklayers' International Union and Central Labor Union of Omaha, Nebr., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country, etc.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MORRIS: Resolutions of certain trades and labor organizations of Duluth, Minn., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of the Sixth Congressional district of Minnesota, favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Duluth (Minn.) Typographical Union, No. 136, urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Petition of United States storekeepers and gaugers of the seventh collection district of Indiana, for thirty days' leave of absence each year—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of United Mine Workers of Buckeye, Linton, and Washington, Ind., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Homer Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MUTCHLER: Proposed plan of Cuban delegates for extension of trade between the United States and Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of American Miners' Association, Philippine Islands, favoring enactment of mining laws—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, resolution of Order United American Mechanics, favoring an act making assassination of President, Vice-President, and Cabinet officers a felony—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of sundry councils Junior Order United American Mechanics, and posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and other organizations, favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Carpenters and Joiners' Union of Easton, Pa., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Carriage Builders' National Association and Pennsylvania Shoe Manufacturers' Association, urging the removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Petition of W. B. Prentice in aid of the Warner Ranch Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of the Seventh Congressional district of California, for a constitutional amendment defining a legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEVILLE: Petition of citizens of Gordon, Chadron, and Belmont, Nebr., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OTJEN: Resolution of Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, Wis., relating to the amendment of the national bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania: Papers to accompany House bill 5216, granting an increase of pension to Daniel Nagle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5219, granting an increase of pension to Daniel Donne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5217, granting increase of pension to Elizabeth P. Sigfried—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: Petition of 1,600 citizens of Maryland, favoring the passage of a bill granting a pension of $50 per month to all Union soldiers who served in the civil war who are blind or so needy as to require the services of an attendant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), petition of widow and heirs at law of Charles Wilkes, deceased, late rear-admiral, United States Navy, to accompany House bill for the relief of petitioners—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Joseph Courts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: Petition of heir of Osborn Durham, deceased, late of Jackson County, Ala., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: Petition of 187 citizens of Alexandria, Va., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of legal representative of Mason James—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of J. R. Shirley, administrator of Charity Ball, deceased, late of Fauquier County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heirs of Craven Howell, late of Loudoun County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Alex. Martin, of Fauquier County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RHEA of Virginia: Petition of Mary Ann Ball, of Lee County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Eugene B. Smith, of Fort Wayne, Ind., against certain proposed patent legislation—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of F. P. Wilt & Co., asking an early appropriation by Congress to provide for the payment of rebate due tobacco and cigar dealers under the law—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RUCKER: Petition of citizens of Higbee, Mo., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Purdin, Mo., in favor of the Grout oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. RUMPLE: Petition of Retail Clerks' Union, No. 93, American Federation of Labor, of Muscatine, Iowa, favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Resolution of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Union No. 79, of New Haven, Conn., in favor of building of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN: Resolutions of Journeymen Horseshoers' Union, No. 23, of Buffalo, N. Y., praying that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SALMON: Petitions of citizens of the Fourth Congressional district of New Jersey, for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Stove Molders' Union, No. 28, of Dover, N. J., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Papers to accompany House bill No. 1817, authorizing presentation of medals to members of the First Battalion, United States Marine Corps—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Utica, N. Y., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: Petition of citizens of the Twentieth Congressional district of New York, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolutions of Washington Council, No. 7, of New Haven, Conn., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Order United American Mechanics No. 18, of East Hampton, Conn., in favor of more stringent immigration laws—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of Platers' Union No. 13, of Wallingford, Conn., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Connecticut, in favor of the anticanteen law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: Resolutions of Labor Union No. 130, of Pinckneyville, Ill., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Papers to accompany House Bill No. 1653, for the relief of W. M. Hutchinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART of New Jersey: Resolution of Bricklayers' International Union No. 2, of Paterson, and No. 23, of Hackensack, N. J., in relation to the employment of union bricklayers and masons in the erection of the naval dry dock at New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of citizens of Hackensack and of the Fifth Congressional district of New Jersey against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: Petitions of citizens of St. Johnsville, N. Y., for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIRRELL: Petition of S. M. Armstrong, of Fitchburg, Mass., and many others of the Fourth Massachusetts Congressional district, for a constitutional amendment defining a legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 284, for the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. VREELAND: Petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 370, of Jamestown, N. Y., and of Ira Thurber Post, No. 584, Grand Army of the Republic, of Allegany, N. Y., favoring the building of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 370, of Jamestown, N. Y., for reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WACHTER: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, of Baltimore, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition of Niagara Falls Typographical Union, No. 233, and citizens of Perry, N. Y., for the exclusion of all Asiatics from the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of Ann J. Barr and 42 citizens of Melrose, Pa., Rev. R. Montgomery and others, of Ashbourne, Pa., Abbie C. Cranor, Henry D. Cranor, and others, of Conshohocken, Pa., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Bricklayers' Union No. 54, of Norristown, Pa., in regard to employees in navy-yard, and for the enforcement of the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WARNOCK: Petitions of citizens of McComb, Ohio, praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of West Mansfield, Ohio, for the abolition of the saloon in the island possessions of the United States—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. WOODS: Resolution of American Mining Association, of Manila, P. I., for the extension of United States mining laws to the archipelago—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, petition of Grand Lodge Independent Order of Good Templars of California in favor of the anticanteen law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WRIGHT: Resolutions of Legion of Red Cross, Grand Council of Pennsylvania, in relation to anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Pennsylvania, for removal of the tariff on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Bridgewater Baptist Association, of Hallstead, Pa., against the Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Carpenters' Union No. 145, of Sayre, Pa., and Boiler Makers' Union No. 147, of Susquehanna, Pa., for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of citizens of the Fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, for the maintenance of the present tariff rates on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of citizens of Pasadena, Cal., on the death of President McKinley and for stringent laws against anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, for the adoption of the pneumatic-tube service in Philadelphia—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of Patriotic Order Sons of America, Camp No. 485, relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Medical Society of Pennsylvania, for the establishment of a laboratory in the Interior Department—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Chicago Post-Office Clerks' Union for the enactment of the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of National Iron League of Chicago, favoring a separate letting of the various branches of work for public buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of executive committee, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, favoring a call for a river and harbor congress in Baltimore—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill No. 5762 for the relief of William H. I. Hostetler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of Trades and Labor Council and Barbers' Union No. 194, of New Albany, Ind., for the building of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *December 16, 1901.*

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last was read and approved.

INDIAN LANDS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying agreement, entered into by United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin, November 2, 1901, with the Indians of the Devils Lake Reservation, in North Dakota, providing for the cession to the United States of all their surplus lands, excepting 6,160 acres required for allotments to 61 Indians entitled thereto, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of January 27, 1898, relative to the numbers and locations of all lots in the District of Columbia the title to which the records in the office of the commissioner of public buildings and grounds show to be in the United States, etc., transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, submitting a communication from Col. Theodore A. Bingham, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, recommending that certain omissions and errors in Senate Document No. 32, Fifty-sixth Congress, second session, be corrected by errata; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. H. L. OVERSTREET, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 632) to continue the Industrial Commission until February 15, 1902.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 76) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1901, on the 18th day of said month; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of the Hon. MARRIOTT BROSIUS, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (S. 632) to continue the Industrial Commission until February 15, 1902; and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Watchmakers and Engravers' International Association of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of the so-called Lodge immigration bill, which provides for the restriction of immigration by educational tests; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of 177 citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of the Clearing House Association of Wheeling, W. Va., praying for the repeal of the revenue tax on banking capital; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 8, American Federation of Labor, of Wheeling, W. Va., and a petition of Typographical Union No. 79, American Federation of Labor, of Wheeling, W. Va., praying for the enactment of legislation authorzing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Mount Carbon Council, No. 14, Daughters of Liberty, of Fayette County, W. Va., and a petition of Local Union No. 1299, United Mine Workers of America, of Wheeling, W. Va., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Upshur County, W. Va., and a petition of sundry citizens of Monroe County, W. Va., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLAPP presented petitions of sundry citizens of Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul Park, Claremont, Havana, Racine, Springvalley, Hamilton, Lakefield, Fergus Falls, Wendell, Lawrence, Western, Lakeview, Lakeside, Tower, and Proctorknott, all in the State of Minnesota, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURNHAM presented a petition of Iron Molders' Local Union No. 257, American Federation of Labor, of Nashua, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HEITFELD. I present a petition of the legislature of Idaho, praying that an appropriation be made for the opening to navigation of the Snake and Columbia rivers. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STATE OF IDAHO.

I, C. J. Bassett, secretary of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of house joint memorial No. 5, by Mounce and Triesch, a resolution asking Congress for the opening of the Snake and Columbia rivers to navigation, which was filed in this office the 20th day of February, A. D. 1901, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] C. J. BASSETT, *Secretary of State.*

House joint memorial No. 5, by Mounce and Triesch, asking Congress for the opening of the Snake and Columbia rivers to navigation.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your memorialists, the governor and legislature of the State of Idaho, would respectfully represent:

That a canal around The Dalles-Celilo Rapids of the Columbia River would open up the Columbia and Snake rivers to navigation and promote the settlement and development of the Pacific Northwest, and especially the Columbia River basin, known as the inland empire, comprising a territory richer in wheat than the Dakotas, already producing over 5,000,000 bushels, and, with an open river to the sea, easily capable of producing 25,000,000 bushels, thereby of itself swelling the present magnificent total of 35,000,000 bushels of the inland empire to 55,000,000; the latter comprising a territory as rich in cattle and horses as Colorado; a territory as rich in choice timber as Michigan in her palmiest days; a territory richer in gold and copper than California or Montana, only awaiting transportation; a territory rich in fruits, rich in coal, rich in silver and lead, rich in lime, marble, and granite.

The products of the Columbia River basin above The Dalles-Celilo Rapids in 1900 approximate 80,000 carloads, which the railroads frankly admit they have not the facilities for handling. And yet the resources of this section are as yet only beginning to be developed.

The Clearwater country embraces about 6,200,000 acres, including the northeastern corner of Oregon; Asotin County, Wash.; Nez Perce, Latah, and Idaho counties, and part of Shoshone County, Idaho. It is drained by the Snake and Clearwater rivers and their tributaries, and its only natural, logical, commercial outlet is by way of the Snake and Columbia rivers to the Pacific Ocean, already navigable from the heart of this territory to the sea coast excepting only at The Dalles-Celilo Rapids and the few insignificant bowlder obstructions.

The population of this district is fully 50,000 people, while that of the inland empire as a whole to be directly benefited by an open river is 350,000 or more, and the territory is easily capable of supporting a population of 10,000,000 souls.

The agricultural wealth of this territory is of first importance. Its grain belt is estimated to comprise 2,200,000 acres. Its capacity of production of cereals for export is conservatively estimated at 25,000,000 bushels annually. About 700,000 acres of this land were fenced, but only 375,000 acres were cultivated during the year 1900, including 25,000 acres in cultivated grasses, and all classes of hay lands. This leaves 1,500,000 acres, classed as first quality of grain lands, which are still unfenced waste. These lands are largely remote from the transportation facilities, which alone are required to promote rich annual harvests.

The yield of cereals in the Clearwater country for 1900 is estimated at 5,450,000 bushels of wheat, 1,120,000 bushels of oats and barley, and 284,000 bushels of flax, a total of 6,854,000 bushels. Of this grain nearly 6,000,000 bushels should be exported before the next harvest. This would load over 7,000 cars, and the existing means of transportation are inadequate to move even the crop of this year.

The wheat soils of the plateaus adjacent to the Columbia and Snake rivers are certainly the richest on the continent, crops of 40 to 60 bushels per acre being not uncommon, and 30 bushels being an ordinary average for large areas.

Bordering the grain belt are valleys and benches that are adapted to fruit growing and the cultivation of vegetables. This area of fruit land approximates 100,000 acres. The irrigable bottom lands approach 25,000 acres, and the benches and plateaus suited to apples, pears, cherries, prunes, plums, etc., aggregate a very large acreage.

The shipments of fruits and vegetables for the year equal 400 carloads, including Upper Snake River. The capacity for the production of tonnage from orchards and gardens is very great, the average, when in full bearing and thorough cultivation, being one carload per acre. This industry, however, is in a measure still dormant, because it is dependent upon ready market facilities more than almost any other. It must wait for the extension of railroad and steamboat traffic routes. There are perhaps 12,000 acres in the district now cultivated to fruit trees, which are fast approaching the age from which profitable crops may be anticipated.

The live-stock industry is next to agriculture in importance, measured by the year's returns. There is a record of the shipment of 19,000 head of cattle since January, 1900, valued at $450,000. This cattle industry is increasing. The large herds have been reduced on the ranges, but the raising of cattle on farms and in inclosed pastures has increased in still greater degree. There has been an increase of exports during the year, while the accumulation of stock cattle has increased fully 25 per cent. The limit of the output will not be reached for many years. These rich soils are prolific of a variety of crops

suited to economic beef production. The shipment of sheep and hogs from the Lewiston district equal about 55,500 for this year. The flocks on the ranges count up fully 400,000 sheep. The wool shipped and in public and private warehouses amounts to about 2,000,000 pounds, valued at over $200,000.

The record of shipment of horses shows 3,425 head. Although range horses have decreased in the past five years, yet horse breeding is reviving on the farms, with a class of horses much improved over those which roamed the ranges a few years ago. It is believed, from information gathered from stockmen, that the horses of this district number fully 150,000.

Our timber interests are very important. The famous Idaho white-pine belt is along the Clearwater River.

The State holdings of timber land alone amount to 170,000 acres in this belt, and over 100,000 acres have been entered by individuals as homesteads and by scrip for the timber. This land will average as stumpage 10,000 feet to the acre, a grand total of 2,700,000,000 feet of lumber in the Clearwater white-pine belt. This vast product awaits transportation to make it valuable. The variety and quality of this timber make its value so high that it will be shipped to the Far East at a profit whenever practicable facilities are provided for its transportation. The white-pine forests are in proximity to the Clearwater River, which requires only a small outlay to make it navigable for drives and rafts. A yellow-pine timber belt lies along the Grand Ronde River in Oregon and Washington, being 15 miles from the mouth of that stream and 40 miles from Lewiston. The Grand Ronde is suitable for log driving without improvement other than the booms for the control of logs afloat. The extent of this yellow-pine forest is fully 250,000 acres, estimated at 1,600,000 feet to the quarter section—a total of 2,500,000 feet of merchantable lumber. This timber is the most available large supply of common timber for the farming districts and the cities of the inland empire. This Grand Ronde pine belt must find a market by the Snake River water route or wait for a railroad from Elgin or Lewiston. These two forests aggregate over 5,200,000,000 feet of white and yellow pine, and in addition there are large quantities of tamarack, cedar, red fir, white fir, and lower grades of pine, covering nearly 3,000,000 acres. There is an almost unlimited amount of timber, and also of soft woods suitable for paper pulp, and all within easy reach of waterways on which it may be floated to Lewiston as a shipping center.

The vast mining interests of this territory are still largely unproductive, for no other reason than the absence of transportation. In extent and superficial values this district is claimed to excel any other mineral belt in the United States. There are now some 7,500 mineral locations with a legal status upon the county records within the district. Every one of these locations record the fact that mineral has been found in place. The universal opinion of experts is that these prospects, while they cover a vast area, present an average surface value greater than the average of any other district in America. Only with favorable transportation advantages can these prospects become profitable, producing mines. The mineral ores must be accessible to reduction works to be mined profitably. The average ores of Cripple Creek, Leadville, and the Couer d'Alene would be valueless in the bins of any camp in this district. These millions of tons of ores must remain a dormant resource till transportation facilities are extended to the Snake River, Salmon River, and Clearwater River camps.

Until the present year one need of all this interior country has been a sufficient coal supply. This want now promises to be supplied by newly discovered coal measures. Good evidences of a coal vein of very great extent have been revealed within the year. The "blossom" of this vein has been traced across the whole plateau from the Bitter Root Mountains to the Blue Mountains, a distance of over 100 miles. On the Grand Ronde River it has been fairly well demonstrated that coal exists in large quantities and in merchantable quantity. This adds value to our mineral prospects and also to our farm lands and all other commercial interests.

We can not, however, reap the benefit of this variety of resources without improved transportation facilities. Our ores and coal, our forest range, farm, garden, and orchard products must be brought together to make them valuable. With the greatest natural wealth of any district in the United States of equal extent we are held in a state of comparative inactivity by the absence of transportation facilities.

An open waterway to the ocean would so stimulate settlement, development, and production in all the industries named above that several railroads would, perforce, quickly follow and gridiron the territory described, and thus aid in upbuilding the richest portion of the inland empire, which would then easily rank with the most productive, most prosperous, and most progressive sections of America.

The inland empire as a whole possesses grain lands worth $200,000,000 when under favorable transportation conditions; live-stock interests now valued at $50,000; fruit lands prospectively worth $100,000,000; lumbering interests awaiting cheap transportation to have a valuation above $150,000,000; a grand total in these items alone of $500,000,000, not including the millions in coal and ores and manufacturing, all awaiting the life-giving influence of an open river to the sea and consequent ample and economical transportation facilities. Even in this end of the year 1900, with development in its infancy, the grand total of 80,000 carloads of these products have been crowding for shipment.

Wherefore we respectfully and earnestly memorialize the Congress of the United States to make adequate appropriations for the construction of a canal around the Dalles-Celilo Rapids of the Columbia River, thereby opening the Columbia and Snake rivers to navigation, and thus developing the greatest portion of the Northwest.

This joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 30th day of January, 1901.

GLENN P. McKINLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This joint memorial passed the senate on the 11th day of February, 1901.

THOMAS F. TERRELL,
President of the Senate.

This joint memorial received by the governor on the 18th day of February, 1901, at 5 o'clock p. m., and approved on the 20th day of February, 1901.

FRANK W. HUNT, *Governor.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Boise City, Idaho.

Received. Filed this 20th day of February, 1901.

C. J. BASSETT, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. HEITFELD. I present a petition of the legislature of Idaho, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting and regulating Chinese and Japanese immigration. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Immigration, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STATE OF IDAHO.

I, C. J. Bassett, secretary of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of House joint memorial No. 6, by Davis of Elmore, prohibiting and regulating Chinese and Japanese immigration, which was filed in this office the 14th day of March, A. D. 1901, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] C. J. BASSETT, *Secretary of State.*

House joint memorial No. 6, by Davis of Elmore, prohibiting and regulating Chinese and Japanese immigration.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the governor and the legislature of the State of Idaho, would most respectfully but urgently ask for the passage of a law extending all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming to this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent, and more especially the act of Congress of May 5, 1892, for a further period of ten years from the expiration of the same on May 5, 1902. And your memorialists would further ask that such laws be extended to include Japanese laborers and those of Japanese descent; and the secretary of state is hereby requested to forward a copy of this memorial to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

This house joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 8th day of March, 1901.

GLENN P. McKINLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This house joint memorial passed the senate on the 12th day of March, 1901.

THOS. F. TERRELL,
President of the Senate.

This house joint memorial received by the governor on the 12th day of March, 1901, at 10 p. m. o'clock and approved on the 13th day of March, 1901.

FRANK W. HUNT, *Governor.*

I hereby certify that the within house bill No. 6 originated in the house of representatives of the legislature of the State of Idaho during the sixth session.

MARY A. WRIGHT,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Department of state. Secretary's office, Boise City, Idaho. Filed this 14th day of March, 1901.

C. J. BASSETT, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. HEITFELD. I present a petition of the legislature of Idaho, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the establishment of a branch of the National Soldiers' Home at Fort Sherman, in that State. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STATE OF IDAHO.

I, C. J. Bassett, secretary of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of house joint memorial No. 4, by Scott, a joint memorial to Congress to create a branch of the National Soldiers' Home at Fort Sherman, Idaho, which was filed in this office the 20th day of February, A. D. 1901, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 27th day of February, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] C. J. BASSETT, *Secretary of State.*

House joint memorial No. 4, by Scott, to create a branch of the National Soldiers' Home at Fort Sherman, Idaho.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Whereas by act of Congress and the orders of the War Department the troops have been removed from Fort Sherman to the newly established military post at Spokane, Wash.; and

Whereas the present site of Fort Sherman with all its buildings and improvements is worthless to the United States and can not be sold for any great amount of money; and

Whereas it is located in a healthy part of the State, at the north end of Coeur d'Alene Lake, a most beautiful body of water, upon which are many steamers, with Coeur d'Alene city near by, with good railroad facilities; and

Whereas there is not a National Soldiers' Home in the extreme Northwestern States:

Therefore we earnestly ask that you give this matter due consideration and establish a National Home upon the site of Fort Sherman, in order that those men that defended the country's flag in time of peril may have a pleasant, healthy place to spend their last remaining days on earth, and that a copy of this memorial be sent to each of our Senators and Representative in Congress and that they are urged to give their best influence toward the accomplishment of the matter herein set forth.

This house joint memorial No. 4 passed the house of representatives on the 1st day of February, 1901.

GLENN P. McKINLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This house joint memorial No. 4 passed the Senate on the 13th day of February, 1901.

THOS. F. TERRELL,
President of the Senate.

This house joint memorial No. 4 received by the governor on the 19th day of February, 1901, at 3 o'clock p. m., and approved on the 19th day of February, 1901.

FRANK W. HUNT, *Governor.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Boise City, Idaho.

Filed this 20th day of February, 1901.

C. J. BASSETT, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. HEITFELD. I present a petition of the legislature of Idaho, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by direct vote of the people. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial No. 2. By committee on privileges and elections. Memorial requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Whereas a large number of State legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by popular vote; and

Whereas the National House of Representatives has on four separate occasions within recent years adopted resolutions in favor of this proposed change in the method of electing the President, Vice-President, and United States Senators, which were not adopted by the Senate; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments; and believing there is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the State of Idaho that the President, Vice-President, and United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the legislature of the State of Idaho favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in Article V of the said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing President, Vice-President, and United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That a copy of this joint resolution and application to Congress for the calling of a convention be sent to the secretary of state of each of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and our Representatives in Congress.

This senate joint memorial passed the senate on the 14th day of February, 1901.

THOS. F. TERRELL,
President of Senate.

This senate joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 21st day of February, 1901.

GLENN P. McKINLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This senate joint memorial was received by the governor on the 26th day of February, 1901, at 5 o'clock p. m., and approved on the 26th day of February, 1901.

FRANK W. HUNT, *Governor.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Boise City, Idaho.

Filed this 27th day of February, 1901.

C. J. BASSETT,
Secretary of State.

I, C. J. Bassett, secretary of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and complete copy of senate joint memorial No. 2. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 2d day of March, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] CHARLES J. BASSETT,
Secretary of State

Mr. HEITFELD. I present a petition of the legislature, State of Idaho, praying that the two Krupp field guns captured at the battle of Santa Ana, P. I., by the First Regiment of Idaho Volunteer Infantry be transferred to the State of Idaho, to be mounted at the State capital. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STATE OF IDAHO.

I, C. J. Bassett, secretary of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 7, by Worthman, relating to guns captured at the battle of Santa Ana, P. I., by Idaho Volunteers, which was filed in this office the 14th day of March, A. D. 1901, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] C. J. BASSETT, *Secretary of State.*

Senate joint memorial No. 7—By Worthman.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that at the battle of Santa Ana, P. I., on the 5th day of February, 1899, the First Regiment of Idaho Volunteer Infantry captured two Krupp field guns from the enemy, and your memorialists, desirous of perpetuating in a fitting manner the memory of the gallantry of the Idaho regiment on that memorable day, respectfully and earnestly pray that such steps may be taken by Congress as will enable the present custodians of said Krupp guns to transfer them to the State of Idaho, to the end that they may be properly mounted at the State capital for the purposes above indicated; and as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

This senate joint memorial passed the senate on the 8th day of March, 1901.

THOS. F. TERRELL,
President of the Senate.

This senate joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 12th day of March, 1901.

GLENN P. McKINLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This senate joint memorial was received by the governor on the 12th day of March, 1901, at 10 p. m. o'clock, and approved on the 12th day of March, 1901.

FRANK W. HUNT, *Governor.*

I hereby certify that the within senate joint memorial No. 7, relating to guns captured at Santa Ana by Idaho Volunteers, originated in the senate of Idaho during the sixth session.

W. A. BROADHEAD,
Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Boise City, Idaho.

Filed this 14th day of March, 1901.

C. J. BASSETT, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. HEITFELD. I present a memorial of the legislature of of Idaho, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Grout bill, regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, and praying for the passage of the so-called Wadsworth bill, which provides under penalty that oleomargarine can only be sold in original packages, etc. I ask that the memorial be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STATE OF IDAHO.

I, C. J. Bassett, secretary of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of Senate joint memorial No. 6, by Purtill and Gooding, a memorial to the Senate of the United States protesting against the enactment of House resolution No. 3717, known as the "Grout bill," and recommending in lieu thereof substitute for House resolution No. 3717, known as the "Wadsworth bill," which was filed in this office the 28th day of February, A. D. 1901, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] C. J. BASSETT, *Secretary of State.*

Senate joint memorial No. 6. By Purtill and Gooding. A memorial to the Senate of the United States, protesting against the enactment of House resolution No. 3717, known as the "Grout bill," and recommending in lieu thereof substitute for House resolution No. 3717, known as the "Wadsworth bill."

To the honorable the Senate of the United States:

Your memorialists, the senate and house of representatives of the State of Idaho, respectfully memorialize your honorable body, and represent:

That one of the principal interests in the State of Idaho, one in which the greatest amount of capital is invested, and upon the welfare of which the greater number and most deserving part of our people are dependent, is the production and disposition of live stock.

That any legislation, National or State, which in effect discriminates against said industry, would be harmful not only to those directly interested therein by reason of investment, but to the many whose vocation is the care and management of live stock, the farmer who raises hay for their consumption, the many merchants and general storekeepers who trade almost exclusively in cattle-raising districts, and a large part of our people who are more indirectly benefited by and dependent thereon.

That the bill known as the "Grout bill" (H. R. 3717), while extremely harmful to the live-stock interests and those dependent thereon, would not, in our opinion, protect either the dairy farmer, who produces butter, or the public who consumes it, against competition with, and the consumption of, the artificial product colored to represent the original.

That while not desiring to enter into the merits of oleomargarine as a food product, we believe that the public who do not wish to use it as a food, and the dairy farmer who produces butter, are best protected against the imitation article by the provisions of section 2 of the substitute for House resolution No. 3717, known as the "Wadsworth bill," which in substance and effect provides, under penalty, that oleomargarine can only be sold in original packages, sealed by the Government revenue stamp, and distinctly marked in the substance and upon the wrapper with the word "oleomargarine."

That for these reasons we memorialize your honorable body and protest against the enactment of House resolution No. 3717, and respectfully recommend for your favorable consideration substitute for House resolution No. 3717, known as the "Wadsworth bill."

This senate joint memorial passed the senate on the 14th day of February, 1901.

THOS. F. TERRELL,
President of the Senate.

This senate joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 20th day of February, 1901.

GLENN P. McKINLEY,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

This senate joint memorial was received by the governor on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 3 o'clock p. m., and approved on the 28th day of February, 1901.

FRANK W. HUNT, *Governor.*

I hereby certify that the within senate joint memorial, entitled "A memorial to the Senate of the United States, protesting against the enactment of House resolution No. 3717, known as the "Grout bill," and recommending in lieu thereof substitute for House resolution No. 3717, known as the "Wadsworth bill," originated in the senate of the Idaho legislature during its sixth session.

WM. V. HELFRICH,
Secretary of Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Boise City, Idaho.

Filed this 28th day of February, 1901.

C. J. BASSETT,
Secretary of State.

Mr. MITCHELL. I present the petition of Frances Fuller Victor, of Portland, Oreg., widow of the late Henry C. Victor, praying that she be granted a pension on account of meritorious and valuable services rendered the Government by her husband in the United States Navy. I move that the petition, together with the accompanying papers, be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL presented petitions of sundry citizens of Portland, Brownsville, Newberg, Canby, Middleton, Dundee, and

Carlton, all in the State of Oregon, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Team Drivers' International Union No. 162, of Portland; of Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union No. 6321, of Astoria; of Typographical Union No. 214, of Pendleton; of the Pattern Makers' Union of Portland; of Shipwrights and Caulkers' Union No. 8734, of Portland; of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 43, of Portland, and of Multnomah Union No. 58, of Portland, all of the American Federation of Labor, and of Shiloh Post, No. 77, Department of Oregon, Grand Army of the Republic, of Newberg, all in the State of Oregon, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of Local Union No. 257, Iron Molders' Union, American Federation of Labor, of Nashua, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McCUMBER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Langdon, Acton, and Grafton, all in the State of North Dakota, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MASON presented a petition of sundry citizens of St. Anne, Kirkwood, East St. Louis, and North Chicago, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Mattress Makers' Union No. 2899, of Chicago; Federal Labor Union No. 8243, of Pinckneyville; Railroad Telegraphers' Union No. 76, of Chicago; International Association of Machinists, Union No. 121, of East St. Louis; Iron Molders' Union No. 230, of Rock Island; Metal Polishers' Union No. 140, of Waukegan; Galesburg Typographical Union, No. 288, of Galesburg; Trimmers' Local Union No. 49, of Chicago; Elgin Typographical Union, No. 171, of Elgin; Trades and Labor Assembly of Spring Valley; Machinists' Union No. 236, of Aurora; Watchcase Workers' Union No. 7209, of Elgin; International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union No. 4, of Chicago; Flour Mill Workers' Union No. 8036, of Murphysboro; the Trades and Labor Assembly of Galesburg; Cigar Makers' Union No. 38, of Springfield; Local Union No. 390, of Peru; Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 265, of Dixon; Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers' Union No. 6, of Chicago; American Federation of Labor Union No. 8288, of Johnston City; Federal Labor Union No. 8533, of Marissa; Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 154, of Kewanee; Horse Nail Makers' Union No. 7180, of Chicago; Team Drivers' International Association, of Litchfield; of Metal Mechanics' Union No. 71, of Rockford; Carpenters' Union No. 741, of Beardstown; Iron Molders' Union No. 221, of Joliet; Coopers' Union No. 41, of Alton; Typographical Union No. 291, of Aurora; Coopers' International Union No. 94, of Chicago; Painters' Union No. 363, of Champaign; Federal Labor Union No. 6925, of Kewanee; Cigar Makers' Union No. 297, of Canton; the Trades Council of Elgin; Quincy Typographical Union, No. 59, of Quincy; Bryner Post, No. 67, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic; Local Union No. 237, of Mount Carmel; Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 73, of Alton; Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Union No. 371, of Chicago Heights; the Trades and Labor Assembly of Chicago Heights; Brass Workers' Union No. 127, of Chicago; Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 181, of Chicago; St. Clair Lodge, No. 353, of Belleville; Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 274, of Kewanee; Iron Molders' Union No. 63, of Marengo; Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 117, of Moline; Typographical Union No. 18, of Belleville; Cigar Makers' Union No. 274, of Pekin; Logan Lodge, No. 141, International Association of Machinists, of Murphysboro, and Winfield Scott Hancock Post, No. 560, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 511, of Tilden; Local Union No. 704, of Trenton; Local Union No. 702, of Carlinville; Local Union No. 572, of Dubois; Local Union No. 952, of Braceville; Local Union No. 859, of Belleville; Local Union No. 522, of Pekin; Local Union No. 492, of Springfield; Local Union No. 491, of Auburn; Federal Labor Union No. 8228, of Auburn; Local Union No. 307, of Sorento; Local Union No. 753, of Bloomington; Local Union No. 344, of Greenview; Local Union No. 800, of Streator; Local Union No. 834, of Spaulding; Equity Local Union, No. 992, of Kangley; Local Union No. 98, of Duquoin, all of the United Mine Workers of America; Quincy Typographical Union, No. 59, of Quincy; Bloomington Trades and Labor Assembly, of Bloomington, and of sundry citizens and labor organizations of Glencarbon, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. VEST presented a petition of the board of directors of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., praying that the jurisdiction of the Mississippi River Commission be extended northward from Cairo to the mouth of the Illinois River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. NELSON presented the petition of C. A. Hutchinson and 31 other citizens of Duluth, Minn., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the National Iron League of the United States, of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the separate letting of the various branches of work required for public buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the State Forestry Association of Minnesota, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the preservation of the forests of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

He also presented a petition of the Bricklayers' International Union, of Minneapolis, Minn., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 12, American Federation of Labor, of Minneapolis, Minn., and a petition of Machinists' Union No. 133, American Federation of Labor, of Winona, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, praying for the adoption of certain recommendations made by the governor of that Territory in reference to the payment of claims growing out of the suppression of the bubonic plague in 1899; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

Mr. HARRIS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Oswego, Columbus, Talmo, Concordia, Belleville, Burroak, Wayne, Humboldt, Iola, Carlyle, Allendale, Laharpe, Gas, Moran, Mulvane, Hutchinson, Burlingame, Morganville, Idana, Beverly, Halstead, Topeka, Newton, Garnett, McPherson, Wichita, Washington, Clifton, and Hyde, all the State of Kansas, and of sundry citizens of Superior, in the State of Nebraska, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. QUARLES presented the petitions of Iron Moulders' Union No. 286, of Sheboygan; John Hickey Lodge No. 266, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Kaukauna; Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 60, of Racine; Longshoremens' Union No. 56, of Fort Wing, and Typographical Union No. 31, of Fond du Lac, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction and ownership by the United States of a telegraphic cable connecting this country with its island possessions in the Pacific Ocean; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of Pressmen's and Assistants' Union No. 84, American Federation of Labor, of Fargo, N. Dak., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Pressmen's Union No. 84, of Fargo, and of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 237, of Fargo, all of the American Federation of Labor; of Appomattox Post, No. 24, Department of North Dakota, Grand Army of the Republic, of Larimore, all in the State of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented petitions of sundry free-delivery carriers of the Sixth Congressional district of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation increasing the compensation of letter carriers; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petition of Lewis W. Mohr and 40 other citizens of the State of Indiana, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 39, Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers, of Fort Wayne; of Journeymen

Barbers' Local Union No. 194, of New Albany; of Local Union No. 7, of Muncie; of Journeyman Barbers' Union No. 55, of Anderson; of Local Union No. 10, of Middletown; of the Trades Labor Assembly, of Logansport; of Brickmakers' Union No. 50, of Hillsdale; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 10, of East Chicago; of Iron Molders' Union No. 272, of Richmond; of Carpenters' Union No. 60, of Indianapolis; of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 387, of Logansport, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 136, of Carbon; of Local Union No. 1671, of Clinton; of Local Union No. 782, of Petersburg; of Local Union No. 942, of Montgomery; of Local Union No. 26, International Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, of Clinton, and of Local Union No. 1335, of Clinton, all of the United Mine Workers of America, in the State of Indiana, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. SPOONER presented a petition of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of a Government cable connecting the islands owned and controlled by the United States in the Pacific Ocean; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the creation of an executive department to be known as "The Department of Commerce and Industries;" which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the congregations of the Calvinistic Methodist Church, of Wildrose, the Calvinistic Methodist Peniel Church (Welsh), and the Christian Endeavor Society of the Caersalem Church, and the congregation of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, of Wildrose, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for a continuance of the present anticanteen law, and also for the enactment of a similar law to be applied to the Soldiers' Homes of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented the petition of Rev. F. S. A. Jensen and 37 other citizens of Wisconsin, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union No. 60, of Racine; Longshoremen's Union No. 56, of Port Wing; Iron Molders' Union No. 286, of Sheboygan; John Hickey Lodge, No. 266, of Kaukauna; Typographical Union No. 31, of Fond du Lac; Cigar Makers' Union No. 85, of Eau Claire, and Painters' Union No. 222, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of Local Union No. 633, United Mine Workers of America, of Athens, Ill., and the petition of John Self and 82 other citizens of Glen Carbon, Ill., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 202, American Federation of Labor, of Seattle, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 202, American Federation of Labor, of Seattle, Wash., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the American Mining Association of the Philippine Islands, of Manila, P. I., praying for the enactment of legislation extending the provisions of the United States mining laws to the Philippine Islands; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented the petition of E. C. Hayes and sundry other citizens of Spokane, Wash., and the petition of William M. Morse and sundry other citizens of Spokane, Wash., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEAN (for Mr. SEWELL) presented a petition of Monmouth Council, No. 25, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (for Mr. SEWELL) presented a petition of Council No. 133, Daughters of Liberty, of Newton, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the immigration of Chinese and to prevent the landing of anarchists in this country; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also (for Mr. SEWELL) presented petitions of sundry citizens of Salem, Brookside, Mendham, Morristown, Plainfield, North Plainfield, East Orange, Orange, Middle Valley, Califon, Elizabeth, Passaic, Bloomfield, and West Orange, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MCCOMAS presented the petition of George H. C. Wachter and 78 other citizens of Maryland, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the landing of anarchists in this country; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Pants Makers' Union No. 114, of Journeymen Horseshoers' Union No. 2, and of Paper Hangers' Union No. 295, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the city of Baltimore, Md., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the petition of W. T. Patten and 20 other citizens of Liberty Grove, Port Deposit, and Rising Sun, Md., and the petition of Grace Smith and 180 other citizens of Baltimore, Md., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DILLINGHAM presented a petition of the Granite Cutters' National Union, American Federation of Labor, of Montpelier, Vt., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 73) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River, near Fort Gibson, Ind. T., reported it with amendments.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 74) to authorize the Southern Missouri and Arkansas Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Current River, in Arkansas, reported it with amendments.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SENATOR KYLE.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by himself on the 11th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate, the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the President of the Senate in arranging for and attending the funeral of the late Senator from South Dakota, JAMES H. KYLE, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

COMMITTEE ON POST-OFFICES AND POST-ROADS.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. MASON on the 10th instant, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such hearings as may be had on bills or other matters pending before said committee, particularly as to rural free delivery, second-class matter, etc., and to have the same printed for the use of the committee, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate. Said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 1674) permitting Charles Payton to purchase a certain lot of ground in Hot Springs, Ark.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1675) donating 320 acres of public land to each of the survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre, and to each of the legal heirs of anyone killed in such massacre; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1676) granting a pension to Zachary S. Walker (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1677) granting a pension to Henry Landau; and

A bill (S. 1678) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Wingfield.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 1679) to regulate the retirement of veterans of the civil war now serving as officers of

the Regular Army, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1680) for the relief of William A. Cowles, administrator of the estate of George Cowles, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1681) granting an increase of pension to Maria Louisa Michie; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. RAWLINS introduced a bill (S. 1682) for the relief of C. J. Arthur, George Wood, Henry Lunt, Joseph S. Hunter, Joseph Hunter, and David Bullock; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 1683) to authorize the acquisition of the real estate embraced in square No. 143 in the city of Washington, to provide an eligible site for a hall of records; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1684) for the erection of a granite statue to the memory of Gen. James Miller at Peterboro, N. H.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1685) providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of pension claims involving difficult or important questions of law, as a means of establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1686) to regulate the production and sale of milk and cream in and for the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1687) for the relief of Elias E. Barnes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MARTIN. I desire to state that my colleague, the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL], has, since the commencement of the present session, been detained from his seat by sickness, and he is still detained from his seat by sickness. For him I introduce a number of bills, and ask their proper reference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bills will be twice read and referred.

Mr. MARTIN (for Mr. DANIEL) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1688) for the relief of the estate of Henry Fitzhugh, deceased;

A bill (S. 1689) for the relief of the trustees of the Norfolk Academy;

A bill (S. 1690) for the relief of the surviving executors of Mrs. Anna Maria Fitzhugh, deceased;

A bill (S. 1691) for the relief of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company;

A bill (S. 1692) for the relief of the estate of Richard L. Brown, deceased;

A bill (S. 1693) for the relief of the Potomac Steamboat Company; and

A bill (S. 1694) to provide for compensation for certain employees of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments.

Mr. MARTIN (for Mr. DANIEL) introduced a bill (S. 1695) to complete the execution of the ninth article of the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MARTIN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1696) for the relief of Moritz Lowenbach and Jonas A. Lowenbach;

A bill (S. 1697) to give the Court of Claims of the United States jurisdiction of the claims of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company and others against the United States for compensation for the use and occupation of the railroad of said company by the United States or the military authorities thereof;

A bill (S. 1698) for the relief of J. V. Davis;

A bill (S. 1699) for the relief of Alexander Perry;

A bill (S. 1700) for the relief of William Edward Bailey;

A bill (S. 1701) for relief of the heirs of E. O. Watkins;

A bill (S. 1702) for the relief of the estate of Henry M. Baker, deceased;

A bill (S. 1703) for the relief of Joshua Sherwood and Elizabeth Gray;

A bill (S. 1704) for the relief of William Crosby;

A bill (S. 1705) for the relief of James T. Caldwell;

A bill (S. 1706) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in favor of R. L. Pritchard & Co., of Page County, Va.;

A bill (S.1707) for the relief of A. O. Tucker;

A bill (S. 1708) for the relief of Mrs. Bessie H. Lester;

A bill (S. 1709) for the relief of Louis Weber;

A bill (S. 1710) for the relief of J. V. Davis;

A bill (S. 1711) for the relief of the estate of Maria Gibson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1712) for the relief of R. T. Priddy, executor of John D. Priddy, deceased;

A bill (S. 1713) for the relief of the estate of William H. Harris, deceased;

A bill (S. 1714) for the relief of James D. Hankins;

A bill (S. 1715) for the relief of George W. Rosenberger;

A bill (S. 1716) for the relief of David Rudy;

A bill (S. 1717) for the relief of Edward B. Harrison; and

A bill (S. 1718) granting a pension to Lucy L. Bane.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 1719) permitting the building of a dam across New River; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1720) making appropriation for the removal of an obstruction in the naval channel of Elizabeth River, Virginia, in the approach to the navy-yard, known as Hospital Point; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1721) to authorize the supreme court of the District of Columbia to decree the sale or lease of real estate in certain cases; which was twice read by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1722) relative to the suit instituted for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Potomac River Flats; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BERRY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1723) for the relief of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Mount Comfort, Washington County, Ark.;

A bill (S. 1724) for the relief of the Prairie Presbyterian Church, of Washington County, Ark.;

A bill (by request) (S. 1725) for the relief of Theophilus M. Hamilton;

A bill (S. 1726) for the relief of S. N. Caughey;

A bill (S. 1727) for the relief of the estate of R. E. Bonds, deceased;

A bill (S. 1728) for the relief of the estate of James M. Barker, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1729) for the relief of the estate of William Pride, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 1730) for the relief of Charles T. Hyde;

A bill (by request) (S. 1731) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. E. J. Davis;

A bill (by request) (S. 1732) for the relief of Mrs. Fannie E. Owens;

A bill (by request) (S. 1733) for the relief of J. S. Siddall;

A bill (by request) (S. 1734) for the relief of the estate of John A. McDaniel; and

A bill (S. 1735) for the relief of the estate of Dr. Nicholas Spring.

Mr. CARMACK introduced a bill (S. 1736) for the relief of Gustav A. Hesselberger; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1737) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Estes (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1738) granting a pension to Thomas Doyle;

A bill (S. 1739) granting an increase of pension to William S. Frost (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1740) granting an increase of pension to David Lanpher (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. LODGE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1741) granting a pension to John Coleman;

A bill (S. 1742) granting an increase of pension to Frank Smith;

A bill (S. 1743) granting a pension to Cornelia F. Whitney (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1744) granting a pension to Benjamin Day.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 1745) for the relief of Horace P. Williams; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1746) for the relief of the Globe Works, of Boston, Mass.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1747) to prevent the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicating liquors in certain islands of the Pacific; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced a bill (S. 1748) granting an increase of pension to Williamanna E. Lynde; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 1749) for the relief of Thomas G. Johnson; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill, I present the petition of the claimant, Thomas G. Johnson; also affidavits of James H. Johnson, sr., James H. Johnson, jr., Dr. L. M. Pettit, J. A. Stephens, and F. A. Stephens. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Claims.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 1750) for the removal of the charge of desertion from the military record of George Abbott, alias Andrew C. Adams; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1751) for the relief of Daniel W. Burke, brigadier-general, United States Army, retired; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 1752) to authorize the issuance of a patent to James Seldon Cowdon upon the payment of certain fees; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1753) granting a pension to Joseph M. Bryant;

A bill (S. 1754) granting a pension to Morgan Grimes; and

A bill (S. 1755) granting a pension to Mary E. Radcliffe.

Mr. SCOTT introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1756) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. America Holderby, deceased;

A bill (S. 1757) for the relief of John Whittington;

A bill (S. 1758) for the relief of Edward Tearney;

A bill (S. 1759) for the relief of Goff A. Hall;

A bill (S. 1760) for the relief of the estate of J. H. McChesney, deceased;

A bill (S. 1761) for the relief of Annie C. Osborne, sole heir of William B. Beall, deceased;

A bill (S. 1762) for the relief of the estate of Bayliss G. Farley, deceased;

A bill (S. 1763) for the relief of Elijah M. Hart; and

A bill (S. 1764) for the relief of the estate of R. McChesney, deceased.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 1765) for the relief of Capt. Sidney F. Shaw; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TELLER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1766) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Washburn;

A bill (S. 1767) granting an increase of pension to Warren W. Whipple (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1768) granting a pension to Reuben B. Weiser; and

A bill (S. 1769) granting an increase of pension to Corydon W. Sanborn (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 1770) for the relief of A. G. Boone; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1771) for the relief of certain officers of the Army, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 1772) for the relief of Lucy L. Bane; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1773) granting an increase of pension to James C. Bradley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1774) to amend section 4787 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1775) to authorize the readjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1776) granting an increase of pension to Robert O. Bingham;

A bill (S. 1777) granting a pension to Elizabeth Hagerman;

A bill (S. 1778) granting a pension to John Murphy;

A bill (S. 1779) granting an increase of pension to George M. Sinclair;

A bill (S. 1780) granting a pension to Mary L. Tweddle;

A bill (S. 1781) granting a pension to Henry Miller;

A bill (S. 1782) granting a pension to Catherine Meade;

A bill (S. 1783) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Schroeder; and

A bill (S. 1784) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Gilpin.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (S. 1785) for the relief of the estate of William B. Todd, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1786) for the relief of Mary C. Henderson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MONEY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1787) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Sarah T. Jarratt or her legal representatives;

A bill (S. 1788) for the relief of R. M. Lay, administrator of Henry Lay, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1789) for the relief of Smith Simmons, administrator of John Watres, deceased.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 1790) for the erection of a public building at Natchez, Miss.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 1791) relating to the transportation of merchandise between the United States and foreign ports, to bills of lading, and to certain obligations, duties, and rights in connection with the carriage of property; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1792) to amend an act entitled "An act relating to navigation of vessels, bills of lading, and to certain obligations, duties, and rights in connection with the carriage of property;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 1793) to correct the military record of George A. Erdman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 1794) for the relief of the heirs of William Wesley Turner, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1795) for the relief of William H. Roach; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 1796) for the relief of the estate of John S. Claybrooke, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. QUARLES introduced a bill (S. 1797) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Russell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DIETRICH introduced a bill (S. 1798) for the erection of a public building at Hastings, Nebr.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 1799) granting a pension to Elizabeth Broadhead; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1800) granting an increase of pension to Jennie C. Ruckle; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SPOONER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1801) granting an increase of pension to James K. Van Matre;

A bill (S. 1802) granting an increase of pension to Cornelia E. Wright; and

A bill (S. 1803) granting an increase of pension to George P. Clayton.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 1804) granting a pension to William Sheppard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. VEST introduced a bill (S. 1805) granting a pension to Laura B. Wear; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 1806) granting an increase of pension to Olive J. Bailey; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1807) granting a pension to John Malloy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 19) tendering the thanks of Congress to Rear-Admiral Winfield

Scott Schley, United States Navy, and to the officers and men of the squadron under his command; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WARREN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 20) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

ESTATE OF JOHN KERR, DECEASED.

Mr. CARMACK. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the claim represented by the following bill, to wit, S. 5253, Fifty-sixth Congress, second session, for the relief of the estate of John Kerr, deceased, together with all of the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887, and the said Court of Claims shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of said act, and report to the Senate in accordance therewith.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Tennessee asks for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. HALE. What is the resolution?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be again read.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. CARMACK. I will explain the resolution to the Senator.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it go to the committee.

Mr. CARMACK. I was going to state that the claim was included in a resolution reported at the last session of Congress by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. MARTIN], from the Committee on Claims, and it passed the Senate, but by mistake this claim was omitted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. COCKRELL. All such resolutions ought to go to the Committee on Claims.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri objects.

Mr. HALE. Let it be referred to the committee.

Mr. COCKRELL. The Committee on Claims can consider it and notify the Senate of its action. The Senate committee can itself refer a claim under the Bowman Act. A number of cases have been reported heretofore, and all such cases should be acted upon in the same way.

Mr. CARMACK. This claim is under the act of 1887.

Mr. MARTIN. I am sure if the Senator from Missouri understood the case he would not make an objection to the resolution. This claim was considered by the Committee on Claims and was approved, and it was incorporated in a resolution along with half a dozen others, which resolution was reported to the Senate and passed by the Senate. By some clerical mistake only the other bills which were incorporated in the resolution appeared in the official record.

Mr. HALE. What did the resolution itself do?

Mr. MARTIN. It referred the cases to the Court of Claims.

Mr. HALE. And that is what this resolution proposes?

Mr. MARTIN. That is all this resolution proposes. All the other cases, five or six, have gone to the Court of Claims. They were ordered there by the Senate, and this claim, by a clerical mistake, was omitted.

Mr. HALE. All the others were referred?

Mr. MARTIN. All the others were referred, and this claim was omitted.

Mr. COCKRELL. If this is simply a correction of the record, I do not object to the resolution.

Mr. MARTIN. That is all.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. COCKRELL. I understand that all the other claims were referred?

Mr. CARMACK. All of them.

The resolution was agreed to.

ALTAMAHA RIVER AND BRUNSWICK HARBOR, GEORGIA.

Mr. CLAY submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be directed to cause an examination and survey of Plantation and Clubb creeks, Georgia, to be made, with a view of providing an inside water route navigable for river steamers, from the Altamaha River into the port of Brunswick, and to submit a report as to the feasibility of the same, together with an estimate as to the cost.

COST OF OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. CLAY submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be directed to send to the Senate for the information of the Senate, at the earliest practical time, a full and complete statement of the amounts paid to the different steamship lines for the mail service between the United States and foreign ports under an act to provide ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce, approved March 3, 1891, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, together with a copy of the contracts now in existence for the continuation of said mail service.

CUSTOMS TARIFF IN PHILIPPINES.

Mr. MITCHELL. I offer a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate at his earliest convenience complete schedules of the customs tariffs enacted by the Taft Commission, and heretofore in force in the island of Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Mr. LODGE. All that matter is in print in the report accompanying the bill reported by the committee of the other House.

Mr. MITCHELL. We have not the document here and I should like to have it.

Mr. LODGE. It is in the document room.

Mr. MITCHELL. No longer ago than Saturday I inquired for it there and there was nothing on the subject. I am very anxious to have this information, and I see no reason why we should not have it.

Mr. LODGE. There is no reason why there should not be more copies furnished if the supply is exhausted. It has certainly been in the document room.

Mr. MITCHELL. I should like to have it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had, on the 14th instant, approved and signed the act (S. 632) to continue the Industrial Commission until February 15, 1902.

REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress a copy of the First Annual Report of the Governor of Porto Rico, submitted to the President through the Secretary of State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *December 16, 1901.*

WILLIAM HARDEMAN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the claim of William Hardeman, a British subject, amounting to $465.30, for property destroyed by the United States military authorities at Siboney, Cuba, on July 12, 1898.

In view of the statement by the Secretary of State that the claim appears to be a meritorious one, I recommend that an appropriation be made to pay it.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 13, 1901.

Mr. HALE. Of course, generally Cuban claims arising from the war ought to go to the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. I suppose if the message should be referred, as an appropriation is asked, to the Committee on Appropriations, that committee might send the claim to the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission; but clearly we can not take up all of these individual claims, even if in the end they are entitled to an appropriation, and consider them in the committees of Congress. The Spanish Treaty Claims Commission was created for the purpose of considering all of these questions. I will ask that the message be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, as an appropriation is asked for, so that——

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the message be again read. It is a short one.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be again read.

The Secretary again read the message.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to ask the Senator from Maine whether the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission would have jurisdiction of this claim of a British subject?

Mr. HALE. On the second reading of the message that same question occurred to me.

Mr. FORAKER. I can give the Senator information on that point. I am sure that the Commission would not have jurisdiction of this character of claims.

Mr. HALE. No; not the claim of a British subject.

Mr. LODGE. If I may be allowed a moment I will state that the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission is to deal with the claims against the Spanish Government.

Mr. FORAKER. And none other.

Mr. LODGE. And not with claims against our own Government. We assumed the claims against the Spanish Government prior to the war, as I understand it.

Mr. FORAKER. I think the practice has been that claims of this character have been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CULLOM. I was just about to state that it should go to that or some other proper committee for investigation. After that is done, if it is reported favorably, it ought to go to the Committee on Appropriations, perhaps.

Mr. FORAKER. We have had quite a number of claims similar to this one since I have been serving on the committee. We investigated and made report as to the merits, and when reported favorably they were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HALE. To which committee does the Senator refer?

Mr. FORAKER. The Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HALE. As it is a claim of a British subject, I have no objection to its going to that committee for investigation.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the message be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and printed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President, I was endeavoring to hear. I understand that some claim was presented.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is the claim of a British subject for losses sustained in the island of Cuba at the hands of United States troops, and it has been referred, as is usual in all such cases, to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MASON. All right.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION COMPANY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State covering statements showing receipts and disbursements of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company up to November 1, 1901, furnished by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, in pursuance of section 2 of the "Act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory," etc., approved March 3, 1901.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 18, 1901.

THE PORT AMERICA COMPANY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Referring to section 32 of the act approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith an ordinance enacted by the executive council of Porto Rico on October 28, 1901, granting a franchise to the Port America Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey for the purpose of building and operating railroads in the island of Porto Rico, which ordinance was approved by me on November 26, 1901, subject to qualification.

Attention is invited to the accompanying report of the Secretary of State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 13, 1901.

RAILWAY LINES IN PORTO RICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Referring to section 32 of the act approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith an ordinance enacted by the executive council of Porto Rico on October 28, 1901, granting a franchise to the Compañia de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico, a corporation organized under the laws of Spain, for the purpose of extending its railway lines to and between certain points in the island of Porto Rico, which ordinance was approved by me on November 26, 1901, subject to qualification.

Attention is invited to the accompanying report of the Secretary of State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 13, 1901.

STREET RAILWAY IN PONCE, P. R.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Referring to section 32 of the act approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith an ordinance enacted by the executive council of Porto Rico on February 27, 1901, granting a franchise to W. S. H. Lothrop, for the purpose of constructing and operating an electric street railway in certain streets of the city of Ponce, and between the city of Ponce and the Playa thereof, which ordinance was approved by the President of the United States on March 30, 1901, subject to qualification.

Attention is invited to the accompanying report of the Secretary of State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 13, 1900.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate:

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, submitting a petition addressed to the President of the Senate by Señor Don F. Gamba and others in behalf of the business interests of Cuba, urging the enactment of a law providing for commercial reciprocity between the United States and Cuba.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 16, 1901.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR PORTO RICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, showing that a civil government for Porto Rico has been organized in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," and that the legislative assembly of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *December 16, 1901.*

IRRIGATION INVESTIGATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. PERKINS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That there be printed 5,200 additional copies of the bulletin entitled "Irrigation Investigations in California, Bulletin No. 100, United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations, 1901," of which 5,000 copies shall be for the use of the Department of Agriculture and 200 copies for the use of the Senate.

CHARGES ON AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN LONDON.

Mr. NELSON submitted the following resolution; which was read:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is, directed to send to the Senate, at the earliest practicable time, a copy of the report made by Ambassador Hon. Joseph H. Choate to the State Department on October 9, 1901, relative to certain charges imposed by the London dock companies upon American flour and other American products shipped to that port.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Minnesota request the immediate consideration of the resolution?

Mr. NELSON. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none, and the resolution is before the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, is it not usual to address resolutions of this character to the President and not to the Secretary of State?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is.

Mr. LODGE. I suggest that the usual form be followed in this case, which is to ask the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish the information.

Mr. NELSON. Very well.

Mr. LODGE. No doubt the Secretary of State has the information.

Mr. NELSON. I will modify the resolution in the way suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution as modified by the Senator from Minnesota will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution as modified, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be, and he hereby is, requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to send to the Senate, at the earliest practicable time, a copy of the report made by Ambassador Hon. Joseph H. Choate, to the State Department on October 9, 1901, relative to certain charges imposed by the London dock companies upon American flour, and other American products, shipped to that port.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

Mr. NELSON. In connection with the resolution just adopted, I present papers containing information and data relative to certain charges imposed by the London dock companies upon American flour, American lumber, and other American products shipped to that port, and with respect to the so-called "London clause" inserted in bills of lading. I move that the papers be printed as a document, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

SURVEY OF OHIO RIVER.

Mr. MASON submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause a survey to be made of the Ohio River from Mound City, Ill., to Cairo, Ill., with a view to ascertain what improvement, if any, is desirable, with a view to the protection of the banks and levees on the Illinois side, and to submit an estimate of the cost thereof.

SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further concurrent or other resolutions, the morning business is closed, and the Chair lays before the Senate a resolution submitted by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] on the 4th instant, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate, by bill or otherwise, as to the following matters, viz:

First. Has Congress constitutional power to legislate for the punishment of anarchists who assassinate or attempt to assassinate the President of the United States within the territorial limits of any State; and if Congress has no such power, whether it is expedient to amend the Federal Constitution to enable Congress to so legislate?

Second. Whether it is necessary and expedient to so amend the Federal Constitution as to empower Congress to prevent by such means as may be deemed necessary the teachings by anarchists of the doctrine that all governments should be destroyed, and that to do this the chief rulers of such governments should be assassinated.

Third. Whether it is necessary and expedient to so amend the Federal Constitution that Congress shall have power to punish all persons belonging to anarchical associations or societies which have for their object the promulgation of the doctrine that all governments should be destroyed and that to effect this their chief rulers should be assassinated.

Fourth. What amendments, if any, are necessary to the naturalization laws to prevent the coming into this country of anarchists and their becoming citizens of the United States; also, whether it be necessary and expedient to so amend the Federal Constitution that anarchists teaching the doctrine that all governments should be destroyed by the assassination of their chief rulers and who are already citizens of the United States should by act of Congress, after trial and conviction, be imprisoned for life or deported from the United States.

Fifth. Whether it is necessary and expedient to so amend the Federal Constitution as to give Congress the power to establish a penal colony on some suitable island under the jurisdiction of the United States to which, after trial and conviction, every anarchist holding the doctrine that all governments should be destroyed by the assassination of their chief rulers shall be deported and there confined, by suitable police regulations, during life, without any communication with the outside world except such as may be allowed by the proper officials.

Sixth. That the committee shall, after due examination and inquiry, recommend to the Senate such amendments to the Federal Constitution or such legislation as may be necessary to prevent the teaching and promulgation of anarchical doctrines in the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, there is nothing mandatory or coercive in the provisions of the resolution. It simply directs the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report in reference to certain legal propositions in regard to the suppression of anarchy and the punishment of anarchists in the United States. I do not propose to discuss the subject at this time, and I shall not be prepared to discuss it until we hear from the law committee of the Senate on the legal questions involved. The resolution merely directs the Committee on the Judiciary to make inquiry.

I frankly state for myself that I am not prepared to enter into debate on the question of anarchy until I hear from the distinguished committee, of which the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], a lawyer of unquestioned ability, is chairman. The resolution will lead to no debate, and I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was agreed to.

PAY OF EMPLOYEES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 76) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1901, on the 18th day of said month; which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. ALLISON. That is the usual resolution passed prior to the holiday recess, and I ask unanimous consent that, without being referred, it may be considered and put upon its passage at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the joint resolution be read at length.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, etc., That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and instructed to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the Capitol police, their respective salaries for the month of December, 1901, on the 18th day of said month.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DEBATE ON "HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CLAPP on the 12th instant, as follows:

Whereas the published reports of the speeches made upon the subject of the ratification of the so-called "Hay-Pauncefote treaty" are not as full as they might be; and

Whereas said speeches would be more fully reported if taken by the official stenographers of the Senate: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That hereafter the discussion of said treaty be made in open session of the Senate.

Mr. SPOONER. I move the reference of the resolution——

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President——

Mr. SPOONER. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. CLAPP. What is the motion?

Mr. SPOONER. I was about to move to refer the resolution to the Committee on Rules, but if that motion is not agreeable to the Senator I will withhold it.

Mr. CLAPP. It is not. I wish to be heard upon the resolution.

Mr. SPOONER. Very well, then; I withhold the motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota is recognized.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, I desire, in the first place, to answer the suggestion that this resolution was introduced in a spirit of humor. While I am willing to concede with the American public that an executive session partakes largely of the nature of a joke, I disclaim any intention of that sort in the introduction of this resolution.

While my service here has been brief, I have lived in this country a great many years, and I know that the people of this country regard the executive sessions of the Senate largely in the light of a farce; and, Mr. President, there is a reason why they should so regard them. The reason is that, except in some great crisis where Congress is warranted in sitting in secret, there is no occasion for secret sessions. The American public believe that they have the right—and they insist upon that right, and in spite of every effort of the Senate they will have it—to know what transpires in executive sessions.

I realize, Mr. President, that this resolution will undoubtedly be defeated by an overwhelming vote; but I have the satisfaction of knowing that the time will come when tradition, that finds little consideration save in antiquity, will become part and parcel of the rubbish that marks the progress of this great people of ours.

Mr. SPOONER. Now, Mr. President, I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CULLOM in the chair). The question is on the motion of the Senator from Wisconsin, that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President, I desire simply to say that I wish to vote in favor of the immediate consideration and adoption of the resolution offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP].

One of the most important matters before this Congress is to be disposed of before the close of this legislative day. We have agreed to vote—and I am very happy that that is the case—upon the so-called Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The treaty itself has been made public; everything so far connected with its negotiation has been made public; the newspapers of this country, with that spirit of enterprise which is characteristic of them, published practically all of the treaty the day after it was filed in the State Department, and it seems to me that there can be no good reason now why the people of the United States should not hear this important debate in its closing hours.

I have another reason, Mr. President, for supporting the resolution in addition to that suggested by the Senator from Minnesota. I have heard in this body, in executive session, some of the most learned discussions upon international law that I have ever heard in my life or expect to hear again. I remember distinctly the speech made by the predecessor of the Senator from Minnesota, the late Senator Davis——

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. MONEY. If the Senator will permit me, I think this discussion should be in secret session, and therefore I move that we go into secret session.

Mr. MASON. I am going to sit down just as soon as I finish a simple statement. I am not going to discuss the merits of the treaty. My statement certainly need not be made in secret session.

Mr. MONEY. I think the discussion of the propriety of holding secret sessions upon treaties should take place in secret session.

Mr. MASON. I was about to say, Mr. President, just before I sat down, that if that speech by the late Senator Davis, of Minnesota——

Mr. MONEY. I raise the point of order, Mr. President, if it is necessary to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi raises the point of order that the Senate should go into secret session.

Mr. MASON. I desire to be heard on the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is not in order. The Chair thinks it is his duty, if the Senator from Illinois insists upon proceeding, to put the question on the motion that the doors of the Senate be closed.

Mr. MASON. Do I understand the Chair to rule——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that upon the motion of a Senator the doors of the Senate must be closed.

Mr. GALLINGER. The motion must be seconded, however, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. HOAR. I second the motion, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts seconds the motion of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. MASON. The Senator, I hope, will understand that I have made all the speech I intended to make upon the ancient barnacle known as an executive session; but I did want to suggest the propriety of having reported such speeches as that of the late Senator Davis, to which I have referred. I have also heard able speeches from other Senators in this body in executive session upon questions that could not involve us in trouble with foreign nations if discussed in open session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] moves the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Rules.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After six hours and five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE BROSIUS.

Mr. PENROSE. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the resolutions of the House of Representatives relative to the death of my late colleague in that body, Hon. MARRIOTT BROSIUS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *December 13, 1901.*

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. MARRIOTT BROSIUS, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to his memory the House do now adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I submit the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolutions offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania will be read.

The resolutions were read; and by unanimous consent the Senate proceeded to their consideration, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. MARRIOTT BROSIUS, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 17, 1901, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 16, 1901.

CONSUL.

Angus Campbell, a citizen of the United States, to be consul of the United States at Warsaw, Russia, vice Joseph Rawicz, deceased.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Second Assistant Engineer Urban Harvey, of Virginia, to be a first assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Harry U. Butler, promoted. Mr. Harvey is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert E. Wright, of Virginia, to be a first assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed John B. Coyle, promoted. Mr. Wright is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Joseph S. Spear, jr., of California, to be surveyor of customs in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California. (Reappointment.)

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Sterling A. Campbell, of California, to be collector of customs for the district of Humboldt, in the State of California. (Reappointment.)

Patrick F. Garrett, of New Mexico, to be collector of customs for the district of Paso del Norte, in the State of Texas, to succeed Moses Dillon, removed.

Clarence A. Hammett, of Rhode Island, to be collector of customs for the district of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, in place of John H. Cozzens, deceased.

Thomas H. Phair, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Aroostook, in the State of Maine. (Reappointment.)

MARSHAL.

B. H. Colbert, of the Indian Territory, to be United States marshal for the southern district of the Indian Territory, vice John S. Hammer, whose term expires January 9, 1902.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Asst. Surg. Elon O. Huntington, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 24th day of May, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Asst. Surg. John B. Dennis, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 25th day of May, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

SECRETARY OF ARIZONA.

Isaac T. Stoddard, of Stoddard, Ariz., who was appointed June 5, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be secretary of Arizona Territory, vice Charles H. Akers, term expired.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Artillery Corps.

John Law Hughes, of California, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Samuel Simeon O'Connor, of New York, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Allen Dwight Raymond, of Pennsylvania, captain, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry (late captain, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry), August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Jacob Ellsworth Wyke, at large, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry (late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry), August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cavalry Arm.

Albert Jefferson Woude, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Artillery Corps.

William Wirt Ballard, jr., of Virginia, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry (late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry), August 1, 1901.

Infantry Arm.

George E. Goodrich, of Indiana, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Donald Cameron McClelland, of New York, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Harold Sturgis Pearce, of Rhode Island, late captain, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Rinaldo R. Wood, of New York, late second lieutenant, Two hundred and third New York Volunteer Infantry, February 2, 1901.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Charles S. Bundy, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 1 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902. An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

Samuel C. Mills, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 2 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902. An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

Samuel R. Church, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 3 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902. An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

Luke C. Strider, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 4 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902. An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

Lewis I. O'Neal, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 5 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902. An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

Henry Randall Webb, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 6 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902. An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

Halbert E. Paine, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 7 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902. An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

Robert H. Terrell, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 8 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902. An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

Thomas H. Callan, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 9 of the District of Columbia, for the term of four years from January 1, 1902. An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

Emanuel M. Hewlett, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 10 of the District of Columbia, for the term of four years from January 1, 1902. An original appointment under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

POSTMASTERS.

George H. Roberts, jr., to be postmaster at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, in place of Francis H. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Clayton McMichael, to be postmaster at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Thomas L. Hicks. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Winfield S. Holt, to be postmaster at Little Rock, in the county of Pulaski and State of Arkansas, in place of Winfield S. Holt. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Enoch H. Vance, jr., to be postmaster at Malvern, in the county of Hot Spring and State of Arkansas, in place of Enoch H. Vance, jr. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Robert Shaw, to be postmaster at Hollister, in the county of San Benito and State of California, in place of Robert Shaw. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Walter Akerman, to be postmaster at Cartersville, in the county of Bartow and State of Georgia, in place of Walter Akerman. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Joseph S. Garrett, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Muscogee and State of Georgia, in place of Joseph S. Garrett. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Hervey D. Bush, to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Newton and State of Georgia, in place of Hervey D. Bush. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Robert F. Milner, to be postmaster at Newnan, in the county of Coweta and State of Georgia, in place of Robert F. Milner. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Julia Fleming, to be postmaster at Sparta, in the county of Hancock and State of Georgia, in place of Julia Fleming. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

Ozias Riley, to be postmaster at Champaign, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois, in place of Ozias Riley. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John C. Baker, to be postmaster at Golconda, in the county of Pope and State of Illinois, in place of John C. Baker. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

William L. Ranton, to be postmaster at Sheldon, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois, in place of William L. Ranton. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Lorenzo F. Watson, to be postmaster at Watseka, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois, in place of Lorenzo F. Watson. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1901.

Thomas A. Carter, to be postmaster at Auburn, in the county of Dekalb and State of Indiana, in place of Granville H. Forkner. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Ernest H. Niebaum, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Dearborn and State of Indiana, in place of Ernest H. Niebaum. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Donald McCallum, to be postmaster at Batesville, in the county of Ripley and State of Indiana, in place of Donald McCallum. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Vinson V. Williams, to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Lawrence and State of Indiana, in place of Vinson V. Williams. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Joe E. Shryer, to be postmaster at Bloomfield, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana, in place of Joe E. Shryer. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Harry D. Falls, to be postmaster at Brazil, in the county of Clay and State of Indiana, in place of Harry D. Falls. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Wallace W. Williamson, to be postmaster at Columbia City, in the county of Whitley and State of Indiana, in place of Wallace W. Williamson. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Thomas J. Wilson, to be postmaster at Corydon, in the county of Harrison and State of Indiana, in place of Thomas J. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

James D. Parvin, to be postmaster at Evansville, in the county of Vanderberg and State of Indiana, in place of James D. Parvin. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Charles Sullivan, to be postmaster at Garrett, in the county of Dekalb and State of Indiana, in place of Charles Sullivan. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John W. Lewis, to be postmaster at Huntingburg, in the county of Dubois and State of Indiana, in place of John W. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

George P. Alexander, to be postmaster at Kendallville, in the county of Noble and State of Indiana, in place of Samuel B. Brillhart. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

J. A. Kautz, to be postmaster at Kokomo, in the county of Howard and State of Indiana, in place of Thomas T. Whiteker. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

James L. Caldwell, to be postmaster at Lafayette, in the county of Tippecanoe and State of Indiana, in place of James L. Caldwell. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

George E. Burbank, to be postmaster at Oakland City, in the county of Gibson and State of Indiana, in place of George E. Burbank. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Isaac H. La Mar, to be postmaster at Petersburg, in the county of Pike and State of Indiana, in place of Isaac H. La Mar. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

Charles B. Bentley, to be postmaster at Warsaw, in the county of Kosciusko and State of Indiana, in place of Charles B. Bentley. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Adolphus C. Stephenson, to be postmaster at Worthington, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana, in place of Adolphus C. Stephenson. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

James A. Henderson, to be postmaster at Cherokee, in the county of Cherokee and State of Iowa, in place of James A. Henderson. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Phil A. Boland, to be postmaster at Le Mars, in the county of Plymouth and State of Iowa, in place of Phil A. Boland. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John Tooley, to be postmaster at New Hampton, in the county of Chickasaw and State of Iowa, in place of John Tooley. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Clinton L. Zollinger, to be postmaster at Ogden, in the county of Boone and State of Iowa, in place of Clinton L. Zollinger. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

James J. Elliott, to be postmaster at Onawa, in the county of Monona and State of Iowa, in place of James J. Elliott. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

James W. Wilson, to be postmaster at Sac City, in the county of Sac and State of Iowa, in place of James W. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Lucy B. Smith, to be postmaster at Sioux Rapids, in the county of Buena Vista and State of Iowa, in place of Innes Mackenzie. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

August F. Bergman, to be postmaster at Spirit Lake, in the county of Dickinson and State of Iowa, in place of August F. Bergman. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

W. C. Markham, to be postmaster at Baldwin, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, in place of Alpheus A. B. Cavaness. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

Charles Sprague, to be postmaster at Olathe, in the county of Johnson and State of Kansas, in place of Frank R. Lanter. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John Guthrie, to be postmaster at Topeka, in the county of Shawnee and State of Kansas, in place of John Guthrie. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Edward M. Drane, to be postmaster at Frankfort, in the county of Franklin and State of Kentucky, in place of Samuel B. Holmes. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1898.

Orlando P. Robinson, to be postmaster at Ayer, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in place of Orlando P. Robinson. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

William I. Marble, to be postmaster at Webster, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in place of William I. Marble. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

James A. Button, to be postmaster at Flint, in the county of Genesee and State of Michigan, in place of James A. Button. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

William B. Ellsworth, to be postmaster at Eveleth, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, in place of William B. Ellsworth. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1901.

Wesley J. Cook, to be postmaster at Blair, in the county of Washington and State of Nebraska, in place of Wesley J. Cook. Incumbent's commission expired July 20, 1901.

Albert Clement, to be postmaster at Antrim, in the county of Hillsboro and State of New Hampshire, in place of Albert Clement. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Ira A. Ramsay, to be postmaster at Colebrook, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire, in place of Ira A. Ramsay. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

George W. Tilton, to be postmaster at Epping, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, in place of George W. Tilton. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1901.

Joseph F. Nichols, to be postmaster at Hillsboro Bridge, in the county of Hillsboro and State of New Hampshire, in place of J. S. Butler. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Frank L. Gilman, to be postmaster at Laconia, in the county of Belknap and State of New Hampshire, in place of Frank L. Gilman. Incumbent's commission expired July 2, 1901.

Fielding Smith, to be postmaster at Lancaster, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire, in place of Fielding Smith. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

Eri Oakes, to be postmaster at Lisbon, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, in place of Eri Oakes. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

George Ripperger, to be postmaster at Long Island City, in the county of Queens and State of New York, in place of George Ripperger. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Benjamin F. Trescott, to be postmaster at Alliance, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, in place of Benjamin F. Trescott. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

Edward I. Snyder, to be postmaster at Columbiana, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, in place of Edward I. Snyder. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

John B. Kagey, to be postmaster at Louisville, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, in place of John B. Kagey. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

John J. Leedom, to be postmaster at St. Paris, in the county of Champaign and State of Ohio, in place of John J. Leedom. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

Onesimus P. Shaffer, to be postmaster at Youngstown, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio, in place of Onesimus P. Shaffer. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Jabez A. Felt, to be postmaster at Hennessey, in the county of Kingfisher and Territory of Oklahoma, in place of Jabez A. Felt. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

James Bickerton, to be postmaster at Duquesne, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in place of James Bickerton. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John C. Koch, to be postmaster at St. Marys, in the county of Elk and State of Pennsylvania, in place of John C. Koch. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John R. Roberts, to be postmaster at Slatington, in the county of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania, in place of John R. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Charles J. Lewis, to be postmaster at Clarendon, in the county of Donley and State of Texas, in place of Charles J. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired July 2, 1901.

Patrick B. Gibbons, to be postmaster at Paris, in the county of Lamar and State of Texas, in place of Patrick B. Gibbons. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1901.

Arthur J. Dewey, to be postmaster at Bennington, in the county of Bennington and State of Vermont, in place of Arthur J. Dewey. Incumbent's commission expired May 13, 1901.

Burt Merritt, to be postmaster at Brandon, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, in place of Burt Merritt. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Paul G. Ross, to be postmaster at Poultney, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, in place of Paul G. Ross. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Frederick Chapman, to be postmaster at Woodstock, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, in place of Frederick Chapman. Incumbent's commission expired May 30, 1901.

Arthur L. Thomas, to be postmaster at Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake and State of Utah, in place of Arthur L. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expires January 7, 1902.

Samuel M. Yost, to be postmaster at Staunton, in the county of Augusta and State of Virginia, in place of Samuel M. Yost. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

Peter E. Olsen, to be postmaster at Rice Lake, in the county of Barron and State of Wisconsin, in place of Peter E. Olsen. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Annie L. Dillard, to be postmaster at Auburn, in the county of Lee and State of Alabama, in place of W. C. Dowdell, deceased.

D. F. Taylor, to be postmaster at Osceola, in the county of Mississippi and State of Arkansas, in place of Thomas B. Murphy, removed.

Fred C. McCall, to be postmaster at Nevada, in the county of Story and State of Iowa, in place of James D. Ferner, resigned.

Ralph C. Durham, to be postmaster at Milton, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, in place of Henry A. Pope, deceased.

Alexander Fiddes, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Minnesota, in place of Herman L. Strom, resigned.

Conrad Huber, to be postmaster at Bloomington, in the county of Franklin and State of Nebraska, in place of William T. Britton, resigned.

Sherman C. Denham, to be postmaster at Clarksburg, in the county of Harrison and State of West Virginia, in place of Stuart F. Reed, resigned.

Verner W. Forgie, to be postmaster at Belleville, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, in place of Pierre Black, removed.

Robert D. Thomson, to be postmaster at North Platte, in the county of Lincoln and State of Nebraska, in place of Harvey W. Hill, resigned.

George N. Mason, to be postmaster at Erie, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois. Office becomes Presidential January 1, 1902.

Eva Y. Hole, to be postmaster at Ridge Farm, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois. Office becomes Presidential January 1, 1902.

Asa Hepner, to be postmaster at Sykesville, in the county of Carroll and State of Maryland. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Stanley C. Reaver, to be postmaster at Taneytown, in the county of Carroll and State of Maryland. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

George S. Copeland, to be postmaster at Havelock, in the county of Lancaster and State of Nebraska. Office became Presidential January 1, 1901.

Sterling P. Glasgow, to be postmaster at South Auburn, in the county of Nemaha and State of Nebraska. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Herbert P. Thompson, to be postmaster at Troy, in the county of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

B. J. Bowman, to be postmaster at Berlin, in the county of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania. Office becomes Presidential January 1, 1902.

George Reed, to be postmaster at Arlington, in the county of Kingsbury and State of South Dakota. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 16, 1901.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney-General.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Clarence A. Hammett, of Rhode Island, to be collector of customs for the district of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island.

Zophar M. Mansur, of Vermont, to be collector of customs for the district of Memphremagog, in the State of Vermont.

Olin Merrill, of Vermont, to be collector of customs for the district of Vermont, in the State of Vermont.

MARSHALS.

Charles P. Hitch, of Illinois, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Illinois.

John C. Ames, of Illinois, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois.

POSTMASTERS.

Charles M. Stevens, to be postmaster at Williams, in the county of Hamilton and State of Iowa.

Arthur E. Curry, to be postmaster at Shelby, in the county of Shelby and State of Iowa.

William W. Boylan, to be postmaster at Hubbard, in the county of Hardin and State of Iowa.

Newton W. Wentz, to be postmaster at Oakland, in the county of Pottawattamie and State of Iowa.

William H. Nolte, to be postmaster at Holstein, in the county of Ida and State of Iowa.

William S. Browning, to be postmaster at Winfield, in the county of Henry and State of Iowa.

Ezra S. Hubbard, to be postmaster at Belmond, in the county of Wright and State of Iowa.

Harry E. Hull, to be postmaster at Williamsburg, in the county of Iowa and State of Iowa.

Jacob Mummert, to be postmaster at Prairie City, in the county of Jasper and State of Iowa.

Jacob A. Conerd, to be postmaster at Atlantic, in the county of Cass and State of Iowa.

John R. McKee, to be postmaster at Sidney, in the county of Fremont and State of Iowa.

Francis Trunkey, to be postmaster at Elma, in the county of Howard and State of Iowa.

Frank C. Downey, to be postmaster at Dexter, in the county of Dallas and State of Iowa.

Patrick D. McMahon, to be postmaster at Charter Oak, in the county of Crawford and State of Iowa.

Ellsworth E. Secor, to be postmaster at Buffalo Center, in the county of Winnebago and State of Iowa.

Joseph W. Jarnagin, to be postmaster at Montezuma, in the county of Poweshiek and State of Iowa.

John Morrison, to be postmaster at Hedrick, in the county of Keokuk and State of Iowa.

Evan Gibbons, to be postmaster at Dyersville, in the county of Dubuque and State of Iowa.

Charles A. Merrill, to be postmaster at Nora Springs, in the county of Floyd and State of Iowa.

John W. Palm, to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Henry and State of Iowa.

William LeRoy Roach, to be postmaster at Muscatine, in the county of Muscatine and State of Iowa.

Charles N. Marvin, to be postmaster at Shenandoah, in the county of Page and State of Iowa.

Elmer E. Johnston, to be postmaster at Rockwell City, in the county of Calhoun and State of Iowa.

Charles V. Hoffmann, to be postmaster at Oskaloosa, in the county of Mahaska and State of Iowa.

Alfred E. Kincaid, to be postmaster at Walnut, in the county of Pottawattamie and State of Iowa.

Charles J. Wonser, to be postmaster at Tama, in the county of Tama and State of Iowa.

Harry L. Brotherlin, to be postmaster at Tipton, in the county of Cedar and State of Iowa.

Charles L. Scranton, to be postmaster at Cottage City, in the county of Dukes and State of Massachusetts.

Rodney G. Hawkins, to be postmaster at Wapello, in the county of Louisa and State of Iowa.

Marion Bruce, to be postmaster at Rolfe, in the county of Pocahontas and State of Iowa.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from the convention between the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, signed November 18, 1901; also from all proposed amendments and the votes thereon, and from the final vote on the resolution of ratification.

RATIFICATION OF THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL TREATY.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, *December 16, 1901.*

The Senate having under consideration the convention between the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, signed November 18, 1901,

Mr. BACON proposed the following amendments:

In the preamble strike out all after the words "United States," in the tenth line, down to and including the word "convention," in line 11.

Strike out from Article II, in line 10, the following words: "Subject to the provisions of the present treaty."

Strike out all of Articles III and IV.

Mr. CULBERSON proposed the following amendment:

Insert at the end of section 5, Article III, the following:

It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order.

Mr. MCLAURIN of Mississippi proposed the following amendment:

Strike out of Article III the following:

Substantially as embodied in the convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal.

The question being on agreeing to the amendments proposed by Mr. BACON, it was determined in the negative—yeas 18, nays 60.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.—

Bacon,	Clark, Mont.	Heitfeld,	Taliaferro,
Bate,	Clay,	McLaurin, Miss.	Teller,
Berry,	Culberson,	Mallory,	Tillman.
Blackburn,	Dubois,	Money,	
Carmack,	Harris,	Simmons,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.—

Aldrich,	Fairbanks,	Kittredge,	Pettus,
Allison,	Foraker,	Lodge,	Platt, Conn.
Bard,	Foster, La.	McComas,	Platt, N. Y.
Beveridge,	Foster, Wash.	McCumber,	Pritchard,
Burnham,	Frye,	McEnery,	Proctor,
Burrows,	Gallinger,	McLaurin, S. C.	Quarles,
Burton,	Gamble,	McMillan,	Scott,
Clapp,	Gibson,	Martin,	Simon,
Clark, Wyo.	Hale,	Mason,	Spooner,
Cockrell,	Hansbrough,	Millard,	Stewart,
Cullom,	Hawley,	Mitchell,	Turner,
Deboe,	Hoar,	Morgan,	Vest,
Dietrich,	Jones, Ark.	Nelson,	Warren,
Dillingham,	Kean,	Penrose,	Wellington,
Dolliver,	Kearns,	Perkins,	Wetmore.

Pairs were announced as follows:

Mr. BAILEY in the affirmative with Mr. ELKINS in the negative.

Mr. RAWLINS in the affirmative with Mr. HANNA in the negative.

The question being on agreeing to the amendment proposed by Mr. CULBERSON, it was determined in the negative—15 yeas, 62 nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.—

Bacon,	Carmack,	McLaurin, Miss.	Taliaferro,
Bate,	Culberson,	Mallory,	Tillman,
Berry,	Dubois,	Money,	Vest.
Blackburn,	Heitfeld,	Simmons,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.—

Aldrich,	Dolliver,	Kearns,	Perkins,
Allison,	Fairbanks,	Kittredge,	Pettus,
Bard,	Foraker,	Lodge,	Platt, Conn.
Beveridge,	Foster, La.	McComas,	Platt, N. Y.
Burnham,	Foster, Wash.	McCumber,	Pritchard,
Burrows,	Frye,	McEnery,	Proctor,
Burton,	Gallinger,	McLaurin, S. C.	Quarles,
Clapp,	Gamble,	McMillan,	Scott,
Clark, Mont.	Gibson,	Martin,	Simon,
Clark, Wyo.	Hale,	Mason,	Spooner,
Clay,	Hansbrough,	Millard,	Stewart,
Cockrell,	Harris,	Mitchell,	Turner,
Cullom,	Hawley,	Morgan,	Warren.
Deboe,	Hoar,	Nelson,	Wellington,
Dietrich,	Jones, Ark.	Penrose,	Wetmore.
Dillingham,	Kean,		

Pairs were announced as follows:

Mr. BAILEY in the affirmative with Mr. ELKINS in the negative.

Mr. RAWLINS in the affirmative with Mr. HANNA in the negative.

The question being on agreeing to the amendment proposed by Mr. MCLAURIN of Mississippi, it was determined in the negative.

The question being on agreeing to the final resolution of ratification, it was determined in the affirmative—72 yeas, 6 nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.—

Aldrich,	Dillingham,	Kean,	Perkins,
Allison,	Dolliver,	Kearns,	Pettus,
Bard,	Dubois,	Kittredge,	Platt, Conn.
Bate,	Fairbanks,	Lodge,	Platt, N. Y.
Berry,	Foraker,	McComas,	Pritchard,
Beveridge,	Foster, La.	McCumber,	Proctor,
Burnham,	Foster, Wash.	McEnery,	Quarles,
Burrows,	Frye,	McLaurin, Miss.	Scott,
Burton,	Gallinger,	McLaurin, S. C.	Simmons,
Carmack,	Gamble,	McMillan,	Simon,
Clapp,	Gibson,	Martin,	Spooner,
Clark, Mont.	Hale,	Mason,	Stewart,
Clark, Wyo.	Hansbrough,	Millard,	Taliaferro,
Clay,	Harris,	Mitchell,	Turner,
Cockrell,	Hawley,	Money,	Vest,
Cullom,	Heitfeld,	Morgan,	Warren,
Deboe,	Hoar,	Nelson,	Wellington,
Dietrich,	Jones, Ark.	Penrose,	Wetmore.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.—

Bacon,	Culberson,	Teller,	Tillman.
Blackburn,	Mallory,		

Pairs were announced as follows:

Mr. BAILEY in the negative with Messrs. DEPEW and ELKINS in the affirmative.

Mr. RAWLINS in the negative with Messrs. HANNA and SEWELL in the affirmative.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *December 17, 1901.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. HALE. The remainder of the Journal is merely a record of bills introduced, and I ask that the further reading be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The Journal, without objection, will stand approved.

INDIAN LANDS IN OREGON.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with inclosures, relative to the ninth section of the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1901, authorizing the issuance of fee-simple patents to the Indians of the Siletz Reservation, in Oregon, in certain cases; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of the State Board of Trade of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation restoring raw hides to the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Mollie Pitcher Council, No. 10, Daughters of Liberty, of Natick, Mass., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Lowell, West Acton, and Concord Junction, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Central Labor Union of Fall River; of Saw Smiths' Union No. 7173, of Fitchburg; of Team Drivers' Union No. 118, of North Adams; of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 284, of Fitchburg; of Team Owners' Union No. 150, of Springfield, and of the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union No. 12, of Leominster, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of Stover Post, No. 1, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, of Portsmouth, N. H., and a petition of International Allied Metal Machine Union No. 82, American Federation of Labor, of Keene, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. LODGE presented petitions of Metal Mechanics' Union No. 80, of Springfield; of Carpenters' Union No. 629, of Somerville; of Central Labor Union of Adams; of Iron Molders' Union No. 347, of Greenfield; of Carpenters' Union No. 33, of Boston; of Local Union No. 320, of Lenox; of the Mule Spinners' Union of Fall River; of Machinists' Union No. 264, of Boston; of Stationary Firemen's Union No. 4, of Holyoke; of Coopers' International Union No. 89, of Boston; of Carpenters' Local Union No. 688, of Lynn; of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 284, of Fitchburg; of Carpenters' Union No. 780, of Everett; of the Central Labor Union of Cambridge; of Machinists' Union No. 345, of Hydepark; of the Granite Cutters' Union of Quincy; of Team Owners' Union No. 150, of Springfield; of Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union No. 12, of Leominster, and of the Mule Spinners' Association of Lawrence, all of the American Federation of Labor; of Prentiss M. Whiting Post, No. 192, Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, of North Attleboro, and of George H. Maintein Post, No. 133, Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, of Plainville, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial from the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against any reduction being made in the duties on importations from Cuba now providing protection for agricultural and horticultural products of California; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. QUARLES presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a department of commerce and industries; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Metal Polishers' Union No. 45, of Kenosha, Wis., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Green Lake, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and opium to uncivilized races in the Pacific islands; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of 27 citizens of Weyauwega, Wis., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PRITCHARD presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 54, of Raleigh, N. C., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented a petition of H. W. Lawton Post, No. 99, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Washington, of Orting, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Puget Sound Ship Calkers' Association, of Seattle, Wash., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Spokane, Wash., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McMILLAN presented petitions of the Central Labor Union of Saginaw; of Amalgamated Engineers' Union No 600, of Port Huron; of the Machinists' Union of Port Huron; of the Cigar Makers' Union of Cadillac, and of Battle Creek Typographical Union, No. 429, of Battle Creek, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Bay City, South Lyon, and Detroit, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PLATT of New York. I present a petition of the executive committee of the Mutual Benefit Association of the Inspectors of Customs at the port of New York, praying for the readjustment of compensation of customs inspectors at that port. I move that the petition be printed as a document, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of the American Mining Association, of Manila, P. I., praying for the enactment of legislation extending the mining laws of the United States to the Philippines and the recognition of the claims now located; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of New York City, praying that sugar be restored to the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Union Council, No. 41, Daughters of Liberty, of Port Jefferson, N. Y., and a petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 370, Cigar Makers' International Union of America, of Jamestown, N. Y., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Cigar Makers' Union No. 370, of Jamestown; of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly Union of Elmira; of Blacksmiths' Union No. 146, of Hornellsville; of Typographical Union No. 315, of Poughkeepsie; of Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union No. 36, of New York City; of International Longshoremen's Union No. 217, of Ogdensburg; of Machinists' Union No. 196, of Watervliet; of Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union No. 3, of Troy; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 81, of Peekskill; of Coopers' Local Union No. 68, of Rochester; of United Granite Workers' Local Union No. 36, of Utica; of Stove Mounters and Pattern Workers' Union No. 10, of Troy, all of the American Federation of Labor; of Ira Thurber Post, No. 584, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, of Allegany; of Myron Adams Mounted Post, No. 84, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, of Rochester; of Brooklyn City Post, No. 233, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Mariaville, Fonda, Liber Hill, Amsterdam, Carlisle, Peekskill, Bethlehem Center, Selkirk, Lockport, New York City, Brooklyn, Bacon Hill, Albany, Perry, Watertown, and Gouverneur, all in the State of New York, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BARD presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, California, praying for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Independent Order of Good Templars, Department of California, praying for the continuance of the present anticanteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Typographical Union No. 144, of Fresno; Creamery Workers' Union No. 274, of San Diego; Cigar Makers' Union No. 225, of Los Angeles, and Colonel Whipple Post, No. 49, Department of California and Nevada, Grand Army of the Republic, of Eureka, all in the State of California, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Berkeley, Orosi, Ballard, Santa Barbara, Colusa, Pleasanton, San Francisco, Los Angeles; of the Woman's Missionary societies of the Presbyterian Church of Riverside, Santa Ynez, and Ballard, all in the State of California, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FORAKER presented a petition of 64 citizens of Ohio, praying that raw sugar be placed on the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of the congregations of the Grace United Brethren, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, and the First Christian churches, of Columbus; of 258 citizens of Ohio; of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Wooster, and of 193 citizens of Savannah, Shelby, Shiloh, Ruggles, New London, and Ashland, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the State Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of East Liverpool, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of 223 members of Local Union No. 424, United Mine Workers of America, of Sandrun; Local Union No. 926, United Mine Workers of America, of Washingtonville; Local Union No. 118, United Mine Workers of America, of Nelsonville; Local Union No. 89, Amalgamated Woodworders' International Union, of Cincinnati; Local Typographical Union No. 57, of Dayton; Local Union No. 1148, United Mine Workers of America, of Carbondale; Branch No. 17, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, of Massillon; Local Union No. 142, United Mine Workers of America, of Mineral City, and Branch No. 20, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, of Zanesville, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of sundry business men of Portsmouth, Ohio, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of Pride of Hornerstown Council, No. 77, Daughters of Liberty, of Hornerstown, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, and to restrict immigration; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 121, American Federation of Labor, of Bridgeton, N. J., and a petition of Painters' Union No. 67, American Federation of Labor, of Bayonne, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 121, of Bridgeton, N. J., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Morristown, Morris Plains, Montclair, Newark, Passaic, Cranbury, Woodbridge, Mendham, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Salem, Madison, Califon, East Orange, and Orange, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (for Mr. SEWELL) presented petitions of sundry citizens of Cranbury, Bloomfield, East Orange, Orange, and Woodbridge, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BATE presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Knoxville, Tenn., praying for the repeal of the national bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Richardson Brothers Shoe Company, of Nashville, Tenn., and a petition of the Southern Shoe Wholesalers' Association, of Lynchburg, Va., praying for the repeal of the duty on raw hides; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Nashville, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for governmental ownership, construction, control, and maintenance of a Pacific cable from California to Hawaii, Manila, Japan, and China; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the American Mining Association, of Manila, P. I., praying for the enactment of legislation extending the mining laws of the United States to the Philippine Islands; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented a petition of Machinists' Union No. 14, American Federation of Labor, of Memphis, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation limiting the hours of daily service in all factories to eight hours; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 287, United Mine Workers of America, of Marion County, Tenn., and of sundry laborers of Coalcreek, Tenn., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented the petitions of sundry citizens of Sunbright, Clinton, Deer Lodge, Millcreek, Knoxville, and Juniper, all in the State of Tennessee, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Iron Molders' Union No. 53, of Chattanooga; of Typographical Union No. 24, of Jackson; of Iron Molders' Union No. 355, of Bristol; of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 276, of Chattanooga; of the Press Feeders and Helpers' Union No. 30, of Chattanooga; of Iron Molders' Union No. 248, of East Chattanooga, and of the Trunk and Bag Workers' Union No. 9, of Knoxville, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Tennessee, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MALLORY presented a petition of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation excluding all Asiatic peoples from ingress into the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of the First district of Florida, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 420, American Federation of Labor, of Tampa, Fla.; of Painters' Union No. 162, American Federation of Labor, of Jacksonville, Fla., and of Carpenters' Union No. 696, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Tampa, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of battle ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Minnesota, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Northwestern Flour Mills Employees' Union No. 8661, American Federation of Labor, of Minneapolis, Minn., and a petition of W. W. Preston Post, No. 185, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Minnesota, of Ashby, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to authorize the construction of war ships in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CLAPP presented a petition of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of W. W. Preston Post, No. 185, Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic, of Ashoy; of Local Union No. 24, Independent Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Minneapolis; of Northwestern Flour Mill Employees' Union No. 8661, American Federation of Labor, of Minneapolis; of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 61, American Federation of Labor, of St. Paul; of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 204, of Minneapolis; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 294, of Duluth; of

Upholsterers' Union No. 23, of Minneapolis, and of Steam Engineers' Union No. 36, of St. Paul, all in the State of Minnesota, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BURROWS presented petitions of sundry labor organizations of Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Cadillac, Battle Creek, Port Huron, Kalamazoo, Bay City, Detroit, all of the American Federation of Labor, and of J. H. Andrews Post, No. 288, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Michigan, of Lacota, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of the Board of Trade of Grand Rapids, Mich.; the White Lake Farmers' Club, of White Lake, Mich., and of the State council of Ohio, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of East Liverpool, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Fenville, Detroit, Allegan, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Harbor Beach, Bay City, and South Lyon, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ALDRICH presented a petition of 113 citizens of Rhode Island, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Providence Branch of Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, of Providence; of Typographical Union No. 212; American Federation of Labor of Pawtucket, and of Independent Association, Order of Machinists, No. 147, of Providence, all in the State of Rhode Island, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MILLARD presented petitions of Coopers' Union No. 21, American Federation of Labor, of Omaha; of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Omaha, and of Lyon Post, No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Nebraska, of Grand Island, all in the State of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Dorsey, Harrison, Carey, Tecumseh, Chadron, Auburn, Crawford, Belmont, Omaha, Holdrege, and Crawford, all in the State of Nebraska, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BEVERIDGE presented a petition of Howell Post, No. 90, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, of Goshen, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation giving preference to veterans in the employment of mechanics and laborers in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Mollie Pitcher Council, No. 14, Daughters of Liberty, of Muncie, Ind., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, for the enactment of legislation fixing severe penalty for attempt on life of the President, Vice-President, or members of the Cabinet, and to prohibit the landing of anarchists in this country; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Federal Labor Union No. 6620, American Federation of Labor, of Fort Wayne; of Palmer Boles and 157 other citizens of Sullivan County, and of F. L. Jones & Co., and six other business firms of Fort Wayne, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented the petitions of J. C. DeVinney and 19 other citizens of Lagrange County; of W. R. Thomas and 97 other citizens of Alexandria, and of J. J. Cole and 177 other citizens of Newton County, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MASON presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Urbana; the congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Harvey; the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Harvey; the congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Champaign; the congregation of the Christian Church of Urbana; the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ravenswood; the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Ravenswood; the congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Urbana; of Mrs. S. A. Foster, of Urbana, and of H. W. Renner and Julia S. Renner, of Urbana, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Pacific Islands; for the enactment of more stringent immigration laws, and for the continuance of the present anticanteen law; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of Gen. George A. McCall Post, No. 31, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the establishment of a national military park at Birmingham, Chester County, Pa., to commemorate the battle of Brandywine, fought between the Americans and British on September 11, 1777; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Apollo, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect native races of uncivilized countries and the island possessions of the United States from the traffic in liquor and opium; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of Camp No. 61, Sons of Veterans, of Manchchunk; Washington Camp, No. 171, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Carlisle; Washington Camp, No. 345, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Germantown; Washington Camp, No. 485, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Germantown; Kearney Lodge, No. 159, Knights of Pythias, of Chambersburg; Relief Council, No. 2, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia, and of sundry lodges of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Lancaster, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Musicians' Protective Union No. 77, of Philadelphia; Heilner Post, No. 232, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, of Lykens; Mansfield Post, No. 48, Grand Army of the Republic, of Mansfield; Typographical Union No. 187, of Wilkesbarre; Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 239, of Easton, and of the Lehigh Trade Council, of Allentown, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of 74 citizens of Philadelphia, 156 citizens of Glen Campbell, Mahaffey, Philipsburg, Hillsdale, Hoover, Hunt, Grant, Cushcreek, McGees Mills, Deckers Point, Hortons; 20 citizens of Center, 39 citizens of Butler, 40 citizens of Ingram, 20 citizens of Harrisburg, 43 citizens of Conshohocken, 37 citizens of McKeesport, 78 citizens of Bruin, 142 citizens of Philadelphia, 43 citizens of Harrisburg, 6 citizens of Spenceville, 60 citizens of Myoma, Allegheny, and Mars; 98 citizens of Apollo, 38 citizens of Monongahela City, 74 citizens of Fairview, 46 citizens of Wyalusing, 208 citizens of Scranton, 179 citizens of College Hill and Beaver Falls, 21 citizens of Verona, 15 citizens of Pittsburg, 20 citizens of Circleville; of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, of Philadelphia; 173 citizens of Waynesboro, 12 citizens of Shippenburg, 139 citizens of Philadelphia, 76 citizens of Monongahela, 156 citizens of Digel, 72 citizens of Butler, 52 citizens of Hartsville, Neshaminy, Pittsburg, Jamison, Bridge Valley, Warrington, Eureka, Prospectville, Ivyland, and Doylestown; 17 citizens of Spruce Creek, 77 citizens of Prosperity, 26 citizens of Dunns Station, 20 citizens of Harrisburg, 88 citizens of Enon Valley; the congregation of the Little Valley Presbyterian Church, of Enon Valley; the congregation of the Bethel United Presbyterian Church, of Bethel; the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, of Enon; 147 citizens of Wilkinsburg, Aspinwall, and Edgewood Park; 587 citizens of Johnstown, Conemaugh, and South Fork; 127 citizens of Mifflinburg, Lewisburg, Crossroads, Hartleton, and Cowan; 39 citizens of Pittsburg, 140 citizens of Wilkesbarre, 39 citizens of Pittston, 40 citizens of Oakmont, 91 citizens of Archspring and Tyrone; 46 citizens of Sprucecreek, 107 citizens of Limestone, Kingsville, Brinkerton, and Strattanville; 483 citizens of McKeesport and Boston, and of 152 citizens of Philadelphia, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of West Liberty Council, No. 273, of Allegheny County; of Pleasant Valley Council, No. 330, of Allegheny; of Tamaqua Council, No. 547, of Tamaqua; of Council No. 272, of Ford City; of Globe Council, No. 45, of Mount Carmel; of Industry Council, No. 163, of Reading; of Clifton Heights Council, No. 730, of Clifton Heights; of Pema Council, No. 200, of Strafford; of James Allen Council, No. 835, of Allentown; of Star Council, No. 55, of New Brighton; of Livingston Council No. 925, of York; of Eldred Council, No. 345, of Kunkletown; of Pride of the West Council, No. 157, of Allegheny; of Local Unions Nos. 1024 and 1194, of Mayfield; of Tube City Council, No. 378, of

McKeesport; of Dartrum Council, No. 999, of Sharon Hill; of Courtland Saunders Council, No. 866, of Philadelphia; of Council No. 161, of Wilkesbarre; of Council No. 954, of Annville; of Colonel Theodore Hyatt Council, No. 573, of Chester; of Central Labor Union, of Kane; of Commonwealth Council, No. 597, of Mechanicsburg; of Carpenters' Council, No. 848, of Ashland; of Mechanic Local Union, No. 723, of Lansford; of Local Union, No. 185, of Hazleton; of Triumph Council, No. 302, of Sardis; of Cranberry Local Union, No. 1434, of West Hazleton; of Local Union, No. 1550, of Williamstown; of Carpenters' Union, No. 541, of Washington; of Cigarmakers' Union, No. 236, of Reading; of Councils Nos. 44, 375, 456, 1, 967, 904, 230, 146, 243, 70, 837, 259, 495, 109, 77, 15, 362, 621, 71, 703, 909, 969, 744, 86, 65, 96, 20, 276, 57, 52, 75, 1023, 31, 72, 513, 86, 1599, 18, 842, 54, 1603, 153, 115, 407, 71, 160, 317, 167, 257, 110, 1168, 1534, 135, 349, 1687, 1062, 1513, 181, and 1413, all of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, praying that an appropriation be made for the erection of a larger building for the Department of Agriculture; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Oregon, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and firearms to inhabitants of the New Hebrides; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the memorial of E. N. Morgan and 33 other citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called parcels post bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 910) to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River, reported it without amendment.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Mr. PLATT of New York. I am directed by the Committee on Printing to report a joint resolution, and I ask for its present consideration.

The joint resolution (S. R. 21) authorizing the printing of extra copies of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to print and deliver to the Department of the Interior 10,000 copies of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the year ended June 30, 1901, in addition to the number authorized by the act of January 12, 1895.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRICT JURY SERVICE.

Mr. PRITCHARD. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a joint resolution, and I ask for its present consideration.

The joint resolution (S. R. 22) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia" was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following amendment is hereby made to an act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901:

Amend section 204 by striking out in the second line thereof the word "one" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "two;" also by adding to said section the following:

"*Provided*, That all grand and petit juries in the supreme court of the District of Columbia and all petit juries in the police court of said District which shall have been organized or drawn under existing laws at the time this code goes into effect shall serve out their respective terms, and vacancies therein shall be filled under existing laws."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 1808) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Gibbons; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 1809) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Charles G. Brigham; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1810) granting a pension to Jerome T. Rich; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1811) granting a pension to Izanna Kemp; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 1812) to authorize the registration of the names of persons, firms, or corporations engaged in transportation business; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. BEVERIDGE (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1813) for the relief of William H. Brown; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1814) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Luke; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1815) granting a pension to Harriett Souvercool; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MCENERY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1816) for the relief of the estates of William H. Watson, deceased, and Leonhard Fehner, deceased;

A bill (S. 1817) for the relief of the estate of J. D. Dameron, deceased;

A bill (S. 1818) for the relief of Mrs. Hermina Martel;

A bill (S. 1819) for the relief of Josephine Roberts;

A bill (S. 1820) for the relief of George H. Green and another, administrators of George W. Green, deceased;

A bill (S. 1821) for the relief of the estate of Archibald D. Palmer, deceased;

A bill (S. 1822) for the relief of the estate of Amy L. Mahoudeau, deceased;

A bill (S. 1823) for the relief of the estate of Archibald D. Palmer, deceased;

A bill (S. 1824) for the relief of the estate of Francois Bouligny, deceased;

A bill (S. 1825) for the relief of the estate of Mary E. Taylor, deceased;

A bill (S. 1826) for the relief of the estate of Eliza E. Barrow, deceased;

A bill (S. 1827) for the relief of the estate of Jonathan Ellsworth, deceased;

A bill (S. 1828) for the relief of the estate of Josiah Knighton, deceased;

A bill (S. 1829) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Eloise Deslonde, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1830) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Emily Bartell, deceased.

Mr. MCLAURIN of South Carolina introduced a bill (S. 1831) for the relief of Philip Epstein, Mordecai David, Henry Stein, Julius Louis, and Herman Somers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced a bill (S. 1832) for the construction of a driveway and approaches to the national cemetery at Raleigh, N. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1833) providing for the transfer of census records and volumes to the Census Office, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Census.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1834) for the relief of the estate of Thomas A. Dough, deceased;

A bill (S. 1835) for the relief of the estate of Esau Berry, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1836) for the relief of Walter T. Dough.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced a bill (S. 1837) authorizing the Commissioner of Pensions to furnish copies of certain Confederate muster rolls upon the request of the governor of any State; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 1838) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to con-

struct and maintain a bridge across the Arkansas River, in the State of Arkansas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1839) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the White River, in the State of Arkansas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CARMACK introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1840) for the relief of B. S. Johnson, administrator of the estate of J. K. Johnson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1841) for the relief of Mrs. E. L. Eblin;

A bill (S. 1842) for the relief of the estate of Erby Boyd;

A bill (S. 1843) for the relief of the estate of Reese Brabson, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1844) for the relief of Robert Smith.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (S. 1845) to amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Washington;" and

A bill (S. 1846) for the extension of Fifth street northwest, in Takoma Park, D. C.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (S. 1847) for the purchase of the oil portrait of Maj. Gen. William Smallwood; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1848) for the relief of Franklin Buchanan Sullivan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1849) for the relief of Alfred Ford, executor of Joseph T. Stout, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1850) removing the charge of desertion from the record of William Harig; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1851) for the relief of Robert F. Thompson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1852) for the relief of G. Finley Smith, administrator of David Smith, deceased;

A bill (S. 1853) for the relief of Elizabeth Thomas;

A bill (S. 1854) for the relief of Thomas Dixon;

A bill (S. 1855) for the relief of Eugene L. Derr, administrator of the estate of John Derr, deceased;

A bill (S. 1856) for the relief of Bernard James;

A bill (S. 1857) for the relief of William James;

A bill (S. 1858) for the relief of the heirs of John H. Waring;

A bill (S. 1859) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Salome Main;

A bill (S. 1860) for the relief of the estate of Elijah Thompson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1861) for the relief of the estate of Lewis W. Mann, deceased;

A bill (S. 1862) for the relief of William A. Gordon, administrator of the estate of William D. C. Murdock, deceased;

A bill (S. 1863) for the relief of Milton F. Colburn, administrator of the estate of Gilbert Colburn, deceased;

A bill (S. 1864) for the relief of Ellen Ogle Thomas, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of Jane Thomas, deceased;

A bill (S. 1865) for the relief of John S. Mann;

A bill (S. 1866) for the relief of Herbert O. Dunn;

A bill (S. 1867) for the relief of Anna M. Anderson and Charles Y. G. Anderson, executors of George W. Anderson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1868) for the relief of the widow and children of John Hamilton, deceased;

A bill (S. 1869) for the relief of Rinaldo P. Smith;

A bill (S. 1870) for the relief of Anna M. Anderson and Charles L. G. Anderson, executors of George W. Anderson, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1871) for the relief of George Brewer.

Mr. DILLINGHAM introduced a bill (S. 1872) granting an increase of pension to Abbie George; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1873) granting an increase of pension to Hilas D. Davis; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BARD introduced a bill (S. 1874) for the relief of Frank F. Flournoy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 1875) granting a pension to Mrs. C. E. Whiton Stone; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 1876) for the relief of James E. Simpson, jr., Alfred H. Simpson, and Willie E. Simpson, surviving copartners of the firm of J. E. Simpson & Co.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1877) to pay certain Treasury settlements; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1878) to relieve the property owners from the assessments laid for benefits for the extension of Rhode Island avenue, New Hampshire and Sherman avenues, S street west, and Eleventh street; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1879) authorizing the appointment and retirement of David McMurtrie Gregg as a captain in the United States Army (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1880) for the relief of Joseph Orton Kerbey; and

A bill (S. 1881) to correct the military record of Peter Connell.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 1882) to equalize the rank and pay of certain retired officers of the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1883) to promote the efficiency of the clerical service in the Navy of the United States; to organize a clerical corps of the Navy of the United States; to define its duties, and to regulate its pay; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1884) for the relief of the legal representatives of Tomlinson and Hartupee & Co.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1885) for the relief of Joseph Orton Kerbey; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1886) granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Mechling (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1887) to adjust the pensions of those who have lost limbs, or are totally disabled in them, or have additional disabilities;

A bill (S. 1888) granting a pension to J. Newman Keech;

A bill (S. 1889) granting a pension to Emma A. Poland; and

A bill (S. 1890) granting per diem pension service to honorably discharged officers and enlisted men of the Union Army in the civil war.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 1891) to provide an educational test for immigrants and for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1892) to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter for service at the port of Philadelphia, Pa.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1893) granting a pension to Florence and Carrie Cowles;

A bill (S. 1894) granting a pension to Luvenia Melson; and

A bill (S. 1895) granting an increase of pension to Elias Laughter.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1896) for the relief of Levi Jones; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1897) for the relief of Martha A. Royce;

A bill (S. 1898) for the relief of Isaac Brown;

A bill (S. 1899) for the relief of Philip McDonald;

A bill (S. 1900) for the relief of Calvin J. Cowles; and

A bill (by request) (S. 1901) for the relief of Edward Wetherington, executor of Jane L. Daugherty, deceased (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1902) for the relief of Flora A. Darling; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced a bill (S. 1903) granting an increase of pension to Hamline B. Williams; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1904) for the relief of I. Winslow Ayer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1905) for the erection of a keeper's dwelling at Grosse Isle, North Channel Range, Detroit River, Michigan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1906) for the erection of a keeper's dwelling at Grosse Isle, South Channel Range, Detroit River, Michigan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1907) for the construction of a building for assembly and exhibition purposes in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1908) to authorize the establishment of a biological station on the Great Lakes under the control of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1909) authorizing the acknowledgment of deeds in the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico for the conveyance of lands in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1910) for the extension of Thirteenth street, Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1911) to provide for registering and confirming titles to land; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. TURNER introduced a bill (S. 1912) granting to the State of Washington 50,000 acres of land to aid in the continuation, enlargement, and maintenance of the Washington State Soldiers and Sailors' Home; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FORAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1913) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Mischler (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1914) granting an increase of pension to Elbert Chittum (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1915) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Sherman (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1916) granting an increase of pension to Leven B. Moyer (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. FORAKER introduced a bill (S. 1917) authorizing the President to place William Welsh on the retired list with the rank of colonel; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1918) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Welty; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 1919) fixing fees of jurors and witnesses in the United States courts in the State of Wyoming; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1920) for the relief of Albert C. Brown; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 1921) relating to the retirement of Hawaiian coinage and currency; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. CULLOM. I desire to state in connection with the bill that it was handed to me by the Delegate from Hawaii. I do not know whether the committee has done anything on that subject or not. So I introduce it and call it to their attention. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1922) granting an increase of pension to George W. Graham;

A bill (S. 1923) granting an increase of pension to Fred F. B. Coffin; and

A bill (S. 1924) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Fenerau.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 1925) extending relief to Indian citizens, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1926) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Yankton, in the State of South Dakota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. DEBOE introduced a bill (S. 1927) for the relief of Adelaide B. Lindenberger; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1928) for the relief of G. H. Sowder; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1929) to amend an act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1930) for the relief of James Obrien; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1931) granting an increase of pension to Etta Scott Mitchell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 1932) to provide for the distribution of reports to United States judges and other officers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 1933) granting a pension to Ella Bailey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 1934) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Biloxi, in the State of Mississippi; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1935) for the relief of the estate of S. W. Lancaster, deceased;

A bill (S. 1936) for the relief of the estate of Alexander Hutchinson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1937) for the relief of H. Polkinhorn; and

A bill (S. 1938) for the relief of the vestry of Christ Episcopal Church, of Holly Springs, Miss.

Mr. SIMON introduced a bill (S. 1939) granting an increase of pension to John M. Drake; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1940) granting a pension to Frances Fuller Victor; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MILLARD introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1941) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Heelan (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1942) granting a pension to Kate H. Clements;

A bill (S. 1943) granting a pension to Owen E. Davidson;

A bill (S. 1944) granting a pension to Ann E. Tillson (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1945) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Cook (with accompanying papers).

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 1946) granting a pension to Lillie Mancha; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 1947) to provide for the enrollment and organization of a United States Naval Reserve; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying memorandum, which was ordered to be printed, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1948) granting an increase of pension to Josefa T. Philip; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 1949) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint George H. Paul a warrant machinist in the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MASON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1950) granting a pension to Catherine Saunders (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1951) granting a pension to Lewis Rankin (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1952) granting an increase of pension to Hiram H. Kingsbury.

Mr. FRYE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

A bill (S. 1953) granting permission to Commander William C. Wise, United States Navy, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1954) to authorize Capt. N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Post-Office Department, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1955) to authorize George W. Hill, Chief of the Division of Publications of the Department of Agriculture, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Government of the French Republic (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1956) granting permission to Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, United States Army, to accept the decoration of the Cross of Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him by the President of France (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1957) granting permission to Mr. Hubbard T. Smith, secretary of the United States commissioner to China and consular clerk of the United States, to accept a decoration conferred on him by the Government of China (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1958) granting permission to Capt. C. De W. Willcox, United States Army, to accept the diploma and decoration of Officier d'Académie, awarded to him by the Government of France;

A bill (S. 1959) granting permission to Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum, United States Army, to accept a medal conferred upon him by the King of England; and

A bill (S. 1960) granting permission to Lieut. W. P. Scott, United States Navy, to accept a medal of merit presented to him by the Sultan of Turkey (with an accompanying paper);

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 23) authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for a statue of the late Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 24) adjusting the rank of Maj. Joseph W. Wham, United States Army, on the retired list, and making restitution for certain pay and allowances unjustly withheld; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FRYE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 25) authorizing the President of the United States to tender an invitation to His Majesty the King of Siam to visit the United States as the guest of the nation, and making an appropriation to enable the President to extend appropriate hospitality to him; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

DELLA C. HEALY.

Mr. KITTREDGE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Della C. Healy, for amount due her as widow of John J. Healy, late a messenger of the United States Senate, being a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. CLAY submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be directed to furnish the Senate with a statement showing the compensation for carrying the ocean mails paid by the United States for each fiscal year beginning with July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1901, to the following steamship companies: International Navigation Company, North German Lloyd Steamship Company, Hamburg-American Packet Company, Cunard Steamship Company, White Star Line, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

A. H. LAZARE.

Mr. BLACKBURN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, requested to take such steps, by signing a new protocol or otherwise, authorizing the Republic of Haiti to move for a new trial before an arbitrator to be agreed upon, such motion to be tried and determined according to the principles of the common law governing such request, in the claim of A. H. Lazare, of New York City, a citizen of the United States, against said Republic, which said claim was adjudged in his favor by William Strong, an ex-justice of the Supreme Court, under a protocol signed between Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States, and Hon. Stephen Preston, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Haiti, of date May 28, 1884, in which judgment he was awarded $117,500, with interest at 6 per cent per annum from November 1, 1875, and which claim remains unpaid on account of evidence alleged to have been discovered after the award by the Haitien Republic.

2. That if the Republic of Haiti, upon request of the Secretary of State of the United States, shall not in a reasonable time thereafter enter into such arrangements for a new trial as provided, then the said Secretary is requested to enforce said award and pay the same over to said A. H. Lazare, or his assignees.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour and fifteen minutes spent in executive session, the doors were reopened and (at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 18, 1901, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 17, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Robert B. Adams, of Massachusetts, to be a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Taylor W. Ross, resigned.

Albert E. Bonnet, of Louisiana, to be a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Urban Harvey, promoted.

Quincy B. Newman, of South Carolina, to be a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Robert E. Wright, promoted.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 17, 1901.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

William Cary Sanger, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of War.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER.

Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the term of six years from January 1, 1902.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF PORTO RICO.

James H. McLeary, of Porto Rico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Porto Rico.

TREASURER OF PORTO RICO.

William F. Willoughby, of the District of Columbia, to be treasurer of the island of Porto Rico.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Louis T. Weis, of Maryland, to be commissioner of immigration at the port of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF STEAM VESSELS.

Robert S. Rodie, of New York, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the second district.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

Edward W. Fox, of Clayton, N. Mex., to be register of the land office at Clayton, N. Mex.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Albert W. Thompson, of Clayton, N. Mex., to be receiver of public moneys at Clayton, N. Mex.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF OKLAHOMA.

John H. Burford, of Oklahoma Territory, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF NEW MEXICO.

William J. Mills, of New Mexico, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico.

TERRITORIAL ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Frank W. Parker, of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico.

John R. McFie, of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico.

B. F. Burwell, of Oklahoma Territory, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Bayard T. Hainer, of Oklahoma Territory, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Robert Wodrow Archbald, of Pennsylvania, to be United States district judge for the middle district of Pennsylvania.

George B. Adams, of New York, to be United States district judge for the southern district of New York.

Benjamin F. Keller, of West Virginia, to be United States district judge for the southern district of West Virginia.

Thomas Goode Jones, of Alabama, to be United States district judge for the northern and middle districts of Alabama.

Andrew M. J. Cochran, of Kentucky, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of Kentucky.

Charles W. Raymond, of Illinois, to be judge of the United States courts in the Indian Territory.

William H. H. Clayton, of the Indian Territory, to be judge of the United States court for the central district of the Indian Territory.

Hosea Townsend, of Colorado, to be judge of the United States court for the southern district of the Indian Territory.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Earl M. Cranston, of Colorado, to be United States attorney for the district of Colorado.

John S. Dean, of Kansas, to be United States attorney for the district of Kansas.

George Wesley Atkinson, of West Virginia, to be United States attorney for the southern district of West Virginia.

Reese Blizzard, of West Virginia, to be United States attorney for the northern district of West Virginia.

John G. Capers, of South Carolina, to be United States attorney for the district of South Carolina.

Nathan V. Harlan, of Nebraska, to be United States attorney for the third division of the district of Alaska.

Ashley M. Gould, to be United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

James D. Elliott, of South Dakota, to be United States attorney for the district of South Dakota.

James H. Tinsley, of Kentucky, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Kentucky.

Pliny L. Soper, of the Indian Territory, to be United States attorney for the northern district of the Indian Territory.

Henry P. Moulton, of Massachusetts, to be United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts.

William D. Wright, of Tennessee, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee.

Morris D. Wickersham, of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Alabama.

L. H. Valentine, of California, to be United States attorney for the southern district of California.

William B. Johnson, of the Indian Territory, to be United States attorney for the southern district of the Indian Territory.

John H. Wilkins, of the Indian Territory, to be United States attorney for the central district of the Indian Territory.

Henry L. Burnett, of New York, to be United States attorney for the southern district of New York.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Luke C. Strider, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 4 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902.

Samuel R. Church, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 3 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902.

Samuel C. Mills, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 2 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902.

Charles S. Bundy, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 1 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902.

Halbert E. Paine, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 7 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902.

Henry Randall Webb, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 6 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902.

Lewis I. O'Neal, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 5 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902.

Emanuel M. Hewlett, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 10 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902.

Thomas H. Callan, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 9 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902.

Robert H. Terrell, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for subdistrict No. 8 of the District of Columbia for the term of four years from January 1, 1902.

MARSHALS.

Stephen P. Stone, of Pennsylvania, to be United States marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania.

John K. Thompson, of West Virginia, to be United States marshal for the southern district of West Virginia.

Creighton M. Foraker, of New Mexico, to be United States marshal for the Territory of New Mexico.

Benjamin F. Hackett, of the Indian Territory, to be United States marshal for the central district of the Indian Territory.

Addison D. James, of Kentucky, to be United States marshal for the western district of Kentucky.

Thomas J. Alcott, of New Jersey, to be United States marshal for the district of New Jersey.

Richard W. Austin, of Tennessee, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Tennessee.

Charles D. Elliott, of West Virginia, to be United States marshal for the northern district of West Virginia.

James M. Millikan, of North Carolina, to be United States marshal for the western district of North Carolina.

Aulick Palmer, of the District of Columbia, to be United States marshal for the District of Columbia.

Leo E. Bennett, of the Indian Territory, to be United States marshal for the northern district of the Indian Territory.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Francis R. Shoemaker, of New Mexico, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Charles F. Howell, of New Jersey, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. John J. Knapp, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 2d day of September, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) David F. Sellers, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 2d day of September, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Irvin V. Gillis, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 20th day of July, 1901.

POSTMASTERS.

Elizabeth W. Smart, to be postmaster at Merrimac, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts.

Francis Norwood, to be postmaster at Beverly, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts.

Cyrus W. Rowell, to be postmaster at Amesbury, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts.

F. Kimbley, to be postmaster at Orleans, in the county of Orange and State of Indiana.

Walter L. Toose, to be postmaster at Woodburn, in the county of Marion and State of Oregon.

Clarence W. Daugherty, to be postmaster at Huntington, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts.

Leonard R. Smith, to be postmaster at East Northfield, in the county of Franklin and State of Massachusetts.

Peter P. Smith, to be postmaster at Adams, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts.

Frank P. Goss, to be postmaster at Hyannis, in the county of Barnstable and State of Massachusetts.

George T. Bailey, to be postmaster at Lancaster, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

George W. Jones, to be postmaster at Falmouth, in the county of Barnstable and State of Massachusetts.

Henry A. Pease, to be postmaster at Edgartown, in the county of Dukes and State of Massachusetts.

James C. Cooper, to be postmaster at Chester, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts.

Alfred Hocking, to be postmaster at Melrose, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

J. Henry Norcross, to be postmaster at Medford, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

William C. Hinman, to be postmaster at Great Barrington, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts.

J. Evarts Greene, to be postmaster at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

Charles F. Bryant, to be postmaster at Sharon, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.

Charles A. Pilling, to be postmaster at North Andover Depot, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts.

Richard J. Considine, to be postmaster at East Whitman, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts.

Mary R. Newlands, to be postmaster at West Point, in the county of Orange and State of New York.

Ellsworth Sweet, to be postmaster at Waterloo, in the county of Seneca and State of New York.

Henry F. Hosmer, to be postmaster at South Lancaster, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

Henry Converse, to be postmaster at Rutland, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

Eugene S. Thatcher, to be postmaster at Housatonic, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts.

Dawson Y. Wright, to be postmaster at Schoharie, in the county of Schoharie and State of New York.

William H. Hill, to be postmaster at Lestershire, in the county of Broome and State of New York.

David M. Pratt, to be postmaster at Elmira, in the county of Chemung and State of New York.

William G. Laidlaw to be postmaster at Ellicottville, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York.

Fred Greiner, to be postmaster at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York.

August F. Funk, to be postmaster at Philmont, in the county of Columbia and State of New York.

Frederick Gorlich, to be postmaster at Hastings upon Hudson, in the county of Westchester and State of New York.

George F. Rising, to be postmaster at Hoosick Falls, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York.

John McNally, to be postmaster at Ossining (late Sing Sing), in the county of Westchester and State of New York.

Seth T. Lyman, to be postmaster at Pelham, in the county of Westchester and State of New York.

George H. Brown, to be postmaster at Kinderhook, in the county of Columbia and State of New York.

Horace Selleck, to be postmaster at Holland, in the county of Erie and State of New York.

Charles A. Brooks, to be postmaster at Marathon, in the county of Cortland and State of New York.

Burdette T. Burlingham, to be postmaster at McGraw, in the county of Cortland and State of New York.

Emmett B. Hawkins, to be postmaster at Huntington, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York.

Frederick W. Clemons, to be postmaster at Palmyra, in the county of Wayne and State of New York.

William A. Smyth, to be postmaster at Owego, in the county of Tioga and State of New York.

Cornelius Van Cott, to be postmaster at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York.

George W. Hitchcock, to be postmaster at Ripley, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York.

Dwight H. Bruce, to be postmaster at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York.

David C. Inglis, to be postmaster at Spring Valley, in the county of Rockland and State of New York.

George E. Drumm, to be postmaster at Chatham, in the county of Columbia and State of New York.

Theodore F. Chamberlain, to be postmaster at Newark Valley, in the county of Tioga and State of New York.

Moses T. Horton, to be postmaster at Southold, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York.

John J. Jenkins, to be postmaster at Edwardsdale, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania.

Clayton McMichael, to be postmaster at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania.

Willard N. Stewart, to be postmaster at Gloversville, in the county of Fulton and State of New York.

George H. Roberts, jr., to be postmaster at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York.

Samuel Powell, to be postmaster at Nanticoke, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania.

Thomas P. Macfarlane, to be postmaster at Kingston, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December 17, 1901.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

Mr. De Armond and Mr. Broussard appeared and took the oath of office.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sundry messages, in writing, from the President of the United States, were communicated to the House of Representatives, by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read.

Mr. VANDIVER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration——

Mr. CLAYTON. I wish to ask an excuse——

The SPEAKER. Let the Journal be approved first. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF RAILROAD LINES IN PORTO RICO.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message of the President of the United States; which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Referring to section 32 of the act approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith an ordinance enacted by the executive council of Porto Rico on October 28, 1901, granting a franchise to the Compañia de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico, a corporation organized under the laws of Spain, for the purpose of extending its railway lines to and between certain points in the island of Porto Rico, which ordinance was approved by me on November 26, 1901, subject to qualification.

Attention is invited to the accompanying report of the Secretary of State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 13, 1901.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolution of the following title:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 76) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1901, on the 18th day of said month.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

Senate concurrent resolution No. 5.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause a survey to be made of the Ohio River from Mound City, Ill., to Cairo, Ill., with a view to ascertain what improvement, if any, is desirable with a view to the protection of the banks and levees on the Illinois side, and to submit an estimate of the cost thereof.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 4.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be directed to cause an examination and survey of Plantation and Clubb creeks, Georgia, to be made, with a view of providing an inside water route navigable for river steamers from the Altamaha River into the port of Brunswick, and to submit a report as to the feasibility of the same, together with an estimate as to the cost.

ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY IN PONCE, P. R.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message of the President of the United States; which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Referring to section 32 of the act approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith an ordinance enacted by the executive council of Porto Rico on February 27, 1901, granting a franchise to W. S. H. Lothrop for the purpose of constructing and operating an electric street railway in certain streets of the city of Ponce, and between the city of Ponce and the playa thereof, which ordinance was approved by the President of the United States on March 30, 1901, subject to qualification.

Attention is invited to the accompanying report of the Secretary of State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 13, 1901.

PORT AMERICA COMPANY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was ordered to be printed, and referred to Committee on Insular Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Referring to section 32 of the act approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith an ordinance enacted by the executive council of Porto Rico on October 28, 1901, granting a franchise to the Port America Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey for the purpose of building and operating railroads in the island of Porto Rico, which ordinance was approved by me on November 26, 1901, subject to qualification.

Attention is invited to the accompanying report of the Secretary of State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 13, 1901.

WILLIAM HARDEMAN.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on War Claims:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the claim of William Hardeman, a British subject, amounting to $465.30, for property destroyed by the United States military authorities at Siboney, Cuba, on July 12, 1898.

In view of the statement by the Secretary of State that the claim appears to be a meritorious one, I recommend that an appropriation be made to pay it.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 13, 1901.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION COMPANY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, covering statements showing receipts and disbursements of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company up to November 1, 1901, furnished by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission in pursuance of section 11 of the "Act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory," etc., approved March 3, 1901.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 13, 1901.

ORGANIZATION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN PORTO RICO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, showing that a civil government for Porto Rico has been organized

in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," and that the legislative assembly of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *December 16, 1901.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a copy of the first annual report of the governor of Porto Rico, submitted to the President through the Secretary of State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *December 16, 1901.*

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following concurrent resolutions were taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

Senate concurrent resolution No. 5.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause a survey to be made of the Ohio River from Mound City, Ill., to Cairo, Ill., with a view to ascertain what improvement, if any, is desirable, with a view to the protection of the banks and levees on the Illinois side, and to submit an estimate of the cost thereof—

to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 4.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be directed to cause an examination and survey of Plantation and Clubb creeks, Georgia, to be made, with a view of providing an inside water route navigable for river steamers, from the Altamaha River into the port of Brunswick, and to submit a report as to the feasibility of the same, together with an estimate as to the cost—

to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The following change of reference was made without objection: House Document 45, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of the communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriation for salary for consul-general at Antwerp, from the Committee on Appropriations to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. DEEMER, for three days, on account of important busines.

To Mr. CRUMPACKER, for three days, on account of important business.

To Mr. HULL, until the recess begins, on account of illness.

To Mr. BARTLETT, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

REVENUE FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House bill No. 5833, temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House bill No. 5833.

Mr. PAYNE. And pending that——

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Pending that, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask unanimous consent——

Mr. PAYNE. Well, Mr. Speaker, I have the floor.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York has the floor and declines to yield.

Mr. VANDIVER. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to ask the gentleman from New York a question.

Mr. PAYNE. And pending that, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for general leave for members to print their remarks in the RECORD for a period of five days after the disposition of the bill.

The SPEAKER. And pending that the gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent for general leave to print and extend remarks in the RECORD for five days after the disposition of the bill. Is there objection?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to object, but I wish to ask the gentleman from New York a question. Can not the rule or agreement that was made here the other day, by which debate on this question is confined to to-day and to-morrow, be amended by having a night session? What objection can there be to it?

Mr. PAYNE. Oh, I do not think there is any necessity for a night session.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I do not doubt that at all, not in the least, from the gentleman's standpoint, but unless that is done I shall object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York.

The motion of Mr. PAYNE was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union (with Mr. HEPBURN in the chair) for the consideration of House bill 5833, temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Archipelago," enacted by the United States Philippine Commission on the 17th day of September, 1901, shall be and remain in full force and effect, and there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the Philippine Archipelago from the United States the rates of duty which are required by the said act to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries into said archipelago.

SEC. 2. That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Archipelago the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

SEC. 3. That on and after the passage of this act the same tonnage taxes shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all vessels coming into the United States from the Philippine Archipelago which are required by law to be levied, collected, and paid upon vessels coming into the United States from foreign countries: *Provided, however*, That until otherwise provided by law, the provisions of law restricting to vessels of the United States the transportation of passengers and merchandise directly or indirectly from one port of the United States to another port of the United States shall not be applicable to foreign vessels engaging in trade between the Philippine Archipelago and the United States.

SEC. 4. That the duties and taxes collected in the Philippine Archipelago in pursuance of this act, less the cost of collecting the same, and the gross amount of all collections of duties and taxes in the United States upon articles coming from the Philippine Archipelago and upon vessels coming therefrom, shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States, but shall be held as a separate fund and paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands, to be used and expended for the government and benefit of said islands.

SEC. 5. That when duties prescribed by this act are based upon the weight of merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse, said duties shall be levied and collected upon the weight of such merchandise at the time of its entry.

SEC. 6. That all articles manufactured in bonded manufacturing warehouses in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal-revenue tax and intended for shipment from the United States to the Philippine Islands, shall, when so shipped, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be exempt from internal-revenue tax, and shall not be charged with duty except the duty levied under this act upon imports into the Philippine Islands.

That all articles subject under the laws of the United States to internal-revenue tax, or on which the internal-revenue tax has been paid, and which may under existing laws and regulations be exported to a foreign country without the payment of such tax, or with benefit of drawback, as the case may be, may also be shipped to the Philippine Islands with like privilege, under such regulations and the filing of such bonds, bills of lading, and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, prescribe.

That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the shipment of said articles to the Philippine Archipelago a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less 1 per cent of such duties, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, this bill, as its title indicates, is a measure to temporarily provide revenues for the government and benefit of the Philippine Islands. It becomes necessary at this time because of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States holding "the Philippine Islands not being foreign territory, and the existing law for the collection of tariff duties including only those articles imported" from foreign countries, that it does not apply to imports from the Philippine Islands, and that no collection of duties upon such imports can be made.

But the bill goes further than that. It gives the force of an act of Congress to the tariff act already enacted by the Philippine Commission. That act depends for its force upon the war power of the Government and also upon the legislation of Congress on what is known as the Spooner amendments, giving the Executive authority to legislate, to execute the laws, and to exercise judicial functions in the Philippine Islands. The war power arose from the fact that within ten days of the cession of these islands by Spain—on the 15th of February—a conspiracy was formed to overthrow the power of the United States—in the language of the conspirators, to massacre the army, and after they were out of the way to massacre the inhabitants of Manila who were not Filipinos. This made the Philippine Islands hostile territory. This, under the law of nations, and under the repeated decisions of the Supreme Court, gave the war power to the Executive of this country to govern those islands with a military government, or, at his discretion, to govern them by appointing persons from civil life to execute the offices.

The organized opposition to the Government of the United States was overthrown in March, 1900, and since then the war on the part of the Filipinos has been a guerrilla warfare—sporadic, spasmodic, and at times carried on with great cruelty and without any regard on the part of some of these men to the rules of civilized warfare. As the insurgent forces were dispersed the President of the United States thought it best to send out to

these islands the Philippine Commission, known as the Taft Commission, which was appointed March 16, 1900, and which reached the islands about the 1st day of September of that year. These commissioners were instructed generally by the President.

Those instructions are varied in their character. They provided for separating the judicial, the executive, and the legislative power; for the establishment of government where it could be done in the different cities and towns and provinces of the island. They provided generally for giving to the Filipinos a good and, for the time being, a stable and honest and equitable government throughout all the islands, and for levying such taxes and imposts as, in the judgment of the Commission, should be right and necessary.

Afterwards, on the 2d day of March, 1901, the Spooner amendments were passed, amplifying the power of the President of the United States, enforcing the authority which the President already had under the military power of the Government by the legislative arm of the Government, and legislating to him the full authority, which he already perhaps possessed under the military power. Under this power the Taft Commission was authorized to impose taxes. We found when we went there a tariff law in force under the old Spanish régime.

Some of the duties imposed by that law were very high, especially the duties upon the necessaries of life. The Commission went to work almost immediately to gather information, to amend the old Spanish tariff code, and to make it more suitable to American ideas, American possession, and American government. Perhaps I should note some of the changes which they finally made by the act which they passed on the 17th of September last and which took effect on the 15th of last month in regard to some articles of food. The Spanish tariff was collected in pesos, two of which were about equal to an American dollar and are received in exchange for an American dollar. The duty on flour was 3.75 pesos for every kilo, which was equivalent to 220 pounds or a barrel of flour. Instead of enumerating these different duties in pesos, I will state them in American money, so that members may see the contrast between the old Spanish tariff and the tariff enacted by the Philippine Commission.

By the Spanish tariff the duty on flour was $1.88; by the tariff of the Commission it is 50 cents. The duty on rice, unhusked, for the same quantity was, under the Spanish tariff, 59 cents; under the tariff of the Commission, 40 cents. On rice, husked, the Spanish duty was 63 cents; the Commission duty, 50 cents. On hams, smoked meats, and like articles the Spanish duty was $9.13 per 220 pounds; reduced by the Commission to $3. On lard the Spanish duty was $9.13; reduced by the Commission to $1.60. On meat, salted, the Spanish duty was $4.82; reduced by the Commission to 75 cents.

A great deal of care was exercised by this Commission in fixing these rates. In the first place, they made what they called a tentative bill, which was published and widely distributed in the Philippine Islands and criticisms invited. Then this bill was amended, due regard being given to the criticisms which were offered. Then the bill came here and was published by the War Department in several hundred trade journals throughout the United States, criticisms being invited and received. The War Department recommended some amendments, and sent all these criticisms and all the other information obtained to the Commission. After the bill had been considered, back and forth, with such light as was thrown upon it in this public way, for more than a year, the Commission finally enacted their tariff.

Now, this tariff is not only a duty upon imports into the Philippine Islands, but embraces also a small duty upon some exports from the Philippine Islands, such as hemp, sugar, tobacco, and so forth—a continuation of the Spanish method of taxation. The entire sum realized from these export duties since the occupation of the islands by the United States is $1,700,000, while the total tariff receipts for the whole period of occupation down to the 30th of June last amounts to $15,525,000. So that the export tax was not comparatively large, and the export tax is nearly the only direct tax that is collected in the Philippine Islands.

The Taft Commission looked about to see if there was not some mode of internal taxation which would be more just and equitable and more in accordance with American ideas, and what did they find? Why, although there are 73,000,000 acres of land in the Philippine Islands, only about 5,000,000 acres are claimed to be held by private ownership; and of these a large portion of the owners have no title which they can prove at all. The old Spanish grants and the old Spanish titles seem to be a sort of thing that they paid no particular attention to and attached no particular value to; so that if you attempted a land tax you would be putting a tax upon land to which the reputed owners had no title, and there were difficulties from the outset, in the very beginning of our government there, in imposing anything like a land tax. So it seemed to them best, in raising revenue for the people of those islands, giving them the least disturbance and the least trouble, to continue this export tax.

Now, I confess when I read this export tax, it was not in accordance with my notion of things. Of course it was not prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits an export tax on articles exported from a State, because no one will contend that the Philippine Islands are a State. This limitation is found among the limitations placed and powers conferred upon Congress, preventing Congress from exacting an export tax on articles exported from a State.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. PAYNE. Oh, I suppose so.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Is this not the fact, that when sugar and tobacco are shipped from the Philippine Islands an export tax is levied on them, and then when they reach the United States an import tax is also levied on them, so that there is a double tax?

Mr. PAYNE. I am very much obliged to my friend, Mr. Chairman, but that does not elucidate the subject at all.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I am just asking if that is not the fact?

Mr. PAYNE. Yes, but that makes it no clearer.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Is it or is it not a fact?

Mr. PAYNE. Why, certainly it is a fact. I said so.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. It shows our beneficence toward the Filipinos when we tax them twice on their exports.

Mr. PAYNE. I supposed you understood that. I thought I stated it very clearly.

Mr. CANNON. It all goes into the Treasury, however.

Mr. PAYNE. Now, Mr. Chairman, the committee thought that if they had had time to consider this subject, with what little experience they have had during the past few years in tariff matters, perhaps they might have gotten up a better bill than the Taft Commission presents here; but I want to say that after carefully studying that bill, with the light that we have before us and with the light that we could get from the Philippine Islands, it would be very difficult for the Committee on Ways and Means to improve much on this American measure that the Taft Commission have inaugurated.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. PAYNE. Yes, if it is a question.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Do you not think you would have made a much better bill if you had waited for the publication of the Taft Commission report, which is now being put into print?

Mr. PAYNE. Not at all. I have a copy of the Taft report, and if I am permitted I shall print in the RECORD what they say upon this question.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Do not you think it would be fair to the members of the House if they had the advantage of looking at the Taft report before voting upon this question? Is there any great necessity for rushing this thing through without getting proper light on the subject?

Mr. PAYNE. The gentleman is taking considerable time, and I only want to say to him that the necessity upon us was to act at once, to frame a tariff measure before his constituents and my constituents could import tobacco and sugar and what not from the Philippine Islands free of duty into the United States, and we could not wait for the Taft Commission report to be printed for the use of gentlemen. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, in addition to this we found that by the decision of the court and the ruling of the Treasury the ports of Porto Rico as well as the ports of the Philippine Islands and the ports of the United States were in such relation that the coastwise laws applied, and that under the law no vessel carrying a foreign flag could bring goods from the Philippine Islands to any port in the United States. We take care of that in this bill; but we hope the time will soon come, and we are assured that it will soon come, when American citizens will furnish American vessels, to be sailed under the American flag, fully equal to the demand, to carry all the commerce coming from the Philippine Islands to the ports of the United States. [Applause on the Republican side.] And when that time comes, this side of the House will see to it that these coastwise laws are extended to the ports of the Philippine Islands, as well as to all other ports that are under the flag of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to this, in the last section of the bill we have endeavored to apply the drawback laws, providing for drawbacks in duties and in internal-revenue collections, and also to apply the exemption laws for goods manufactured in bonded warehouses, to the shipment of goods from United States ports to the ports of the Philippine Islands.

Then we have provided, as in the Porto Rican bill, that all these taxes collected in the Philippine Islands, and all duties collected in the United States upon goods brought from the Philippine

Islands into the United States, shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury, but be paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands for the use and benefit of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Chairman, our people have made great progress in the Philippine Islands since the Commission went there in the way of establishing forms of government. In the first place, they have established municipal governments in 765 of the towns or townships in the Philippine Islands. Some of these are villages, some are large tracts of country, representing, perhaps, a county in the United States. In these towns there is a president, a vice-president, and a certain number of councilors, and they have provided that these officers of a town shall be elected by the vote of the Filipinos.

Any man who held office of a certain grade under the Spanish rule is entitled to a vote; any man having real estate to the value of 300 pesos shall be entitled to a vote; any man that paid taxes of 30 pesos a year is entitled to a vote. Any man who can read, write, and speak either the Spanish language or the English language is entitled to a vote. So you see, my friends upon the other side of the Chamber, that they are quite liberal down there in extending the suffrage, even as liberal as they are in some of the States south of the old line. [Applause.]

Mr. DALZELL. And no "grandfather" clause.

Mr. PAYNE. It is suggested over here that there is no "grandfather" clause, and perhaps they have been narrow and restricted in this respect.

Then they have established provisional governments in which the common interests of many municipalities are united under the government. In addition to that, they have finally, under the direction of the President, established a governor for all the Philippine Islands, in the person of Judge Taft, extending to all the islands not under the military jurisdiction, and his jurisdiction has been extended over an area of 74,000 square miles, including 58 per cent of the territory of the islands, and over nearly 5,000,000 of the people, or over 70 per cent of the people on the islands.

And then they have established courts. First, a supreme court, composed of a chief justice and six associate justices. The chief justice is a distinguished Filipino lawyer, the most distinguished Filipino lawyer in the archipelago. The supreme court has a jurisdiction in all appeals from the district courts, of which I will speak in a moment. It also has original jurisdiction to issue writs of prohibition, mandamus, certiorari, habeas corpus, and all the writs known to our law in this country. Under them are the district courts, which are provided in fourteen districts. They are not called district courts, but "courts of the first instance." They have original jurisdiction in all civil actions involving a hundred dollars or more, and in all criminal proceedings where the punishment is more than a hundred dollars fine or six months' imprisonment.

In addition to this, in all the townships they have organized courts of justices of the peace. These justices courts have the minor cases not included in the jurisdiction of the district courts. The district courts have jurisdiction of appeals from the courts of the justices of the peace, and they also have original jurisdiction to issue all the various writs known to the law. The justices of the peace are Filipinos, all of them. The chief justice of the supreme court is a Filipino, and two of his associates are Filipinos. Many of the justices of the courts of first instance are Filipinos also. Then they have established——

Mr. ROBB. I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman?

Mr. PAYNE. I do.

Mr. ROBB. Is there any provision, where a Federal question is raised, to appeal from the jurisdiction of the Filipino courts to the United States Supreme Court?

Mr. PAYNE. I am not able to answer the gentleman. I will refer him to the statutes passed by the Philippine Commission, 283 in number, and which I have not as yet had the pleasure or time to peruse.

Then, Mr. Chairman, they have established a police and constabulary force in these various islands which have come under the civil jurisdiction of the United States. The police force is located in those cities and townships and composed entirely of native Filipinos. The constabulary force is a grade higher. There are from 15 to 150 in each one of these 14 districts. They have a chief—I do not remember now the name by which he is called—who has authority over this constabulary force. They have a force of inspectors, who inspect not only the constabulary force, but the police in the towns. In a word, they have organized a force of over 6,000 natives, who perform the duties of constable and police, to suppress riot, to suppress those engaged therein or in any manner breaking the law, located among these various towns and in these various provinces, and all of them, except the chief of constabulary and his assistants, or nearly all of them, are native Filipinos.

The Secretary of War says that this force as an organized body, as built up in these islands, will displace the use of the army in preserving order in these sections of the Philippine Islands, and he is hopeful, if this movement is continued, that it will prove in the future as it has in the past, safe to trust to the organization of these native Filipinos to preserve the peace and preserve law and order, which is the first thing it was our duty to do and to maintain when we took hold of the Philippine Islands. Of course this is in its infancy, formed in the last fifteen months gradually, but the expense increases, and the expense must be met promptly by a sufficient revenue bill to bring enough revenue into the treasury of the islands to pay for this large and increasing expense.

In addition to this they have been overhauling the accounting and auditing system, reducing the expenditures of money, and, in a word, they have already established there on the islands, and all treasuries of the government there, an accounting an audditing system similar to the one so long in use by the Treasury of the United States and so well hedged about by existing laws.

The next thing in importance to law and order is the question of education of the Filipinos, because if we are to give these people any benefit because of our relations to them; if we are to decide in the future to establish their relations to us, and what form of government they are to have, whether they are to govern themselves or to be governed as a Territory, as a part of the United States, any question that may come up involving the rights and liberties of those people, the very foundation of that question, the very foundation of their safety, lies in the building of American schoolhouses and equipping them with American school-teachers. [Loud applause.]

These people are eager to learn. One hundred and fifty thousand children are enrolled in common schools because the object is to give a common school education to each one of these children. With 150,000 school children, the Commission thus far has been able to provide schoolhouses for only 75,000 of them. The demand is imminent. We must have the money to build these schoolhouses and properly equip them. In addition to this we have provided 1,000 American school-teachers to go out there, with a salary of from $75 to $125 a month, leaving their homes and going to those far-off islands to teach these young Filipinos the rudiments of education.

Then we have in addition to this between 3,000 and 4,000 native teachers also teaching these children; and of these native teachers 2,000 of them are in the night schools now learning the English language, so as to be able to teach the English language to these Filipino children. [Applause.]

They have established in the city of Manila a normal school and made accommodations for 350 children; but so great was the demand that they had to double the capacity with an enrollment of 600 pupils in this normal school with a regular attendance of 570, so eager were they to learn the English language and prepare themselves to teach the Filipino children. They opened a night school in Manila with an enrollment at once of 10,000, and the Secretary of War said the other day that from reports he had received the number must now be at least 25,000. They are going into these night schools and learning the English language and rudiments of education to fit themselves for citizenship; to fit themselves for the higher duties and higher obligations that will come to them because of their contact with the American Government. [Applause.]

An agricultural school has already been established in the island of Negros, and a school for the industrial arts in the city of Manila. Our people have been marching right forward in this matter of education, and while our friends on the other side have been hallooing about imperialism and about the terrible oppression that we were exercising toward the Filipino people, we have been trying to lift them up toward the stature of the American citizen. [Applause.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman from New York yield a moment?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Are you fitting these people for the citizenship of the United States or the citizenship of the Philippine Islands?

Mr. PAYNE. Oh, my friend, we will cross that bridge when we come to it, and if you will cooperate with us, we will fit them for the citizenship of the Philippine Islands, or the citizenship of the United States, or of any other country. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. When you carry the Constitution and flag there we will join with you, and not until then.

Mr. PAYNE. Great heavens, Mr. Chairman, I am surprised! I knew that the gentleman from Tennessee had been in the Philippine Islands. Is it possible that he did not carry the Constitution and flag with him? [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Oh, yes; your party sent them there, but you would not acknowledge it. They were sent 50,000 copies of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence there in a stealthy and covert way. You did not dare to let the public know about it, but I found it out while there, and I am going to show it up. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. PAYNE. I have no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman from Tennessee, during his short visit to those islands, will be able to tell us vastly more about them than all the officers of the Army, all the members of the Taft Commission, and all the Americans that have lived there during the last two and a half years. [Laughter.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, to resume. Our people are building roads there. Why, Mr. Chairman, they have in these islands at least 40,000,000 acres of the finest timber. Some Spanish authorities make it over 50,000,000 acres. Most of it belongs to the United States. It belonged to Spain, and Spain ceded it to us. It is growing there. Some of the houses of the inhabitants have been destroyed during the war, and they have to have lumber to rebuild them. Do they go into the forests and cut down the trees and saw them up into lumber and build their houses? No. They are importing the lumber from the United States. More than a million feet was brought in last year by the United States Government for their use, because there is no way to get out the lumber from the forests. There are no railroads and few highways. Our people have gone to work building roads, and roads are expensive in southern countries. They have to be built upon honor to withstand the floods that are liable to carry them away. They must be of the most substantial kind. We are already building a million-dollar road in those islands.

When the Spooner amendment was passed in some other body an amendment was tacked onto it that would not allow a railroad to be built in the Philippine Islands; that would not allow a bank to be chartered; that would not allow any corporation to be chartered, but tied up and paralyzed business. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] wanted to know if there was anything for the Insular Committee to do. There is much that it could do to emancipate these islands and send over there, as the President says, the captains of industry and bring out the wealth of the Philippine Islands.

These forests are under a law of Spain, similar to the German forest reservation act, which only allows the matured trees to be cut up from year to year. The law was rather lightly enforced by the Spanish Government, but our people have been trying to enforce it to the letter, and they say that by only cutting out the mature trees in those islands we will get a product of 16,800,000,000 feet of lumber each year.

That is three times the entire cut of the United States in 1900. Some one figured it the other day at $20 a thousand. Taking that as a basis of calculation it would make over $300,000,000 a year on those 50,000,000 acres. Those forests embrace mahogany, ebony, over a hundred varieties of hard wood, some of them very curious and very valuable, and pine. That is the growth of those islands. Those roads necessary for internal commerce are being built. But the crying necessity, a greater necessity for those islands than the construction of roads, is the necessity of improving the harbors. Take the harbor of Manila: A vessel drawing more than 16 feet, entering the harbor of Manila, has to anchor about 2 miles from the dock, and the goods are taken to the dock in lighters. Why, it costs more to ship goods from Hongkong, a distance of 800 miles, and land them on the Manila docks than it does to ship a cargo from San Francisco and send it 8,000 miles to Hongkong and land it on the docks there. Our people can not stand that kind of business. They have gone to work and got a contract calling for an expenditure of two or three million dollars.

After due advertising and the receiving of a great many bids, a contract has been made for improving Manila Harbor so that a vessel of 30 feet draft may tie up at the docks and land goods after a civilized fashion of carrying on business. This will need money, and it will be needed in the immediate future; because whatever connection the United States may have with the Philippine Islands I want it to be for the good of the whole people of the Philippine Archipelago.

There are about 73,000,000 acres of land in the Philippine Islands, of which all but 5,000,000 are owned by the Government. The other 5,000,000 acres are claimed by private ownership. Of these 5,000,000 acres 403,000 are claimed by the friars. Now, the friar problem is one of the hardest problems in the Philippine Islands' business and administration. The friars claim to own these lands. Their title in many instances is shaky; in many instances their title has been lost or destroyed. They have been renting these lands to the people who occupy them, and these people, occupying them from generation to generation, have come to believe that they have as much title to the land as the friars ever had, and they do not like to pay the rent. They are having there the old anti-rent troubles, such as they had in my own State seventy-five years ago, and with a good deal of the same result.

There is a feeling of hatred between the people who occupy the land and the friars who collect the rent from them. A good deal of the trouble of administration in the Philippine Islands arises from the hatred toward the friars, growing out of their ownership or their claimed ownership of these 403,000 acres. The Government there has been trying to extinguish the title of the friars by giving them a fair equivalent for what they own or what they claim to own. The Government has been trying to clean up and clear up this question with justice to the friars and justice to the men who till the land and who believe that they have a better title to the land than the friars. As fast as the Government can get title it is proposed to sell the lands on easy terms to the people who occupy them—terms that they will accept—thus bringing about a state of peace among all the communities in the Philippine Islands. This will take money, and the money must come from the revenues of the islands.

I think I have proceeded far enough to convince you that we need revenue, and need it at once, to carry on the beneficent work that the United States Government and the Taft Commission have undertaken in the Philippine Islands. We have some money on hand. It has not all been used up. There are some $6,800,000 now in the Treasury. A part of it is appropriated. The $2,000,000 needed to complete the work in the harbor at Manila must be taken from that amount; and then the tariff law of the Taft Commission is so much milder, the rates are so much lower than the former rates, that the Commission believe, and I think rightly, that there will be less revenue for the period beginning the 15th of November last than there was under the old Spanish tariff, until the time comes when, by the doubling-up process which has been in vogue there since we took possession of those islands, the imports will be so great as to furnish us a larger revenue under this reduction in rates.

Now, what do our friends on the other side say to all this? Well, we can not get much idea of their attitude unless we take the views of the minority of the committee as representing them. They do not assume to criticise the bill except to say that we are enforcing the Dingley rates on goods coming from the Philippine Islands and that the Dingley law is "the mother of trusts." Well, that expression is not new; it is not original. The greatest authority for that statement is Mr. Havemeyer, the president of the American Sugar Refining Company—sometimes called a trust. What relation has the tariff to a trust? The tariff encourages industry; the tariff builds up business. If there were no business, of course there could not be any trusts. But I defy any man to show that the tariff produces trusts in any other way than that it creates business, and there must be business conditions to attract the operations of enterprise and capital. [Applause on the Republican side.] Why, sir, suppose we compare ourselves with "free-trade England." Are there no trusts in England? In Heaven's name, what is it creates all the trusts in "free-trade England?" There is business there; and the modern tendency of business interests is to the aggregation of capital.

Mr. WHEELER. I think I can answer the gentleman briefly.

Mr. PAYNE. Oh, let the gentleman answer me in his own time.

Mr. WHEELER. I do not intend to occupy more than a moment.

Mr. PAYNE. I can not yield for that.

Mr. WHEELER. I want to ask a question.

Mr. PAYNE. The gentleman can not make any speech in my time.

Mr. WHEELER. I shall not attempt it.

Mr. PAYNE. How many times must I tell the gentleman he can not make a speech in my time?

Mr. WHEELER. I desire to ask the gentleman a question. I wish to propound this inquiry: Is it not the assurance on the part of the aggregated capital of America that a Republican Attorney-General of the United States will not do his duty? Is it not this that creates and fosters trusts in the United States? [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. PAYNE. I will let the gentleman answer his own question; it is beyond me. Of course he does not believe what his question suggests, and he knows that I do not. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHEELER. Yes, I believe it, and I am quite satisfied that the gentleman believes it as well as I do.

Mr. PAYNE. Well, then, I did not know what the gentleman believes; and he evidently does not know what I believe.

Mr. WHEELER. I do not think anybody else knows what you believe.

Mr. PAYNE. I will go on if the gentleman will allow me.

The gentlemen of the minority in their report make an argument on the commercial side of this question. They say that the war in the Orient will cost up to the 1st day of July next $450,000,000. I wonder where they got their statistics. That is, the war

in the Philippines and the trouble we had in China cost $450,000,000! Why, bless your soul, the increased cost of all the war, the Spanish war and the continuation in the Philippines, if you please to call it so, will not amount to $450,000,000 on the 1st of July next.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PAYNE. No; I can not yield; my time is so nearly up.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. PAYNE. I can not yield any further.

Over against that they say that we are getting about $5,000,000 trade, and at 20 per cent that would amount to a million dollars, and so we are getting the worst of the bargain. I wonder what those gentlemen who signed that report would have done if they had lived in the time of Thomas Jefferson, about a hundred years ago, when he spent $15,000,000 in making the Louisiana purchase. They would have figured it out that the trade with the Indians perhaps would not amount to more than two or three hundred dollars a year, and hence that it was a poor bargain on the commercial side. They never could have looked forward to see the magnificent States, the grand cities, the countless farms, and the uncounted riches that have come to the United States from the Louisiana purchase. I suppose, however, that to-day they would admit that as a commercial transaction the Louisiana purchase was not a failure.

Suppose they had lived in the time of Seward, when he paid $7,200,000 for Alaska. How they would have reechoed the cry, "$7,200,000 for fields of snow and ice." But Charles Sumner marshaled the facts before the Senate of the United States; and if you will read that grand speech of his to-day you will see it was prophetic of the fact that Alaska has paid for herself every year from what she produces for the people of the United States. [Applause on the Republican side.] I do not know what the future of these islands is to be. If there is any truth about the condition of the forests there, it will not take a great while to pay even the expense that the minority put upon it.

But then they speak about the loss of life in these islands, and we all sympathize when they speak of that. These five gentlemen who signed this minority report were here in the winter of 1898. Then they were clamoring for recognition from the Speaker, for what? Why, they wanted to pass a resolution that would declare war with Spain and send our troops to Cuba and put them under the command of a Cuban general. Did the appalling spectacle of the loss of life frighten these gentlemen at that time? There were gentlemen on this side who sympathized with them. There were those on this side who stood by our patriotic President in the endeavor to stem the tide of war, believing that we could bring about the freedom of Cuba without the loss of a single American life. The *Maine* was destroyed. The board reported that it came from an outside source, and the country was aflame for war. War was declared. Our boys went down there, and by the thousands they were slain, either by the weapons of war or by foul disease and disaster. They perished. Some of the best American blood was left on Cuban soil. We have been trying to work out the problems with these Cubans ever since. If we can lift them up to the plane of good government, if we can give them a republic worthy of the name, if they shall prove capable of governing themselves and taking an honored place among the nations of the world, who shall say that that precious blood was shed in vain?

With the close of the war we found not only Spain at our feet, but we found the Philippine Islands there, and the question was, What shall we do with them? The people there were distracted, divided, fighting among themselves. They were an easy prey to any despotism that might come along and gather them in. What shall we do with them? Your party helped us to solve the question then. They furnished enough Democratic votes in the Senate to ratify the treaty. In order to make the treaty effective an appropriation of money was required, and so an appropriation bill appropriating $20,000,000 to carry out the terms of the treaty came into this House for our action. A large majority of gentlemen on the other side voted for the appropriation to make the treaty complete and give us control of the Philippine Islands.

We have been pursuing the only course we could pursue, trying to restore law and order, trying to give them peace, trying to educate their children and their men and their women, trying to lift them up; and we invite your help even at this late day. Do not stop with the parrot cry of imperialism. Look into the matter. Look into the condition of these people. See what is best for them and for us under the circumstances. Approach the question like patriots and do a patriotic duty in all the measures that may come before this Congress relative to the Philippine Islands. Then we will work out the problem, and we will work it out by lifting this race, by educating them, by making them fit for citizenship; and some day, in this generation or another, in the providence of God it will appear that the blood of the heroic men who laid down their lives in the Philippine Islands has not been shed in vain.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. Chairman, the Republican party of this country has definitely determined to enter into a system of colonial conquest and government. When this question was last up for debate in this House we of the opposition contended that such a policy was not only unwise and dangerous to the continued liberty and prosperity of our people, but also not permissible under the plain provisions of our Federal Constitution. Recently the Supreme Court of the United States, by a decision reversing former decisions, has seen proper to amend the Federal Constitution and declare that Congress can govern acquired territory outside the prohibitions and requirements of the Constitution. It has specifically decided that that clause in the Constitution which declares that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States" applies to the States only and not to the Territories and other possessions.

By this decision it declares that Congress has power to impose duties upon goods coming from the Territories into the States and also from the States into the Territories. It confers upon Congress absolute power of taxation in the Territories, unrestrained by any provision in the Federal Constitution. By a more recent decision the court has declared that the Philippine Islands and other possessions are not foreign but domestic territory, and, as the Dingley bill, by its terms, limits its collection of duties to importations from foreign countries, it does not apply to the Philippines; hence no duty can be collected on importations from those islands until Congress shall so direct. Ever since we have had control of these islands, until this decision, the duties imposed by the Dingley bill have been collected on all goods brought into this country from them. This bill proposes to continue the rates of the Dingley bill upon all importations into this country from the Philippine Islands.

In this respect it proposes to treat those islands and their inhabitants absolutely as foreigners. Their commerce, their trade, and their importations are to be subjected to the same heavy exactions, the same rigorous restrictions that are applied to strangers. Another provision of this bill fixes absolutely all customs duties to be collected on importations into the Philippines, and, in addition, an export duty on certain goods when shipped from there. This feature of the bill treats the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands as subjects of this country, to be governed absolutely by the will of Congress. Thus, by this bill, when concessions and trade benefits are needed by the unfortunate inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, they are treated as strangers and foreigners, but when exactions and taxations are to be imposed, they are treated as subjects. This irreconcilable, dual position of subject and stranger is created by this bill and illustrates the policy of the Republican party in the formulation of its colonial system. The principles upon which such a bill is founded are repugnant to every principle of justice and right and antagonistic to all our traditions and institutions.

By this bill Congress assumes the right and does exercise the power to fix the rates and the conditions upon which the goods of the Philippines can be sold in the markets of the United States and also the rates and conditions upon which our goods can be sold in the markets of those islands. In other words, we practically fix the price at which they must sell their goods to us and also the price at which they must purchase ours. This is precisely the same power that was claimed by the British Parliament when we were colonies. The British Parliament then contended that the power of Parliament was absolute in the American colonies and that Parliament had the right to impose taxes here and to fix the duty on importations from the colonies into Great Britain and also the duty on importations from Great Britain into the colonies.

Our fathers denounced this assumption of power as tyranny and despotism. When it was sought to be exercised they rebelled, separated themselves from Great Britain, and established this Union. Our fathers contended that the vast power to control absolutely the trade and commerce, all the buying and the selling of the commodities of one nation by another, is such a dangerous power, so liable to abuse, that no just nation would ever try to exercise it, and that it should never be conceded. [Applause.] Yet by this bill this Congress will exercise, in a more aggravated form, precisely the same power claimed and sought to be exercised against us by the British Parliament when we were colonies. Great Britain could not have succeeded in the Revolutionary war without destroying British institutions and ultimately the liberty and freedom of her people. We can not enact this bill without destroying our institutions, without abandoning all our glorious traditions and perverting our principles of justice and liberty, which have been the foundations of our governmental structure. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, let us examine this bill in detail and see if, in exercising the vast power of Congress, the scale of justice will be balanced evenly between the inhabitants of the United States and those of the Philippine Islands. Those who advocate this policy in reference to the Philippines are perpetually proclaiming their

good intentions and benevolent purposes toward those people. They assert that they intend to give them a full measure of justice and opportunity for development and progress. Let us measure declarations with deeds, let us compare promises and performances, let us examine party platforms with party legislation, and by these ascertain the real disposition of those at present in power toward the Philippine Islands. This bill, as I have said before, fixes the duty upon Philippine goods when imported here and also the duty upon United States goods when imported there.

Let us compare the duties thus imposed, and we will get some idea of the injustice and great discriminations of this bill. One of the great industries of the Philippine Islands is tobacco. We are also a tobacco producing and exporting country. This bill permits our tobacco to be exported and sold in the Philippine Islands upon the payment of a duty of 22 cents per pound; yet, by this bill, their tobacco can be imported here and sold in our markets only on the payment of a duty of $1.85 per pound in addition to a heavy export duty. One of the enterprises of these islands is the manufacture of cigars. By this bill, our cigars, when sold in their markets, will have to pay a duty of only 88 cents per pound, while theirs, when imported here and sold in our markets, will be required to pay a duty of $4.50 per pound and, in addition, an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent, with also an export duty. Hemp is another one of their large industries. Our hemp can enter their markets with a duty of $11 per ton, while theirs when sold here must pay a duty of $20 per ton.

Another one of their large industries is sugar raising. Under this bill we can import sugar there from the United States, from Porto Rico, and from Hawaii upon the payment of about $17 per ton, while their sugar when sold here or in either of the two islands named must pay an exorbitant duty of about $36 per ton in addition to an export duty. We are told that these islands have fine deposits of minerals, which in time will bring to them great wealth. Let us see how this bill proposes to encourage and develop the mineral interests of the Philippines. Under this bill our iron ore can be shipped there upon the payment of a duty of 25 cents per ton, while on theirs will be required a duty of 67 cents per ton. An examination will show that the same glaring discriminations, the same gross injustice, exist all through the schedules of this bill.

The rates of duty imposed here on importations from the Philippine Islands are, from one end of this bill to the other, heavy, exorbitant, and restrictive. They are such as can give no encouragement to enterprise there, no development to trade or commerce. The duties imposed on importations from this country into the Philippines are such as it is thought will benefit those who are especially engaged in exploiting the islands for their own enrichment. I will guarantee that no bill was ever before presented to a legislative body intrusted with power to fix absolutely the commercial relations between two peoples which was so oppressive in its exactions upon the one people who are helpless and powerless and at the same time so generous in its concessions to the people who alone are possessed of the power.

Every line of this bill bristles with inequality. The American people are too just and humane to approve its unfair and oppressive provisions. They have no desire to despoil the poor and wretched Filipinos. The paltry profits of the unjust trade relations here sought to be established would be poor recompense to us for loss of reputation for just and humane treatment to the helpless and dependent. [Applause.] I invoke those religious people of this country whose only desire in the matter is to better these people to pass judgment upon this pernicious bill. This bill carries to these people no blessings, no benefits. It gives no encouragement to enterprise, no stimulus to development. It brings to them the burdens that we refused to bear ourselves. They witness a Congress, 8,000 miles from them, in which they have no voice, no representative, absolutely controlling their commerce, fixing their trade relations, imposing taxes—all without consulting their wishes or regarding their interests. This bill is worse in principle, worse in every feature, than any legislation the British Parliament ever sought to enact against the American colonies.

If this country shall fix the duties and the conditions upon which Philippine goods shall enter the markets of this country, a legislative body representing the Filipinos should certainly fix the duties and conditions upon which our goods shall enter their markets. To deny this is to deny every elementary principle of justice and right. We inherited it from our British ancestors and have persistently maintained that the people who pay taxes should impose them. Charles I of England lost his crown and his head in trying to deprive the English people of this inherent right. [Applause.]

If Congress is determined permanently to hold the Philippine Islands and never to accord to them independence, it should at once create a just and liberal territorial government for the islands, representing these people and their interests, which should be empowered to impose taxes and customs duties there. If we are to have colonial possessions, let us at least follow the present liberal and generous policy of Great Britain, and not the narrow and oppressive one pursued by Spain.

This bill adopts Spanish and not British methods of dealing with colonies. This illiberal policy will produce the same discontent, the same rebellion which ever prevailed in Spanish colonies. As we are now told that peace exists in the Philippines, there is no excuse for not according these people a liberal territorial government with powers of imposing taxation and other administration. To grant this at once would go far toward reconciling those people to our sovereignty. I appeal to those who are bent upon this policy to let our first experiment in colonial government be marked by liberality, not selfishness; by breadth, not narrowness; by justice, not iniquity. The fit place for such a bill as this is the Cortes of Spain, and not the Congress of the United States. [Applause.]

This bill is so indefensible that its authors apologize for it and claim that it is only a temporary measure. This measure should not disgrace—even for a day—the statute books of a free and enlightened people. Besides, the enterprises and industries of the Philippines can not be promoted or benefited by legislation which its authors claim they intend to change soon. Capital will not invest in the islands; enterprises will not be undertaken; trade and commerce will not grow, so long as uncertainty exists and changes are contemplated. Justice, wisdom, and business sense require that at this time a definite and permanent policy in reference to the trade and commercial relations of these islands should be fixed. There will be no development and no progress there until this is accomplished. Temporary measures only increase uncertainty and unrest; they bring no relief.

But, Mr. Chairman, I am satisfied that the characterization of this bill as a temporary measure is merely a pretense to persuade many to its support who could not otherwise be induced to do so. I am satisfied that this bill, if passed, will fix for years to come the commercial relations and customs duties between this country and the Philippine Islands. Besides, this measure will tend to intensify the dissatisfaction and unrest in the Philippines. These people can not be expected to quietly acquiesce in the spirit of colonial favoritism exhibited by this Government when we enact this measure. The people of the Philippine Islands will see the sugar of two of our colonies—Porto Rico and Hawaii—imported into this country and sold free of duty, while theirs must pay an exorbitant duty. They will see that the tobacco and cigars of Porto Rico are given free access to our markets, while duties that amount to absolute exclusion are imposed upon theirs. They will experience that this Government is engaging in colonial favoritism of which they are the least favored.

People will submit to such gross inequalities only when compelled by force to do so. Every instinct of manhood rebels against such unjust discriminations. This country can never successfully conduct a colonial system unless it is formed in justice and equality. A colony that realizes that it is receiving a less measure of justice and liberty than is being extended to others will ever be in a state of discontent and rebellion. If we are to have colonies and outlying possessions, prudence and wisdom demand that all should be treated alike; that there should be no favoritism, no partiality. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, the injustice of this bill to the people of the Philippine Islands and the indisposition on the part of the Republican party to treat them with fairness and liberality becomes more striking and glaring when we compare its provisions with the recommendations recently made by the President and the Secretary of War concerning Cuba.

The President in his annual message says that we are under moral obligations to give Cuban imports into the United States a substantial reduction from present tariff duties. The Secretary of War is even more insistent upon this than the President. The two chief products of Cuba, like those of the Philippines, are sugar and tobacco. This Administration favors a great reduction from the Dingley rates on sugar and tobacco when imported from Cuba, and yet sustains this bill, which collects the entire Dingley rates on sugar and tobacco imported from the Philippines, and in addition an export duty. The American people will not sanction this. Our obligations to Cuba have been fully and completely discharged when they have established a free and independent government and we have withdrawn from the island. This will soon happen. They owe us a boundless debt of gratitude. When they were oppressed by Spain and their cause was hopeless, at a great expense and sacrifice to ourselves we espoused their cause, drove their oppressors from the island, and gave to them freedom and independence.

At much expense we have kept peace and order there and administered the government pending the formation by them of a safe and stable government. No other nation has ever bestowed upon another more generous, substantial, and disinterested favors than we have bestowed upon Cuba. With the Filipinos the case is reversed. The Filipinos had overthrown Spanish authority, except in Manila, before our troops arrived. They could have

driven their oppressors from the islands without our aid. They were our valuable allies in a war that we had undertaken for the liberation of Cuba. They desired to establish an independent government under our guidance, which would have made to us generous trade concessions. We denied this request, and by war and conquest extended our dominion over them. We now hold them as colonies and as a part and parcel of this country. We have granted to Cuba, and she has decided to become, a state free and independent of us.

I can see no moral obligations on our part to make any concessions to Cuba except such as our own interest may demand. If reductions in tariff duties are to be made for the introduction of sugar and tobacco into our markets, the claims of the Philippine Islands are vastly superior to those of Cuba. The profits to be derived from the sale of these two products in the markets of this country should certainly go, if possible, to our own people instead of to foreigners. I can not understand the wisdom of a policy that urges such generous concessions to Cuba and imposes such heavy exactions and restrictions upon the Philippines. So long as the Philippine Islands are a part of this country, justice and wisdom both demand that their sugar and tobacco interests should be encouraged and developed rather than the sugar and tobacco interests of Cuba. [Applause.]

But, Mr. Chairman, the hostility of the Republican party and of those in power to the Philippine Islands is further exemplified, and in a manner that can admit of no excuse, no defense. As I have previously said, this bill imposes on the sugar of the Philippines the high rates of the Dingley bill. Our Government has already signed treaties with Great Britain for the Barbados, for British Guiana, for Jamaica, and for Bermuda, which have been sent to the Senate and are being pressed by the present Administration and the Republican party for ratification, and all provide for a reduction of 12½ per cent from the duties imposed by the Dingley bill upon all sugar imported from them into the United States. A treaty has also been signed with Argentina, which has been sent to the Senate and is likewise urged for ratification, that provides for a reduction of 20 per cent from the rates of the Dingley bill on sugar imported into the United States from Argentina.

The Republican party places itself squarely before the people and the country as favoring that sugar shall be imported into this country from British possessions and from Argentina at more greatly reduced rates than it shall be imported from our own possessions in the Philippine Islands. No moral obligation can be urged for the extenuation of the extension of these rebates and privileges to foreigners while they are denied to our own people. If this policy is to prevail, in order to obtain trade advantages with the United States, it is better to be a British subject than to be a citizen of the United States. History will fail to furnish another such example where a government has so wantonly and openly ignored the rights and privileges of its own people in order to subserve foreigners and strangers. [Applause.] I believe the American people will repudiate a discrimination so suicidal, so unjust as this. They would greatly prefer consuming sugar raised by the unfortunate inhabitants of the Philippine Islands than sugar raised by British subjects.

Mr. Chairman, I appeal to this Congress, to its sense of justice and right, to its prudence and its wisdom, not to inflict upon these defenseless and helpless people such hardships and such inequalities. Do not teach them that dependence on America means spoliation. Let them feel that we are their friends, not their foes; that our purposes are to aid them, not to despoil them; to encourage, and not to retard them.

Sir, this bill will continue for the future practically the same commercial relations with the Philippine Islands that have existed during the last two years. As this bill proposes to continue present conditions, it may be well to inquire what have been the profits and benefits to the United States under them. During the last calendar year, as shown by the report of the Secretary of War, the entire importations into the Philippine Islands amounted to $24,284,666. Of this amount the United States furnished $2,061,804, of which $1,102,604 was for beer, wine, and whisky.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SWANSON. Certainly.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Do you not know that the liquor exported from the United States to the Philippines, to which you have referred, is not consumed by the Philippine people, but by the people we have sent there?

Mr. SWANSON. I thank the gentlemen. Thus it is shown that the United States furnished less than one-tenth of the goods imported into the Philippines. This small amount occurred, too, during the time that we had there a large army and a great many civil officials. At present the army stationed in the Philippines numbers 43,239 men. Our total sale of goods in the Philippines did not amount to $40 per capita to our own soldiers and officials, and there can be no question that most of the goods shipped to the islands from this country consists of purchases of our own soldiers and officials. It is therefore evident that under the present trade arrangements we do not furnish our own soldiers and officials with one-fourth of what they themselves purchase.

Mr. ROBB. As I understand, no part of the revenue raised under the bill is to be used in payment of the expenses of the army.

Mr. SWANSON. It is to be used in the building of roads, schools, and so forth, in the Philippine Islands.

Over half of our trade with the Philippines consists of beer, wine, and whisky. The inhabitants of these islands, like the poor Indians, are having alcoholic liquors furnished them with much ease and in destructive quantities. This bill remitting the internal-revenue tax paid on beer, wine, and whisky here, when imported to the Philippines, will further encourage and stimulate the importation of these into the islands.

For this paltry trade we have incurred great expense and sacrifice. Our naval, civil, and Army expense on account of the Philippines last year could not have been less than $100,000,000. This vast expense will continue so long as the present policy is pursued. The estimated expense for next year and the succeeding year show no reduction. As a business proposition the Philippine venture has proven itself to be a great loss and failure. The chances for profit and trade in the future are small and remote. General MacArthur, in his report, candidly confesses that those who expect much profit from the islands are doomed to disappointment. By this bill the United States receives no trade advantages over other nations. She incurs all the great expense of pacifying, governing, and administering the islands, while others, who incur no expense, receive nearly all the profits in trade and commerce. We are expending vast sums of money in the Philippines for which we have received no returns, and will never receive any.

If we are to continue to hold the islands we certainly should not persist in maintaining the present trade arrangements which have brought to us no profits and very little business or commerce. If we are to bear the burden of governing the Philippines we should certainly have some compensating benefits. It is claimed that our retention of the Philippines will increase our prestige and power in the East. This is not true. Our present position in the Philippines is a source of weakness, not of strength. It keeps there continually a large army necessary to hold these people in subjection. The army employed in these islands could not be used outside in case we had serious difficulties elsewhere. Under such conditions, instead of decreasing the army in the Philippines we would be compelled to augment it in order to hold down insurrections that would certainly arise.

The Philippines as at present held are sources of military weakness, not strength. The amount of money that we are expending there, if used in building and maintaining a navy, would furnish us a navy superior to any in the world. This amount of money, if appropriated for that purpose, would establish and maintain our naval supremacy. Naval supremacy would make us the dominating and controlling power of the world. The amount of money wasted in the Philippines, if diverted to a navy, would easily make us the first power in the world. Our interests, commerce, and trade could then be easily protected by ourselves, and would be dependent upon the good will of no nation, nor could they be jeopardized by national conspiracies or combinations. I would be delighted to see these wasteful expenditures in the Philippines cease and the money used for the upbuilding of the American Navy second to none in the world.

The time has come for this Philippine folly to be abandoned. We should declare that our intentions are to give to these people freedom and independence as soon as they are capable of establishing a safe and stable government. This declaration will pacify the islands and make of all of their inhabitants our warm and loyal friends. We should also let it be understood that pending this we will permit no outside interference or aggression. We should obtain for ourselves suitable coaling stations and trade advantages. By pursuing this course the Philippine Islands will become to us a source of profit, and our relations with them will be of mutual advantage and benefit. By this we will make of them warm and valuable friends, who would be useful to us in any wars or troubles that might overtake us in the Orient. This is the policy which both justice and prudence demand that we should pursue in the settlement of this vexed question. [Applause.]

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The committee informally rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolution of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

H. J. Res. 76. Joint resolution to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1901, on the 18th day of said month.

REVENUE FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. GROSVENOR was recognized.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Ohio will allow me—we have only used forty-five minutes and the other side has used an hour. If he will permit, the gentleman from Massachusetts will now occupy fifteen minutes.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I have no objection.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I have yielded ten minutes to the gentleman, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCCLELLAN], a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, has yielded him five minutes, so that he will have fifteen minutes.

Mr. THAYER. Mr. Chairman, the war with Spain was undertaken for the express purpose of enabling Cuba to establish her independence and with the solemn assertion that it was not to be a war of conquest or subjugation. Victory crowned our efforts, and thus far the pledge has been faithfully kept so far as Cuba is concerned. In the terms of peace agreed upon incidental to that war and directly growing out of it, Spain undertook to cede to us whatever of sovereignty she had over the Philippine Islands.

The inhabitants of these islands had for a longer time than Cuba been struggling to throw off the yoke of Spain and set up an independent government for themselves. When we made attack upon the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor and the Spanish soldiers in Manila, the Filipinos joined us in the common cause. If the Filipinos were not at that time promised by us their independence when Spain should be overcome, yet, having proffered their services in our aid, and in view of the history and traditions of our country, every page of which is dedicated to the principle that liberty and independence are not only God-given rights to us, but to all nations who seek them, and by all the rules of comity and good faith, they had a perfect right to believe, and did believe, that they too would achieve their independence and that the United States would be the last power on earth to refuse it to them. Suffice it at this time to say that we not only refused their request, but have for two years made war and waste upon those islands and their inhabitants in an attempt to reduce them to submission to our will and control and to deprive them of their natural right to the same liberty we demanded, and by insurrection and revolution finally acquired, from Britain.

What a spectacle we have presented to the less favored and despotic nations of the world! We have overpowered the organized resistance of these people by the supreme force of arms and the science of war, but we have not conquered them. The same spirit is there; the same desire for liberty and independence animates and controls them now that did when the first shot was fired. They are simply biding their time and waiting for an opportunity to realize their much-cherished purpose. They have been told, officially and unofficially, that we are interested for their present and future welfare; that our ways, like those of the Lord, are to them past finding out, but that in the end everything we do will inure to their uplifting and eternal good; that we are anxious to grant to them so much of liberty and independence as is good for them and as they are capable of receiving and appreciating, but reserving always to ourselves the right to decide as to the amount, the quality, and the time when it shall be bestowed.

And so as an earnest of some of the good things we have in store for them, and to display our kindness and love, we assure them that they are, in the language of the much-heralded orator from Indiana, "ours and ours forever," but not of us, as we are painfully reminded by the divided opinion of the Supreme Court, and so just for the sake of discipline we propose not to permit them to trade with us except they pay tribute, and we demand the payment of the same tax we insist shall be paid by the least favored nations of the world who trade with us. They are of us to tax, but not of us to receive anything but discipline and promises. They are to be taxed if they sell anything to us and they are to be taxed if they buy anything of us. We tax them a-coming and a-going and at each end of the route. This is one way we demonstrate our unselfishness and that we are exerting every effort for their good that they may expand their trade and commerce, increase their products, and grow rich and happy under the benign influence of their unselfish and sainted mother-in-law. Some of our latter-day statesmen express surprise and astonishment that the Filipinos do not seem to appreciate our kindness and the great benefits we are bestowing upon these unfortunate people, and are annoyed that they do not comprehend how much better off they are than they were before we began to shoot our policy into them and through them.

In defense of this unrighteous and unjust policy which is sought to be forced upon the Filipinos against their consent and protest, it is said in way of excuse and in mitigation that it is absolutely essential for us to have the Philippine Islands to expand our trade, extend our commerce, and find a new market for our products. Let us see how we are likely to be affected in our trade relations with the Filipinos and to what extent a new market is to be found there for our manufactures and agricultural products. Whatever our policy toward or relations with the Filipinos may be will not affect our trade relations with any other country in the East one whit for the better or the worse. The total value of all merchandise imported into the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1901 was $30,279,406, and the total value exported was $23,214,948. The value of imports from the United States was $2,855,685, while the value of exports of merchandise to the United States was $2,572,021. The value of imports from the United Kingdom was $6,956,145, and the value of exports to the United Kingdom was $10,704,741.

The exports and imports to and from the United Kingdom being two and one-half times greater than the exports and imports were with us; but in each case it will be seen that the Philippine Islands sold more than they bought—to the United Kingdom about one and one-half times more and to the United States in about the same proportion—showing that the Filipinos sell a great deal more than they buy. How fast shall we get rich in our trade with a country from which we buy one and one-half times as much as we sell?

It is interesting to go a step further in considering the trade relations and this new-found market and see what the merchandise was which was exported to the islands. I have not the figures at hand for the fiscal year 1901, but I have them for the year 1900, and while they are probably a little less, they are sufficiently near for all practical purposes.

The total valuation of whisky, wine, and beer, inclusive of the bottles containing the same, was $1,102,604, or about one-half in value of all the exports of the United States. The total duty on merchandise imported into the Philippine Islands from the United States amounted to $623,446, of which sum $321,826—more than half—was received from whisky and beer.

The balance of trade is on the wrong side from a commercial point of view, and the balance of trade must of necessity continue to be against us. The Filipinos require but little clothing, and that, too, of the cheapest kind. Their food for the most part they can raise many times more cheaply than we can and pay cost of shipment. Luxuries are enjoyed but by comparatively few. Most of the things they require they can raise and do raise, and so with cheap labor, cheaper than slave labor, they are prepared to sell more than they will buy.

Considering the Philippine question from a commercial point of view, from the low and sordid standard of the dollar and the cent, let us see how much we are making or will make by reason of our recently acquired possessions. For two years we have had about 60,000 soldiers in the Philippines. The average cost for men and officers, transportation and all, is $1,200 each, or about $72,000,000. The total value of our exports, as before shown, is only $2,855,685 and our imports $2,572,021—a total of exports and imports of $5,427,706. If the merchandise did not cost anything, but was found or given us, we should then be out of pocket $66,572,294. But, says one, this expense for the Army and Navy will close when we withdraw our troops. That may be; but tell us when that blessed day will come, tell us approximately, and you will gladden the hearts of 80,000,000 people, not to include the 10,000,000 of our republican-made fellow-citizens 7,000 miles away in the Philippines.

The friends and promoters of our Philippine policy declare it to be our avowed purpose to instruct, educate, and enlighten these people, so they will be cabable of liberty and self-government, and then bestow upon them so much as they are capable of accepting and enjoying. Let us see how we are proceeding along these lines. We are introducing ourselves to our new-found brothers with the Bible in one hand and demijohn in the other, the latter somewhat extended, and granting them the liberty—and it is about all the liberty we do grant them—of making their own selection, and as a result we are told that there are in Manila to-day five times as many licensed and unlicensed grogeries as there were before we took possession of the islands and began, as we claim, to prepare them for self-government and citizenship. About how long will it take to get them properly fitted for self-government if we continue to send over there more in value of rum and beer than all other things combined?

It should be noticed that we hold out an inducement for the Filipinos to import and buy our whisky that we withhold from our citizens in the States. The customs tariff for the Philippine Islands imposed by the Philippine Commission, and which this bill reenacts, provides for a tariff on whisky imported into the islands of 35 cents a liter, and a liter is about equal to our quart. The people in the United States are compelled to pay a duty of $2.50 per gallon, or 62 cents per quart—nearly twice as great as that imposed in the Philippines—while the tariff on beer ranges only from 13 to 18 cents per gallon in the Philippines, while here it ranges from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, or, in other words, the tariff is only about one-half of what it is here. No wonder that most of our brewers and distillers are expansionists and imperialists.

Mr. Chairman, it is well known that there is to-day an urgent demand throughout the country for a reform and reduction of the excessively high duties imposed by the Dingley tariff act. If we would increase our trade with foreign countries we must be willing to trade—not simply sell. Commerce is the exchange of products, and how can the foreigner sell to us if the duties are so exorbitant as to be in effect prohibition? Demand is being made by those who have hitherto been strong believers in and advocates of high protection that the present tariff bill should be radically reformed and changed. They appreciate the fact that conditions have materially changed since that bill was passed. It does not require much argument to convince a thinking man that when our steam engines, iron rails, and woolen goods, and other products of our people here at home are sold in Russia, Germany, and England at a less price than they are sold in our own market, something is wrong which should be righted, and if the Republican party, through pride of opinion in the infallibility of the provisions of the Dingley tariff act, refuses to reform and modify it to meet present conditions and necessities, the people will delegate the power to another party which will.

And although I am a protectionist, yet, believing as I do that the provisions of this tariff bill are not adapted to the present needs and requirements of the business interests, private and corporate, and that it should be very essentially and speedily changed and modified, I can not vote to force its present unwise provisions upon our colonial subjects in the Philippine Islands. If I am powerless to help these people I can refrain from harming them. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Mr. Chairman, the pending bill, imposing a discriminating tariff against the Philippines, is based upon the same principle and is subject to the same legal and constitutional considerations as was the Porto Rican legislation, sometimes known as the Foraker Act. For that reason among others I do not feel justified in supporting it.

I wish here to enter a protest against the designation which is usually given to this Porto Rican legislation. Many call it the Foraker Act. The only reason that can be given therefor is the fact that in the Senate Senator FORAKER introduced an amendment to the House bill, which was adopted. But the bill was a bill for raising revenue and originated where such a bill could only originate—in this House. It was introduced by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], referred to the Ways and Means Committee, of which he was the chairman, and reported back to the House by him. In accordance with all precedents, it should be known as the "Payne Act." There are those, by the way, who manifest their full knowledge of the details by calling it the "Foreacre Act."

I am well aware that the Porto Rican act has been sustained in its tariff features as constitutional by a bare majority of one by the Supreme Court of the United States in at least two cases. While I abide by the decisions of the court in those cases, and if the judgments were such as to require an appropriation of public money for their payment I should not hesitate to support the judgment by voting for such an appropriation, I do not understand that the opinions of the court in these cases compel me upon my responsibility as a Representative to vote for what I believe to be an unconstitutional measure, especially so in view of the manner in which the results were reached, the incongruity of the results, and the variety of the inconsistent views expressed by the different members of the majority of the court, for these facts render it at least possible, if not probable, that upon reargument and a more mature and exhaustive consideration of the same question a different result might be reached.

In the particulars above referred to I believe the cases to be without a parallel in our judicial history. I challenge the production of a case where the opinions of the court are so vulnerable, so open to fair criticism, so illy capable of withstanding a searching analysis. It is my purpose to discuss these cases at some length, as I deem them by far more important, involving more transcendent consequences, than any others that the highest tribunal known to our law has ever had the responsibility of determining.

I believe such discussion to be not only the privilege of every American citizen, but, in so far as it may contribute to a more intelligent apprehension of the true constitutional situation, the discharge of a public duty.

I may here make a distinction between criticism of the opinions of a court and criticism of the members of the court giving the opinions. Whether under a system like ours, where every man who has the responsibility of discharging public duties—and a judge in rendering an opinion discharges a public duty—stands, and ought to be able to stand, in the full and searching sunlight of publicity, the members of the court in this instance can be properly criticised for the opinions which they have given is a question that I have no occasion to discuss, as I have not so criticised and do not propose so to criticise.

I shall deal wholly with their opinions and the reasoning and facts by which they are sought to be sustained. It may and ought to be assumed that every member of the court, in these great cases, exercised an honest, independent, and patriotic judgment; that each learned, able, and distinguished judge reached the conclusion to which he was impelled by his convictions as to what the law was. No intelligent man can pretend that there is no room for an honest difference of opinion when these great fundamental questions are for the first time being determined.

While I do not agree with the majority of the court, I do not understand that a full and frank statement of my views and an analysis of theirs tend in any way to impeach their integrity or reflect upon their character. It may be interesting to the curious to note, however, that there have been those who do not appear to have been scrupulous about observing the distinction between the court as individuals and the opinions of the court. Among them may be found some of our greatest statesmen of a former generation. They are men, too, whose names are still honored and revered by their admiring countrymen; men whose fame will be cherished as a precious heritage when many of us now "drest in a little brief authority" shall have reached the condition when "neither shall his place know him any more."

In 1858 William Pitt Fessenden, in referring to the Dred Scott decision, said in the United States Senate:

"Sir, I was perfectly aware, from the course of proceeding, what this decision would be. When I saw the dictum, or the dogma, if you please to call it so, laid down in the Cincinnati platform, that there was no power in the people of a Territory to exclude slavery, and when I saw that the question had been brought to the Supreme Court of the United States and that the Supreme Court, after hearing the argument, had adjourned from one day before the election of President over to another day after the election of President, I knew what the strength of the slavery party was, and I felt what the decision was to be; and I felt, as well, and I do not hesitate to say it here, that had the result of that election been otherwise, and had not the party triumphed on the dogma which they had thus introduced, we should never have heard of a doctrine so utterly at variance with all truth, so utterly destitute of all legal logic, so founded on error and unsupported by anything like argument, as is the opinion of the Supreme Court.

"* * *, and I tell you that I believe any tolerably respectable lawyer in the United States can show, beyond all question, to any fair and unprejudiced mind that the decision has nothing to stand upon except assumption, and bad logic from the assumptions made. * * *

"Then, sir, to sum up the substance of my argument, I wish to say again that what I consider this original scheme to have been was to assert popular sovereignty in the first place, with a view of rendering the repeal of the Missouri compromise in some way palatable; then to deny it and avow the establishment of slavery; then to legalize this by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and claim that it had become established. I sincerely believe that decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was a part of the programme. It was to be had, if having it would avail; but if not, it would never have been had." (Speech in United States Senate, February 8, 1858.)

Charles Sumner, referring to the same case, said in speeches in the United States Senate:

"Referring to Dred Scott, I am against the decision of the Supreme Court. * * * I am not one whit behind him in condemnation of that judgment which must forever stand forth among the inhumanities of this generation. * * * The Supreme Court has erred infinitely and wretchedly."

"I enter a standing protest against that atrocious judgment, which was false in law, and also false in the history with which it sought to maintain its false law."

William H. Seward said, referring to the Supreme Court:

"And they and the Preident alike forgot that judicial usurpation is more odious and intolerable than any other among the manifold practices of tyranny."

Abraham Lincoln, in his Galesburg speech, gave his idea as to what inspired the Dred Scott decision, saying:

"This is but an opinion, and the opinion of one very humble man; but it is my opinion that the Dred Scott decision, as it is, never would have been made in its present form if the party that made it had not been sustained previously by the elections. My own opinion is that the new Dred Scott decision, deciding against the right of the people of the States to exclude slavery, will never be made if that party is not sustained by the elections. I believe, further, that it is just as sure to be made as to-morrow is to come if that party is to be sustained."

The right and duty of the legislative branch of the Government to maintain its own view of the Constitution in voting upon measures before it untrammeled, and uncontrolled by the opinions

of the coordinate judicial branch, has been asserted and vigorously maintained. Webster, in his speech savagely attacking Jackson for his bank-veto message, conceded and asserted it, saying:

"It is true that each branch of the legislature has an undoubted right in the exercise of its functions to consider the constitutionality of a law proposed to be passed. This is naturally a part of its duty, and neither branch can be compelled to pass any law, or do any other act, which it deems to be beyond the reach of its constitutional power."

Sumner laid it down in one of his speeches already quoted from, when he said:

"The Senator from Maryland invoked the Dred Scott decision as a reason why Congress should not recognize colored persons as citizens. In reply, I simply asserted the right of Congress to interpret the Constitution without constraint from the Supreme Court, and this I now repeat. Each branch of the Government must interpret the Constitution for itself, according to its own sense of obligation, under the oath we have all taken. And God forbid that Congress should consent to wear the strait-jacket of the Dred Scott case!"

Bluff old Ben Wade, in a speech in the Senate, made the following emphatic declaration:

"I deny the doctrine—the most dangerous that could be admitted in a free country—that these judges, holding their offices for life, reposing with total immunity, have any right to decide the law of the land for any department of the Government. Sir, you would have the most concentrated, irresponsible despotism on God's earth if you give such an interpretation to the decisions of that or any other court. No, sir; each department must act for itself. I stand here clothed with the same power to proclaim what is the Constitution upon the passage of any law that comes before us as that or any other court. I follow my own interpretation of the Constitution. I am bound to do it. I have sworn that I would, and I beg of the Senate never to yield to this arbitrary doctrine that the Supreme Court can bind the other departments of this Government, that we must yield to the decisions that they make. No, sir; never. They may decide on the poor man's rights, who is so unfortunate as to fall within their grasp. * * * Dred Scott's rights have been determined, and determined forever; but no other department of this Government, no other right, was touched. * * * I pity the weakness of the man who yields to any such ideas as that. That court has no such transcendent power. It could bind nobody but the suitors in the court. It would be unfortunate if it could." (Senate, March 13-15 1858.)

Abraham Lincoln repeatedly asserted it, especially in the Lincoln-Douglas debates. In his Chicago speech he said:

"A little now on the other point—the Dred Scott decision. Another of the issues, he says, that is to be made with me is upon his devotion to the Dred Scott decision and my opposition to it.

"I have expressed heretofore, and I now repeat, my opposition to the Dred Scott decision; but I should be allowed to state the nature of that opposition, and I ask your indulgence while I do so. What is fairly implied by the term Judge Douglas has used, 'resistance to the decision?' I do not resist it. If I wanted to take Dred Scott from his master I would be interfering with property, and that terrible difficulty that Judge Douglas speaks of—of interfering with property—would arise. But I am doing no such thing as that, but all that I am doing is refusing to obey it as a political rule. If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision I would vote that it should.

"That is what I should do. Judge Douglas said last night that before the decision he might advance his opinion, and it might be contrary to the decision when it was made; but after it was made he would abide by it until it was reversed. Just so! We let this property abide by the decision, but we will try to reverse that decision. We will try to put it where Judge Douglas would not object, for he says he will obey it until it is reversed. Somebody has to reverse that decision, since it is made, and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to do it peaceably.

"What are the uses of decisions of courts? They have two uses. As rules of property they have two uses. First, they decide upon questions before the court. They decide in this case that Dred Scott is a slave. Nobody resists that. Not only that, but they say to everybody else that persons standing just as Dred Scott stands is as he is. That is, they say that when a question comes up upon another person it will be so decided again, unless the court decided in another way—unless the court overrules its decision. Well, we mean to do what we can to have the court decide the other way. That is one thing we mean to try to do."

In a speech at Springfield he said:

"I am opposed to that decision in a certain sense, but not in the sense in which he puts it. I say that in so far as it decided in favor of Dred Scott's master and against Dred Scott and his family I do not propose to disturb or resist the decision.

"I have never proposed to do any such thing. I think that in respect for judicial authority my humble history would not suffer in comparison with that of Judge Douglas. He would have the citizen conform his vote to that decision; the member of Congress, his; the President, his use of the veto power. He would make it a rule of political action for the people and all the departments of the Government. I would not. By resisting it as a political rule I disturb no right of property, create no disorder, excite no mobs."

In the Galesburg speech:

* * * "I have turned his attention to the fact that General Jackson differed with him in regard to the political obligation of a Supreme Court decision. I have asked his attention to the fact that Jefferson differed with him in regard to the political obligation of a Supreme Court decision. Jefferson said that 'judges are as honest as other men, and not more so.' And he said, substantially, that 'whenever a free people should give up in absolute submission to any department of government, retaining for themselves no appeal from it, their liberties were gone.'"

* * * "Not one can I get from him, except that he swells himself up and says, 'All of us who stand by the decision of the Supreme Court are the friends of the Constitution; all you fellows that dare to question it in any way are the enemies of the Constitution.'"

In his opinion it was not only not binding upon members of Congress, but he proposed every legitimate method of resistance in order to obtain its reversal. At Quincy he said:

"We oppose the Dred Scott decision in a certain way, upon which I ought perhaps to address you a few words. We do not propose that when Dred Scott has been decided to be a slave by the court, we, as a mob, will decide him to be free. We do not propose that when any other one, or one thousand, shall be decided by that court to be slaves we will in any violent way disturb the rights of property thus settled, but we nevertheless do oppose that decision as a political rule which shall be binding on the voter to vote for nobody who thinks it wrong, which shall be binding on the members of Congress or the President to favor no measure that does not actually concur with the principles of that decision. We do not propose to be bound by it as a political rule in that way, because we think it lays the foundation not merely of enlarging and spreading out what we consider an evil, but it lays the foundation for spreading that evil into the States themselves. We propose so resisting it as to have it reversed if we can and a new judicial rule established upon this subject."

* * * "And I will tell you here that General Jackson once said each man was bound to support the Constitution 'as he understands it.' Now, Judge Douglas understands the Constitution according to the Dred Scott decision, and he is bound to support it as he understands it. I understand it another way, and therefore I am bound to support it in the way in which I understand it."

And at Alton:

* * * "I do not believe it is a constitutional right to hold slaves in a Territory of the United States. I believe the decision was improperly made, and I go for reversing it. Judge Douglas is furious against those who go for reversing a decision."

There can be no higher authority. No man more truly loved his country or was more jealous of the integrity of her institutions than he who endured martyrdom for her sake.

I am prepared to give the House the reasons why I do not look upon these decisions as final or conclusive. I ask its attention to a discussion of the opinions on which they rest.

THE INSULAR CASES.

I shall use in this discussion, so far as applicable, an address which I delivered upon these cases before the American Bar Association at Denver in August last.

A statement of the cases is essential to show what was actually decided. The cases were: *De Lima* vs. *Bidwell* (182 U. S., 1), *Downes* vs. *Bidwell* (182 U. S., 244), *Huus* vs. *New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company* (182 U. S. 392), *Goetze* vs. *United States* (182 U. S. 221), *Crossman* vs. *United States* (182 U. S.—), and *Armstrong* vs. *United States* (182 U. S. 243).

These cases were all decided on May 27, 1901.

In *De Lima* vs. *Bidwell* the question was whether, after the cession of Porto Rico to the United States by the treaty of Paris, it remained a foreign country within the meaning of the tariff laws, the action being brought to recover duties collected prior to the passage of the Foraker Act, under the Dingley Act, which provided that "there shall be levied and collected and paid upon all articles imported from *foreign countries*," etc., certain duties therein specified. The court held "that at the time these duties were levied Porto Rico was not a foreign country within the meaning of the tariff laws, but a territory of the United States, that the duties were illegally exacted, and that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover them back."

Mr. Justice Brown delivered the opinion of the court, and with him concurred Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Brewer, and Mr. Justice Peckham. Mr. Justice McKenna dissented and drew an opinion in which Mr. Justice Shiras and Mr. Justice White concurred, and Mr. Justice Gray dissented in a short note. *Downes* vs. *Bidwell* was an action to recover duties collected under the Foraker Act upon "merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico," to use the peculiar and somewhat ungainly language of that act. It involved the constitutionality of that part of the act, and five members of the court concurred in a judgment holding that part of the act constitutional. Mr. Justice Brown announced the conclusion and judgment of the court, affirming the judgment of the court below. He did not pronounce its opinion, but rendered one of his own. Mr. Justice White, with whom concurred Mr. Justice Shiras and Mr. Justice McKenna, rendered an opinion uniting in the judgment of affirmance. Referring to Mr. Justice Brown's opinion, he stated that the reasons which caused him to concur in the result "are different from, if not in conflict with, those expressed in that opinion, if its meaning is by me not misconceived." Mr. Justice Gray concurred in substance with the opinion of Mr. Justice White, but summed up so as to "indicate" his "position in other cases now standing for judgment."

Technically speaking, there is no opinion of the court to sustain the judgment. Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, with whom concurred Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Brewer, and Mr. Justice Peckham, delivered a dissenting opinion, and Mr. Justice Harlan delivered a dissenting opinion giving some additional considerations. *Dooley* vs. *United States* was a suit to recover duties collected upon goods exported from New York to Porto Rico, partly before and partly after the ratifications of the treaty, but in every instance prior to the passage of the Foraker Act. As to the duties collected prior to the ratifications of the treaty the court were unanimous in holding that they were legally exacted "under the war power."

The same justices who concurred in the *De Lima* case concurred in this as to the duties collected after ratifications. Mr. Justice Brown delivered the opinion of the court, holding that the "authority of the President as Commander in Chief to exact duties upon imports from the United States ceased with the ratification of the treaty of peace, and her right to the free entry of goods from the ports of the United States continued until Congress should constitutionally legislate upon the subject." The justices who dissented in the *De Lima* case dissented in this. Mr. Justice White delivered the dissenting opinion. *Huus* vs. *New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company* raised the question as to whether trade between the United States and Porto Rico was, after the passage of the Foraker Act, "coasting trade," and the court were unanimous in holding that it was. *Goetze* vs. *United States* and *Crossman* vs. *United States* involved the questions determined in the *De Lima* case, and were controlled by that case. *Armstrong* vs. *United States* was controlled by the *Dooley* case. Two cases argued at the same term were held for advisement and decided December 2, 1901: *Fourteen Diamond Rings* vs. *United States*, rings brought from the Philippines into the United States after the ratifications of the treaty of peace, without the payment of duty, and seized for nonpayment, and *Dooley* vs. *United States*, raising the validity of duties collected upon goods "coming into Porto Rico from the United States" after the passage of the Foraker Act.

THE DOWNES CASE.

The *Downes case* is the only one that passes upon questions that apply to permanent conditions or that attempts to furnish a foundation for a permanent Government policy. All that is decided by that case is that as to "merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico" Congress is not restrained by the Constitution in imposing a discriminating tariff against Porto Rico. In other words, as to imports from Porto Rico Congress can constitutionally discriminate. It may be said that the case involves other absolute powers, but that is as far as the case itself goes. Whether all the other constitutional restrictions apply, and if not, which apply, remains to be determined. Four of the majority (and I include Mr. Justice Gray, as he says that in "substance" he agrees with the opinion of Mr. Justice White) are evidently appalled by the enormity of the argument that would deprive Porto Rico of all the constitutional guaranties as to civil rights. They repeatedly so declare in the opinion of Mr. Justice White, as though fearful that it might be inferred that they entertain that view, as appears from the following excerpts:

"Hence it is that wherever a power is given by the Constitution, and there is a limitation imposed on the authority, such restriction operates upon and confines every action on the subject within its constitutional limits."

* * * * * * *

"As Congress, in governing the Territories, is subject to the Constitution, it results that all the limitations of the Constitution which are applicable to Congress in exercising this authority necessarily limit its power on this subject. It follows, also, that every provision of the Constitution which is applicable to the Territories is also controlling therein." * * *

"From these conceded propositions it follows that Congress in legislating for Porto Rico was only empowered to act within the Constitution and subject to its applicable limitations and that every provision of the Constitution which applied to a country situated as was that island was potential in Porto Rico."

* * * * * * *

"Undoubtedly there are general prohibitions in the Constitution in favor of the liberty and property of the citizens, which are not mere regulations as to the form and manner in which a conceded power may be exercised, but which are an absolute denial of all authority under any circumstances or conditions to do particular acts. In the nature of things, limitations of this character can not be under any circumstances transcended, because of the complete absence of power. * * *

"The doctrine that those absolute withdrawals of power which the Constitution has made in favor of human liberty are applicable to every condition or status has been clearly pointed out by this court. * * *

"There is in reason, then, no room in this case to contend that Congress can destroy the liberties of the people of Porto Rico by exercising in their regard powers against freedom and justice, which the Constitution has absolutely denied. * * *

"The fact that the act directs the officers to swear to support the Constitution does not militate against this view, for, as I have conceded, whether the island be incorporated or not, the applicable provisions of the Constitution are there in force."

It is unfortunate that Mr. Justice White, with his keen appreciation of the sacredness of constitutional rights, in order to sustain his conclusions in this case was obliged to use a train of reasoning that manifestly kept pressing upon him the idea of despotic power, and thus required this continual negation. It quired him to "protest too much." Nevertheless, just what will be held "applicable provisions" we do not know, but as the four dissenting justices hold that the Constitution now applies to Porto Rico to that extent, we can feel confident that at least as to applicable provisions eight justices will concur. Mr. Justice Brown is not as sensitive as his brethren, who agree with him as to *what* in the *Downes* case, but disagree as to *how*. He comes the nearest to the contention of the Government, citing with approval:

"Doubtless Congress, in legislating for the Territories, would be subject to those fundamental limitations in favor of personal rights which are formulated in the Constitution and its amendments, but those limitations would exist rather by inference and the general spirit of the Constitution, from which Congress derives all its powers, than by any express and direct application of its provisions."

He says:

"To sustain the judgment in the case under consideration, it by no means becomes necessary to show that none of the articles of the Constitution apply to the island of Porto Rico. There is a clear distinction between such prohibitions as go to the very root of the power of Congress to act at all, irrespective of time or place, and such as are operative only 'throughout the United States' or among the several States."

He proposes to be cautious:

"We do not wish, however, to be understood as expressing an opinion how far the bill of rights contained in the first eight amendments is of general and how far of local application."

Again:

"There are certain principles of natural justice inherent in the Anglo-Saxon character, which need no expression in constitutions or statutes to give them effect or to secure dependencies against legislation manifestly hostile to their real interests." * * *

"We suggest, without intending to decide, that there may be a distinction between certain natural rights enforced in the Constitution by prohibitions against interference with them, and what may be termed artificial or remedial rights which are peculiar to our own system of jurisprudence." * * * "It does not follow that in the meantime, awaiting that decision, the people are in the matter of personal rights unprotected by the provisions of our Constitution and subject to the merely arbitrary control of Congress."

"We do not desire, however, to anticipate the difficulties which would naturally arise in this connection, but merely to disclaim any intention to hold that the inhabitants of these territories are subject to an unrestrained power on the part of Congress to deal with them upon the theory that they have no rights which it is bound to respect."

He has certainly left the door sufficiently open. Just how "certain principles of natural justice" could be used in court to invalidate an act of Congress, unrestrained by any constitutional

provision, we are not informed. The inconsistency on the part of Mr. Justice Brown in the *De Lima* and *Downes* cases is obvious and tends to impair our confidence in his conclusions. On the other hand, the consistency of the dissenting justices in the *Downes* case and the manner in which their reasoning, without distortion, answers the various conditions tend to establish its correctness. It is true that magazine and newspaper editors, who feel bound to sustain the conclusions, say, to quote one of them: "They appear to us entirely consistent with each other and entirely clear in themselves." This is not an assertion that they are "consistent," but that "they appear to us." On this point I will assume that the court knows at least as much as anyone else, and let it speak for itself.

Mr. Justice Gray, in his note in the *De Lima* case, dissents because, "It appears to me irreconcilable * * * with the opinions of the majority of the justices in the case, this day decided, of *Downes* vs. *Bidwell*." Mr. Justice White, in his dissenting opinion in the *Dooley* case, in which Mr. Justice Gray, Mr. Justice Shiras, and Mr. Justice McKenna concurred, stated the inconsistency thus:

"Now, this court has just decided in *Downes v. Bidwell* that, despite the treaty of cession, Porto Rico remained in a position where Congress could impose a tariff duty on goods coming from that island into the United States. If, however, it remained in that position, how then can it be now declared that it ceased to be in that relation because it was no longer foreign country within the meaning of the tariff laws? * * *"

The fact that somebody does not see the inconsistency makes it none the less obvious. The inconsistency of itself does not tend to demonstrate which conclusion was wrong, and is only material as tending to detract from the weight to be given to the reasoning generally. Is the conclusion in the *Downes* case sustained by such reason and authority as to justify us in assuming that it is the deliberate and final judgment of the court upon this great question; that it has laid down the rule which will govern the Republic for all time, so that although new territory may be acquired, the Republic will not expand, but will simply accumulate property? It seems to me more than doubtful.

Mr. Justice Brown holds that under the provision of the Constitution which declares that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," the term "United States" is confined to the several States, and that the Territories and the District of Columbia are not "States" and not included therein, and therefore Porto Rico, being a Territory, is not protected thereby.

HEPBURN VS. ELLZEY.

The earliest case upon which he relies is *Hepburn* vs. *Ellzey*, 2 Cranch, 445, where it was held that under the clause of the Constitution limiting the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States to controversies between citizens of the different States, a citizen of the District of Columbia could not maintain an action in the circuit court of the United States. It is true that Mr. Chief Justice Marshall there said:

"It becomes necessary to inquire whether Columbia is a State in the sense of that instrument. The result of that examination is a conviction that the members of the American confederacy only are the States contemplated in the Constitution."

It is also true that Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, recognizing the distinction between the term "State," as used in that provision, and the "United States," said in speaking of the same man that he had just held was not a citizen of a "State:"

"It is true that as *citizens of the United States*, and of that particular district which is subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, it is extraordinary that the courts of the United States, which are open to aliens and to the citizens of every State in the Union, should be closed upon *them*. But this is a subject for legislative, not for judicial consideration."

It seems that Marshall could see how a man could be within the "United States" and not be in a "State." It will be observed that the learned justice does not quote this remark.

An examination of the *Downes* case requires the consideration of at least four great leading cases: *Loughborough* vs. *Blake*, 5 Wheat., 317, 1820; *Insurance Co.* vs. *Canter*, 1 Pet., 511, 1828; *Cross* vs. *Harrison*, 16 How., 164, 1853; and *Dred Scott* vs. *Sanford*, 19 How., 393, 1856.

In the first three cases the court were unanimous, and in the last case as to the proposition here involved there was no dissent, and as to that proposition the authority of these cases prior to the *Downes* case had never been denied or questioned. One is directly and two are practically overruled by a disagreeing majority of one.

LOUGHBOROUGH VS. BLAKE.

Loughborough vs. *Blake* is directly in point. The provision of the Constitution in question was considered by the court, and Mr. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the unanimous opinion in which he said:

"The power, then, to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises, may be exercised and must be exercised throughout the United States. Does this term designate the whole or any particular portion of the American empire? Certainly this question can admit of but one answer. It is the name given to our great Republic, which is composed of States and Territories. The District of Columbia, or the territory west of the Missouri, is not less within the United States than Maryland or Pennsylvania; and it is not less necessary, on the principles of our Constitution, that uniformity in the imposition of imposts, duties, and excises should be observed in the one than in the other."

Mr. Justice Brown says these are "certain observations which have occasioned some embarrassment in other cases," but I submit in none so great as in the *Downes* case. The extraordinary ingenuity manifested in this case by the earnest effort to escape from that authority constitutes one of its most striking features. The learned Attorney-General examined the original files, and found that it was uncertain whether the suit related to "one black gelding about 9 years old" or "to 10 cows and 10 oxen," and, therefore, it was "scarcely more than a moot case." Upon an analysis of the case he found that "the point argued in the case was whether the District of Columbia *could* be taxed, seeing that it had no Representative in Congress. *That* was the question argued, and *that* is what was decided." Although these arguments were presented with all of his accustomed vigor and ability, he does not appear to have succeeded in convincing anybody but himself, as these contentions were not even alluded to by any justice. Mr. Justice Brown is entitled to the credit of introducing in an opinion for the first time a new method of disposing of that case. I do not say he discovered it, for it is true that there were statesmen who, in groping about for a way of escape from Marshall's logic, had blazed out this path. He admits that the conclusion is correct, "so far at least as it applies to the District of Columbia." He can not quite get up to denying the case *in toto*. He then gives the reason why he concedes so much:

"This District had been a part of the States of Maryland and Virginia. It had been subject to the Constitution, and was a part of the United States. The Constitution had attached to it irrevocably. There are steps which can never be taken backward. The tie that bound the States of Maryland and Virginia to the Constitution could not be dissolved, without at least the consent of the Federal and State governments to a formal separation. The mere cession of the District of Columbia to the Federal Government relinquished the authority of the States, but it did not take it out of the United States or from under the ægis of the Constitution."

This reasoning is inconsistent with the theory upon which the whole case is based, *i. e.*, that the "United States" is composed only of "States." We have here a part of the "United States" which is not a State. Therefore it is quite possible for the term "United States" to include territory outside of the States. "Neither party," he says, "had ever consented to that construction of the cession." Inasmuch as the question was never even dreamed of until invoked by the exigencies of this case, it is quite evident that it was not an element of "the cession."

Again, "if before the District was set off Congress had passed an unconstitutional act affecting its inhabitants, it would have been void. If done after the District was created, it would have been equally void; in other words, Congress could not do indirectly, by carving out the District, what it could not do directly." With all due respect to the learned justice, this illustration suggests a contingency that is impossible. Congress desires to affect certain persons by unconstitutional legislation who now live in a State. This it can not do. Therefore, it creates the District of Columbia out of the territory on which they live in order that it may legislate with reference to them unrestrained by the Constitution. Could anything be more finical? He says:

"The District still remained a part of the United States, protected by the Constitution. Indeed, it would have been a fanciful construction to hold that territory which had been once a part of the United States ceased to be such by being ceded directly to the Federal Government."

Therefore he says the conclusion was right in *Loughborough* vs. *Blake*, but the reasons were wrong, mere *dicta*.

This appears to be the adhesive feature of the Constitution. Like a way appendant or appurtenant, or certain covenants in a deed, the Constitution runs with the land, and is inseparably united thereto. The proposition has the merit of novelty. It is submitted that no sufficient reason is given for its existence, and that it rests upon the unsupported assertion of the learned justice that it is so. He does not inform us how, but it is.

If this adhesive proposition is sound, what becomes of the decision in *Hepburn* vs. *Ellzey*? Prior to the creation of the District of Columbia it is clear that any citizen of either State living in the territory afterwards made the District had the constitutional right to bring an action in the circuit court of the United States. Being a constitutional right, it "had attached to it irrevocably." Therefore no power could deprive a citizen of the District of that

right. It seems that Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, notwithstanding all this, disconnected the citizen in that case from the Constitution. Perhaps he had not heard of this theory, or can it be that only a part of the Constitution adheres? Only so much as is necessary to escape *Loughborough* vs. *Blake*? This may be the case, in view of the fact that in 1897 in *Hooe* vs. *Jamieson* (166 U. S., 395), a case turning on the precise point decided in *Hepburn* vs. *Ellzey*, the court still persisted in disconnecting a citizen of the District of Columbia from the Constitution and affirmed *Hepburn* vs. *Ellzey*, and Mr. Justice Brown concurred in the opinion. Moreover, in the *Downes* opinion he cites with approval those cases for the purpose of showing that the District of Columbia is not a "State," and therefore no part of the United States, and then on the next page asks us to believe that, having once been a part, "it still remained a part of the United States." Is not this asking too much, and will not some new and more universally operating theory have to be evolved before *Loughborough* vs. *Blake* is disposed of?

Mr. Justice White in his opinion undertakes with great diligence, research, and ability to establish the doctrine that "the treaty-making power can not incorporate territory into the United States without the express or implied assent of Congress," and that "Congress is vested with the right to determine when incorporation arises." His idea is that undesirable territory otherwise would be "without the consent of the American people as expressed by Congress, and without any hope of relief, indissolubly made a part of our common country." In other words, once incorporated territory can not afterwards be alienated or disposed of. His object undoubtedly is to establish a condition during which "when the unfitness of particular territory for incorporation is demonstrated, the occupation will terminate;" that is, during which it can be disposed of. He holds that Porto Rico has not been "incorporated," and therefore the uniformity clause does not apply. Mr. Justice Harlan most pertinently suggests: "What is meant by such incorporation we are not fully informed, nor are we instructed as to the precise mode in which it is to be accomplished." Mr. Justice White's opinion is, unfortunately, lacking in perspicuity upon both of these points. He repudiates Mr. Justice Brown's method of disposing of *Loughborough* vs. *Blake*. He cites that case to support the following proposition:

"But the power just referred to, as well as the qualification of uniformity, restrains Congress from imposing an impost duty on goods coming into the United States from a territory which has been incorporated into and forms a part of the United States."

Assuming that prior to 1820 the District of Columbia, in the sense in which he uses that term, had been "incorporated into" the United States, the case from this view would clearly apply. He fails to inform us when or how it was so "incorporated," but he undoubtedly assumes it to be a fact. He then makes this criticism of Mr. Justice Brown's treatment of that case, saying:

"To question the principle above stated on the assumption that the rulings on this subject of Mr. Chief Justice Marshall in *Loughborough* vs. *Blake* were mere *dicta* seems to me to be entirely inadmissible."

Here four of the majority justices concede the authority of *Loughborough* vs. *Blake*, and it clearly controls the *Downes* case unless it can be made to appear, not assumed, that the District of Columbia had at that time been "incorporated," and no single fact is stated that it is claimed even tends to show incorporation. In the absence of such showing the decision in the *Downes* case should be reversed. If the understanding of Congress were entitled to control, which fortunately it is not, it clearly had not been "incorporated," as in 1871 Congress passed an act extending the Constitution to the District, an idle ceremony if it had been "incorporated" into "the United States" for fifty years. To be sure, Mr. Justice Brown says this was done "to put at rest all doubts regarding the applicability of the Constitution," but our attention is not directed to anything in the act that indicates such a purpose, or in the facts connected with its passage. If this act had no real significance, how much significance is to be attached to similar legislation in connection with the Territories, which is relied upon to answer the case that holds that the Territories are a part of the United States and that the Constitution was operative therein without the aid of legislation? The inconsistencies of the court lead them into difficulties whichever way they turn. It is submitted that the majority have not succeeded in escaping from the "embarrassment" of *Loughborough* vs. *Blake*.

INSURANCE CO. VS. CANTER.

The *Canter* case, which turned upon the power of the Territorial legislature to create a court exercising admiralty jurisdiction, is erroneously supposed to establish the fact that the Territories are not a part of the United States. This case is misquoted and misconceived. Mr. Justice Brown states that Mr. Chief Justice Marshall held "that territory ceded by treaty becomes a part of the nation to which it is annexed, either on the terms stipulated in the treaty of cession or upon such as its new master shall impose." The context shows that this is a misapprehension, as Mr. Chief Justice Marshall was simply stating a general rule of international law as to which there is no question, and not the law of that case. He said:

"*The usage of the world is*, if a nation be not entirely subdued, to consider the holding of conquered territory as a mere military occupation until its fate shall be determined at the treaty of peace. If it be ceded by the treaty, the acquisition is confirmed, and the ceded territory becomes a part of the nation to which it is annexed, either on the terms stipulated in the treaty of cession or on such as its new master shall impose."

That he did not state it as the law of that case is clear also from the fact that, immediately following a full statement of these general principles, he refers to the fact that the treaty provided that "as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution," the inhabitants of Florida "shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States; * * * and admitted to the enjoyment of the privileges, rights, and immunities of the citizens of the United States." Note the language, "*shall be* incorporated," "*and admitted.*" Apparently all *to be* done, not a fact accomplished by the cession. The act of Congress creating the Territorial legislature enumerated certain constitutional privileges and immunities which it conferred upon Florida. Mr. Whipple, in his argument, insisted that there was no occasion for this enumeration "if the inhabitants of Florida were entitled to them upon the act of cession," and Mr. Justice Johnson, in his opinion in the case in the circuit court, took the same view. Notwithstanding all this, "the great Judge," speaking for a unanimous court, denied this contention and said:

"This treaty is the law of the land, *and admits the inhabitants of Florida* to the enjoyment of the privileges, rights, and immunities of the citizens of the United States."

Mark it, not the act of Congress, as was urged by counsel and Mr. Justice Johnson, but the "*treaty* * * * *admits* the inhabitants of Florida to the enjoyment of the privileges, rights, and immunities of the citizens of the United States." The fact that privileges and immunities were conferred by act of Congress is not even mentioned. When the inhabitants had all the "privileges, rights, and immunities of citizens" they were clearly citizens, and if Mr. Chief Justice Marshall is correct they became such *by the act of cession*, and the territory was also "incorporated in the Union" by the same act, without the aid or consent of Congress. He expressly declines to pass upon the question as to whether "its new master" can "impose" terms, as in the next sentence he says:

"It is unnecessary to inquire whether this is not their condition independent of stipulation."

If "independent of stipulation" they acquired these constitutional rights, certainly if Mr. Justice Brown's adhesive theory is sound they could not be deprived of them by any terms "such as its new master shall impose," and it was not so held. Mr. Whipple and Mr. Webster both contended that the right of representation was the supreme test of incorporation and citizenship. Mr. Whipple said: "If the Constitution is in force in Florida, why is it not represented in Congress?" Mr. Webster said: "What is Florida? It is no part of the United States. How can it be? How is it represented?" This is Webster's only reason, and this remark is cited by Mr. Justice Brown, as well as by Mr. Justice McKenna, in the *De Lima* case, apparently as entitled to weight. It may be remarked in passing that at the most this was merely Webster's *argument* in the discharge of his professional duty, bound to make the most effective presentation of his client's case, and does not necessarily indicate his own opinion.

The "great Judge" clearly apprehended, however, the broad distinction which exists between civil rights and political rights, and that one by no means involves the other, as he denied this contention, and held that "They do not, however, participate in political power; they do not share in the government till Florida shall become a State." He had just held that the inhabitants had all the "privileges and immunities" of citizens. Therefore representation was not one of them. The right of representation necessarily stands or falls with the right to the elective franchise, as they who can not vote can not be said to be represented. That citizenship does not involve the right of suffrage is well settled.

In *Minor* vs. *Happersett* (21 Wall., 162, 1875) the court held:

"The word 'citizen' in the Constitution of the United States conveys the idea of membership of a nation and nothing more. Women are citizens of the United States. The right of suffrage is not one of the necessary priviliges of a citizen of the United States. The United States Constitution did not add the right of suffrage to the privileges and immunities of citizenship as they existed at the time the Constitution was adopted. Suffrage was not coextensive with the citizenship of the States at the time of its adoption. It was not intended to make all citizens of the

United States voters. The Constitution of the United States *does not confer the right of suffrage upon anyone.*"

(*United States* vs. *Cruikshank*, 92 U. S., 542; *Murphy* vs. *Ramsey*, 164 U. S., 15.)

What becomes then of Webster's only test? When his sole reason fails, how can his conclusion be sustained? There is much confusion of thought, and many erroneous conclusions are reached, by the failure to bear in mind this clear distinction. I notice that the advocates of legislative absolutism, while they do not deny this distinction, fail to make conspicuous, in the discussion of the insular questions, that the *only* question is one of *civil* and not of *political* rights. It is undoubtedly the popular impression that to hold that the Porto Rican or the Filipino is a citizen of the United States is at once to vest him with the right of suffrage, and create a disturbing element in our political economy, when nothing could be further from the fact. The elective franchise is popularly supposed to be the distinguishing badge of citizenship, but it is not even one of the elements of citizenship of the United States. Voting, representation, and the consent of the governed are not guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States or involved in this discussion.

This misapprehension, no doubt, contributes in a large degree to whatever popular support absolutism may have. It is akin, though much more general, to that other idea that so long as these possessions can be held as colonies, "territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States," "disembodied shades," in some way the possibility of States being created out of them is made more remote. But the fact is that the Constitution requires no intermediary, preparatory, or Territorial stage for an intending State. It is equally as competent to create one out of Porto Rico as out of Oklahoma. Given a President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the same party, and if desired a "disembodied shade," by a mere act of Congress, becomes one or more sovereign States, the number limited only by political exigency. If our Democratic friends obtained power, and desired to intrench themselves therein on the line of free trade against protection, how long would it take them to bespangle the Orient with States? These are pleasing but inherent contingencies.

Mr. Justice Brown seems to derive aid and comfort from the opinion of Mr. Justice Johnson in the *Canter* case in the circuit court, as does Mr. Justice McKenna in the *De Lima* case. Two propositions are cited from his opinion, and thought to be significant:

First. The fanciful distinction between "territory acquired from the aborigines," also "by the establishment of a disputed line," and that which "was previously subject to the jurisdiction of another sovereign," the Constitution immediately attaching, it is supposed, to one and not to the other.

Second. The fact that certain "privileges and immunities" were "enumerated in the act of Congress," showing that they were not acquired by treaty.

While the court reached the same conclusion as did Mr. Justice Johnson, his first proposition was entirely ignored, and his second, as we have seen, distinctly denied by the court. Inasmuch as Mr. Justice Johnson did not file any separate opinion, we must infer that he was satisfied with the reasoning of the court, and conceded his own reasoning to be wrong. Under these circumstances how can his opinion as to these points be relied on as an authority? Mr. Justice Brown states that the result of the *Canter* case is that Congress, when authorizing the creation of a Territorial court, "must act independently of the Constitution, and upon territory which is not part of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution." He also says: "But if they be a part of the United States, it is difficult to see how Congress could create courts in such Territories, except under the judicial clause of the Constitution." With all due respect to the learned justice, I submit that no such conclusion follows from that case, that it does not even tend to establish it, and that the decision does not necessarily show that Florida either did or did not become a "part of the United States" by the act of cession.

If it became a "part of the United States" by the act of cession, it is clear that the territorial legislature could pass no valid law that would be "inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States." But the act of Congress creating the territorial legislature provided that "no law shall be valid which is inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States," and Mr. Chief Justice Marshall expressly held that the powers of the legislature "were *subject to the restriction* that their laws shall not be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States," so that in either case, whether by act of cession or by act of Congress, the provisions of the Constitution equally controlled the territorial legislature. In either case, so far as the operation of the Constitution was concerned, this territory was to all legal intents and purposes a "part of the United States." It matters not how the Constitution reached the territory, so far as that case was concerned, so long as it was there. The court not only recognized the application of the Constitution by citing that provision of the act of Congress and expressly so declaring, but by holding, after expressly examining that question, that the judiciary clause of the Constitution *did not apply* to the territory. If the Constitution had not been operative, the inquiry as to whether the judiciary clause applied to the territory would have been entirely unnecessary.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Justice Brown thinks "it is difficult to see how Congress could create courts in such territories, except under the judicial clause of the Constitution," that is precisely what the "great Judge" held they could do. Instead, then, of holding that this territory was not a "part of the United States," the case proceeds altogether upon the theory that it was, and bound by the Constitution, but that the power exercised was not inconsistent with any of its provisions. This analysis disposes of the reflection which is made upon the court when Mr. Justice Brown says:

"In delivering his opinion in this case Mr. Chief Justice Marshall made no reference whatever to the prior case of *Loughborough* vs. *Blake* (5 Wheat., 317), in which he had intimated that the territories were part of the United States."

"Intimated" is inadequate when characterizing an express declaration. He had no occasion to refer to that case, as in the opinion being rendered he had not even "intimated" either directly or indirectly the contrary. All of the Territorial cases are based upon the *Canter* case, and they therefore have no more tendency to show that a Territory is not "a part of the United States." As to this point they fall with it. My view of this case is not new, as Mr. Whipple contended for the legality of the court "to the same extent if the Constitution is or if it is not *per se* in force in Florida."

CROSS VS. HARRISON.

It is submitted that *Cross* vs. *Harrison* is inconsistent with and is virtually overruled by the judgment in the *Downes* case. It is the only "case from the foundation of the Government" where "the revenue laws of the United States have been enforced in acquired territory without the action of the President or the consent of Congress, express or implied." After the ratification of the treaty ceding the territory of California, and before any act of Congress, the duties prescribed by the general tariff laws were collected in California, and the principal question was whether the proceeding was legal. The court sustained it, saying on the precise point in question:

"But after the ratifications of the treaty California became a part of the United States or a ceded, conquered territory."

As to the precise time they are more specific:

"*By the ratifications of the treaty* California became *a part of the United States.* And as there is nothing differently stipulated in the treaty with respect to commerce, it became instantly bound and privileged by the laws which Congress had passed to raise a revenue from duties on imports and tonnage."

A fortiori, then, was it "bound and privileged" by the Constitution, the supreme law.

It was not only contended that California was not "a part of the United States," but that as no collection district had been established the duties were illegally imposed. The court answered these suggestions, construing the provision of the Constitution now under consideration, saying:

"The right claimed to land foreign goods within the United States at any place out of a collection district, if allowed, would be a violation of that provision of the Constitution which enjoins that all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

The case turned on this point, and the court felt that it had been demonstrated, as they said:

"It having been shown that the *ratifications of the treaty* made California *a part of the United States*, and that as soon as it became so the territory became subject to the acts which were in force to regulate foreign commerce with the United States."

The court cited with approval a letter from Secretary Buchanan, containing this statement:

"This government *de facto* will, of course, exercise no power inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land. For this reason no import duties can be levied in California on articles the growth, produce, or the manufacture of the United States, as no such duties can be imposed in any other part of our Union on the productions of California, * * * for the obvious reason that California *is within the territory of the United States.*" * * *

This is the precise question involved here.

Bearing in mind that this was a unanimous opinion, these express declarations would seem to justify Mr. Justice White's cautious statement that the "opinion undoubtedly expressed the thought that *by the ratification of the treaty* * * * the territory had become a part of the United States," and would require some answer before a majority of one would be justified in rendering a judgment inconsistent therewith.

Mr. Justice Brown's method is to be commended for its ease. While he cites the case with approval in the *De Lima* case, in the *Downes* case he does not even refer to it. He simply ignores it. Mr. Justice White sees that this case is utterly inconsistent with his theory that a territory can not become a part of the United States without "the express or implied assent of Congress," and makes an earnest effort to reconcile it.

He does not go so far as to assert that the fact that the treaty "accomplished the cession, *by changing the boundaries of the two countries*," in other words "*by bringing the acquired territory within the described boundaries of the United States*," may have had some weight, but so intimates. It can not be soberly contended that by the simple expedient of running a line by description around a territory the treaty-making power can make that territory a part of the United States, when by describing the process as an annexation it would be beyond their constitutional power to thus incorporate it. By indirection they would be able to easily work direction out. Of such a principle it could be well said, "I am become as a sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." To hold that in using such language there was any purpose other than convenience of description is to impeach the intelligence of those who were responsible for the treaty. His propositions are:

First. "After the ratification of the treaty various laws were enacted by Congress, which in effect treated the Territory as acquired by the United States, and the executive officers of the Government, conceiving that these acts were an implied or express ratification of the provisions of the treaty by Congress, acted upon the assumption that the provisions of the treaty were thus made operative, and hence incorporation had become efficacious."

Second. Inasmuch as the law contained no intimation as to ratification, and the executive officers acted before they were passed, another hypothesis was necessary. He says "that as the treaty provided for incorporation in express terms, and Congress had acted without *repudiating it*, its provisions should be at once enforced." This proposition, shorn of its rhetoric, is: First, Territory can not be incorporated without the consent of Congress; second, the consent may be expressed or implied, and, third, it may be assumed if the treaty is not repudiated. Whatever else may be said of this, its convenient, flexible, and universal character must be conceded, as no state of facts can be conceived that would be inconsistent with its application. A proposition of this character is necessary to answer *Cross* vs. *Harrison*.

After having stated that the treaty "included the ceded territory within the boundaries of the United States, but also expressly provided for incorporation," Mr. Justice White says: "The decision of the court * * * undoubtedly took the fact I have first stated into view." That is of course possible, but it is absolutely certain that the opinion does not contain a line or word that sustains the suggestion. While other treaties were discussed in the opinion and by counsel (the original briefs are not on file), there is not the slightest intimation that in this particular any distinction was made between the treaty under discussion and the other treaties. Its peculiarity as to "boundaries" and "incorporation," now so absolutely essential to a correct conclusion on the new theory, are not even mentioned, and the discussion was elaborate and exhaustive. Moreover, the treaty did not provide for immediate "incorporation in express terms," as is thought. Inasmuch as Mr. Justice White does not quote the article relating to incorporation, I give it here in connection with the similar clause in the treaties ceding Florida and Porto Rico, and in their order.

FLORIDA TREATY. FEBRUARY 22, 1819.

ARTICLE VI. "The inhabitants of the territories which His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States by this treaty shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of the privileges, rights, and immunities of the citizens of the United States."

TREATY WITH MEXICO. FEBRUARY 2, 1848.

ARTICLE IX. "The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States and be admitted, *at the proper time* (*to be judged of by the Congress of the United States*) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States according to the principles of the Constitution, and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction."

TREATY OF PARIS. APRIL 11, 1899.

ARTICLE IX. "The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress."

The Mexican treaty, it will be seen, does not attempt immediately *by the treaty* to incorporate the territory into the Union. It expressly remits that question to Congress. "Shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States and be admitted"—When? Now, at once? No. "*At the proper time.*" By whom? Who is to determine the time? ("To be judged of by the Congress of the United States")—"to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States according to the principles of the Constitution"—"and in the meantime"—that is, until "incorporated" by the Congress—"shall be maintained and protected, etc.," clearly postponing citizenship. In what substantial respect does this differ from the like clause in the treaty of Paris? In the Paris treaty civil rights were to "be determined by the Congress." In the Mexican treaty they were to be "admitted to" those rights when Congress should so judge. Notwithstanding the express reference of those questions to Congress by the treaty, the court held that "*by the ratification of the treaty* California became *a part of the United States.*" No good reason has been shown why the same result did not follow from the same facts in the case of Porto Rico.

DRED SCOTT VS. SANFORD.

The most glaring case of misconception is in connection with the *Dred Scott* case. As to this case Mr. Justice Brown says:

"It must be admitted that this case is a strong authority in favor of the plaintiff, and if the opinion of the Chief Justice be taken at its full value it is decisive in his favor."

I shall attempt to show that as to the issue here, whether the Constitution is operative in the Territories, it is to be "taken at its full value." There was no dissent upon that point. The ways parted when the effect of the Constitution thus operating was considered. Mr. Chief Justice Taney held that the Constitution recognized property in a slave, and protected that property against adverse legislation. On this point Mr. Justice McLean and Mr. Justice Curtis dissented. As to the operation of the Constitution in the Territories Mr. Chief Justice Taney said:

"It [the Government] enters upon it [a Territory] with its powers over the citizen strictly defined and limited by the Constitution, from which it derives its own existence and by virtue of which alone it continues to exist and act as a government and sovereignty."

"The Federal Government can exercise no power over his person or property beyond what that instrument confers, nor lawfully deny any right which it has reserved. * * * It has no power of any kind beyond it, and it can not when it enters into a Territory of the United States put off its character and assume discretionary or despotic powers which the Constitution has denied to it."

Mr. Justice Wayne and Mr. Justice Grier concurred fully in the opinion of the Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Nelson expressed no opinion on this question. Mr. Justice Daniel said:

"Scarcely anything more illogical or extravagant can be imagined than the attempt to deduce from this provision in the Constitution [territory or other property clause] a power to destroy or in any wise to impair the civil and political rights of the citizens of the United States. * * *"

Mr. Justice Campbell said:

"I look in vain among the discussions of the time for the assertion of a supreme sovereignty for Congress over the territory then belonging to the United States, or that they might thereafter acquire. I seek in vain for an enunciation that a consolidated power had been inaugurated, whose subject comprehended an empire and which had no restriction but the discretion of Congress."

Mr. Justice McLean said:

"No powers can be exercised which are prohibited by the Constitution, or which are contrary to its spirit. * * * This is the limitation of all the Federal powers."

"No implication of a power can arise which is inhibited by the Constitution, or which may be against the theory of its construction."

Mr. Justice Curtis said:

"If, then, this clause [territory and other property clause] does contain power to legislate respecting the territory, what are the limits of that power? To this I answer, that, in common with all the other legislative powers of Congress, it finds limits in the express prohibitions on Congress not to do certain things; that, in the exercise of legislative power, Congress can not pass an ex post facto law or bill of attainder; and so in respect to each of the other prohibitions contained in the Constitution."

The counsel for Dred Scott made this admission in his argument: "I admit that whether the power of Congress to legislate be given expressly or by implication, it is given with the limitation that it shall be exercised in subordination to the Constitution, and that if it be exercised in violation of any provisions of the Constitution the act would be void." No matter what has happened since the *Dred Scott* case, a proposition as to which both sides agreed can not be said to have been impaired.

The Monthly Law Reporter for June, 1857, contains a very able and exhaustive review of the *Dred Scott* case of fifty-three pages, ascribed to John Lowell and Horace Gray, jr., esqs. (now Mr. Justice Gray, of the United States Supreme Court). The article makes no criticism of the proposition that the Constitution extends to the Territories, but concedes it, saying: "In no previous case in the courts has it ever been suggested that the power of Congress to govern the Territories was limited in any respect, except by the *express provisions of the Constitution*," and cites with approval Mr. Justice McLean's statement that "the Constitution was formed for our whole country. The expansion or contraction of our territory required no change in the fundamental law." It pronounces the highest encomium upon Mr. Justice McLean's and Mr. Justice Curtis's opinions, saying of the latter that "by the common consent of the profession and of the public" it was "the strongest, clearest, as well as the most thorough and elaborate of all."

Abraham Lincoln, in his great debate with Douglas, bitterly and savagely attacked the Supreme Court for its decision in the *Dred Scott* case. He went so far as persistently to charge the majority with having entered into a conspiracy against liberty. He never criticized the proposition that the Constitution controlled Congress in legislating for the Territories. He conceded that. In his Galesburg speech he defined his position thus:

"The essence of the *Dred Scott* case is compressed into the sentence which I will now read: 'Now, as we have already said in an earlier part of this opinion, upon a different point, the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution.' I repeat it, '*the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution.*'"

The perpetuation of slavery by the Constitution, not the extension of the Constitution to the Territories, was in his view the infamy of the *Dred Scott* case. It was this that made Sumner call the Supreme Court a "barracoon." A base and studious effort outside of the court has been made to show that the theory that the Constitution controls Congress in legislating for the Territories is the special property of Calhoun, and if overthrown another nail is driven in the coffin of Calhounism—another clod placed upon the grave of disunion and slavery. It proceeds from insufficient knowledge or pure demagogism.

Politically, constitutional control was first announced by the Liberty Abolitionist party in 1844 in their platform in these words:

"*Resolved*, That the General Government has, under the Constitution, no power to establish or continue slavery anywhere, and therefore that all treaties and acts of Congress establishing, continuing, or favoring slavery in the District of Columbia, in the Territory of Florida, or on the high seas, *are unconstitutional*, and all attempts to hold men as property within the limits of exclusive national jurisdiction ought to be prohibited by law."

In 1856 the Democratic party in its platform, although it made frequent references to the Constitution and declared that Congress had no power under it to control "the domestic institutions of the several States," took no position on the constitutional limitations on the power of Congress to govern the Territories, and in 1860 it expressed no opinion upon this question, but contented itself with the declaration that "as differences of opinion existed" as to that point, "that the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the questions of constitutional law." They did not deny the principle, but they did not affirm it. On the other hand, in 1856, the Republican party made the operation of the Constitution over the Territories an article of party faith, the second plank of their platform being:

"*Resolved*, That, with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that, as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that *no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it* for the purpose of establishing slavery in the United States, by positive legislation prohibiting its existence or extension therein; *that we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery* in any Territory of the United States while the *present Constitution shall be maintained.*"

Here is an express recognition and reliance upon the proposition that the Constitution controlled Congress in legislating for the Territories. In 1860 it denounced the slavery feature of the *Dred Scott* decision and affirmed its position on the Constitution and Territories as follows:

"SEC. 7. That the new dogma—that the Constitution of its own force *carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States*—is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country."

"SEC. 8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that '*no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law*,' it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this *provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial legislature, or of any individuals to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.*",

The Republican party upon this platform entered upon and fought its great battle for human liberty. Because it waged a successful warfare it can hardly be said that the principles for which it fought were overthrown in the contest. The Republican party said the Constitution went to the Territories and carried liberty with it. It is immaterial who originally championed the the extension of the Constitution to the Territories, nor does the fact that it was once prostituted to a base purpose concern us. It has been dedicated to freedom. The Republican party has never by any platform utterance reversed its position on this question. This great principle was jauntily described by Benton as a "vagary." In the light of this history how can it with any propriety be said of the only proposition laid down in the *Dred Scott* case that is raised here, that "the country did not acquiesce in the opinion, and that the civil war which shortly thereafter followed produced such changes in judicial as well as public sentiment as to seriously impair the authority of that case?" That may be said of the slavery branch of the proposition, as to which there was an "irrepressible conflict," but not as to a proposition upon which all agreed.

Mr. Justice Brown suggests "that in view of the excited political condition of the country at the time it is unfortunate that he [Mr. Chief Justice Taney] felt compelled to discuss the question upon the merits," but that does not impair the authority of a principle as to which the contending parties stood on common ground. In any event this is to be said of Mr. Chief Justice Taney's opinion, assuming that it passed upon a question uncalled for by the issue presented, there is nothing in the language of his opinion that indicates it was being rendered for a purpose, that it had in view any political considerations, or allowed any consequences to influence the result. Can as much be said of those who criticise him? In the *Dred Scott* case the court worked out from a conceded proposition, indorsed by the Republican party, an erroneous conclusion, utterly repugnant to the enlightened Christian conscience of a free people, in order that the slavery of a race might be made enduring. In the *Downes* case a disagreeing court with one majority reverses this admitted principle, emancipates the Congress from the control of the Constitution in order that a land of vast fertility and great resources and ten millions of people and millions yet unborn may be forever subjected to the commercial servitude and the unrestrained will of the Republic. In this connection I call attention to the fact that Mr. Justice Brown finds it necessary to call again upon the great authority of Webster, the "expounder of the Constitution," and to cite Benton and Clay to buttress his cause.

He quotes Webster as saying, in discussing the proposition to extend the provisions of the Constitution to the Territories by act of Congress, that the "scheme" was an "absurdity" and an "impossibility." Yet it is not only now conceded on all hands that it can be done, but it is now claimed that once done it can not be undone. He further quotes him as saying "that Congress governed the Territories independently of the Constitution and incompatibly with it; that no part of it went to a Territory but what Congress chose to send [that is, you could send it piecemeal, but not in bulk]; that it could not of itself act anywhere, not even in the States for which it was made, and that it required an act of Congress to put it in operation before it had effect anywhere." This last suggestion would be startling if it did not on a moment's examination appear to be clearly absurd. Note that the assertion is general, and does not discriminate between the provisions of the Constitution conferring powers to be exercised and imposing restrictions upon the exercise of power.

That a power to be exercised is dormant and inoperative even in a State until it is put in operation by an act of Congress we can understand, but the suggestion that a limitation or restriction upon the exercise of a power (and that is the question here) can not operate "anywhere, not even in the States," until the body to be restrained sees fit to impose the restraint is an absurdity that would be monumental if it had not been uttered by Webster. It illustrates the superficial manner in which he discussed the question. An examination of the debate from which the quotation is

made shows that Webster's part in it was incidental and impromptu, as all he said does not occupy a page in the *Globe*. Unmindful of the fact of the distinction between political and civil rights, and that political rights furnish no test of the existence of civil rights, and forgetful that Mr. Chief Justice Marshall in the *Loughborough* case distinctly overruled that point, he still presses the representative idea as the sole test. He said:

"The Constitution—what is it? We extend the Constitution of the United States by law to territory. What is the Constitution of the United States? Is not its very first principle that all within its influence and comprehension shall be represented in the legislature which it establishes, with not only a right of debate and a right to vote in both Houses of Congress, but a right to partake in the choice of President and Vice-President?"

It has been discovered by experience that these direful results have not followed from the terrible act of extending the Constitution. As Webster saw the Constitution go out, he could see a United States Senator coming in. Of what special value is his opinion when he thus confuses political privileges and legal rights? He said further in the debate:

"How do you arrive at it by any reasoning or deduction? It can only be arrived at by the loosest of all possible constructions. It is said that this must be so, else the right of *habeas corpus* would be lost; undoubtedly these rights must be conferred by law before they can be enjoyed in a Territory."

That is, the right of *habeas corpus* does not exist in a Territory unless conferred by Congress, if Webster's view was sound. Is the court prepared to hold that the inhabitants of Porto Rico and the Philippines can be arbitrarily restrained of their liberties without form or process of law, and it can not be inquired into and relieved by *habeas corpus* unless Congress shall have so determined? It is a well-known fact that in at least one instance the powers that be have declined to face that issue. Perhaps nothing can better illustrate the reckless extravagance with which Webster stated legal propositions in this debate than his assertion that the fact that the Constitution did not extend to the Territories had been "decided by the United States court over and over again for the last thirty years," when the fact is that he had been gathered to his fathers nearly forty-nine years before any such decision ever illumined our jurisprudence, and twenty-nine years before he spoke the court had in effect held that it did.

It is unjust to the reputation of this great man to allow it to stand upon the loose and superficial statements in this debate in 1849. His purpose then was, no doubt, to repel the advance of slavery. With the same purpose in view in 1848, he made a great speech against the Mexican war, filling fifteen columns in the *Globe*, evidently the result of careful preparation. He discussed the precise question involved here—the acquisition of new territory, and the constitutional difficulties involved therein. On that he said:

"Arbitrary governments may have territories and distant possessions, because arbitrary governments may rule them by different laws and different systems. Russia may rule in the Ukraine and the provinces of Caucasus and Kamschatka by different codes, ordinances, or ukases. We can do no such thing. They must be of us, *part* of us, or else strangers. I think I see that in progress which will disfigure and deform the Constitution. * * * I think I see a course adopted which is likely to turn the Constitution of the land into a deformed monster, into a curse rather than a blessing; in fact, a frame of an unequal government, not founded on popular representation, not founded on equality, but on the grossest inequality, and I think that this process will go on until this Union shall fall to pieces. I resist it to-day and always."

When his attention is concentrated upon the precise issue he does not appear to be of much assistance to the learned justice. It is not surprising that this 1848 speech appears in his collected works with some slight revision, showing that it had passed under the master's hand, while that of 1849 has been allowed to molder under the dust of the *Congressional Globe*.

As to Benton, if we are to governed by his views, we need give ourselves little concern, as he starts his examination of the *Dred Scott* case with the assertion that the questions were "political, affecting Congress in its legislative capacity, and on which the Supreme Court has no right to bind or control that body." It is perhaps enough to say of Mr. Benton that this jurisconsult affirmed Mr. Webster's loose suggestions, saying:

"In the second place, it can not operate anywhere, not even in the States for which it was made, without acts of Congress to enforce it. This is true of the Constitution in every particular."

And as he was nothing if not emphatic, in order to be precise, he said:

"Every part of it is inoperative until put into action by a statute of Congress."

He went even further and claimed that it could not be done, saying:

"And if the Constitution was extended to the Territories (which it can not be),"

A section of an act reading:

"And be it further enacted, That the Constitution and laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territories of California and New Mexico, so far as the same or any provision thereof may be applicable,"

he declared to be "of absurd impossibility," when so great has been the increase of light since his day that four of the majority hold that the Constitution is in force in the Territories without the aid of statute so far "as applicable."

For the purpose of showing that he sustained this theory of legislative absolutism, Mr. Clay is quoted in this connection as saying:

"The idea that *eo instanti* upon the consummation of the treaty the Constitution of the United States spread itself over the acquired territory and carried along with it the institution of slavery is so irreconcilable with my comprehension or any reason I possess that I hardly know how to meet it."

This quotation is from Clay's great speech on the compromise measures. An examination of the immediate context will disclose the fact that Clay did not attack the question of the Constitution extending to the Territories, but made his whole attack upon that branch of the proposition that held that it "*carried along with it the institution of slavery.*" If this was not clear from the context, if the learned justice had read three columns more of the speech, he would have found Mr. Clay stating his position beyond all cavil and against the justice's contention. Mr. Clay said:

"The Government of the United States, therefore, possesses all the powers which Mexico possessed over those Territories, and the Government of the United States can do with reference to them, within, I admit, *certain limits of the Constitution*, whatever Mexico could have done. There are prohibitions upon the power of Congress within the Constitution, which prohibitions, I admit, must apply to Congress *whenever* it legislates, whether for the old States or the *new Territories*," * * * "but within the scope of those prohibitions, and none of them restrain the exercise of the power of Congress upon the subject of slavery, the powers of Congress are coextensive and coequal with the powers of Mexico prior to the cession."

This sounds like Mr. Justice Harlan's learned and patriotic opinion in the *Downes* case. Clay went further, and specifically referred to the District of Columbia, asserting with reference thereto "that Congress has all power which is not *prohibited by some provision* of the Constitution of the United States." It never occurred to him that Congress was unrestrained by the Constitution anywhere. I do not know that Mr. Clay has ever been charged with being a great constitutional lawyer, but common justice requires that his position when referred to on a great question like this should be stated with reasonable accuracy. It is not perceived how this triumvirate of statesmen give any material aid to the court. Perhaps it would on the whole have been as well if the learned justice had observed the correct maxim which he laid down early in the opinion: "The argument of individual legislators is no proper subject for judicial comment. They are so often influenced by personal or political considerations, or by the assumed necessities of the situation, that they can hardly be considered even as the deliberate views of the persons who make them, much less as dictating the construction to be put upon the Constitution by the courts."

There is a line of cases relating to the Territories and the District of Columbia, some of which are: *Webster* vs. *Reid*, 11 How., 437; *Reynolds* vs. *United States*, 98 U. S., 154; *National Bank* vs. *Yankton*, 101 U. S., 133; *The City of Panama*, 101 U. S., 453; *Callan* vs. *Wilson*, 127 U. S., 550; *McAllister* vs. *United States*, 141 U. S., 179; *Talbott* vs. *Silver Bow Co.*, 139 U. S., 441; *American Publishing Co.* vs. *Fisher*, 166 U. S., 464; *Springville* vs. *Thomas*, 166 U. S., 707; *Bauman* vs. *Ross*, 167 U. S., 548; *Thompson* vs. *Utah*, 170 U. S., 343; *Capital Traction Co.* vs. *Hof*, 174 U. S., 1—as to some of which Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, in his very able and learned dissenting opinion, accurately says:

"Many of the later cases were brought from Territories over which Congress had professed to 'extend the Constitution,' or from the District after similar provision, but the decisions did not rest upon the view that the restrictions on Congress were self-imposed, and might be withdrawn at the pleasure of that body."

When I indorse this statement as accurate, I am not unmindful of the fact that Mr. Justice Brown states that, "In *American Publishing Co.* vs. *Fisher*, 166 U. S., 464, a similar law providing for majority verdicts was put upon the express ground above stated, that the organic act of Utah extended the Constitution over that Territory." The opinion in that case was by Mr. Justice Brewer; it is short, and I will quote all the court said on this point:

"The Territorial statute was relied upon as authority for this action. Its validity, therefore, must be determined. Whether the seventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that 'in suits at common law, where the value

in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved,' operates *ex proprio vigore* to invalidate this statute, may be a matter of dispute.

"But if the seventh amendment does not operate in and of itself to invalidate this Territorial statute, then Congress has full control over the Territories irrespective of any express constitutional limitations, and it has legislated in respect to this matter."

Now comes the statement of the "ground" upon which the case "was put:"

"Therefore, either the seventh amendment to the Constitution, or *these acts of Congress*, or all together, secured to every litigant in a common-law action in the courts of the Territory of Utah the right to a trial by jury, and nullified any act of its legislature which attempted to take from him anything which is of the substance of that right."

LEGISLATIVE CONSTRUCTION.

Practical construction by legislative acts is given great weight, especially by Mr. Justice White in reaching his conclusion. *Fairbanks* vs. *United States*, decided at the same term, where the court held the stamp tax imposed on a foreign bill of lading to be equivalent to a duty on export and therefore unconstitutional, is an illustration of the uncertainty of the application of this rule. There the "practical construction" was all one way, and began in 1787, sustaining the tax. The court, however, ignored this rule on the ground that it could be "relied upon only in cases of doubt." It will be seen how readily "practical construction" can be eliminated by this rule.

Mr. Justice Brown and Mr. Justice Shiras gave it weight in the *Downes* case and ignored it in the *Fairbanks* case. Whatever the practical legislative construction may have been in the exercise of absolutism hitherto, it must be borne in mind that all of this legislation has been tentative and temporary in its character and purpose, preliminary to a regularly organized constitutional government. In case of Territories, with the exception, perhaps, of Alaska, it has always been in contemplation that they would in due time make States. It is perfectly conceivable that Congress, by reason of some supposed exigency incident to the formative period, might adopt temporary legislative expedients of doubtful constitutionality which they never would think of applying as a permanent rule to conditions expected to continue indefinitely.

THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT.

A question of supposed constitutional construction requires attention. The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution reads:

"SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

The last clause of this section, "or any place subject to their jurisdiction," is thought to be pregnant with importance. The Attorney-General thought it was "most remarkable and significant." Mr. Justice Brown thinks it "is also significant as showing that there may be places within the jurisdiction of the United States that are no part of the Union," and Mr. Justice White called attention "to the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution, which," he says, "to my mind seems to be conclusive," * * * and "obviously this provision recognized that there may be places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, but which are not incorporated into it, and are hence not within the United States in the completest sense of those words." The question here is what the fathers meant when, in 1787, they used certain language in the Constitution. I shall not stop to elaborate the proposition whether the fact that their children, in 1865, used certain language in connection with the same subject has any legitimate tendency to show what the fathers did or did not mean when they used certain other language seventy-eight years before. It is possible that logic may bridge that chasm, but I should think it doubtful.

It will do no harm to inquire what, if anything, the children meant by the use of this "significant" clause. I have examined the history of that amendment, and I beg to suggest, with all due diffidence, that *no significance whatever* was attached to its use by those who used it. This amendment was introduced by Hon. J. B. Henderson, then a Senator from Missouri and a slaveholder, on the 11th day of January, 1864, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which Lyman Trumbull was chairman. It then read:

"Article I. Slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall not exist in the United States."

On the 10th day of February Mr. Trumbull reported it back from the Judiciary in its present form, making an oral report, as follows:

"The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred various petitions from different parts of the country, praying for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to incorporate a provision prohibiting slavery in all the States and Territories of the Union, and also a joint resolution (S. No. 16) proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and a joint resolution (S. No. 24) to provide for submitting to the several States an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, instructed me to report back an amendment to the Senate of the joint resolution No. 16 in the way of a substitute. I will state that the amendment, as recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, provides for submitting to the legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States so that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof a party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction; and also that Congress shall have power to enforce this article by proper legislation. I desire to give notice to the Senate that I shall, at an early day, call for the consideration of this resolution."

No written report appears to have been made; S. No. 16 was the Henderson resolution. It will be observed that Trumbull's report gives no reason for the adding of this clause, and does not refer to it specifically as distinguished from any other clause. I have examined the debate, and not only was absolutely no significance attached to this clause, but I do not even find it referred to. The burden of the debate was whether slavery should be abolished, and practically no attention was paid to the terms of the amendment by which it was to be accomplished. Sumner, it is true, made some verbal criticisms and suggested several amendments to perfect the language, from his view, none of which were adopted. He did not, however, make any reference to this clause. The language of an amendment offered by him February 8, 1864, referred to and adversely reported by the Judiciary, negatives the idea that the reason suggested for the use of this clause existed. His amendment read:

"Everywhere in the limits of the United States, and each State and Territory thereof, all persons are equal before the law, so that no person can hold another as a slave."

Here the words "and each State and Territory thereof" are clearly repeated by way of emphasis, and the fact that the word "Territory" is used in the same clause in the same manner and for the same purpose as the word "State," makes it evident that a "Territory" was as much understood to be within the United States as a "State," and that there was as much occasion for referring to one as to the other. Very few references were made to the amendment in debate. Mr. Harlan put this question: "Ought the Constitution of the United States to be so amended as to abolish slavery, or to prevent the existence of slavery in all the States of the Union?" Mr. Holman said: "You now propose to abolish slavery throughout the United States." Mr. Thayer stated that the effect of the amendment would be "to prohibit slavery forever within the territory of the United States." Mr. Orth said, after quoting the amendment: "The effect of such amendment will be to prohibit slavery in these United States;" not a word as to a desire to reach territory beyond the limits of the United States, or the necessity of this "remarkable" clause for that purpose.

Mr. Henderson is still living, vigorous in intellect, and a lawyer of experience and great ability, as well as a man of large affairs. I called his attention to the significance attached to this clause, asking him if he could give me anything from his personal recollection that would throw any light upon this "conclusive" incident. I find he was an intimate friend of Senator Trumbull. I have from him an exceedingly interesting letter, too long for quotation here in full. I will place it in the RECORD at the end of this speech. Among other things, he says:

"Whatever else these words may refer to, they surely were not intended to embrace or refer to the territories of the United States."

So far as anything that was said or done by those who were a part of this history, the clause was apparently used for the purpose suggested by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller in his dissenting opinion, "simply out of abundant caution." When it does not appear that a single individual during that time ever thought specially of, or attached the slightest significance to, this clause, is it not to the last degree improbable that any one of the millions that voted upon the amendment exercised any thought or had any intention with reference thereto. Yet Mr. Justice Brown suggests that: "Not only did the people in adopting the Thirteenth Amendment thus recognize a distinction between the United States and 'any place subject to their jurisdiction,'" as though the people had intelligently and purposely passed upon this question and significantly embedded it in their fundamental law. How can this amendment add anything to the discussion? Still we must concede that much depends upon the point of view. These opinions illustrate this. Mr. Justice Brown says:

"The decisions of this court upon the subject have not been altogether harmonious. Some of them are based upon the theory that the Constitution does not apply to the Territories without legislation. [It would be instructive to have these pointed out.] Other cases arising from Territories where such legislation has

been had contain language which would justify the inference that such legislation was unnecessary and that the Constitution took effect immediately upon the cession of the Territory to the United States."

Mr. Justice White says:

"Let me now proceed to show that the decisions of this court, without a single exception, are absolutely in accord with the true rule as evolved from a correct construction of the Constitution as a matter of first impression and as shown by the history of the Government, which has been previously epitomized."

"How shall we find the concord of this discord?"

THE CONSEQUENCES INVOLVED.

With the greatest respect for the court, I feel bound to say that it seems to me that the majority justices were too profoundly impressed with the supposed consequences of an adverse decision.

In Mr. Justice McKenna's view it took "this great country out of the world and shuts it up within itself." Mr. Justice Brown thought: "If such be their status [citizens] the consequences will be extremely serious. Indeed, it is doubtful if Congress would ever assent to the annexation of territory upon the condition that its inhabitants, however foreign they may be to our habits, traditions, and modes of life, shall become at once citizens of the United States. * * * Such requirement would bring them at once within our internal-revenue system * * * and applying it to territories which have had no experience of this kind, and where it would prove an intolerable burden. * * * Our interal-revenue laws, if applied in that island, would prove oppressive and ruinous to many people and interests. * * * A false step at this time might be fatal to the development of what Chief Justice Marshall called the American Empire," and "the question at once arises whether large concessions ought not to be made." And Mr. Justice White thought that if incorporated, "it resulted that the millions of people to whom that treaty related, were, without the consent of the American people, as expressed by Congress, and without any hope of relief, indissolubly made a part of our common country."

What are the direful consequences that inhere in the application of all of the provisions of the Constitution to the Territories? I can understand how sugar and tobacco planters and raisers of tropical fruits can see "serious" consequences in conditions that might compel them by competition to reduce the price of their goods to the consumer, and hence the importance of being able to discriminate against such competitors. Such consequences, however, would not necessarily be very "serious" to the great mass of our people.

Inasmuch as voting and representation are not elements, what other consequences are there that should be guarded against with such zeal. Is it the competition of cheap labor? We have emancipated millions in our own land without disturbing labor conditions. There were those who thought that upon emancipation "a torrent of black emigration would set forth from the South to the North;" "one of the first results of its emigration would be a depreciation in the price of labor. The added number of laborers would, of itself, occasion this fall of prices, but the limited wants of the negro, which enable him to underwork the white laborer, would tend still further to produce this result. The honest white poor of the North would therefore be either thrown out of employment entirely by the black, or forced to descend to an equality with the negro and work at his reduced prices."

None of these woes have vexed us. The negro can not be driven out of the South. He has as yet made no injurious competitive industrial development here, surrounded by vast natural resources, and the Filipino is 10,000 miles away. He is vastly the superior of the Filipino physically, and until the Philippines produce a Fred Douglass or a Booker T. Washington, he has nothing to fear in an intellectual comparison. The temporary inconvenience of internal-revenue laws seems to me vastly overestimated. Mere inconvenience can hardly determine a constitutional question.

Where is the bugbear? Is citizenship really "extremely serious?" If so, in what particular and how? The Foraker bill, when first reported from the committee, contained a provision making the inhabitants of Porto Rico "citizens of the United States." The committee did not seem to be impressed with the "serious" character of that act. They said in their report:

"The committee have seen fit, by the provisions of this bill, to make them citizens of the United States, not because of any supposed constitutional compulsion, but solely because, in the opinion of the committee, having due regard to the best interests of all concerned, it is deemed *wise* and *safe* to make such a provision."

Again:

"It was necessary to give these people some definite status. They must be either citizens, aliens, or subjects. We have no subjects, and should not make aliens of our own. It followed that they should be made citizens, as the bill provides."

If for any reason the committee had thought it unwise or unsafe, they might have withheld that quality. Apparently we now have "subjects." As to dangers, the court seems to have become possessed of light which was denied to the committee. The committee studied the practical conditions, and it seemed to them "wise and safe." What has happened to make it so "serious?" Should we not have a specification of the dangers that inhere in giving to "our own" the same civil rights under the Constitution that we possess?

"The Diamond Rings" and Dooley et al. *vs.* The United States, while in the main controlled by the De Lima and Downes cases, require some further consideration.

THE DIAMOND RINGS CASE.

Emil J. Pepke brought with him from Luzon to this country some diamond rings, which he had purchased in Luzon, subsequent to the proclamation of the treaty of peace. The rings were seized and ordered forfeited for nonpayment of duties. This case was governed by the decision in De Lima *v.* Bidwell, unless distinguished by two considerations.

First. It was claimed that our possession of the Philippines was not complete; that, in effect, the duties were collected by virtue of the war power. As to this claim the court, in its opinion, said:

"It is further contended that a distinction exists in that while complete possession of Porto Rico was taken by the United States, this was not so as to the Philippines, because of the armed resistance of the native inhabitants to a greater or less extent.

"We must decline to assume that the Government wishes thus to disparage the title of the United States or to place itself in the position of waging a war of conquest."

Second. It was insisted that a joint resolution, which passed the Senate after the ratification of the treaty, declaring that it was not intended by the ratification of the treaty to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippines into citizenship nor to annex permanently those islands, raised a distinction. The treaty had already been ratified, and it was not pretended that it was an attempt to amend it. Besides, it did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote on its passage, required for the ratification of a treaty. It clearly could not have the effect of law until passed by both branches and approved by the President. The legal status of the resolution is well stated by Mr. Justice Brown in his concurring opinion, when he says:

"To be efficacious, such resolution must be considered either (1) as an amendment to the treaty, or (2) as a legislative act qualifying or modifying the treaty. It is neither."

The wonder is that the Government felt required, even by the great exigencies of the case, to insist upon two distinctions so obviously without any legal foundation. The court held that the De Lima case controlled. The opinion was drawn by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, and the same justices concurred that concurred in the De Lima case. The same justices dissented that dissented in the De Lima case. It seems to have been intimated that the weight of the ruling in theDe Lima case was impaired by the fact that one of the concurring justices concurred in the judgment in the Downes case, and the Chief Justice explains the situation by the statement that the justice referred to "* * * was of opinion that although by the cession Porto Rico ceased to be a foreign country and became a Territory of the United States and domestic, yet that it was merely 'appurtenant' territory, and 'not a part of the United States within the revenue clauses of the Constitution.'"

But suppose the judgment in the De Lima case is "irreconcilable" with the opinions of the majority in the Downes case, as by many good lawyers it is believed to be, how are we arbitrarily to assume that it detracts from the weight of the ruling in the De Lima case and not from the weight of the ruling in the Downes case? If when the De Lima case is relied upon its weight is impaired because one of the judges who makes the bare majority of one has delivered an irreconcilable opinion in another case, why, by the same token, when the Downes case is relied upon is it not impeached because one of the justices who makes the majority of one has joined in an "irreconcilable" opinion in another case?

DOOLEY VS. THE UNITED STATES.

Dooley vs. *The United States* was an action to recover duties paid under protest at San Juan, P. R., on goods imported into that port from New York after the passage of the Foraker Act. The case was on all fours with the Downes case, unless the "tax or duty" paid was an export tax within the meaning of clause 5, section 9, of Article I of the Constitution, which provides that "no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State."

The opinion of the court was drawn by Mr. Justice Brown, and the same judges concurred and dissented that concurred and dissented in the Downes case. Mr. Justice White gave a concurring opinion.

The court held in the Downes case that Porto Rico had become "appurtenant" territory of the United States and was subject to

the legislative authority of Congress, but "had not been so made a part of the United States as to cause Congress to be subject, in legislating with regard to that island, to the uniformity provision of the Constitution." The only question, then, was whether the term "export" related to foreign commerce alone, or whether it was as unlimited as by its terms it appeared to be, and related to both interstate and foreign commerce. Mr. Justice Brown drew the opinion of the court, and held that this prohibition of a tax on exports "applied only to goods exported to a foreign country." Mr. Justice White gave a concurring opinion, in which he held that "the import clause and the export clause are correlated and refer to a distinct subject; that is, to foreign commerce." He emphasizes his views and elaborates his reasoning on this point by saying:

"By what process of reasoning it can be said that because a special enumeration on a particular subject of taxation and a particular limitation as to that subject is expressed in the Constitution, therefore other and general powers of taxation not relating to the subject in question are taken away, is not by me perceived."

If the conclusion of the court is, that the only prohibition upon the power of Congress to levy a tax on exports to be found in the Constitution, relates only to foreign commerce and not to domestic, it would seem necessarily to follow that as to commerce between the States Congress is entirely unhampered by any constitutional provisions and can tax exports from one State to another at will, subject only to the provisions requiring uniformity and the prohibition against preferences. That this is the result is practically conceded by the court, though Mr. Justice Brown shrinks from the conclusion. He says:

"It is not intended by this opinion to intimate that Congress may lay an export tax upon merchandise carried from one State to another. While this does not seem to be forbidden by the express words of the Constitution, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to lay such a tax without a violation of the first paragraph of Article I, section 8, that 'all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.'"

On the other hand, this conclusion not only does not seem to disturb Mr. Justice White, who gives a concurring opinion, but seems in fact to him necessary to the result. He says as one of his reasons for holding the term "export" confined to foreign commerce:

"Besides, it would follow that all the general powers of taxation conferred upon Congress would be limited by the export clause, and thus any domestic tax, although fulfilling the requirements of uniformity, and not violating the prohibition against preferences which indirectly burdened the ultimate export, would be void, a doctrine which would manifestly cause to be invalid methods of taxation exercised by Congress from the beginning without question."

Again he says:

"Indeed when the argument which I am considering is properly analyzed it amounts to a denial, as I have said, of the substantial powers of Congress with regard to domestic taxation, and, as I understand it, overthrows the settled interpretation of the Constitution long since announced and consistently adhered to."

I am obliged to confess that I am not able readily to perceive the particular kind or method of taxation to which the learned justice refers as having been "exercised by Congress from the beginning without question," which would be no longer possible if Congress did not have the constitutional power to tax exports from State to State. I make no question that it is clear to the learned justice, but I do not think it as obvious as it appears to him to be.

The court rely upon *Woodruff* vs. *Parham*, *supra*, and *Brown* vs. *Houston* (114 U. S., 623) for this construction of the term "export." In both of these cases it is to be noted that the court were considering another and distinct clause of the Constitution, clause 2, section 10, of Article I, which reads:

"No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws."

In both cases the decision was expressly confined to that clause. In *Woodruff* vs. *Parham* the court said:

"We are forced to the conclusion that no intention existed to prohibit *by this clause* (the clause referred to) the right of one State to tax articles brought into it from another."

And in *Brown* vs. *Houston* the court said:

"But in holding, with the decision in *Woodruff* vs. *Parham*, that goods carried from one State to another are not imports or exports within the meaning of the clause which prohibits a State from laying any impost or duty on imports or exports we do not mean to be understood as holding that a State may levy import or export duties on goods imported from or exported to another State. We only mean to say that *the clause in question* does not prohibit it."

These facts clearly appear from the able dissenting opinion of the learned Chief Justice.

I notice that in the opinion of the court and in the concurring opinion of Mr. Justice White, while both of these cases are cited, the fact that they both restrict their construction to this specific clause is not only not pointed out and emphasized, but that portion of the opinion in *Brown* vs. *Houston* is not even quoted, though its context appears in Mr. Justice White's opinion. The fact that the court in these two cases expressly confined the construction there adopted to that specific clause in the Constitution tends to indicate that the word "export" when used elsewhere in the Constitution, might well be susceptible of a broader meaning, and apply to domestic as well as to foreign commerce.

The court, in its opinion, cite with approval the following statement from the opinion in *Woodruff* vs. *Parham:*

"It is not too much to say that, so far as our research has extended, neither the word 'export,' 'import,' or 'impost' is to be found in the discussions on this subject, as they have come down to us from that time, in reference to any other than foreign commerce, without some special form of words to show that foreign commerce is not meant."

The last clause of this quotation, "without some special form of words to show that foreign commerce is not meant," is a trifle involved and of somewhat doubtful meaning. It is not quite certain whether it is meant that the "special form of words" applies to a case when the context, where the term "export" appears in the document under discussion, shows that foreign commerce is meant or that the discussion itself shows that "foreign commerce is not meant." The former is no doubt the true construction, as if the latter were adopted it would be equivalent to saying that in the original discussions the word "export," "import," or "impost" is not referred to as including domestic commerce—commerce between the States—unless it appears to have been so referred to, a construction which seems to me unwarranted.

In making this assertion, the court were evidently under the impression that in the "discussions on this subject, as they have come down to us from that time," the word "export," "import," or "imposts" was not used with "reference to any other than foreign commerce," and that when standing alone, without explanatory words that would qualify its meaning, it was not understood by the framers of the Constitution as having "reference to any other than foreign commerce." I submit that if their "research" had extended to the Madison debates they would not have had much difficulty in finding an instance where the word "import," which is conceded to be the correlative of "export," of itself standing alone, without qualifying words, was treated in the debate as including both foreign and domestic commerce. When Article XIII of the Report of the Committee of Detail, out of which grew the precise clause being considered in *Woodruff* vs. *Parham*, from which the foregoing quotation was made, provided that—

"No State, without the consent of the Legislature of the United States," shall, among other things, "lay imposts or duties on imports."

During the only discussion that took place upon this article—

"Mr. Madison moved that the words 'nor lay imposts or duties on imports' be transferred from article 13, where the consent of the General Legislature may license the acts, into article 12, which will make the prohibition on the States absolute."

In giving his reasons for the proposed change, "he observed that as the States interested in this power, by which they could tax the imports of their neighbors passing through their markets (here he was very clearly referring to 'other than foreign commerce'), were a majority, they could give the consent of the Legislature to the injury of New Jersey, North Carolina, etc." If the impression of the court in this particular was correct, he should have manifested his solicitude for "foreign countries" and not for "States," "neighbors," as "imports" in this clause, it is claimed, was never used with reference to "any other than foreign commerce."

In the discussion that ensued "Colonel Mason observed that particular States might wish to encourage, by impost duties, certain manufactures for which they enjoyed natural advantages, as Virginia the manufacture of hemp," etc., he evidently being clearly of the opinion that under the power to lay a duty on "imports" a State could protect itself against all competition, whether domestic or foreign, and especially against other States. Opposing the vesting of such a power in the States, even when subject to the consent of Congress, Madison insisted that "the encouragement of manufactures in that mode requires duties not only on imports directly from foreign countries, *but from the other States in the Union*, which would revive all the mischiefs experienced from the want of a general government over commerce."

Here it is beyond cavil that the men who assisted in framing this clause understood the term "imports" as used therein to

include both interstate and foreign commerce. Commercial embarrassments caused by the diverse legislation of the various States was one of the prime causes that led to the formation of one nation under a Constitution. To leave the power to levy an import tax upon the products of other States unimpaired, save by a provision requiring the consent of the National Legislature, as it was then believed this provision did, would, in Madison's opinion, "revive all the mischiefs experienced from the want of a general government over commerce." The motion to transfer did not prevail. On the same day the words "or exports" were inserted after the words "imports," "so as to prohibit the States from taxing either;" also after the word "exports" the words "nor with such consent but for the use of the United States." "Mr. Madison liked the motion, as preventing all State imposts, but lamented the complexity we were giving the commercial system." "Mr. Gouveneur Morris thought the regulation necessary to prevent the Atlantic States from *endeavoring to tax the Western States.*" Mr. Clymer thought that "If the States have such different interests that they can not be left to regulate their own manufactures without encountering the interests of other States it is a proof that they are not fit to compose one nation." (Journal of Constitutional Convention, Scott, Forman & Co., 622–623.)

It was clearly assumed by all in this debate that the terms "imports and exports" included traffic between the States, and it was discussed almost wholly with reference to that feature. Instead of the "discussions on this subject as they have come down to us from that time" using these terms without "reference to any other than foreign commerce," they were on the contrary dominated by considerations involved in the idea that they were controlling in commerce between the States. The element of foreign commerce was merely incidental to the discussion. That the fathers understood "imports" and "exports" to include foreign and interstate commerce is clear, and the fact that the court in *Woodruff* vs. *Parham* had the contrary impression tends to detract from the weight of a ruling based in part upon such impression.

It can hardly be said in the light of this debate that as to the framers of the Constitution, "no intention existed to prohibit by this clause the right of one State to tax articles brought into it from another," when it was opposed at its creation because its exercise "would revive all the mischiefs experienced from the want of a general government over commerce, and insisted upon because its exercise might prove desirable "to encourage" "certain manufactures" as between the States.

The court and the dissenting justices both cite and rely upon the following reasoning which Mr. Justice Miller makes, in his opinion in *Woodruff* vs. *Parham*, in support of his conclusion that clause 1 of section 8 was confined as to customs duties to foreign commerce:

"Is the word 'impost,' here used, intended to confer upon Congress a distinct power to levy a tax upon all goods or merchandise carried from one State into another? Or is the power limited to duties on foreign imports? If the former be intended, then the power conferred is curiously rendered nugatory by the subsequent clause of the ninth section, which declares that no tax shall be laid on articles exported from any State, for no article can be imported from one State into another which is not at the same time exported from the former."

I think that it sustains the contention of the dissenting justices. Clause 1 of section 8 provides that:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

The question then being discussed by Mr. Justice Miller was whether the "duties, imposts," thus authorized were to be levied "upon all goods or merchandise carried from one State into another," or upon "foreign imports" only. The "subsequent clause of the ninth section," to which he refers, is the one now under consideration: "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." (Clause 5, sec. 9, Art. I.)

The court holds in the Dooley case that clause 5, section 9, does not apply to "goods or merchandise carried from one State into another," but only to foreign commerce. But Mr. Justice Miller said, referring to clause 1, section 8:

"If the former be intended"—that is, the "power to levy a tax upon all goods or merchandise carried from one State into another"—"then the power is curiously rendered nugatory by the subsequent clause of the ninth section, which declares that no tax shall be laid on articles exported from any State."

He evidently thought the two clauses were inconsistent with each other; but if neither of them related to or included "merchandise carried from one State into another," but both related only to foreign commerce, no inconsistency could arise. Mr. Justice Miller demonstrated to his satisfaction that clause 1 of section 8 did not apply to "merchandise carried from one State to another" by showing that it was inconsistent with a "subsequent clause," clause 5, section 9, which did apply to "merchandise carried from one State to another." "No article," he says, "can be imported from one State into another which is not at the same time exported from the former." Therefore the former clause can not be held to authorize a tax upon "imposts" from one State into another, because the latter clause expressly "declares that no tax shall be laid on articles exported from any State." If, in accordance with the conclusion of the court in the Dooley case, clause 5, section 9, has no application "to merchandise carried from one State to another," Mr. Justice Miller's demonstration falls to the ground. It is clear that Mr. Justice Miller took the same view of the latter clause as is maintained by the dissenting justices.

That is the principal demonstration upon which the case of *Woodruff* vs. *Parham* stands. That is the case upon which the majority rely. If reasoning necessary to their result takes the greater part of the foundation from under *Woodruff* vs. *Parham*, what have they left for authority to support them?

These considerations certainly tend to sustain the conclusions of the dissenting Justices, as ably expressed in the clear and luminous opinion of the Chief Justice. It is certainly worthy of consideration whether or not the conclusion of the majority of the Court, that there is no direct constitutional prohibition upon the power of Congress to tax exports between the States, does not tend to "revive all the mischiefs experienced from the want of a general government over commerce" and thus defeat one of the principal objects of the Union—unrestrained commercial equality. It also establishes a construction at variance with the intention of the builders.

While a holding that the term "export" applies only to foreign commerce disposed of the Dooley case, the opinion suggests another view, which in the opinion of the court was another answer to the plaintiff's case, though this view was not referred to by Mr. Justice White in his concurring opinion. The court hold that being a tax upon "merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States," it is not an "export" duty, but an "import" duty, saying:

"Now, there can be no doubt whatever that if the legislative assembly of Porto Rico should, with the consent of Congress, lay a tax upon goods arriving from ports of the United States, such a tax, if legally imposed, would be a duty upon imports to Porto Rico and not upon exports from the United States, and we think the same result must follow if the duty be laid by Congress in the interests and for the benefit of Porto Rico."

Again:

"Now, while an import into one port almost necessarily involves a prior export from another [this proposition is characterized by all necessary caution, as it is impossible to conceive of a transit of goods with an end without a beginning], still in determining the character of the tax imposed, it is important to consider whether the duty be laid for the purpose of adding to the revenues of the country from which the export takes place or for the benefit of the territory into which they are imported."

Note the suggestion, "It is important to consider whether the duty be laid for the purpose of adding to the revenues of the country from which the export takes place." The Porto Rican act provides as to revenue, "The duties and taxes collected in Porto Rico in pursuance of this act, less the cost of collecting the same, and the gross amount of all collections and taxes in the United States upon articles of merchandise coming from Porto Rico, shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury, but shall be held as a separate fund," etc. As to this provision the court say:

"The mere fact that the duty passes through the hands of the revenue officers of the United States is immaterial, in view of the requirement that it shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury, but be held as a separate fund for the government and benefit of Porto Rico."

Here we have a tax imposed by the authority of the United States, collected by the officers of the United States, in the main from citizens of the United States, some of it, at least, before Porto Rico had any legal existence, which when collected did not add "to the revenue of the" United States, did not, in fact, become the property of the United States, but added to the revenues and became the property of a nonexistent political entity, the Porto Rico that was to be. This applies to revenue collected at New York in the United States as well as to Porto Rico, *pro hac vice* out of the United States.

The treasury into which a fund goes determines the constitutionality of the act under which it is collected. It might be unconstitutional, forsooth, for the United States to collect such a tax for the benefit of its own Treasury, but it is constitutional for it to collect a fund for a treasury not "a part of the United States," and, for a time at least, not even in existence. These are some of the

difficulties which confront us when we abandon the beaten path of the Constitution. This new idea of the United States collecting taxes which do not become its property, a part of its "revenue," going into the only known place for its "revenue," its Treasury, has a redeeming feature. We have a provision of the Constitution—clause 7, section 8, Article I—which provides that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time."

The great exigencies which now confront us have disclosed a condition which makes that provision practically obsolete. There is nothing in the Porto Rican act in terms appropriating any money "from the Treasury." It now appears that was not necessary. That mere formality was made superfluous by simply preventing the money from going into the "Treasury." Never having been in the Treasury there is no occasion to go through the mummery of appropriating it "from the Treasury," as the court say:

"The mere fact that the duty passes through the hands of the revenue officers of the United States is immaterial, in view of the requirements that it shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury."

Hereafter when it is desired to avoid the perfunctory and outgrown process of an appropriation it will only be necessary to have a "requirement that it shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury." Inasmuch as money thus conveniently collected and held is not "public money," but the money of Porto Rico, the collecting officers are not embarrassed by the provisions requiring an account of "public money." We are not informed what would be the effect upon the liability of the sureties upon a collector's bond who was in default, not with the "public money" of the United States, against which defaults they had stipulated, but with Porto Rico's money, against which they had not stipulated. Perhaps it has not been ciphered out so far as that, or as the theory has been that although the new dependencies had no rights or privileges by constitutional guaranties which we were bound to respect, yet they could rely upon us to see that they had all the rights and privileges that were, in our judgment, good for them and they were capable of enjoying. So with the collectors, while their bonds would not guarantee their honesty, Porto Rico need have no fear, as in their dealings with her they would be sure to deal honestly with her upon fundamental principles that underlie all law.

It can not be denied that if the reasoning of the court is sound, new avenues for the exercise of legislative ingenuity are opened up thereby. In their learned efforts to emasculate this provision prohibiting a tax upon exports, it seems to me that the court are fairly open to the pointed criticism of Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, in his dissenting opinion, when he says:

"The plain language of the Constitution should not be made 'blank paper by construction,' and its specific mandate ought to be obeyed."

He very pertinently says:

"Confessedly the prohibition applies to foreign commerce, and the question is whether it is confined to that; in other words, whether language which embraces all articles exported can be properly restricted to particular exports. On what grounds can the insertion in this comprehensive denial of power of the words to 'foreign countries,' thereby depriving it of its effect on commerce other than foreign, be justified?"

I believe Mr. Chief Justice Fuller to be correct when he says "such a conclusion is wholly inadmissible." Besides these, what seem to me insurmountable difficulties, involved in clause 5, this case stands or falls with the Downes case.

While I have not time to discuss that phase of the pending bill, I do not wish to be understood as assenting to it as a wise, fair, and judicious legislative measure. It treats the Philippines as a foreign country to which we are under no moral or commercial obligation. Instead of developing, it will retard their development. It tends to discourage rather than encourage; paralyze rather than energize their industries and their commerce. It reduces to a minimum every benefit that one could reasonably hope to derive from them as a possession.

Such are a few of the considerations tending to show that the profession and the country may not feel like unreservedly acquiescing in these decisions as final. The foundation upon which they rest is too insecure to guarantee permanence. The questions are entitled to further consideration—more mature deliberation. They reach the very vitals of our system. The industrial and commercial life of millions is subjected to the caprice of a legislature in which they have no voice.

Destruction is possible by taxation. Our own history discloses numerous instances where it has been successfully invoked for that purpose. These decisions leave the National Legislature absolutely unrestrained in the exercise of the taxing power over our new dependencies. It subjects the exercise of that power to all of the considerations of selfishness, avarice, jealousy, prejudice, and class hatreds that underlie the ebullitions of ephemeral popular excitement, which are too often reflected by the action of the lawmaking power.

While struggling in the throes of unjust and oppressive taxation this nation was born. It came into being as a protest against the exercise of despotic, irresponsible power. The restraint of its Legislature by definite constitutional limitations was the chief corner stone of the Republic. This was the great characteristic that distinguished it from all governments that had preceded it. The fathers knew that thus, and only thus, could their handiwork be and forever remain what under God it was destined to be, "a government of laws and not of men." It never occurred to them that by the insidious process of legislative encroachment, supplemented by judicial amendment, it would be diverted from its lofty and divine purpose. They did not dream that it could be thus warped from the eternal foundations of liberty guaranteed by law by an itching for power, a thirst for glory.

If the exigencies of the future justified the vesting of an unlimited power in the Legislature, a way was provided therefor. The people who created the great charter of liberty were to amend it. This vital, fundamental power, involving the integrity of our institutions, was not delegated to their servants or agents. It was reserved to the sovereign people.

When this "fitful fever" shall have subsided; when the vast, but as yet unappreciated and unknown responsibilities that have been assumed by us shall come crowding in upon and appall us; when we cease to "see through a glass darkly," then, I believe, we shall again realize and abide by the wisdom of the fathers. Then we shall appreciate the inestimable value of a constitution and an interpretation thereof that is "without variableness, neither shadow of turning." Then shall we turn to the eternal principles of equality in all things before the law as our very rock of refuge. Inasmuch as after every temporary disturbance has subsided the needle always turns with unerring certainty to the pole, then will the greatest court in Christendom determine the law of the land in accordance with correct principles. With such an unerring guide and holy purpose the Republic will achieve its splendid destiny, "conquering and to conquer," enlarging its borders, disseminating the blessings of its Christian civilization, enhancing its true grandeur, a giant among the nations of the earth, fulfilling the mission of Him who "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth."

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 28, 1901.*

Hon. C. E. LITTLEFIELD,
"Rockland, Me.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 22d instant, I can give you but little beyond the bare impressions left on my mind by events which occurred over thirty-seven years ago. I am just starting to Bar Harbor for the summer, and I am therefore unable to make the examination of Congressional records and other data necessary for a more satisfactory answer to your questions.

The joint resolution to amend the Constitution abolishing slavery, which afterwards became the thirteenth amendment, was presented by me on January 11, 1864, and at once referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. The resolution as submitted consisted of two articles, the first of which was intended to abolish slavery throughout the United States, and the second was designed to facilitate or make less difficult the process of amending the Constitution.

The first article as introduced by me was in these words:

"ARTICLE I. Slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall not exist in the United States."

On the 10th of February following the committee, through its chairman, Mr. Trumbull, reported back the joint resolution, omitting entirely the second article and amending the first article to read as follows:

"SECTION I. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"SEC. II. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

My remembrance is that Mr. Trumbull, and possibly some other members of the Judiciary Committee, while the resolution was before them, indicated to me a desire or purpose to conform the language of the amendment as far as possible to that of the sixth article of the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory, which, as you will remember, is in the following words:

"ARTICLE VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

As slavery was not supposed to exist at all in the Northwest Territory in 1787, the Congress of the Confederation used language not to abolish slavery, but to prevent its future introduction, to wit, "there *shall* be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude," etc. That slavery existed as a matter of right or of law in the United States in 1864 was disputed by some members of Congress. But that it existed as a matter of fact was hardly to be disputed by anybody. I assume that the Judiciary Committee recognized the actual existence of slavery, and their purpose was to use language proper to terminate its existence on the adoption of the amendment. The change in phraseology is slight, but indicative of the purpose. The language used is, "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude * * * shall *exist* within the United States," etc. In other words, as slavery did *not* exist in the Northwest Territory in 1787, it was enough to say "there shall be" none there in the future. But as slavery *did* exist in the United States in 1864, it was declared that, upon adoption of the amendment, it should no longer exist.

In this desire to conform to the phraseology of the ordinance of 1787 it followed, of course, that the words "whereof the party shall have been duly convicted" were inserted. To this change I, of course, made no objection. If it introduced anything new into the amendment, the new matter was in no way objectionable. If it added nothing of substance to my original resolution, it detracted nothing, and possibly made it less liable to misinterpretation. While clearness of expression is desirable in the framing of laws, brevity is equally desirable, provided the language used comprehends the purpose sought. It never entered into my mind, however, that "punishment for crime," under our system of government, could be decreed by any authority other than the duly constituted tribunals of justice.

But the amendment to which you call my special attention is found in the words, "or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

After providing that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in the United States," you properly ask why it was thought necessary to add the words, "or any place subject to their jurisdiction." And in this connection you call my attention to the comments of Justices Brown and White of the Supreme Court in their late opinions in the Porto Rico cases.

The reasoning of these eminent judges is clearly defective, and the difficulties of construction suggested by them would have disappeared with a better knowledge of the history of the amendment and the peculiar circumstances attending its adoption.

Whatever else these words may refer to, they surely were not intended to embrace or refer to the Territories of the United States. If the eminent lawyers who composed the Judiciary Committee at that time had intended such a meaning, the term "Territory" or "Territories" would have been expressly used. It is the language of the original Constitution. "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the 'territory, or other property,' etc." The word "territory" had a clear and well-defined meaning before the Federal Constitution was framed. It was constantly used and well understood under the old confederation of States. The United States inherited "Territories," and the new government accepted the nomenclature attached to them as the convention had crystallized it in the Constitution. It is a term whose definition is as distinctive as any other term or phrase used in that instrument.

In providing for a capital or seat of government, the land to be acquired for that purpose was not called a "Territory." It was named a "district;" and that title inheres in all our laws. The sites to be obtained for "forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings were not designated as "territories." They were called "places." And as these places were to belong to the United States they would necessarily be "subject to their jurisdiction." And, in this connection, you will mark the fact that the Judiciary Committee in framing the constitutional amendment of 1864 used the word "place," the precise word already used in the Constitution to designate those districts or tracts of land, other than Territories, belonging to the United States.

In 1864, let it be remembered, the members of Congress who were called to act on this amendment were fresh from the work of laying taxes of every character—"taxes, duties, imposts and excises." The whole gamut of taxation, as known to the Constitution, was quite familiar to them all; and it was accepted by all that tax laws, by virtue of general enactment, applied to "Territories" as well as States. How could it be otherwise, when each member knew and properly respected the old and revered decision in the *Loughborough-Blake* case, which had long before defined the term "United States." That court, through its Chief Justice, had said: "It is the name given to our great Republic, which is composed of States and Territories. The District of Columbia, or the Territories west of the Missouri, is not less within the United States than Maryland or Pennsylvania."

If we examine contemporaneous history, we find the nation involved at that time in a war of gigantic proportions—blockade runners hovering about our Southern coasts with privileges of shelter in the islands of the Gulf, and privateers despoiling our commerce, carrying commissions of the Confederate States, and carrying, too, the sympathy of European governments.

Among the officers of our Army and Navy the demand for naval and coaling stations outside the United States and nearer to the rendezvous of these enemies of our national success was not only general but urgent. The necessity for such stations was equally recognized by the statesmen of the period. So strong was this feeling that Admiral Meade, a short time after, assumed the authority to contract with a Samoan chief for the harbor of Pago Pago; and General Grant, as President, with similar purpose, opened negotiations for island sites in the Gulf of Mexico. In contemplation of such stations, the language of the amendment becomes not only appropriate, but necessary. They might be obtained in slaveholding territory. If so, no compact in the covenants of purchase or lease should be allowed to perpetuate the institution. In the language of the Constitution, as it then stood, such stations would not be designated as "Territories," but "places." And this latter word was the term naturally to be selected by such lawyers as Trumbull, of Illinois; Harris, of New York; Howard, of Michigan; Foster, of Connecticut, and Ten Eyck, of New Jersey.

I come now to another view of the subject, then fully realized and felt by all, but not openly discussed by any. I mean the ever-constant fear that after all our sacrifices foreign intervention or other contingencies might compel either a final separation of the States or a peace on terms looking to the continuance of slavery in some of its forms. With the more pronounced antislavery men, especially those of the old abolition party, the fear of this latter contingency was more dreadful, if possible, than that of dissolution or permanent separation. Among these men there was want of confidence, more or less, in Mr. Lincoln himself. He had already said that he would favor whatever made for the Union. If the Union could be preserved by abolishing slavery, he would destroy slavery. If the Union could only be preserved by retaining slavery, he would accept the hard condition and save the Union.

To statesmen like Mr. Sumner this was gall and wormwood. They were peculiarly alive to the possibilities of the future. The seceding States might be taken back with their original institutions untouched. If so, the old strife would continue. The roots of dissension would again grow into rebellion and war. These States might possibly be left in a confederacy to themselves, but in some way subject to a modified jurisdiction of the United States—such as the Balkan States under Turkey, such as the South African Republics under Great Britain, or Cuba under the Platt resolutions.

It was then universally conceded that if slavery could be once abolished by the constitutional provision it could not be revived by treaties of peace. The Constitution was then supposed to be superior to treaties and laws. The nation had not then outgrown its own organic law. A treaty in violation of the Constitution would have been denounced even by laymen as null and void. The Republic, in its swelling pride of greatness, had not accepted the doctrine that the thing created may be greater than the creator, or that two or more departments of the Government might set aside the instrument under which they have their being. But if slavery were securely abolished by constitutional provision, it was believed that its continuance could not be accepted as a condition of peace.

When this amendment was drafted General Grant had not commenced the great campaign against Richmond (he had not even been selected for the work) and General Sherman had not reached Atlanta nor organized his march to the sea. No man could prophesy the end. But whatever else might result, a majority of Union men had reached the hope and purpose that there should be an end of slavery. Perhaps to this intense desire, however crude and imperfect his phraseology, may be attributed the joint resolution of Mr. Sumner on this subject, introduced into the Senate on February 8, 1864, and afterwards pressed by him as a substitute for the committee's report. It provided as follows:

"Everywhere in the limits of the United States, and of each State and Territory thereof, all persons are equal before the law, so that no person can hold another as a slave."

If this resolution had become a part of the Constitution, those honorable judges who were puzzled by the language of the thirteenth amendment as it stands would have been led into inextricable confusion in an effort to account for the word "states" after the whole area of the United States had been provided for.

In view of the facts referred to, it is fair to presume the committee concluded that the words "United States" embraced all the States admitted into the Union and all the Territories belonging to the Government and that the phrase "any place subject

to their jurisdiction" covered the District of Columbia, the forts, arsenals, dockyards, naval and coaling stations, together with any territory then within the seceded States over which any jurisdiction or authority might result from treaties of peace at the conclusion of the then pending war.

Yours, very truly, J. B. HENDERSON.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I could have wished that the 10th of January had come and gone before a political discussion upon the various issues that have heretofore dominated political campaigns in this country should have come up in the House so that the controversy could have been settled so far as the Democratic party was concerned, and that we might know the particular location and quality of the enemy in this battle. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. THAYER] has made what I presume he will label a free-trade speech. I have but very few words to say in regard to it, and I will point out a single item, simply to characterize all this array of statistical information that he has brought to the attention of the House. He states—and I suppose his appeal is being made to the good temperance people in the villages in the neighborhood of Worcester—that the American beer drinker is compelled to pay a vast sum in addition per gallon for beer that he consumes as against the more privileged person in the Philippine Islands.

In point of fact, Mr. Chairman, the American beer drinker is taxed upon a barrel of 31 gallons of beer, all told, by the United States Government, $1.60, and under the provisions of this bill the Filipino, that we are trying to send the blessings of civilzation to, will be compelled to pay $3.60 per barrel of 26 gallons. There is a fair statement of the misinformation that has been conveyed by all the figures the gentleman has presented here. [Laughter.] It sounds terrible to the American consumer of beer that the American is compelled to pay double the price for his drink as compared with the Filipino; and it is made to appeal here to the conscience of the American people in opposition to the action of the Republican party in bringing in this bill; and yet see how easily his whole argument explodes, and with it goes the whole shock of that battle.

My friend from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] has made a very good speech. If I had never heard any of those arguments before, I should have been greatly in danger of being seduced by his eloquence and plausibility and should have been driven to an examination of the ground work of his position. He has warned the Republican party that the American people will not stand any more of this class of legislation. Well, I remember when the battle of 1900 was coming on with what brotherly affection he warned the Republican party to keep clear of what they were doing. He told us that the American people were just ready to rise up and destroy the Republican party; and that was the cry we heard from the other side of this House all the way through the early days of the summer of 1900.

There was not an issue of which the gentleman has spoken that was not argued out on this floor and presented to the people of the country in the most vigorous and most eloquent manner, on every stump from Maine to California; and in all the States of this Union where an election was held and popular voting was done, practically, the people of the country were unanimous in condemnation of the gentlemen on the other side, and practically unanimous in support of the position taken on this side. If it had not been for that, Mr. Chairman, I should have been afraid of the future. I tell you these prophetic declarations, made so eloquently and so earnestly, by men of such high character and such power of utterance, have a most damaging effect upon a person the first time he hears them. [Laughter.]

Now let us go at this question fairly, and see what there is in it. In the first place, Mr. Chairman, my friend on the other side is faulty in that he has condemned the action of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, and has not provided or suggested a remedy. There is not any statesmanship in that sort of procedure. There is not any wisdom in assailing the position of the Republican party upon a great question like this, and suggesting no remedy for it. Would the gentleman from Virginia favor free trade with the Philippine Islands? Dare he go to the people of Virginia and say to them that he is in favor of putting the labor production of the ten millions in the Philippine Islands upon an exact equality in the markets of the United States with the products of his own people? Will he say that?

Mr. COOPER of Texas. The gentleman from Virginia does not appear to be in the Hall; but I will say for him that I do know he would give the Filipinos freedom.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Well, the gentleman has answered a question which was not asked. [Laughter.] I think that suggestion had better go to the committee on platform of the House Democrats to be worked out. [Laughter on the Republican side.] My question is this: Would the gentleman from Virginia think of putting tobacco of the Philippines, produced as it would be by the cheap labor of that country, on an exact equality in the markets of the United States with the production of the same article by higher labor of the American laborer? When he answers that question he will be talking about something that is at issue and not be talking about something that has passed away in the rear. When the original question arose in the House of Representatives, for here is where it did arise, the majority of the Republicans proclaimed their undying confidence in the proposition, first, that under no circumstances but the action of Congress, or that which was equivalent, the express terms of a treaty, did the provisions of the American Constitution go out to an acquired territory and give a condition of equality in administration and equality of citizenship to those acquired territories.

That was the issue, Mr. Chairman, that was fought out in 1860. Never in my life was I more surprised than when I learned it was possible that any great leader of the Republican party in 1860 could in 1900 plant himself upon the now discarded doctrine of ex proprio vigore of the Constitution. I had lived in that memorable battle. I had before that time listened to the clarion voice of Thomas H. Benton, and I knew something of the great conflict of 1860, when Mr. Lincoln upon the platform denounced the whole doctrine that the Constitution of itself went out into the Territories and clothed the citizens of the Territories with the equality of American citizenship. I had heard all that and believed that the settlement in blood, the settlement of 1861 to 1865, was conclusive forever of that great question.

But we had it all over again. How did it come up, where did it come from, and in what way? On the floor of this House more than once within the last year we were told on this side that it was the Democratic party that drove us into war with Spain.

I think my friend from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] has used some language perhaps a little less elegant than mine. I think he has mentioned the particular part of the anatomy of the Republican party that the Democratic party seized when it carried us into the war with Spain.

That is all over, and history has been in part written. We may as well admit that the Republican Administration of that day was opposed to a war with Spain, and did have on this floor a great body of men who stood with the Administration, opposed to a hasty declaration of war. And the same thoughtless cry that we hear to-day about the liberty of the Filipino rung through this Chamber from the other side of the House then applied to Cuba, and I believe that had it not been for the accident of the explosion of the *Maine* we would never have had a war with Spain, and all the results that followed would have been worked out except the responsibility of the Philippine acquisition.

But the sinking of the *Maine* took place, the war came, and we all stood together. I wish that the time was now when those of our friends on the other side would stand as loyally to-day with us in trying to bear the burdens that come to us from that war with Spain as they were in driving us into the war with Spain. [Applause on the Republican side.]

It is not the greatest possible development of patriotism that you tried to bring about this war, and insisted upon it for some purpose which I do not know—I will not assign to you any sinister motive—and then after the war has come you have offered no suggestion as to how we may be relieved from these troubles, but you come here and aggravate the condition and annoy the people of the country by an array of preposterous figures, attempting to illustrate a great condition of financial loss to the people of the country.

I congratulate my young friend from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] that in his desperation—I do not mean mental desperation, but political desperation, which comes without any mental action [laughter]—that he has now finally planted himself upon the position that the acquisition of the Philippine Islands has not, up to this time, been a profitable investment; and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. THAYER] looks away forward through the dim vista of a lot of figures that are misleading as to all that they pretend to disclose and sees trouble away off in the future, all based on the question of dollars and cents.

Well, we have got a good many States in the Union that are not very profitable. Suppose I should stand here on the floor and take up the receipts of the General Government from some of the States of the Union and figure out the expense that the General Government is put to by the present union of States and the obligations placed upon the Federal Government by the Constitution. I think we would find out that we have got more than the Philippine Islands that are not very profitable. Governments, administrations, constitutions, laws, are not framed or based upon the question of 2 per cent, 3 per cent, or 4 per cent, but they are based upon something higher and greater and better, and that is the greater question of the administration of the Government, charged with a duty to all the people, a Government anxious and willing, even at the expense of the loss of money, to do its duty toward all that depend upon it. [Applause.]

Mr. THAYER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman allow me an interruption?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Yes.

Mr. THAYER. I am aware that the gentleman from Ohio would not want to put me in a false position before the House, and I am sure he does not want to put himself in one. He says that I misstated the tariff upon beer in the Philippine Islands. If the gentleman will look on page 39 of the Philippine tariff, imposed by the Philippine Commission, at No. 312, he will find that he is laboring under a mistake. The tariff upon beer is $3.40, on malt liquor, malt extract, and cider in casks, per hectoliter. Upon malt liquor, malt extract, and cider in bottles it is $4.60 per hectoliter. A hectoliter is 100 liters, and that makes about two barrels and a half. The duty on whisky is 35 cents per liter, and a liter is equal to about our quart. The gentleman from Ohio has been laboring under the delusion that a barrel was the equivalent to a hectoliter.

Mr. GROSVENOR. The gentleman himself is laboring under the mistake which lies at the root of his whole figuring. A hectoliter is 30 gallons, not 26 gallons.

Mr. THAYER. A hundred liters are over two barrels and a half.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I shall not use up my time in figuring up this matter. This whole question was carefully worked out in the room of the Committee on Ways and Means, and I am not mistaken when I say to the gentleman that the taxes of the Government upon an English barrel of beer delivered in the Philippine Islands, ex freight, are less than half what the tax is on the same quantity delivered to the retailer in Washington.

Mr. THAYER. Let me ask the gentleman how he reconciles that with the statement he has already made? The Philippine tariff provides a duty of $3.20 on a hectoliter of beer. The Dingley tariff places a duty of 20 cents on a gallon. (Sec. 298.) Three dollars and twenty cents for 30 gallons, as the gentleman says, would be about 13 cents on a gallon, or about half as much as the Dingley tariff bill exacts here.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I mean——

Mr. THAYER. The English barrel must be much larger than a hogshead.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I leave the gentleman to wrestle in the mazes of his own statement.

Mr. PARKER. Allow me a brief explanation by way of correction. The gentleman from Massachusetts has mistaken a quart for a gallon. A hundred quarts are only 25 gallons.

Mr. GROSVENOR. There is a fraction of a little over a quart; in a liter there are five one-hundredths of another quart—exactly 26 gallons. This is the precise fact; and a barrel of beer is 31½ gallons. My friend is wholly ignorant upon the subject of intoxicating liquors. [Laughter.]

Mr. THAYER. I concede that I am not so well acquainted with the subject as the gentleman from Ohio. [Laughter.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I will not pursue the question of the profits that have grown out of the Philippine acquisition. It came to us as a result of a patriotic war, in which all parties agreed, and for the prosecution of which all parties joined. And if there is any greater responsibility resting on any one party of the country than on another, it rests upon our Democratic friends. When the war is over we find gentlemen undertaking to figure on this question, and I think I can show my friend from Massachusetts that he is worse off on some of his other figures than on those in regard to beer. And this is a subject which comes especially under his general knowledge, though on the other subject I will admit he is a novice.

As I understood him, he stated that our trade—I am now on the question whether this Philippine business is going to pay or not; and in this connection let me say that if I firmly believed that all the gentleman from Virginia said about the Philippine Islands would ever come true, I should say that the best investment this country ever made was when it got possession of those islands. Mr. Chairman, did you hear that eloquent outburst when he said that if we did certain things that the Democratic party would do if it had the power—he did not tell us what they were—there would come a time very shortly when peace would spread her wings all over that archipelago, and we could raise 100,000 soldiers over there to go to war with some of the Oriental nations. I never looked at the matter in that light. If we could get the benefit of some of those people to act as policemen, it is as much as I hoped for until the dawning of a semipolitical millennium shall come.

The gentleman says that the trade of the Philippines is very small, which is a fact, and that Great Britain is getting far more than her share of it, which is quite a mistake, as I will show the gentleman. He has gone into the year 1899, as I recollect, and the year 1900, as I know, and as far as he could into the present year. Of course, all of us are sometimes misled by figures which are published in the newspapers, and I fear that the gentleman has been misled by his own construction of some of the reports.

In the official reports, and I shall be very brief about this matter, trade which has gone from Hongkong, a British port, a free port, has been reported at the port of delivery, Manila, as British trade.

A MEMBER. Hongkong trade.

Mr. GROSVENOR. That is the same thing. I will show the gentleman that of that trade coming to the archipelago from Hongkong the Department here, from the best information it can get, shows that not more than 25 per cent thus called British trade ought to be reckoned as British trade; but, on the contrary, a great amount of it should go to the credit of the United States and about an equal quantity to China. I will send to the Clerk's desk and have read a letter from the honorable Secretary of War which the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] has received to-day.

The Clerk read as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 12, 1901.

SIR: In addition to the memoranda and documents already furnished your committee relative to the present Philippine tariff and the customs revenues of the Philippine Islands, I have the honor to inclose herewith extract from the last report made to the Secretary of War by the Philippine Commission. This report covers the period from November 30, 1900, the date of the former report, to include October 15 of this year, and has been sent to the Public Printer for publication.

Your attention is specially invited to the statement of the Commission that under the rules and administration of the old tariff it was difficult to determine the country of origin of importations into the islands, and therefore that Hongkong, the free port, headed the list in 1898, 1899, and 1900, but mainly because of the fact that under the rules then existing a large quantity of merchandise from the United States, England, and the Chinese Empire, amounting to, probably, 70 per cent of the total imports, was credited to Hongkong, having been shipped to Philippine ports from and invoiced there.

The collector states that this merchandise should have been credited to other countries, approximately as follows:

	Per cent.
United States	25
England	25
Chinese Empire	20

The United States, therefore, should be accordingly credited with an approximate total of imports of merchandise during the fiscal year of $3,440,881, which, compared with the annual average under Spanish control, $130,662, shows a gratifying increase.

Very respectfully,
ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

HON. SERENO E. PAYNE,
Chairman Committee on Ways and Means,
United States House of Representatives.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, it will thus be seen how easy it is to misunderstand conditions when one is trying to place himself in the attitude of a critic rather than in the attitude of a supporter of the Government. I wish to make this matter just a little plainer, although it may be useless to do so. The port of Hongkong is a free port. At that port exports from this country intended to be imports into the Philippine Islands may be landed, warehoused, and shipped into the ports of the archipelago at a time when the market is in a condition to receive them properly, and the custom-houses in the archipelago will be compelled to indicate that those shipments came from the free port of Hongkong.

Now, I do not undertake to say, Mr. Chairman, that the Philippine trade has become magnificent. But let us see how the gentleman from Virginia stands. We are proposing to put a modified duty upon the imports that go into those islands, and that enactment of Congress will carry with it the right of Spain also to import to the Philippine Islands under the same terms and conditions that we do from this country.

The gentleman shows that the purchasing power of those islands is a very small power—nothing like the trade of one of our smaller Southern ports; and yet he tells us that great wrong is being done, that a crushing weight is being put upon those people that are importing almost nothing from this country, and are paying this small amount of duty—for what purpose? Why, Mr. Chairman, we stood here less than fifteen months ago proposing to put a tariff of 15 per cent of the Dingley bill duties upon the Porto Rican imports; and our friends on the other hand cried out in the same way as they now do. They said it was one of the most cruel of all the cruel things ever done to a country. And yet to-day I venture to say that in all the administration of colonial governments by England, or America, or any other civilized country on earth, no such generosity was ever manifested toward a dependent country, and no such results ever grew out of a system of taxation like that.

Then, Mr. Chairman, there was not a schoolboy or a schoolgirl in the island of Porto Rico; there was not a schoolhouse in that island. To-day there are 30,000 children going to school there, all learning to read; and better than that, they are all learning to read the English language; and shortly they will be able to read and understand the difference between a party that holds on to the coat-tails of the world and halloos "Whoa!" at every step of progress and a party that is able to go forward and do something for a dependent country like that. [Applause.]

Then there were no roads. Now there are roads all over the island. Then there were no churches. Now there are churches. Then there were no such things as newspapers or enlightened progress among the people. To-day, if the people of Porto Rico were polled, there would not be 10 per cent of them who would say that this country had been unjust or that evil had come to them by Republican legislation. If there is one act of my life of which I am proud to-day, and of which I believe I shall be proud to the end, it is that I stood here amidst the storm that raged around us and voted for the collection of that money and its application to the purposes to which it has been applied.

What are we doing now? The Philippine question is on a much larger scale. In the Philippines they have no roads, they have no bridges, they have no schoolhouses. Their great harbor, that can be made equal to one of the great harbors of this country, needs dredging. Where is the money to come from?

I want to leave behind me another question to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON]. Are you willing that this Government shall falter in its duty to the Philippines, shall cease to build roads, cease to dredge the harbors, cease to try to cure the tendency to malarious and infectious diseases, cease to try to educate the people, draw away from them all the efforts of civilization which we have thus been generously extending to them? Are you willing to do that? If not—and I know you are not; I know you can not answer that question in the affirmative—then where is the money to come from? Will you gentlemen come forward with a proposition and tell us whether or not you are willing to raise the money in this indirect way, proportioned upon the amount of necessities that the people over there have, or whether you are willing to put your hands down into the pockets of the people of the United States and take out their money and send it over to discharge the duty which you owe to the people of the Philippine Islands?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Certainly.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I should like to know what opportunity has been given, or what opportunity will be given, to bring forward any other plan than your plan?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Oh, well, bringing forward is not what I am talking about.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Well, I am asking the gentleman a question, and he does not seem to understand it.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I suppose the gentleman means that there will be no opportunity to amend this bill.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I mean that there is no opportunity to amend this bill or to have considered any other bill or to have fair or reasonable consideration of this bill.

Mr. GROSVENOR. There has been no other bill than this introduced.

Mr. DE ARMOND. There is no opportunity for the consideration of amendments, there is no opportunity for the bringing forward of any proposition, or for the reasonable consideration of this proposition.

Mr. GROSVENOR. My friend has just returned from the Philippines, and, thank God, at last he got on a ship that brought him safely over, so that we have not lost the benefit of his wisdom, and we have not lost those acute attacks that he makes so often, just in exactly the form in which he has made this one. Now let me answer him. There is attached to this House of Representatives a Committee on Ways and Means. There is a rule of this House that permitted the gentleman from Missouri, or any other gentleman on the other side, to have introduced a bill and have it sent to that committee, to supply all these urgent demands of the people of the islands.

Mr. DE ARMOND rose.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Wait a moment. If no one saw fit to give the necessary labor, if no one possessed the necessary enterprise, then there was an opportunity, there must have been an opportunity, for at least a suggestion of a change in the bill in the committee itself. And failing in all that, the gentleman can draw up his own proposition now and ask unanimous consent of the House to be allowed to offer it as an amendment; and failing in that, as I can tell him now he will [laughter], he can then move to recommit this bill with instructions to report back his substitute, and no man can prevent his making that motion. The gentleman has just come from the Philippine Islands, and I would be delighted to see the measure of statesmanship that he will bring to bear upon a transaction of this character.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman certainly has suggested a most generous opportunity——

Mr. GROSVENOR. No; I can not yield further. My time is going so rapidly.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I understood the gentleman to be asking me a question, and I supposed he wanted an answer.

Mr. GROSVENOR. The gentleman has asked me a pertinent question, and I flatter myself I have fully answered it. [Laughter.] At all events, I am entirely content with my answer, and I hope the gentleman is also.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Let me suggest to the gentleman that he is easily flattered. [Laughter.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. Well, my friend was an easy mark in that particular.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I would suggest that the gentleman from Ohio ought not to aim at any other sort of a mark. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. There is no occasion for it. If we undertook to shoot at some of the marks that we see in this House, we should need to have a gun that would shoot in half a dozen different directions at once. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. That does not answer the question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Ohio yield?

Mr. GROSVENOR. No; I can not. I have been very considerate.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio declines to yield.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Let me go forward. The gentleman from Virginia, I think, saw the force of the argument that he thought would be made on this side, and he turns around upon somebody on the other side of the House and says that we are going to put the sugar and tobacco of Cuba on the free list, or that we are going to reduce the tariff to such an extent as to injure and damage the American producers. Now, this is a breath that he drew almost instantaneously after he had denounced the putting of any tariff on the Philippine Islands. Yet we acquired the Philippine Islands with an express provision, a distinct stipulation that, as construed by the Supreme Court, gives us ample authority. It does exactly what we are trying to do here.

Then, upon the other hand, the gentleman turns around and he says that we have got reciprocity treaties, and he tells who with, and he tells us that this reciprocity involves the free importation of goods from England and from Jamaica and from the West Indies, from the South American Republics, from France, and so on.

He says we have got reciprocity; he says there are the reciprocity treaties. Where are the reciprocity treaties? I have not heard of reciprocity except in the few words of the President of the United States in his recent message to Congress; and I think I can quote what he said of these reciprocity treaties. He must be a magician, he must have power equal to a magician, if he could by the words which I will quote make reciprocity treaties with those people that the gentleman from Virginia says we have got these reciprocity treaties with. He says:

> I transmit to Congress certain reciprocity treaties hitherto sent to Congress by my predecessor.

It must be a very powerful thing to make a reciprocity treaty that way. We read in the Constitution, first, that the President of the United States must make a treaty, and he did not say he made it; and it reads, second, that the Senate—and in this case Congress—shall ratify the treaties. When the time comes for the consideration of these reciprocity treaties I have an idea that the Republican party will be equal to the occasion. I have an idea that the gentleman from Virginia will be just as anxious for us to consider these reciprocity treaties as he is to consider this bill, and he will be just as indefinite about his view as to what should be done as he is indefinite about what should be done in this Philippine Archipelago.

The Republican party of this country stands in a pretty solid form. The gentleman from Massachusetts is mistaken if he thinks there is an awful cry for tariff revision. If it was not so old a story I would tell the story of General Grant's experiences on his first night out on the plains. But as it is an old story, I will simply remind him that the cry of the free trader, the shriek of the tariff revisioner, the outcry of the man who wants to do away with protection by the instrumentality of reciprocity, is making about the same noise in proportion to his number as the coyote was that disturbed the rest of Grant on his first night on the plains out West. [Laughter and applause.] There will be time enough to consider reciprocity then——

Mr. THAYER. I would ask the gentleman if he has forgotten President McKinley's last speech?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I have not. I hope the gentleman will take that speech and read it and act upon it, and he will rise in the market ninety-odd per cent. There is no trouble about that. We will wait until the issue comes here. I was coming up to the question of Cuba. What has this question to do with our future action in the matter of Cuba? I think the gentleman from Virginia is either trying to make a play in anticipation of the question of reciprocity or else he is talking merely idly, and I know he will never do that. What has the question of the future of our relations with Cuba to do with the Philippine Islands?

Cuba is to all intents and purposes a foreign country. It has been so held by the Supreme Court and so treated by all the departments of the Government. What we may do with Cuba will be a question of reciprocity; what we do with the Philippines is not reciprocity, but is simply a question of what is the right thing for our Government to do with its own dependency under the free open hand that the Supreme Court says we have in the situation. It will be time enough to discuss the question of Cuban reciprocity when there is a Cuban government, an authority upon the island of Cuba to come up here and propose it to us; and when that time comes I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts he need give himself no anxiety. The Republican party has built up a magnificent bulwark of prosperity out of the ruins of Democratic free trade; and it will never, under the guise of reciprocity or concession of any kind, tear down one of the great industries that it has built up, in the interest of another. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

We hear about reciprocity and we hear about high tariff. Why, I might refer to the fact that in the last campaign in Ohio our Democratic friends thought, when there was a stillness, a deadness, and an uncertainty in the country, and hope had taken possession of their hearts that there was a division of sentiment on the Republican side, had the temerity to make the mistake of putting a proposition into their platform in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and their candidate made the mistake of going out among the laboring communities of the State and talking of the tariff. He declared that the Dingley bill was "legalized robbery." The effect of it I think you gentlemen heard something about the morning after the election. We will take care of that.

The question here is the present one. I want to speak about a matter introduced in this bill, and out of the line covered by the gentleman who opened the debate upon our side. We have got in this bill a proposition suspending in effect the coastwise laws of the United States as affecting trade between the United States and the Philippines during a period not named in the bill, but which is to be settled hereafter by such method as Congress may see fit to use. The reason for that is not that the Republican majority on this floor has any disposition to repeal the coastwise legislation now upon the statute books of the United States; it is not that we are willing to strike any blow against that magnificent organization of shipping interests, but it has come to us through official channels that under the decision of the Supreme Court, which applies the coastwise laws of the country to shipping between ports of the United States and the port of Manila, that foreign ships are thereby excluded, and no American ships are at hand to do the business offering, so that every foreign ship is driven out of the trade.

It was represented to the committee that the result is such as to produce the temporary cessation of shipment; that there was not enough coastwise ships upon the Pacific side of the country to carry the products that were waiting to go to the Philippine Islands. I call the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts to the fact that it was represented to us that the trade—the export trade—from the United States to the Philippine Islands direct, and from the Philippine Islands, possibly, by way of distribution to other countries, was gaining so rapidly in bulk that it was necessary, in order to get rid of this congestion, that some relief should be granted; and so we have put into this bill a measure of temporary relief, not to stand for all time, not to strike down the navigation laws of the country, but simply to give necessary relief to the congested commerce upon the Pacific coast.

I have learned since this measure was agreed upon in committee that it may be more than likely we were in error in regard to our facts, and that our coastwise vessels will very shortly, possibly before the close of the session, change so that this tentative provision will not be necessary, and it can be stricken out in the Senate. But, unless something of that kind is agreed upon, it has been deemed wise to practically suspend the operation of the coastwise legislation for such time as may be necessary to relieve the condition of things now existing. I refer to this not only as explanatory of the section of the bill which we have brought, but also as indicative of the growth of our trade in the Philippine Islands.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we owe something to these people. We have taken them out of the hands of Spain. We have lifted from their shoulders the burdens which they have borne for so long and which were so heavy that they had become intolerable and had ingrafted into the very nature of the inhabitants of these islands the disposition which unfits them, for the time being, to become citizens of the United States.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. THAYER] talks about giving them free government. Why, they have a degree of civil government in their own right in the Philippine Islands to-day greater by more than five times than they have had in all their history under the domination of Spain. Just as rapidly as they will assimilate free government, local self-government, it has been extended to them. If I would criticise anything in connection with the administration of the affairs of the Philippine Islands, I would say that under this demand that is constantly going up, this mere agitation of the question, unintelligent agitation of the question, our Government has gone further along the road than I think has been necessary; further than I think they should have gone up to this time. That the Government of the United States has more than made it manifest that they would meet the people of these islands halfway, two-thirds of the way, almost the whole way, in local self-government, no man can deny.

When will it end? I do not know. When will the other responsibilities of our Government end? Was there ever a time when the responsibilities resting upon any great government came to an end so that there was no longer a duty to perform? There is a duty to perform, and, thank God, the people of the United States are willing to perform it. [Applause.] Did the gentleman ever address an audience in all that great campaign of 1900 attempting to appeal to the people against the ownership and possession and occupation of the Philippine Islands, and did he ever get a response in favor of such a suggestion? If he ever did, he got it from somebody who can trace his lineage back to some of the ancient periods of our history when there was more than one party to a great question in which the people were interested, and one of the parties was not a patriotic party. We are more than ready to execute all the promises and suggestions we ever made to these people.

What is there in the conduct of the present Administration that leads men to doubt? This very tariff bill that the gentleman has assaulted with such vigor and eloquence was not made by Republicans alone. Who was it that was largely instrumental, equally instrumental with anybody else, in making that tariff? It was the distinguished and honored Democrat from the State of Tennessee, one of the Commission who gave this Government the best efforts of his life in order that he might cooperate with Judge Taft in the administration of the semimilitary government of the Philippine Islands. He gave his genius and his patriotism to the construction of this bill. It is a tentative measure. We do not know what it will produce. There are no figures to tell. Gentlemen on the other side are no more enlightened in this matter than we are. It went into effect on the 15th of November and we know nothing about the effects of the administration of the bill, but we do know that the nonpartisan committee, composed of such men as Governor Taft, of Ohio, and Mr. Wright, of Tennessee, made and framed this administrative act.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Chairman, does not the gentleman from Ohio know that Luke E. Wright, in the last Presidential election in which he voted—in 1896—voted the Republican ticket? [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. Good for him. That is what comes from associating with great men in great enterprises. [Laughter on the Republican side.] Mr. Chairman, he was not the only man. He was only one of the hundreds of thousands, and if our friends do not get together pretty soon and frame some sort of a platform upon which they can all stand and reassemble their shattered elements, there will be nothing left of them in two years from now

Mr. PIERCE. I merely wanted to call the attention of the gentleman from Ohio to the fact that General Wright is not a Democrat, but a Republican.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I supposed he was a Democrat.

Mr. PIERCE. No; when a man votes the straight Republican ticket, he is supposed to be a Republican.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Not always.

Mr. PIERCE. That is the way it looks to us down in Tennessee.

Mr. GROSVENOR. That is the way it looks to you down in Tennessee, but how do they look at it in New York and Pennsylvania and up in the great West? [Laughter on the Republican side.] If I were my friend, I would not open up that question, but I would sit on the safety valve and hold it down. [Great laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. PIERCE. I will say to the gentleman that whenever a man votes the Republican ticket they say that he is a Republican.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Well, I will make a prediction for you. In 1904 the chances are that, stripped of populism, abandoned by the Silver Republicans, the old Democratic party, weather-beaten, but still honorable, badly disfigured, but still in the ring [laughter], will be moving forward under the guidance and control of the men who stood where Luke Wright stood a year ago last fall.

Mr. PIERCE. Then they will be voting the Republican ticket.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I think they will. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, there is every hope of the future for the Philippine Islands. The head of the Government, the administration of affairs here to-day, the President of the United States, took

hold of the campaign of 1900 with a will, with hearty cooperation in the great march the Republican party made in that memorable contest. He indorsed the platform and grandly defended it. He stands with a free hand and a clear head and a brave heart to uphold the banner that Republicanism has lifted up, as administrator of the great purposes of the party in the future. I have hope for my country; I have hope for her acquisitions. I have faith in the administration of the Republican party, and confidence in the approval of the people. [Loud applause.]

Mr. SHAFROTH obtained the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] is recognized for thirty minutes.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman, it is with a feeling of sadness that I behold men whom I know to be honest, intelligent, and patriotic who can not see in this measure anything more than a matter of revenue or of tariff rates and schedules. To my mind, there underlies this proposition a violation of the very cardinal principles of our Declaration of Independence and of the moral law itself.

Sir, it is a peculiar coincidence that in the establishment of the colonial empire of our country the first revenue tax to be imposed by an American Congress upon the Philippine people is identical in principle and more burdensome in terms than that which was imposed by Great Britain upon her thirteen colonies.

It was Burke, Chatham, and other great statesmen of the British Empire who then denounced that tax as unjust and oppressive. It was a united people upon this side of the waters who saw in the measure a death blow to liberty itself and who preferred to die rather than submit to such tyranny.

The pending measure is still more reprehensible than that of England in view of the fact that Great Britain was a monarchy, which of itself indorses the right of some people to govern others, while we are a republic, founded upon the broad doctrine that the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed.

PROVISIONS OF PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Chairman, this bill recognizes the Philippine Islands as American territory, and then proposes to impose the same duties upon products and goods shipped therefrom to our shores as if they were a foreign country. The object of a protective tariff is to prevent foreign goods and products from competing with our own. All of the States of the Union except the original thirteen have been Territories. Let the people of these States transport themselves to the Territorial days and ask themselves how they would have liked the United States Congress, elected from the States, to have crippled the infant industries of their Territories by the imposition of duties upon their products and goods when shipped to the States. Sir, they would have denounced it as one of the most diabolical acts of tyranny and oppression that had ever been perpetrated.

Is it any less a diabolical act because the islands are inhabited by a poorer, more ignorant, and more defenseless people, who have to transport their goods and products 7,000 miles farther in order to reach the markets of their own country?

We have taken from the Philippine people the open markets of Spain and are substituting the almost prohibitive duties of the Dingley tariff. How can the islands be developed under such legislation?

The bill further provides that the tariff rates fixed by the Philippine Commission, which was appointed by the President of the United States, shall be the duties to be paid upon products and goods imported into the islands from the United States.

Thus our Government not only fixes the duties so as to prevent products of the Philippines coming to our shores, but also exercises the power of imposing duties which facilitate our exportations to the islands. Thus we use them for our own purpose to extend our trade and to diminish theirs.

In fastening upon these islands the tariff rates fixed by the Philippine Commission, we sanction something which our Constitution expressly prohibits the nation from doing as to the States, namely, the imposing of export duties. The crippling of industries by export duties was considered by the framers of our Constitution as so serious a matter that they would not even leave the power in Congress to enact such legislation.

The Philippine Commission's tariff schedule imposes export duties upon the staple products of those islands, namely, hemp, indigo, rice, sugar, cocoanuts, and tobacco.

Thus we make the Philippine people pay double duty on their staple products when shipped to this country. Yea, more, we deny to the people of those islands even the privilege of making favorable trade relations with the foreign countries of the world.

It is true that the bill provides that the duties collected shall go to the government established by the Philippine Commission, just as the act of Parliament of Great Britain imposing duties upon goods shipped to the thirteen colonies provided that the revenue derived therefrom should be expended in America for its protection and defense.

It is a well-recognized legal maxim, however, that one must be just before he can be generous. All the charity of the world would not compensate us for injustice, and it will not compensate any other people whose sense of right is worthy of respect. I venture the assertion that there is not an American, European, or Filipino in the islands, other than an officeholder and his dependents, who sanctions this measure.

What a travesty on benevolence to impose such duties upon the staple products of these people as will restrict and in a large measure prevent exportation to our shores and then offer to turn over the paltry sums collected from such hampered commerce to a government imposed upon them without their consent.

Benjamin Harrison has well said:

> The man whose protection from wrong rests wholly upon the benevolence of another man or of a Congress is a slave—a man without rights.

The title of this bill contains something which shows that the framer himself was even ashamed of the measure. It reads as follows: "A bill temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes."

It is a well recognized principle of statutory construction that the title is no part of an act. There is not a single word in this bill which attempts to make its provisions temporary or in any way limit the operation thereof. If it is a temporary measure, why not limit its duration to two, five, or even ten years? So far as this bill is concerned, it is as permanent a measure as was ever enacted by Congress. In the future, to modify or make it temporary will require the consent of the House, of the Senate, and of the Executive.

The title of a bill, however, is the part which goes out to the press, and the word "temporary" must have been inserted for a purpose. What was that purpose? It must have been that the framer wanted the people to believe its provisions were temporary, or that he was ashamed of it as a permanent measure.

This legislation is one of the clearest instances that can be conceived of one people enacting laws which govern not only themselves, but also another people. Abraham Lincoln, the greatest of American commoners, has said:

> No man is good enough to govern another man without that other man's consent. When the white man governs himself, that is self-government; but when he governs himself and also another man, that is more than self-government, that is despotism.

The despotism of this measure, therefore, is in the exercise of a power in governing not only ourselves, but in governing another people without their consent. Our forefathers said that taxation without representation was tyranny, and I believe it is as much tyranny to-day as it was in 1776. This is but one of the many results from the policy of the Administration in the acquisition and retention of the Philippine Islands. This bill naturally brings before us the question of the justice and wisdom of that entire policy. Whether we had not better now recognize the wrong and inexpediency of that policy, instead of legislating upon lines which are diametrically opposed to our form of government. Whether, instead of this measure, we had not better now promise to the people of the Philippine Islands their independence, and substitute legislation which will help them establish a government of their own, based upon the principles of a republic.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to examine that policy, first, as to the moral aspect; second, as to the practical aspect.

MORAL ASPECT.

Mr. Chairman, at the time of the Revolutionary war there was practically but one form of government in existence. It recognized that all powers of government were vested in one man—the monarch—and that he would grant such rights and privileges to his subjects as he deemed proper. In order to fasten such a doctrine upon the people, an appeal had been made to their religious zeal in the claim that God himself had vested the power in the ruler. That doctrine was called "the divine right of kings." When tyranny and oppression were exercised to such an extent as to make conditions intolerable, the people had at times risen in their might and forced from the crown some privileges and rights. Such governments were then known as limited monarchies, but the source of power, as shown from the grant itself, was always recognzied as existing in the monarch.

It was in the colonial days that a people inured to the hardships and privations of frontier life and far removed from the influences of the Crown, breathing the air of freedom and self-reliance which isolation always produces, began to reason why one man on account of birth should have power to govern another. Their reasoning after years produced a firm conviction in the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. The war to enforce those principles was truly called the Revolutionary war, because it completely revolutionized the theory of government then exercised by man. That Declaration was not a mere

war document, but promulgated a doctrine for all time, founded upon the right of every person to prevent tyranny and oppression—founded upon the moral law itself.

That Declaration enunciated that "all men are created equal," not in intellect, not in color, not in size, but equally entitled to the inalienable rights of man.

It further declared that "man is entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," not by the grace of a President or the American Congress, but as an inalienable right by the grace of God Almighty himself. It further declared that "to attain these ends governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers" not from kings, presidents, or congresses, but "from the consent of the governed."

These principles are declared to be self-evident truths. They form the ethics of the establishment of order in society called government. They are principles of right as binding on the conscience as the commandment "Thou shalt not steal." They should be more binding, because they relate to a human right, while the commandment relates to a property right.

A violation of this moral law brings a punishment as certain and as severe as a violation of the commandment itself. It was Abraham Lincoln who said:

Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not themselves, and under a just God can not long retain it.

We can not justify the government of another people without their consent unless we justify the doctrine that might is right, and that is anarchy. When we sanction that doctrine in affairs of government we are teaching each inhabitant to apply it in individual affairs. A nation is but an aggregation of individuals, and a violation of the principles of justice is even more reprehensible in it than in the individual. When as a nation we trample under foot the rights of men, how can we expect different action among those who compose that nation?

The lynchings and other acts of violence which lately seem to be increasing at an alarming rate, both in numbers and atrocity, are but the logical results of the nations violation of the law of its own being.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT WILL PRODUCE EMPIRE AT HOME.

Sir, continued violation by the nation of the fundamental principles of a republic can not result otherwise than in a change in our form of government. We can not have a republican government for ourselves and imperial government for our colonies. Sooner or later republican government must extend over the colonies or imperial government over the States.

Why? Because such a condition produces two schools of politics—one proclaiming the right of some men to govern, the other advocating the equality and rights of man. They will be unequally matched. The imperial school will contain nearly all the people of wealth and their dependents. The other will contain the humble citizens. These schools of politics will battle not only for the supremacy of their respective doctrines, but also for the extension of the same. This contest will be as was that for the extension or suppression of slavery, which spread not only to the States both slave and free, but to all the territory acquired by the United States, and which dominated every question in American politics for half a century, even as to the acquisition of territory itself.

Republics are formed only after revolution. The change to the empire is slow and gradual. One of the saddest lessons of history is that whenever these schools of politics have met in the republics of old the imperial school, with its dazzling influence of wealth and power, has always won. Let us hope that our love for the principles of the Declaration of Independence will prevent any such calamity to our beloved country.

It was Lincoln who said:

What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements and our bristling seacoasts, the guns of our war steamers, or the strength of our gallant and disciplined army. These are not our reliance against a resumption of tyranny in our fair land. All of them may be turned against our liberties without making us stronger or weaker for the struggle. Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in our bosoms. Our defense is in the preservation of the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere. Destroy this spirit, and you have planted the seeds of despotism around your own doors. Familiarize yourselves with the chains of bondage, and you are preparing your own limbs to wear them. Accustomed to trample on the rights of those around you, you have lost the genius of your own independence and become the fit subjects of the first cunning tyrant who rises among you.

James Russell Lowell was once asked by the historian Guizot how long the Republic would endure. He replied, "So long as the ideas of its founders continue dominant."

Buckle, in his History of Civilization in England, has in these words shown why it was best for Great Britain herself that she lost the Revolutionary war:

Such were the fruits of the policy of George III, but the mischief did not stop there. The opinions which it was necessary to advocate in order to justify this barbarous war recoiled upon ourselves. In order to defend the attempt to destroy the liberties of America, principles were laid down which, if carried into effect, would have subverted the liberties of England.

The historian Froude has said:

If there be one lesson which history clearly teaches, it is this—that free nations can not govern subject provinces. If they are unable or unwilling to admit their dependencies to share their own constitution, the constitution itself will fall in pieces from mere incompetence for its duties.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

It used to be denied in this Hall that Congress would ever exercise imperial power over the Philippines, but I do not hear any such denials now. Ever since the enactment of the Spooner amendment, which vested "all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands in such person or persons as the President shall direct," there has been an abandonment of that position, and the contention made that it is no worse than some other law that has been enacted by Congress.

The plea that is now urged is that the Spooner amendment is similar to the act vesting in President Jefferson the authority to govern the territory embraced in the Louisiana purchase. Of course, when territory is bought a provisional government must be authorized to take possession. The distinction between the two acts is that one was limited to a few months and was a step in carrying out the intention to give citizenship and statehood, while the other was unlimited in time and was a step in carrying out the intention never to give citizenship or statehood. Mr. Jefferson, in the treaty ceding the territory of Louisiana, had inserted a clause which provided that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States." He and all other Americans intended to give to the people of Louisiana not only the benefits of the Constitution, which they did as soon as possible, but also statehood, which they did within five years after the purchase. Whereas no one of the majority even pretends that they will give to the people of the Philippines either the benefits of the Constitution or statehood, now or at any time in the future.

The Spooner amendment, enacted by the Congress of a nation 7,000 miles from the Philippine Islands, vested in one man for an unlimited period of time unlimited power to govern another people without their consent.

Sir, it is impossible to conceive of a more arbitrary or despotic power vested in a monarch than that granted to the President of the United States.

Under that authority five men of the Anglo-Saxon race, all citizens of the United States of America, were appointed to govern a people of another race, to pass all the laws, impose all the taxes, appropriate all the moneys collected, and appoint all the officers in the archipelago.

Great Britain prides herself on the fact that she is an empire and exercises imperial power, but she has never yet imposed upon a single one of her colonies such an arbitrary form of government. George III never imposed such government upon the American colonies even in the period of a hundred and twenty-five years ago, but always permitted each colony to have a legislative body, elected by the people, who imposed the taxes to be collected and made the appropriations of the same.

Paradoxical as it may appear, it took the United States, a Government of the people, to impose the most arbitrary form of government known to man upon the people of a poor and alien race.

Sir, it is useless to say that satisfactory government will be given by such power. No government would be satisfactory to us which prevented our people from having a voice in the same, even if the men who governed us were the best on earth and of our own nationality, and how can we expect satisfaction from the people of an alien race as to government imposed by us?

Daniel Webster expressed this sentiment most forcibly when he said:

We may talk of it as we please, but there is nothing that satisfies mankind in an enligtened age, unless man is governed by his own country and the institutions of his own government. No matter how easy may be the yoke of a foreign power, no matter how lightly it sits upon the shoulders, if it be not imposed by the voice of his own nation and his own country he will not, he can not, and he means not to be happy under its burdens.

It is said you will give them the blessings of our civilization. You can not do it, no matter how benevolent your intentions might be. The foundation of civilization is justice, and you can not instill a sense of justice while you govern men without their consent. It was Dr. Jose Risal, the Filipino patriot, who said that in his visits to the countries of the world he had noticed that civilization prevailed in each nation in the exact proportion that liberty prevailed.

Unless we give them a government of their own, unless we give them independence, there can be no administration that will be satisfactory to them or would be satisfactory to you if you were in their place. The spirit of freedom, of liberty, and of independence lived not alone in the hearts of our forefathers, but lives in the little brown men as well. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

WOULD ANARCHY PREVAIL UNDER PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE?

As an excuse for the imposition of such arbitrary government upon the Philippine people it is said that they are not capable of self-government, that anarchy would result from their control of affairs, and that we will give to them "the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties."

Ah, Mr. Chairman, that is the same excuse which every tyrant has made for enslaving his subjects since the world began. Such statements, predictions, and promises have always been made to conceal the infamy of oppressive measures, and the strenuousness with which they have been urged has been in the exact proportion to their infamy. No monarch thinks his people capable of self-government.

It was General Gage who wrote, after the battle of Bunker Hill, that the Americans had exchanged liberty for anarchy. It was George III who said:

I am desirous of restoring to them [the American colonists] the blessings of law, which they have fatally and desperately exchanged for calamities of war and the arbitrary tyranny of their chiefs.

The contention that if the Filipinos were given self-government anarchy would ensue—that they would proceed to cut each others throats—is the boldest and most unfounded assumption. But, even if true, it would not have wrought such destruction as we have inflicted upon them.

During the existence of their government the Philippine forces captured the city of Iloilo, the second largest city in the islands. Although that city had a large percentage of Spaniards and foreign residents, yet no massacre occurred, no looting took place. Life and property were protected, and both foreign and native inhabitants admitted that the city had never been better governed.

Mr. Leonard R. Sargent, who, with Paymaster Wilcox, traveled over 600 miles through the interior of Luzon during October and November, 1898, in his report says:

At that time the military forces of the United States held control only in Manila, with its environs, and in Cavite, and had no authority to proceed farther. In the meantime the native population, taking matters into their own hands, had declared their independence from all foreign jurisdiction and had set up a provisional government with Aguinaldo at its head. Although this government had never been recognized, * * * it can not be denied that, in a region occupied by many millions of inhabitants, for nearly six months it stood alone between anarchy and order. It was the opinion at Manila during this period, and possibly in the United States, that their condition was something akin to anarchy.

We found the conditions to be much at variance with this opinion.

As a tribute to the efficiency of Aguinaldo's government and to the law-abiding character of his subjects, I offer the fact that Mr. Wilcox and I pursued our journey throughout in perfect security and returned to Manila with only the most pleasing recollections of the quiet and orderly life which we found the natives to be leading under their new régime. * * * We traveled first across the province of Nueva Ecija, by far the poorest and least interesting of all the provinces we visited. And yet even here we were greatly surprised by the intelligence and refinement of the inhabitants.

The maintenance of law and order by the Philippine government during the trying times following the battle of Manila was truly wonderful. As we can only judge the future by the past, it seems to me as conclusive as can be that anarchy would not prevail under Philippine independence.

ARE THE FILIPINOS CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT?

Mr. Chairman, let us see whether the Philippine people are not capable of establishing and maintaining a government of their own, not as perfect as ours, but far better and more satisfactory than any we can impose upon them.

If the intelligence of the Americans be taken as the standard by which the capacity for self-government is to be determined, then it is very doubtful whether any other people are capable of establishing and maintaining a republican form of government. Every country has peoples of high and low order of intelligence, and if we are to assume that the men of lowest order of civilization are to rule we might exclude from self-government every nation on earth. It is the experience of mankind, however, that the intelligent classes in all countries rule. Capacity to perform public duties is one of the highest qualifications for office in the mind even of the most ignorant. That being true, there are very few peoples who are not capable of self-government. It was Henry Clay who said that it was impossible for him to conceive of a people who were incapable of self-government.

It was Secretary Hay, in his preface to Castilian Days, who said:

There are those who think the Spaniards are not fit for freedom. I believe that no people are fit for anything else.

Of the republics of Central and South America it is safe to say that, although they may not be as perfect in the administration of affairs as the United States, yet they have given to the people governments far better and freer from acts of tyranny and oppression than the governments which preceded them.

The general impression exists among many Americans that the Philippine people are savages. A visit to the islands will certainly dispel any such illusion. The members of the uncivilized tribes of the archipelago are few in number, compared to the total population; they are fewer in proportion than were the Indians in America at the time of the establishment of our Republic. They rove in bands and are as hostile to the Filipinos as were the red men to our forefathers. When I find behind the prescription desks of the numerous drug stores of the islands, even when kept by Americans and Englishmen, Filipinos compounding medicines taken from bottles labeled in Latin; when I see behind the counters of banks, having large capital, natives acting as bookkeepers and receiving and paying tellers; when I find them as merchants and clerks in almost all lines of business, as telegraph operators and ticket agents, conductors and engineers upon railroads, and as musicians rendering upon almost all instruments high-class music; when I am told that they alone make the observations and intricate calculations at the Manila observatory, and that prior to the insurrection there were 2,100 schools in the islands and 5,000 students at the university at Manila; when I find the better class living in good, substantial, and sometimes elegant houses, and many of them pursuing professional occupations, I can not but conclude that it is a base slander to compare these people to the Apaches or other American Indians. Even the civilizing test of Christianity is in their favor, as a greater proportion are members of the church than among our own people. Of the 8,000,000 inhabitants, Mr. Sawyer, in his work on the Philippine Islands, asserts that 5,869,000 are Christian natives.

But, sir, even as to the Indians, as uncivilized as they may be, our Government recognizes that it produces a better condition of affairs to let them govern themselves, and thereby we even recognize in them a capacity of self-government. We do not rule them. We make treaties with them as we do with nations. We do not appoint a governor or commission to govern them, nor judges to administer laws among them, nor a police force to maintain order. We let them select their own chiefs, punish their own criminals, and in every way govern themselves so long as they remain on their reservations.

The instinct of self-interest implanted in man makes him ordinarily a better agent in managing his own family and affairs than would be one of greater ability or higher attainments without that interest. And as with man so with nations, that same principle of self-betterment ordinarily makes each nation most capable of managing its affairs to the advancement of its own people.

No better illustration of this can be found than in the action of the representatives of our Government in fixing salaries of officials in the Philippine Islands to be paid out of funds collected from the people of that poor and alien race.

I hold in my hand the Washington Post of December 6, 1901, which gives a list of the salaries paid to these officials.

The chief executive receives an annual salary of $15,000 as governor and of $5,000 as member of the Philippine Commission, and is allowed the use of a fine residence in Manila. Each of the American members of the Commission receives $5,000 per annum for acting in his legislative capacity and $10,000 per annum in addition for acting as head of a bureau. The salary of the chief justice of the supreme court is $7,500, and of each of the six associate justices (an exceedingly large number for a territorial court) is $7,000. The salary of the secretary of the Commission is $7,500; of the treasurer, $6,000; of the auditor, $6,000; of the collector of customs, $6,000; of the director of posts, $6,000; of the chief of education, $6,000, and of the chief of the health bureau, $6,000, all payable in gold.

Let each citizen of this Republic contrast with these amounts the salaries paid to similar officials in his own State and he will be appalled at the great difference between the same.

I do not wish to impugn the honesty of the men who fixed these salaries—they no doubt think the salaries are fair—but to call attention to the fact that such action naturally grows out of the attempt of one people to govern another. It is always easy to spend other people's money. That is the very reason why no nation can give good government to another. If the men who fixed these salaries were responsible to a constituency, does anyone imagine that such amounts would have been voted?

The aggregate area of the Philippine Islands is 115,300 square miles, about the same as that of the Territory of Arizona, yet the governor of such Territory receives only $3,000 per annum and is not furnished with an executive mansion. The area of the Territory of Alaska is 599,446 square miles, more than five times that of the Philippine Islands, and yet her governor receives a salary of $3,000 per annum. We have no difficulty in getting good and competent governors for these Territories.

But here is a governor's salary of double that which is given to the chief executive of the greatest State in the Union, which State is more able to give to its head official a million dollars a year than are the poor Filipinos able to pay the amount fixed.

Here are salaries given to each of the American members of the Commission, which aggregate $15,000 a year, three times the salary of a United States Senator, nearly twice the amount received by a Cabinet officer of the greatest nation of the world.

How must such salaries appear to the Filipino laborer who, furnishing his own food and lodging, earns but 25 cents in gold a day? It must be remembered that wealth is nothing but stored labor, and that in the last analysis labor in one form or another pays all taxes. Can such be satisfactory government to him, or would it be satisfactory to you, if you were in his place?

It may be said that although Filipinos from patriotic motives might be willing to serve their country for $3,000 per annum, that we can not obtain good and capable Americans to go to these tropical islands and discharge the duties for less than the salaries named. If that is true, it only demonstrates the impossibility of one people giving good government to another.

It further appears that there are 1,176 Americans in the insular service of the Philippines, 616 Americans in the municipal service at Manila, 33 Americans in the judicial service there, 107 Americans in the provincial service there, and 112 Americans in the Philippine constabulary.

He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance. * * * He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries. (Declaration of Independence.)

Mr. Chairman, does not the conflict of interest between us and the Philippine people, arising from the growing of competing staple products, render us incapable of governing them to their best interest? We know that it will be to the welfare of the islands to give free trade with the United States. Americans, Spaniards, and Filipinos there unanimously agree that the islands can never be well developed without it; yet the very fact that we hesitate in the matter shows that we are consulting our own interests instead of theirs. No matter how learned and just the judge may be, the ethics of our jurisprudence have determined that he is incapacitated from deciding a case when his own interest might be affected. Nations are but aggregations of individuals and are subject to the same influences.

In the passage of this measure, by consulting our own interests and not theirs, we demonstrate our incapacity to give them good government.

The Filipino is not a bold, warlike, or unruly person. He impresses everyone as of a shrinking, submissive, kind nature, and one who will suffer great wrongs before he will resist. Such people always appeal to the law and support good government. They have not the tendency of the Spaniards toward revolution. The revolts in which they have participated have been to overthrow the Spanish reigns of terror, almost equal in barbarity to that of the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands.

The experience they had in self-government prior to the insurrection was entirely in their favor. They established a government modeled after our own. Their state papers would have done credit to any nation. They inaugurated good judicial, school, and revenue systems, and preserved law and order.

Consul Barrett, a strong supporter of the present administration, wrote of the 100 men who composed the Philippine Congress, as follows:

These men, whose sessions I repeatedly attended, conducted themselves with decorum, and showed a knowledge of debate and parliamentary law that would not compare unfavorably with the Japanese Parliament. The executive portion of the government was made up of a ministry of bright men who seemed to understand their respective positions.

It is said that the Filipino congress referred to contained a larger percentage of university graduates than our own House of Representatives.

Consul-General Wildman, an appointee of President McKinley, speaking of the Philippine government, said:

Aguinaldo has made life and property safe, preserved order, and encouraged a continuation of agricultural and industrial pursuits. He has made brigandage and loot impossible, respected private property, forbidden excess either in revenge or in the name of the state, and made a woman's honor safer in Luzon than it has been in three hundred years.

Admiral Dewey, it will be remembered, cabled:

These people are far superior in their intelligence and more capable of self-government than the natives of Cuba, and I am familiar with both races.

Prof. Ferdinand Blumentritt, of Bohemia, who spent a long time in the Philippine Islands, has said:

The excuse that they, the Philippine people, are not ripe for independence is not founded on facts. The Filipinos number more educated people than the Kingdom of Servia and the principalities of Bulgaria and Montenegro. They have fewer illiterates than the States of the Balkan Peninsula, Russia, many provinces of Spain and Portugal, and the Latin republics of America. There are provinces in which few people can be found who do not at least read. They pay more attention to education than Spain or the Balkan States do. There is no lack of trained men fit to govern their own country, and indeed in every branch, because under the Spanish rule the official business was entirely transacted by native subalterns. The whole history of the Katipunan revolt and of the war against Spain and America serves to place in the best light the capability of the Filipinos for self-government; for, even in Polavieja's time, excesses occurred only exceptionally, and they were always punished. The history of the Philippine revolution is not stained with a long series of cruelties like those of the revolutions of the great civilized nations of Europe. That their tendency is toward European standards is evident from the respect which they showed to the lives and property of foreigners as well during the Katipunan revolt as since. The existence of a spirit of discipline and subordination and of respect for authority is shown by the morale of the Philippine army and its obedience to Aguinaldo's orders. Whoever is familiar with the history of the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies will remember how much discord there was among the rebels, and how they betrayed, deserted, and even in the presence of the enemy fought one another; but in the Filipino army all was harmonious, just as in a loyal and well-disciplined European army.

Therefore, no one can deny that the Filipinos have more right to form an independent government than many European and American countries.

It was Gen. Henry W. Lawton who is reported to have said:

Among the Filipinos there are many cultured people who would ornament society anywhere in the world, ladies who have studied and traveled, men who have had a good education and a fine brain. Take them as a class, there can as many of them read and write as the inhabitants in many places in America. As for their treachery, you would not have to come so far as this to find that. There is plenty of it in North America. All nations are treacherous, more or less. Some men and nations have treachery trained out of them more than others. What we want is to stop this accursed war. It is time for diplomacy, time for mutual understandings. These men are indomitable. At Bacoor bridge they waited till the Americans brought their cannon to within 35 yards of their trenches. Such men have the right to be heard. All they want is a little justice. I established a civil government at Belinag, with the government entirely in the hands of the natives. It worked to perfection. All these people need for self-government is the protection of our troops till affairs have quieted, and then they will, I have no doubt, advance as rapidly as the Japanese, perhaps more rapidly.

But if the Filipinos were incapable of self-government we could not prepare them for that condition by legislation such as this or any other legislation we would impose upon them. Because as long as we rule them we are endorsing that might is right, the very principle that is opposed to self-government. History records no instance of a people being prepared for self-government by the rule of another. You might as well expect a person to learn how to swim without going into the water.

The best evidence of the ability of the Philippine people to govern themselves is that they possess a large intelligent class, thoroughly identified in interest with the islands, and capable of administering good government. The Civil Commission has recognized this ability by recently adding three native members to that governing body; by appointing three Filipinos judges of the supreme court; by selecting about half of the judges of the first instance and nearly all of the governors of the provinces from that race, and by appointing a solicitor-general and many other officers from the natives. Are these officials not in the governing business, and do they not perform their work as well as the Americans? Is it possible that they are capable of governing because they were appointed by the representatives of a distant nation? Would they lose that ability if elected or chosen by properly constituted authority of their own? In the latter event they would make far better officers, because they would consult only the interests of their own people instead of that of a nation 7,000 miles away.

It was Abraham Lincoln who said:

Let us discard all this quibbling about this man or the other man, this race, and that race, and the other race being inferior and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position, discarding the standard which has been left to us. Let us discard all these things and unite as one people throughout this land until we shall once more stand up declaring that all men are created equal. * * * I leave you hoping that the lamp of liberty will burn in your bosoms until there shall no longer be a doubt that all men are created equal.

I therefore contend that the Philippine people are far more capable of governing themselves than we are capable of governing them, and that when we impose upon them a government by force we transgress the moral law itself.

In my judgment there is but one solution of this problem, and that is to treat them exactly as we promised to treat the Cubans.

Mr. Chairman, having examined the question of the acquisition and retention of the Philippine Islands from the moral aspect, I now wish to examine it as to the practical aspect. Is it best for our own country?

In treating of this phase of the question I wish to look at it, first, from the political standpoint; second, from the commercial standpoint, and third, from the military standpoint.

I. FROM THE POLITICAL STANDPOINT.

Mr. Chairman, from the political standpoint I mean as it will affect the great political policies of our Government.

We are compelled to treat the Filipinos either as subjects or citizens. There is no halfway ground on which to stand. The denial to them of any rights of citizenship makes them subjects.

If we treat them as subjects, they will read in our Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal." They will ask the questions: Are we not men? Was this statement intended to apply only to the Anglo-Saxon race? Was the principle intended to be limited to the confines of the thirteen colonies?

Then they will read from the speech of Abraham Lincoln this immortal statement:

Wise statesmen as they were, they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants; and so they established these great self-evident truths, that, when in the distant future some man, some faction, some interest, should set up the doctrine that none but rich men, or none but white men, or none but Anglo-Saxon white men were entitled to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began, * * * so that no man should thereafter dare to limit and circumscribe the principles on which the temple of liberty was being built.

Then they will say, as we would say under similar circumstances, that there are no such limitations in the instrument.

They will further read in the Declaration of Independence that to secure the inalienable rights of man, "governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." They will ask, Why is not our consent asked in the government of our own islands and of our own people? And they will further ask, Why is it that a distant nation that we never heard of prior to four years ago now declares that It Will Give to our people the largest measure of self-government consistent with our welfare, but to be determined by them and not by us? Then they will read from Lincoln the following terrible arraignment of such a position:

> These arguments that are made that the inferior races are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying; that as much is to be done as their condition will allow—what are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for enslaving the people in all ages of the world. You will find that all the arguments in favor of kingcraft were of this class; that they always bestrode the necks of the people, not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden. Turn it whatever way you will, whether it come from the mouth of a king, an excuse for enslaving the people of the country, or from the mouth of men of one race for enslaving the men of another, it is all the same old serpent.

Then they will read from the Declaration of Independence "That whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

And then they will ask, Why does not this Declaration give us the right to have a government of our own to attain these ends?

Sir, there can be no answer to these questions, from the standpoint of the Administration, that will be satisfactory to them or would be satisfactory to us if we were in their place. Therefore to treat them as subjects is to give them cause for discontent and for violence.

Our government of the islands under these conditions will be a miserable failure. It will require thousands and thousands of soldiers, which will make the cost of holding the islands far out of proportion to the benefits we will receive. It will require an increase of the soldiers in the exact proportion that we educate them to understand the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

What political difficulties do we get into if we treat them as citizens? We say that the products of the cheap labor of the Philippine Islands can be brought to this country to compete freely with the products of the labor of the American citizens, and that the Filipino can come to the country to which he owes allegiance and can himself here compete with the labor of our own people. We know that the American laborer will never stand the competition of the cheap labor of the Orient, and they should not be compelled to compete with men who live on 3 cents a day and whose daily wage is between 20 and 30 cents. We have had an exhibition of the spirit of the American workman upon this question. The permission of this Government to let Chinese immigrate to our shores produced among our own workmen discontent and violence, and if restrictive legislation had not speedily followed it would have resulted in revolution itself.

So that when we treat the Filipinos as citizens and let them compete with our own workmen we do our own laborers a wrong and give them cause for discontent and for violence. Thereby we simply transfer the storm center of discontent from the Philippine Islands, where it will exist if we treat them as subjects to our own country, where it will exist if we treat them as citizens. Nor can we ever solve this problem during annexation, because we invoke principles which are against human nature. The only solution is in treating them as we do the Cubans—help them establish a government of their own and give them their independence.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. Chairman, another great political objection to holding the Philippine Islands is that it violates a doctrine which has been maintained and held sacred by the people of this country ever since 1823.

It was in 1815, after the downfall of Napoleon, that an alliance was formed among some of the continental powers of Europe, by which they sought to perpetuate the principles of absolute monarchy as against the growing tendency for republican forms of government. In recognition of the idea of "the divine right of kings" this combination was termed the "Holy Alliance."

Spain was a party to that combination, and at a meeting of their diplomatic representatives held at Verona, Italy, in October, 1822, it was proposed that there be restored to Spain, as her colonies, the Spanish-American republics of South and Central America, which had asserted and established their independence. It was an alignment of powers in behalf of monarchies against republics, in behalf of oppression against liberty. As part compensation to France, one of the nations to the alliance for this proposed interference in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere, it was suggested that the princes of the restored Bourbons of France be placed over some of the Spanish-American empires.

When President Monroe announced that we would consider any attempt on the part of European monarchies to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety, there was unquestionably an implied promise that we would not interfere with the affairs of the Eastern Hemisphere.

The announcement of this policy elicited the greatest excitement in Europe, and received a most enthusiastic indorsement from the people of the United States.

Sir, it was an ultimatum to the monarchs of Europe in behalf of liberty and independence.

Mr. Chairman, no Presidential message in the history of this Government has produced such far-reaching and beneficial results to the Republic as that of December 2, 1823. Truly it has been said that it was the second Declaration of Independence. Although the doctrine enunciated therein has not been recognized by the powers of Europe as a principle of international law in express terms, yet it is nothing more than the same principle they all acknowledge in the doctrine of the balance of power, and it has in numerous instances been acknowledged by their conduct. France, in withdrawing its support to the claims of Maximilian to the crown of Mexico, and Great Britain, in consenting to arbitration of the Venezuelan boundary dispute, in answer to the demands of the United States, acquiesced in the clearest manner to this American doctrine.

OUR OWN SAFETY INVOLVED.

First, the principle of the Monroe doctrine is based on the safety of our Government. There is no power in North or South America that can endanger our national existence, even if it so desired. The rival powers are all located across the Atlantic Ocean. There is no danger from those powers as long as they have no footing on the Western Hemisphere. Hence our safety and self-protection dictate a policy which prevents them from obtaining paramountcy in any part of the New World.

The blessings which have flowed and must continue to flow from such a policy are inestimable. Instead of the constant disputes and wars which must arise between rival nations possessing contiguous or threatening territory, we are bound to have the blessings of almost universal peace.

Sir, the difference between the development of a country which has peace and one which has wars at frequent intervals is the difference between wealth and poverty, prosperity and depression.

To deplete the productive forces of a country at frequent intervals, in order to supply soldiers for war and for large standing armies, must, in a long series of years, affect most seriously the development of that country.

By adhering to this doctrine and confining our acquisitions of territory to this hemisphere, and to those only with the consent of the governed, we will not only have peace, but we will remove the necessity of a large standing army, which contiguous rival nations are compelled to maintain in order to insure peace.

The progress of a nation is, in the long run, determined by the amount that is levied upon its industries. Its development is inversely in proportion to the amount of the taxes imposed.

In the nineteenth century there was expended by the nations of Europe in maintaining wars and standing armies more than $100,000,000,000. On account of the large military and naval establishments made necessary to preserve peace the taxes of Great Britain are 10 per cent, of France 13 per cent, and of Germany 10¼ per cent of the earnings of their peoples. In the United States the taxes were, previous to the engagement in Manila Bay, only 5 per cent of the earnings of our people.

At the beginning of the century we possessed none of the accumulated wealth which made the European nations at that time powerful, and yet, by adhering to the policy enunciated by President Monroe, which insures peace and low taxation, we have built a nation which in wealth surpasses any one of our rivals, and in productive power is equal to Great Britain, France, and Germany combined.

For our own safety and prosperity we can not be too careful in further scrupulously guarding the principles of the Monroe doctrine.

THE PRINCIPLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS INVOLVED.

The second great result of the Monroe doctrine was its benefit to mankind. At the time it was announced, republics other than the United States had not firm footing among the nations of the world.

They were scorned and ridiculed by all the monarchies. The Holy Alliance expected to extinguish all the republics of the Western World except the United States, and at one time it even intimated that it might assist Great Britain in restoring to her dominion the States of this Union.

Sir, that message called a halt to the movement of the European monarchies and assured the protection of our Government to the liberties of the people of North and South America.

It was an important step in the forward march of civilization and a great movement in behalf of human rights. It made the New World a refuge for the oppressed of every nation and the home of freedom and liberty.

The European nations have no use for republican institutions; and if the Monroe doctrine is modified or compromised it will not be long until they get such a footing upon the Western World as will endanger the republics of this hemisphere. When we hold territory in the Orient we are in justice bound to give to the European nations the privilege of acquiring territory on this continent. I for one am not willing to abandon or jeopardize the wholesome effect of the Monroe doctrine.

RACE PROBLEMS.

The history of the world shows that race problems have been the most difficult of all to solve. While people have been willing to acknowledge the equality of men of their own race, they have generally in practice denied it as to other races. While man will suffer the bitterest enemy of his own race to exercise authority over him, he will not quietly permit men of other races to do the same.

Race wars will surely ensue, and they are the most cruel and unrelenting of all conflicts. Why jeopardize the peace and quiet of our contented people, and invite the violation of the laws of our Government by adding to our country a people of a tropical clime, who are not homogeneous with us in either manners, customs, or character?

From the political standpoint, therefore, it seems to me foolish for the United States to attempt to hold the Philippine Islands.

II. FROM THE COMMERCIAL STANDPOINT.

Mr. Chairman, I wish now to examine this question from the commercial standpoint. That the Philippine Islands can never become a source of profit, either to the United States Government or to the American people, seems susceptible of demonstration. Peace exists in nearly all the islands, but it is a pacification resulting from fear, and the smoldering fire of insurrection still burns in the hearts of the people. The losses of the Philippine forces in the late war were exceedingly large, and it is but natural, where death has visited so many homes, that animosity to American rule should exist for at least a generation. While that feeling continues it will be unsafe to withdraw our soldiers from the islands. Organized resistance is over, yet 43,000 of our troops still remain in the archipelago, and we are sending more. In my judgment, the time will never come when a less force than 30,000 men will be required to preserve order in the 1,000 islands, divided from each other by waterways, wide and dangerous, and inhabited by 8,000,000 people of an alien race.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, in a recent interview, said:

Doubtless the American people will be sorry to be assured that a permanent army of 40,000 soldiers will be required to hold the Philippines; but conservative officers on the spot are convinced that this view of the situation is correct.

The following extract is from a recent letter from General Chaffee to Major Heath:

You ask me when, in my opinion, the greater part of the troops will be withdrawn. I wish I could but answer you with any degree of definiteness. The same query was propounded by General Corbin when he was here. In reply he was told that the force should not be reduced below the 30,000 level for at least five years. I am of the opinion that at least that number of men will be required for a much longer time—perhaps for a quarter of a century.

The revenues collected from the Philippine people are not more than sufficient to meet the expenditures of the civil government, nor are they likely to exceed that amount if the improvements so greatly needed are to be made. Except in the vicinity of the larger cities there are no public roads or bridges, and in cities and towns outside of Manila water and sewer systems, schoolhouses, and proper public buildings, electric light and gas plants are unknown. Nearly every harbor in the islands requires large improvements. The Civil Commission, in their last report, used the following language:

In view of the very great burdens which will be placed upon the public civil funds, the moment a satisfactory school system is inaugurated and the needs for internal improvements are supplied, the revenue, unless materially increased, will be insufficient.

The people are poor and unable to pay higher taxes than those required to meet the expenses and urgently needed expenditures of the civil government.

Mr. Chairman, for a quarter of a century the War Department has estimated the average cost of a soldier in times of peace, including his food, clothing, equipment, ammunition, and transportation, at $1,000 per annum, and the appropriations of Congress have accorded therewith. The cost of the army in the Philippines, however, is fully 50 per cent higher, on account of the additional pay to officers and men, the greater prices of supplies, and the increased cost of transportation. As it is dangerous to keep our troops in a tropical climate for a period longer than three years, the long distance must be traversed often. The maintaining of 30,000 soldiers in the Philippines in times of peace therefore means an expenditure on the part of the National Government of $45,000,000 per annum.

OUR COMMERCE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Such expenditure can not be justified on the ground that the islands will largely increase our commerce. I hold in my hand the annual report of the Secretary of War, dated November 27, 1901. According to that report the imports to the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1901 came from the following countries:

United States	$2,855,685
United Kingdom	6,956,145
Germany	2,135,252
France	1,681,929
Spain	2,161,372
China	$4,339,941
Hongkong	2,340,585
British East Indies	2,182,892
All other countries	5,623,625
Total	30,279,406

The exports of the islands went to the following countries:

United States	$2,572,021
United Kingdom	10,704,741
Germany	81,526
France	1,934,256
Spain	1,655,255
China	73,701
Hongkong	2,697,276
British East Indies	759,286
All other countries	2,736,886
Total	23,214,948

Sir, I regard that statement as the most powerful and potent argument, from the commercial standpoint, against the retention of the Philippine Islands that has ever been made. It truly tells a wonderful tale.

Although the flag of our country has been floating over the ports of the archipelago for nearly three years, yet it will be seen from that statement that the United States has acquired not one-tenth of the imports to the islands. It will be noted that the total imports from the United States was only $2,855,685, and a large part of that consisted of goods demanded and purchased by our own soldiers. It is asserted that the average exporter, after paying transportation charges and insurance, does not make a profit of more than 10 per cent upon his goods. Ten per cent of the imports to the islands from our country was simply $285,568. That is the total profit in an entire year which was made to our commerce by the holding of the Philippine Islands.

What an absurd proposition that the National Government should make an annual expenditure of $45,000,000 in order for commerce to make a profit of $285,568. Who gets the profit—the United States Government? Oh, no. The profit is to the exporter. Who pays the Government of $45,000,000 a year? The Government. And who pays the Government? The people of the United States.

It must be borne in mind that these figures are predicated upon a peace basis, the expenses now being fully 50 per cent greater.

How long will the American people stand the expenditure of $45,000,000 a year out of moneys collected from the people for the purpose of putting into the pockets of a few of the exporters of goods a profit of $285,568 a year?

Divide the $45,000,000 by the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year and you will find that the Government, on a peace basis, must spend $123,287 each day. An expense every sixty hours of more than the total profit in an entire year to the exporter of goods. An expense of $157 for each dollar of profit to commerce.

It is said, however, that our commerce with the Philippines will increase, and so it may, but it will require years to make this increase substantial. The United States with its phenomenal record only doubled its exports in twenty-odd years. Our exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were $835,638,658, and for 1901 were $1,487,656,544. Suppose our exports to the islands double, treble, or even increase tenfold (surely that is a sufficiently optimistic estimate), still we would have the expenditure on the part of the Government of more than $15 for every dollar of profit made by our exporters.

Mr. Chairman, these figures state much more favorably to the Government the situation than in reality exists. They do not take into consideration the payment of pensions to soldiers and widows for disease and death accelerated by a tropical climate, nor the cost of fortifying the seaboard cities of the islands, nor the large appropriations needed for an additional navy to defend distant possessions, so vulnerable to attack. The cost of imperialism is far greater than I have stated. It is shown in the appropriations of Congress for each of the last two years as contrasted with those for the year immediately preceding the Spanish war.

The appropriations were:

For the fiscal year ending June 30—	
1897	$469,499,010
1901	710,150,862
1902	730,358,575
Official estimates for the year ending June 30, 1903	743,374,804

After allowing the average percentage for increased service required by growth of population, these appropriations demonstrate that the cost of imperialism has been more than $200,000,000 each year.

If we could take the hundreds of millions of dollars which are worse than thrown away in the Philippines and apply them to the reclamation of the 73,000,000 acres of public arid lands of the West capable of being irrigated, more lands would be opened for settlement for our people than in all the islands and countries of the tropical zone.

But greater than all cost is the loss in life of many of the flower and youth of our land. The deadly effects of a tropical climate, even in times of peace, will continue to deplete the ranks of our soldiers as long as we hold the islands.

TRADE DOES NOT FOLLOW THE FLAG.

The report of the Secretary of War tells another mighty truth with relation to the imports to the Philippine Islands. It says:

The imports from the United Kingdom, from Germany, from France, and from the British East Indies have increased in a greater proportion than the imports from the United States.

We have heard of the claim that trade follows the flag, yet this statement shows that the Philippine people are increasing their trade with other countries more than they are with the country whose flag floats over the archipelago. It will be observed that the imports from Spain were $2,161,352. What does it mean? It means that the people of the island bought from hated Spain, the country with whom they had been at war for many years, almost as many goods as they purchased from the United States. It demonstrates that trade does not follow the flag, but does follow the price list; that the Filipinos, like the Americans, will buy where they can buy cheapest and sell where they can sell dearest.

In the past ten years England, with all her colonies, has lost in trade, while the United States, with no colonies, has, within the same period, increased her trade by more than 50 per cent. Yea, more, while England has lost trade with her own colonies, the United States has gained trade in the same colonies.

Mr. Courtney, president of the Royal Statistical Society of Great Britain, says that nine out of every ten Europeans going to tropical colonies are either buried or return home invalided within three years; that the largest of the 120 Belgian trading companies maintain a service of only seven months out of every twenty-four. Against such a death rate no commercial profit can be shown.

No one who has visited the Philippine Islands has ever claimed that it is a white man's country; that our farmers or laborers could do manual labor there. Although we have been occupying the islands for nearly three years, not a single white man can be found engaged in raising agricultural products. The only chance is for the rich white man, who can utilize the cheap labor of the islands, and even as to that, it is doubtful whether money can be made thereby. They can never become colonies in the true sense of the word, but only military settlements and places of residence for officeholders of the islands.

WE CAN NEVER CONTROL CHINESE TRADE THROUGH MANILA.

The idea that we can obtain the trade of China through Manila is most chimerical. That port is not on the way from our Pacific coast cities to China. The line of travel of steamships is and always will be by Yokohama, Nagasaki, and Hongkong to Manila. It must be remembered that the earth rounds to the north, and the shortest route is the one which goes within 200 miles of the Aleutian Islands. Manila is 630 miles from the nearest Chinese port, with a freight rate on general merchandise of $4 per ton against her. There must also be added the cost of unloading and reloading the ship at Manila by lighters, as ocean steamers, on account of the shallow water, can not anchor within a mile of that city. With what ridicule would the New Yorker receive the intelligence that English merchants proposed to capture the trade of the United States by establishing large wholesale and jobbing houses at Halifax! Yet it is not so absurd as that we can control the trade of China through Manila. If we want the trade of China, we must seek it at the great seaboard cities of that Empire. China is anxious to sell us small concessions for trade purposes.

I was told at Canton by the American consul that for $250,000 our Government could obtain a concession, across the river from that city, large enough for all our trade and manufacturing purposes. For years we have had a concession at Shanghai extending along the water front for 2 miles. For local governmental purposes it has been included in what is termed the international concession, which is governed by the joint powers having interests there. Although more than 200,000 Chinese live within the international concession they have a voice neither in the government thereof nor as to the imposition of taxes therein. Such a concession, situated near the mouth of the Yangtze, the greatest river in China, running through one of the richest and most extended valleys of the world, is worth more to us for Chinese trade than a hundred Manilas. We have recently acquired rights in international concessions at Amoy and Tientsin, and I hope the good work will continue; Manila, however, is worth nothing to us for controlling Chinese trade.

From whatever view we examine the question, it seems clear that the Philippine Islands can never become of great commercial advantage to us, and will continue to be a source of large expenditure on the part of the National Government.

III. FROM THE MILITARY STANDPOINT.

Mr. Chairman, from the military standpoint I mean, does the annexation of the Philippine Islands strengthen or weaken our nation?

It is related that after the signing of the treaty which ceded the Philippine Islands to the United States, Señor Sagasta, the Spanish prime minister, said: "Now is Spain avenged." How true has this prediction proved. The Philippine Islands have already cost our Government more than $300,000,000, and many of the best of the youth of our land. Their acquisition may transform us from a peaceful into a warlike nation. Victor Cousin was not without reason when he said: "Tell me the geography of a country, and I will tell you its future."

Continuous territory is the least vulnerable form of possessions. It is a rule of warfare, as unerring as the instinct of self-interest, that the enemy should always be attacked at its weakest point. We followed that rule in the late war with Spain. We did not engage her upon her home territory because we knew it would require ten times the men and ships to enforce submission. We made our assaults upon her most vulnerable possessions, namely, Cuba and the Philippines, 3,000 and 13,000 miles, respectively, from her base of operations. We attacked her in the two colonies where the people were in open revolt against Spanish tyranny and oppression, and where we knew we should receive cooperation and assistance.

Foreign powers have hitherto hesitated to make war upon us because of the knowledge that, even if successful, they could not permanently hold any of our territory. The rulers of foreign nations knew with certainty that even if they could accomplish the difficult feat of occupying and annexing a portion of our continuous territory the succeeding years would undoubtedly be spent by our nation, as well as by the inhabitants of the annexed territory, in preparing to overthrow the rule of the foreign power. The fear of such a result and the knowledge of the enormous advantage possessed by those who fight in defense of home and country have prevented even the dream of a war of conquest against us. The continuity of our territory not only prevents attack, but also enables us to determine at our will when we shall go to war. If we are not ready when the cause arises, we can wait in our impregnable country until we are prepared, as we did just before the late Spanish war. It also gives us the choice of the place of battle. As Mr. Gladstone once said:

The distinction between a continuous empire and one severed and dispersed over the seas is vital.

Sir, with the acquisition of islands 7,000 miles from our shores, how changed becomes the situation! In our first conflict with a European nation the scene of action will be shifted to the Philippines. Our foe will see the importance of attacking our weakest point, and will take advantage of the fact that the people of those islands have recently been in arms against us, knowing full well that where death in such a conflict has embittered so many families the spirit of insurrection will continue for at least a generation. On account of these disadvantages some difficulties with foreign powers are likely to develop into wars, which would probably never have occurred had not the vulnerability of these far-away islands been an allurement to the aggressive spirit of warlike nations.

If we are to retain the Philippines, what must be done to overcome the disadvantage of their situation? We want no such surprises as Spain received from us. It becomes necessary to fortify the seaboard cities and towns and to retain in the islands a force sufficient not only to prevent insurrection, but to repel foreign attack. It will be further necessary to nearly double the proper strength of our Navy, so that in case of war we may be able to retain on our own coast the ships essential to our defense, and also to have in the archipelago fleets sufficiently large to meet and successfully engage the enemy. Although the total area of the Philippines is about the same as that of Arizona, it is divided into so many islands that the seacoast to be defended must nearly equal that of all the States bordering upon the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

But what will be the cost of all this? The numerous seaboard cities can not be fortified for less than tens of millions of dollars. The army of occupation scattered among these many islands to prevent foreign aggression and domestic insurrection can not be

safely reduced below 30,000 men. The cost of such an army can not be less than $45,000,000 per annum.

The Government expends about $3,000,000 for the building of each battle ship, and a large amount each year to repair it, although after fifteen or twenty years it will become antiquated and useless.

Sir, the great wealth and development of our country have arisen from the fact that we have had peace, and that we have not been compelled to impose a constant tax on our industries and people to maintain large armies and navies. With our sovereignty removed from the Philippines, and with our sources of income practically unlimited, we should still be able to pursue our policy of peace and good will without fear of foreign aggression.

THE ARCHIPELAGO OF NO STRATEGIC VALUE TO US.

In view of the situation in China, the Philippine Islands are supposed by some to be of great strategic value to us. It is very improbable that we shall ever have any difficulty with the Chinese, because our interest is identical with theirs, namely, the preservation of the integrity of the Chinese Empire. But even if it were otherwise, why keep soldiers 600 to 1,500 miles from the possible scene of action, with a very limited transport service—and it is suggested, by the way, that this should be sold—when we could place them on our own concession at Shanghai, as the French, Germans, and English have done?

It was in these words that Lord Macaulay so eloquently denied the military advantage of colonies:

> There are some who assert that from a military and political point of view the West Indies are of great importance to this country. This is a common but a monstrous misrepresentation. We venture to say that colonial empire has been one of the greatest curses of modern Europe. What nation has it ever strengthened? What nation has it ever enriched? What have been its fruits? Wars of frequent occurrence and immense cost, fettered trade, lavish expenditure, clashing jurisdiction, corruption in governments, and indigence among the people.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, an eminent English writer, has in the following vigorous language showed the weakness of the British Crown colonies:

> But an aggregate of dependencies which is forever disturbed and menaced and forever awaiting or forestalling attack, which contributes nothing to the home government in money or men or resources of any kind, is not a strength but an increasing weakness. It must pull down the strongest race that ever trod the earth; and as it pulls them down it will hurry them from one crime to another.

Mr. Chairman, the decision as to whether we are to hold the Philippine Islands involves, therefore, the question whether we are willing to relinquish concentration for diffusion; to exchange land power, our natural strength, as to which we have enormous advantages, for sea power, as to which we have no peculiar advantage; and to give to the enemy in each conflict the choice of weapons, as well as of time and place of battle. With our military power upon land we need neither a large army nor a large navy, and require only light taxation upon the industries and people of the nation, which means prosperity. Exchanging this for sea power, we shall need a navy equal or superior to that of any warlike nation, and also a large army to sustain the results of our naval engagements, involving taxation which will so cripple many of our industries that they will be unable to compete for trade in the markets of the world, which means adversity.

Why pursue a course which will weaken the military strength of our nation? Why give up the advantages of a peaceful people for the disadvantages of a warlike people? "They that take the sword shall perish with the sword." That judgment threatens not man alone, but also every nation that indulges the dream of universal empire.

It seems to me, therefore, that from a military standpoint the acquisition of the Philippines is weakening instead of strengthening to our nation.

CONCLUSIONS.

Mr. Chairman, I have attempted to show that the policy of forcibly annexing and holding the Philippine Islands is a violation of the moral law itself—wrong to the Philippine people, because it deprives them of God-given rights; wrong to our own people, because it makes us inequitable in crushing inalienable rights; wrong to any government we will impose upon them, because it is bound to produce a rule in our interest instead of theirs, and wrong to our own Government, because it destroys the foundation upon which it is built.

I have endeavored to show from the practical aspect—

First. That the political difficulties produced by annexation can never be solved with satisfaction either to them or to us.

Second. That commercially the islands can never reimburse us for the enormous expenditures required to hold them.

Third. That their retention is weakening instead of strengthening to our military power.

In my judgment the annexation of the Philippine Islands was the most stupendous blunder ever committed in American politics. We have taken hold of a red-hot poker and the longer we retain it the severer burn we will receive.

It seems to me that each of these positions is well taken. Then why not avoid the terrible consequences to our people and Government of the permanent retention of these islands? Why not recommit this bill to the committee from which it came, with instructions to report a measure promising to the Philippine people their independence and providing means for helping them establish a government of their own, based upon republican principles? The Spanish war was started for the freedom, liberty, and independence of the Cubans. Let not its final result be the subjugation, tyranny, and oppression of the Philippine people.

It is said by some that the Filipinos do not want independence. I do not believe it, but if it were true it should make no difference. It is not for the Filipinos we plead, but for the people of our own country. This question should be determined by what is best for our own Government. We can not give them citizenship without imperiling our civilization. We can not permanently deprive them of citizenship without destroying our republican institutions.

Mr. Chairman, it is said that the people of the United States in the election last year settled the policy of the Government for the future with respect to the Philippines, and that we ought to submit to that verdict; that the sentiment in behalf of the same is so strong that he who puts himself in its way will surely go down to defeat.

The election of 1900 did not settle the question. Other principles were involved in that contest. But even if the Philippine policy had been the only question, the result would not have reflected the matured judgment of the American people. The war fever engendered by the Spanish and Philippine wars was then at its height; such a time is never propitious for conservative action. Peace must rule before reason rules the mind.

But, sir, there are some principles for which a man should be willing to go down to defeat, and the policy of holding the Philippine Islands, in my judgment, involves such a principle. What would the world have thought of Abraham Lincoln if, after the defeat of the Republican party in 1856, he had acquiesced in the result and concluded that the question of slavery had been settled forever? Great moral questions are never settled in one election, nor are they ever definitely determined until they are settled right.

Mr. Chairman, the departure from the fundamental principles of our Government is far-reaching in its consequences. We can not deny to men the right of self-government without in time it affecting not only the morals of our people, but the very form of government under which we live. It was truly said the Republic could not endure half slave and half free, and I believe it can not endure half republic and half empire.

That is the lesson taught us by the history of the republics of old. That was the judgment of all the grand characters of our country from Washington to Lincoln, from Jefferson to Sumner. That was the decision of the Republican party itself in 1860, when it resolved—

> That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, that governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions.

Our forefathers founded the most benign Government ever established by man. The progress and advancement of its people under its administration have been unequaled in the history of the world. Its example has done more for downtrodden humanity than all the acts of charity since the beginning of time. Its principles of liberty have produced a civilization more splendid than could have been fancied or dreamed.

To jeopardize those principles, in my judgment, would be the most fatal error ever committed by the American people. Others may vote for measures which tend to change the Republic into an empire, but, as for me, I am for the Republic forever and for the empire never. [Great applause.]

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND].

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, in the few minutes at my command I can not begin to enter upon a discussion of this measure.

The first thing that impresses one, it seems to me, is the exceedingly short time given for the consideration of a most important and far-reaching piece of legislation. There can hardly be anything truer than that those who have confidence in the soundness of legislation proposed have no fear of ample discussion of the provisions of what they offer. The old theory of free government is that out of full discussion, out of the free comparison of views—some strong and wise, some, of course, weak and unwise—will come in the end the highest wisdom of which the deliberative body is capable. In this theory for a century the people of the American Republic, through their representatives, legislated. We have now arrived at a period in our history when expedition in legislation is esteemed beyond wisdom in legislation; when rapidity of movement is regarded of more importance than wisdom in consideration or justice in decision.

Perhaps no more important measure, no one more far-reaching in its tendencies and consequences, than that now before the House has been presented in many and many a day—in many and many a decade. We are legislating now after the manner of the empire. We are moving with the swiftness of armed battalions. We are suppressing debate, we are striking blindly, in stupid confidence, in utter disregard of the rights of American citizenship, the rights of the Filipino, and the rights of the American representative. This body has been adjourned more days than it has been in session since it met two weeks ago. It is not for lack of time that debate upon this most important measure is denied.

How far-reaching it is! Is it such a measure as ever before—barring the little Porto Rican abortion—saw the light in an American Congress, challenged the attention of the American people, threatened the welfare of the American nation? Certainly not. It is a new departure. It is plunging blindly over a precipice; it is sailing, without chart or compass, for an unknown port, upon an unknown sea. Who can tell the effect of this legislation? Who can tell the end of what you are so precipitately beginning?

Who can foresee the outcome? Who can promise safety? Who can measure the depths of disaster that may follow from legislation so hasty, so ill-considered, so unusual, so un-American, so undemocratic, so unrepublican, so imperialistic?

How well might a little time be devoted to the consideration of such a policy as this! How easily might there be opportunity given to all who have views to express to express them! Why deny the right of amendment? Why offer a crude bill to be rushed through by the brutal power of the majority? You should desire legislation sound and good. You have your majority to carry your measures through. If anything can be offered, upon this side or upon that side, to better the proposed legislation why exclude it—why cut it off? Why not let us consider it? If your bill is in itself the best that can be evolved by the intelligence of this body you have your majority behind you to pass it.

Mr. PAYNE. Will the gentleman allow me a suggestion?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Yes.

Mr. PAYNE. I suppose the gentleman is aware that this order was by unanimous consent of the body of which he is a member?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Yes; after the gentleman from New York laid down the law in the committee and said that this is all you can have. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. PAYNE. If the gentleman from Tennessee will look into the RECORD, he will find that the arrangement with regard to debate was made by unanimous consent.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. We did not call the yeas and nays, I know. The gentleman will remember that in committee he at first insisted on one day's debate, and afterwards he consented to two.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I hope this will not come out of my time.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. If the gentleman from New York alludes to what occurred in committee, I will say that the question was asked——

Mr. PAYNE. The gentleman himself first introduced what occurred in committee—not I.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Allow me——

Mr. PAYNE. The gentleman asked me what time would be allowed for debate. I told him I was in favor of a liberal time; that I did not object to three hours. [Laughter.] That suggestion was regarded as somewhat of a joke; and some other gentleman suggested two days, which I consented to. I came into the House and presented my proposition, and the House consented to it. Some gentleman on the other side asked if that proposition did not cut off amendments. I said plainly, "Yes, sir." And no objection was made. The gentlemen on the other side were not cowed down, I hope.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Why did not the gentleman agree to a request for a session for to-night? When he makes such a proposition again he will not get unanimous consent. If the gentleman from New York will in the future speak as clearly as he did just now, unanimous consent will not be so readily had.

Mr. DE ARMOND. This is a very interesting diversion; so very interesting that I am sure the time consumed by it will not be taken out of the short time allotted to me.

I do not wonder that the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] desires to make some sort of an explanation and to find some sort of an excuse for a most arbitrary and unreasonable proceeding. What might have been done in the way of objecting to unanimous consent or what should have been done is not a question for discussion at this time. I was not here when the time for debate was fixed. It is the fact that the gentleman from New York, by the power of a party majority, was determined to limit debate to a very brief period of time, and would have done so, consent or no consent.

So that whether formal objection should or should not have been made the responsibility for limiting the time of debate—the denial to the representatives of the people of an opportunity to discuss and consider this un-American and iniquitous measure—rests with the other side, and not with this side. If not, will the gentleman agree to a unanimous request upon this side for an extension of the time? I am sure everyone upon this side of the House will join in such a request, but of course there is no indication or intimation that the other side will agree to grant it.

Is this wholesome legislation? Who knows what the legislation is, except in a few of its arbitrary and drastic features? A Philippine tariff bill is made by a Philippine Commission sent over from the United States; and we have the spectacle actually presented here of the representatives of the American people abdicating their high right and power to legislate upon everything concerning which the Congress of the United States can legislate and taking up and swallowing whole, without consideration and without possibility of digestion, the product of this Philippine Commission, approved by the Secretary of War; legislation under the military power, legislation outside the Constitution, legislation arbitrary and one-sided, legislation of alien for alien, legislation of a handful of strangers from beyond the seas for 10,000,000 people over in the Philippine Islands. Not an item of it to be considered, not a change to be made in it, not a fact to be learned about it—all to be taken in a lump.

And what is to be done in the end? Where is this to lead? Are gentlemen going to maintain permanently a system of colonial government in the Far East?

It was suggested by the eloquent gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] that the Philippines came to us as one of the necessary results of a war in which our people entered most patriotically and for most lofty purposes. I deny that the acquisition of those islands can be credited to the necessity of war or to any necessity whatever. There was no necessity upon us to take them, and there is no necessity upon us to-day to retain them. [Applause.] We acquired them in folly. We can dispose of them in wisdom. Shall we continue to perpetuate the folly by holding them under despotic power? That is the question.

It will not do to brush all these considerations aside. It will not do to forget current history and start with a proposition that we got the islands out of necessity. We got them in a spasm. We got them without judgment, without consideration, without necessity. We got them without a reasonable prospect of profit or honor to the American people, and we hold them at serious risk to our own institutions, at immense cost in blood and in treasure, and with almost every man in the Philippine Islands longing for liberty and hoping for independence.

How long the war there will last, when an insurrection will break out, and when another insurrection will follow no man can foretell. The retention of the islands under colonial government means a large army and huge expenditures. It means many a green mound in the country churchyard, where the bones of promising boys, sacrificed in the Philippines, are to be laid away. It means many millions of dollars in extra levies of taxes upon American production and citizenship and labor. It means trouble, trouble, trouble—danger along the whole line and all the time.

Yet in two days we rush through this measure, which apparently is the declaration of a policy, which apparently is the beginning of a long reign of the emperor of the Philippines—which apparently is the fixing upon the American people permanently of a burden grievous to be borne.

Where comes to us the honor or profit of such legislation? What have we reaped but pain and expense and sorrow from our possession of the Philippines? Yet gentlemen contend that because we have them, because we hold them at the point of the bayonet, because we are taxing the American people to pay the expenses, because we are maintaining a large army to prevent and suppress insurrections, we must hold them thus forever. It is thoroughly illogical; it is thoroughly un-American; it is thoroughly unprecedented in our history. How much better it would be if we could turn back to the old principles, to the old philosophy of any party in this country. No party but yours ever has been so bad; no party ever before has gone so far from American principles, has disregarded so grossly American traditions, as to exploit a policy like this. How much better it would be if we could adopt the philosophy of any of the great parties that have lived in this country—any of the great statesmen that have blazed a way of progress for the Republic—and legislate along some of their lines.

Why not legislate upon the theory of parting with these islands, of allowing the people there to set up and maintain a government for themselves, of aiding them to do it—of making an end of our possessions over there, and with it an end to our troubles and dangers? Why not do that? Why not permit on this bill an opportunity for discussion of such a policy? If that would not do—if gentlemen would not be content with that—how much better it would be to see whether those islands can not be disposed of to some other nation, some country fond of colonial possessions, whose experience and constitution are adapted to the government

of an empire? How much better, if such a thing could be, to swap the Philippine Islands for a part of the British possessions in North America, where American citizens could find homes, where the Republic could grow and expand, where the American flag might be planted and maintained in peace forever. [Applause.]

The fact is, in my judgment, that any disposition that can be made of the Philippine Islands is better than their retention. And there are many dispositions that can be made. You seek not to part with them. You seek not to allow the people to govern themselves. You are apparently indifferent about treasure and life and the Constitution, or at least blind alike to the interests of Filipino and American. You deprive the Filipino of the right of self-government because, you say, he can not govern himself as well as we can govern ourselves or as you can govern him.

For Filipinoland, he can govern himself. A Filipino government by Filipinos for Filipinos would, of course, be far inferior to an American government by Americans for Americans, just as the Filipino is far inferior to the American. And then, for ourselves—and I am selfish enough to look first to the interests of our own country, or to try to do so; to look first to the welfare of our own institutions, and to promote first our own good and the good of other peoples afterwards—how much of evil we could get rid of, how much of danger we could shun, how much of harm we could escape, how much of good we could do, provided we would expend our resources and our energies in developing our own country, to continue this Republic of ours, not only the greatest republic in the world, but to make it the ideal Republic of all the earth and all time, advancing on the lines of true progress through the years and through the ages, instead of frittering away our time and wasting the treasure and sacrificing the lives of our countrymen in the vain quest of empire beyond the ocean. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, in a notable address at Ann Arbor, ex-President Harrison closed in these remarkable words:

> In conclusion I propose this sentiment: God forbid that the day should ever come when in the American mind the thought of man as a consumer should ever submerge the old American thought of man as a creature of God and endowed with inalienable rights.

This noble and inspiring thought of a distinguished soldier, a profound lawyer, and a pure statesman will fall unheeded upon a party which he once honored, held now in the grip of a sordid commercialism which it dare not shake loose, if it would, and which bids it to pass this un-American, unjust, hasty, and wholly indefensible measure.

Ostensibly the bill is to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, but its true purpose and meaning is only thinly veiled by its title. Instead of a bill "temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," it should read, "A bill to fasten the protective tariff and its resultant system of trusts more securely upon the American people, and for no other purpose."

Opposed as we are to the general tariff law as applied to foreign countries, as being grossly unjust both to the American consumer and producer, we are in still greater measure opposed to its application to any part of our own territory. We can not assent to the doctrine that any part of American territory, wherever situate, is foreign to the American laws and Constitution. It is little wonder that statesmen belonging to different schools of political thought should deplore the departure as contemplated by this bill from well-established historical precedents and rules for governmental action. Well may the American people pause at the rapid assaults made upon constitutional government and the repeated efforts to graft the offshoot of monarchy on the fair tree of the Republic.

The Supreme Court in its latest decision, known as the "Fourteen Diamond Rings case," holds that importations from the archipelago to the United States are not dutiable, because the islands are American territory and not foreign under the treaty of Paris. Congress now proposes to make them foreign by passing this measure, relying upon the majority of one. The court seems to have no difficulty in determining what is and what is not American territory until Congress passes a tariff law, and then by a clear majority of one it may be relied upon to reverse its decision and to declare as foreign that which it had before declared as domestic. The question which lovers of liberty and constitutional government will ask is, What shall be the end of it all? For, if Congress should see fit to place a tax upon all goods from Oklahoma or New Mexico entering the States of the Union, such a law, if precedent is followed, would be declared constitutional by a majority of one.

Some of the American people who have been in the habit of supposing they were an inseparable part of the Republic would be made to realize their error, and those wonderful countries clamoring for space on the flag for two more stars to represent sovereign States would see their high hopes perish, as they would be inadmissible to the Union by a majority of one. All honor to those judges who have refused to follow the devious and perilous windings of these opinions, and who have declared that no tariff bill passed by Congress can amend the Constitution of the United States or alienate one foot of American soil. But in submitting to a decision giving Congress absolute authority over our new possessions, and making its will the supreme law of the land, we shall still insist that it shall not be used except in fairness and moderation—with due regard to the rights of our own people and the rights of the islanders who have involuntarily been brought under our dominion and control. [Applause.]

We insist that the tariff schedule prepared by the Philippine Commission should not be validated by Congressional action, for it is less flexible and more prohibitory than that of any other enlightened colony-holding nation of the world. We insist, if we must keep the archipelago, that its products shall enter our ports free of duty and that absolute free trade shall prevail between the United States and all her possessions, and we demand it, whether the protected interests of this country are injured or not, as the only true rule of right between a nation and its colonies. Or, if free trade shall not prevail, we demand that an autonomous government be erected, so that the islanders may say what, if any, the tariff rates shall be on goods which enter their ports; or, if this be denied, and the schedule prepared by the Philippine Commission should be made effective by Congress, and the revenue thus derived is to be expended for the benefit of the people on the on the islands, we then insist that on principles of common justice they should have a part in determining how this revenue should be expended, which the proposed measure denies them. [Applause.]

So far as the importations from the Philippine Islands into the United States are concerned, the Dingley tariff law, which this bill proposes to apply to the productions of the islands, places a prohibitive duty upon hemp, tobacco, and sugar, which constitute their most valuable commodities, and we protest against it as the worst form of a mediæval colonial policy—an affront to the moral sense of mankind as well as antagonistic to the just laws of trade.

So far as importations from the United States to the islands are concerned, onerous tariff duties are imposed by the Philippine Commission on raw cotton and all its varied products, on agricultural implements, hardware of all description, and, in short, upon every article necessary for the development of the country. Thus does the alluring picture vanish which the Republican party drew of the trade advantages which this country would enjoy with these possessions, and thus by the operation of this bill are the ports of both the United States and the Philippine Islands closed the one against the other.

The work of legislation for these islands, Mr. Chairman, should not begin with this wrong, which all the military force we may send against them will never undo. It is a breach of international good faith and places our country in a position where not only may its declarations be questioned by foreign powers, but invites discrimination and prohibition on their part against American trade. We demand the open door to China, but close our own to ourselves and to all the world. It places us in the front rank of selfish, grasping nations and fixes upon the Republic with a written Constitution, every word of which is a living protest against this measure, the odious system of coercive monarchies. For one I am not willing to thus surrender the honor of the Republic to the demands of the protected favorites of government who are clamoring for the passage of this bill.

When we govern a willing people by our own system of laws and apply the rules of conduct to them by which we are governed, and do not tax them without representation, we have the true type of republicanism. When we govern an unwilling people by different laws, and apply to them different rules of conduct and tax them without representation, we have the methods of the crown.

When we are told that the revenue to be derived will be used for the benefit of the Philippine Islands, we quote the language of John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States, in his eloquent appeal to the people of Great Britain, in which he protested against taxation without representation:

> These and many other impositions were laid upon us most unjustly and unconstitutionally for the express purpose of raising a revenue. In order to silence complaint it was, indeed, provided that this revenue should be expended in America for its protection and defense. These exactions, however, can receive no justification from a pretended necessity of protecting and defending us.

Thus are the high scenes in the Parliament of England when the wrong against the Colonies was consummated transferred to the floor of the American Congress, to the burning shame of the Republic.

When we are informed that a contract to clear the harbor at Manila has been awarded at the cost of $3,000,000, we ask why it was that a Republican Congress last year failed to appropriate one dollar for American rivers and harbors?

When claims of necessity are made for the expenditure of enormous sums in a remote country, in a state of outlawry, and among a people who can never become American citizens, we point to that great river which at times gathers the waters of a continent and bears on its mighty tide the wraith of the dreaded

flood. We ask you to look upon the map of your country and there find in the lowlands of the South a soil rich beyond compare and capable of the highest excellence and development. We beg you to remember that these lands of measureless value belong to sovereign States and are a part of the American Union. [Applause.]

The men who are there and who will go there love their country and their country's flag and stand ready to build American homes and turn up the soil if protected against disaster.

Why leave this fair field to batten on that moor?

When it is urged that public roads must be built we call attention to the fact that the islands are not yet pacified and that a large and highly expensive standing army is required to hold in subjection even the small area of American occupancy. If built at all it is conceded they will involve a heavy outlay and run through a country ill adapted to the purpose. If used at all they will be for military purposes only, and we are opposed to the military road in the Philippine Islands just as we were to the military roads of Spain in Cuba and Porto Rico by which that ancient monarchy sought to sustain her despotic sway. If it is replied that paternalism is involved in this idea, so it is in the one proposed.

When it is asserted that the revenue derived from this bill is to be used for the education of the Filipinos, we answer that no tropical race has ever been or ever will be educated out of its heredity and environment. When it is urged as a reason for the passage of this bill that 4,000 school-teachers have recently been employed, we answer that the islanders demand free trade and not free teachers.

We direct the attention of the country to the enormous sums to be expended in this doubtful experiment of education and denied to the 8,000,000 or more of ignorant blacks at home, who could at least be taught the industrial arts, and whom the Southern people are taxing themselves to educate without governmental aid and often to their sore distress.

The Republican party placed this heavy burden upon the South, which has contributed so much to the glory and honor of the Republic.

We have heard much of the new South. I deny that there is such a thing as the new South.

It is the same old South who gave a Jefferson to state American liberties and a Washington to achieve them. It was the old South who strewed your flag thick with stars of sovereign States.

It is the same old South who parted with the Union for just cause and came back at Appomattox in good faith, but without apology.

It is the old South who has ever stood for the Constitution.

It is the same old South in whose fair and loyal bosom the serpent of anarchy has never slept.

It was the old South who knelt with you at the bier of martyred McKinley and mingled her tears with yours. [Applause.]

It was the spirit of the old South which followed the flag to the islands of the sea.

It was the old South who gave Winfield Scott Schley to his country, who stood on the *Brooklyn's* bridge and wrought imperishable glory, the luster of which no naval cabal can ever dim. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, if this bill should pass every child born in the Philippine Islands would be without a country. I never want to hear the term "mother country" applied to the United States, for she has never bred a colony, and from her womb none but American citizens have ever sprung, and they have made American States.

Who is there, proud of his country and drawing his inspiration from the crowding and glorious memories of every battlefield for human freedom, from Concord Bridge down to Yorktown, who would sell the proud birthright of an American citizen for that of an American subject?

Representing, as we think, the true American policy, we still revere the Declaration of Independence which the Republican party has spat upon and relegated to the lumber room of useless things. Holding fast to the Constitution which has safeguarded us through every peril and pointed the way for the feet of liberty-loving men to walk hitherto untrodden heights of glory, we again enter our protest against the passage of this measure. [Applause.]

Here we plant our standard and refuse to yield one principle in the firm establishment of human rights or forget the lofty story of American independence. The flag is spoken of as if we were its enemies. The intimation is untrue. I revere that symbol as the highest and holiest earthly emblem, and whether on land or sea it commands the respect of the nations of the world. But it is because I do that I never want to see it wave except in honor. Wherever it is raised I would have liberty and the blessing of self-government shaken from its folds, and I would furl it forever in every land where it stands as the physical sign of American sovereignty, if the Constitution, the soul and spirit of the Republic, could not follow it. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. PAYNE. I believe the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ROBERTSON] desires to be recognized.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, it is not my intention to indulge in platitudes, but simply to make a few plain statements of the case as it applies to my constituency and the interests of my State.

The bill under consideration provides that the goods and merchandise coming from the Philippines into this country shall pay duty under the provisions of the present tariff law. It provides further that all goods and merchandise entering the Philippines from all countries shall pay duty in accordance with the rates established by the Philippine Commission tariff and that goods and merchandise from the United States to the Philippines shall pay the rates of the Commission's bill.

Congress on March 2, 1901, enacted what is called the "Spooner amendment." This is the only expression yet had by Congress upon the question of civil government in the Philippine Islands. While it has been extremely unsatisfactory, yet much has been done under it by the Commission provided for in its terms. The amendment reads:

All military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands, acquired from Spain by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 10th of December, 1898, and at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900, shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

Acting under this authority the President of the United States appointed a Commission which has since, under his direction, attempted to bring about the establishment, as far as practicable, of civil government in the archipelago. It was by and under this authority that the act of the Commission regulating tariff duties in the islands was perfected and promulgated. Before, however, it was put into practical operation the Supreme Court of the United States, on the 2d of December of this year, declared that the Philippine Islands was territory of the United States. This, without further action on the part of Congress, meant that the present tariff laws of the United States extended over the Philippine Islands. It has become necessary, therefore, for Congress either to permit the conditions to remain as they are by the decisions of the court, or to act within its powers under the Constitution, lately determined by the court in the insular cases, and enact a tariff law which would meet the conditions existing in these islands and to raise sufficient revenue to meet the expenses necessary to support the people of them, in an effort to prepare them for self-government.

Under the plan embarked upon by the military establishment and the Commission, it is necessary to provide some means for paying the expenses incident upon our occupation. There is no longer a question that Congress has this power. It is therefore only a question what policy is best to pursue in the premises. The Ways and Means Committee of the House have reported the present bill, which in one of its sections adopts the schedules of the Philippine Commission tariff, which it is considered will raise revenue to meet these expenses.

Section 4 of the bill requires that all duties and taxes collected in the Philippine Archipelago in pursuance of the act shall be held as a separate fund and paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands, to be used and expended for the government and benefit of the islands.

It will therefore be perceived that these people who pay these taxes will receive the benefit of every dollar collected.

The policy to be pursued under the operations of this bill in revenue matters, should it become a law, meets with my approval. The question is whether we must look ultimately to granting the Philippine Islands the right to establish an independent government of their own, or whether we shall continue to hold them for many years to come as a territory of the United States to be finally admitted into the Union as a State or States upon equal footing with the other States of this Union. For my part I shall never cast my vote, either as an American citizen or as a Representative upon this floor, to do any act by which we may cause the people of the islands to believe that they may at any time hope to come into this great Union.

But I am strongly in favor in the future of providing such a policy as will sever them from us completely, by assisting them in forming an independent government. The expression of this opinion as to the future of these people may be considered harsh to them, but the more I have read of their history the more I am convinced that we can never afford to prepare to admit them into the Union in the future and give to them finally all the privileges of American citizenship, which they could never understand or appreciate.

The Senate, shortly after the ratification of peace with Spain, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, etc., That by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States; but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government

suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands to prepare them for local self-government, and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands. (Cong. Rec., 55th Cong., 3d sess., vol. 32, p. 1847.)

While it may not have had the force and effect of law, being a resolution, it did give due notice to the people of these islands what relations the people of the United States could bear to them in the future. While I do not fully agree with the policy outlined in this resolution, I shall in the future act upon those lines which for the best interests of the United States will grant the islands their independence. I believe that the sober mind of the American people when concentrated upon this serious question will unite in forcing this policy to grant independence.

It is hard for me to conceive that within any reasonable period of time it would be possible to elevate the heterogeneous conditions of the people inhabiting the archipelago to that high standard of citizenship which we have reached in this great Republic. The amalgamation of Oriental people with the people of this Union can have but one effect, and that is to produce woeful deterioration in Christian and political morality. Too much treasure and blood have already been expended in the establishment of our present magnificent Republic, and I for one am loath to take a step which would bring upon us the solution of greater problems than those which have yet been presented to us.

We have been informed that peace has been established in the islands, and that only guerrilla warfare to a limited extent exists there. This seems to me to be the expression of hope rather than the announcement of the truth of the facts. The conditions of peace are maintained at present by a military establishment of between forty and fifty thousand soldiers and the expenditure of millions of money. Each day transports bear from the Philippines to this country the bodies of brave American youths whose lives have been sacrificed during this peaceful occupation. If this be not warfare, then by what name can we designate it? If this be peace, then what would we call warfare?

Spain held these islands for over four hundred years, and waged a continuous warfare with their people. The United States troops have been in possession for nearly three years, and to-day, from the dispatches received by the press of this country, eternal conflict seems to be waged, in parts, at least, of many if not all of these islands. At what time under these circumstances could these people ever be fit for or worthy of American citizenship? If we are to judge the future by the history of the past, I believe that the universal answer will be "Never."

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana. I hope the gentleman will not call me off from the line of my remarks.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. It is just exactly in the line of the gentleman's statement.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana. Very well.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The Filipinos are now being taught by American officials to believe that they have the right to be made into a State of this Union, and they expect to be immediately admitted as a State of the American Union.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana. Of course I do not agree with any such proposition, and I regret very much to hear that it is being made.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. They are being taught that.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana. I can not agree to that, of course.

Feeling convinced, therefore, that we can never admit these people into the United States, and believing that our task will be hopeless in our effort to fit them for our institutions, I think it will be conceded that occupying the attitude I do I could take no other position upon this bill, the principles of which, when applied in full, mean different treatment to them than that accorded to any other people inhabiting territory belonging to the United States.

The operations of this bill put the Philippine Islands upon the same footing, so far as our customs laws are concerned, as that which is occupied by every foreign nation having commercial relations with us.

If we fail to pass this bill, under the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Pepke, or Diamond Rings case, the operations of the customs laws of this country will be extended to these people. They will be accorded equal rights with the rest of the territory belonging to the United States. I believe that upon the threshold of this question we should pass this bill and serve notice upon the people in the Philippine Islands that they must prepare for their own independence, as it is clear to them by its passage that we do not intend to accord to them equal rights under these laws and others which are now applicable to all the people of the United States. [Applause.]

The closing words of the minority report, filed in opposition to this bill, are:

We do not believe that the people of these islands can be made citizens of our Republic without gross injustice to our people, and without doing violence and perhaps an irreparable injury to our institutions; nor can we hold them as subjects without the most radical changes in our form and theory of government.

These words express my views as to our future policy. But it seems to me that the failure of the passage of this bill, which would place the archipelago in the same relation to us as that of other territory which we are preparing for statehood, would lead them to believe it was our intention in the future to confer upon them all of the privileges which may accrue to the other Territories.

Would it not be best to notify them now that they can not expect such treatment, but that we will in the future do all in our power to accord to them independence and their own government? Until this can be done, and as the exigencies of the case demand immediate action, I am convinced that the principles expressed in these words in the minority report can best be brought about by the notice which the passage of this bill will give the Filipinos, that they may have no hope in the future of becoming incorporated into the United States.

The report of the minority, quoting from the Secretary of War upon the question of imports and exports, dwelt to some extent upon the paucity of trade both as to imports and exports of the Philippine Islands last year. They minimize the importance of the productive and commercial power of these islands. Without a further investigation into the question of the conditions which have and will obtain in the islands under a different state of affairs, it is clear to my mind that the agricultural resources of these islands will, under circumstances of peace or partial peace, astound us in the future.

After a careful view of the productions and capabilities of the islands, as shown by the report of the Philippine Commission, I am struck with the tremendous possibilities of the agricultural resources in them. Particularly do I believe, from the experience of increased trade in other tropical countries which have been afforded the protection and have been developed by American capital under peaceful conditions, that the same rule applied to these islands would produce the same result, and that I must view with alarm, as a Representative from Louisiana, the effect of free trade between the Philippines and this country.

In 1875, the year before reciprocity, Hawaii brought to this country 25,000,000 pounds of sugar, valued at $1,216,388; in 1899, 545,370,537 pounds, valued at $21,000,000. In less than ten years after the adoption of the reciprocity treaty with these islands the amount of sugar imported into this country from them had increased 1,300 per cent.

All of this will be plainly shown by the following table of imports from the Hawaiian Islands during the operation of the reciprocity treaty, which ended with our acquisition of these islands, since which period the sugar industry there has wonderfully increased.

Production of sugar in the Hawaiian Islands from 1875, the year preceding the reciprocity treaty, to 1899.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*
1875	25,080,182	1,216,388
1876	26,072,429	1,272,324
1877	25,575,965	1,777,529
1878	38,431,458	2,701,731
1879	49,020,972	3,109,563
1880	63,584,871	4,322,711
1881	93,789,483	5,305,399
1882	114,177,938	6,320,890
1883	114,107,155	7,112,981
1884	142,654,923	7,328,806
1885	171,350,314	8,356,061
1886	216,223,615	9,775,132
1887	212,763,647	8,624,964
1888	235,888,346	10,818,883
1889	242,165,835	13,089,302
1890	259,789,462	12,159,585
1891	274,983,580	9,550,537
1892	263,636,715	7,276,949
1893	330,822,879	10,200,958
1894	306,684,993	8,473,009
1895	284,784,819	7,975,590
1896	443,509,282	14,922,172
1897	520,158,232	15,580,422
1898	444,963,036	16,614,622
1899	545,370,537	21,808,180

Within ten months during the year 1901, including the month of October, the Hawaiian Islands had produced 645,092,392 pounds of sugar, which, at the same percentage of increase for the other two months of the year, will in all probability bring it up to 750,000,000 pounds. The sugar production of Hawaii, under the stimulating influences of free trade and American thrift, has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those engaged in the industry there. It behooves us, therefore, in Louisiana, to take warning from this remarkable history and prepare in time, if in our power, to protect ourselves against like condition in the Philippine Islands, which must come to them under the same free-trade policy with them. We should not be deceived by the report

of the officers of this Government, or take into account importations and exportations at this time, but to take our stand now and look to the future as being fraught with imminent danger.

Should we lie quietly at this time and permit free trade with the Philippine Islands on the ground that the production of sugar at this moment is inconsequential, we will be awakened in a short time to the stern realities of the situation when it is too late. But with the facts and figures before us of the advance in the sugar production during free trade and reciprocity in the Hawaiian Islands, it seems to me that it is imperatively necessary to raise our voice in opposition to the pursuit of the same policy with the Philippines.

The last report of the Philippine Commission says:

Agriculture is in its infancy here, and the tools and machinery in use are, for the most part, crude in the extreme. While there are some steam sugar mills in Luzon and Negros, yet the machinery employed is out of date when compared with that in use in the Hawaiian Islands. In very many instances cane is still crushed between stone or wooden rollers turned by draft animals. If sugar can be advantageously grown and marketed with such machinery and methods as are at present employed, it is certain that profits would be enormously increased were thoroughly modern machinery and methods to be introduced.

For the successful cultivation of large sugar estates, steam plows must be employed in considerable numbers. The sugar land is admirably adapted for their use, being for the most part level and free from stones. The water buffalo, which is at present used for plowing, is a very unsatisfactory sort of draft animal at the best, while the mortality among buffaloes from rinderpest has recently reached from 60 to 80 per cent of the total number in many provinces. Other epidemics of rinderpest in the past have produced similar or worse results. In many provinces the people have been unable to plant their crops during the present season through lack of draft animals for plowing, and, were steam plows available now, their owners might make handsome profits by breaking up land at a fixed price per acre.

The plows now in common use are wretched affairs, and the harrows are little better. Such things as our disk harrows, horse cultivators, etc., are entirely unknown. There are no good hoes to be had in the islands, the implements in common use being more like adzes.

Native planters are already more or less alive to the necessity of portable tramways for bringing cane to their crushers, and some of the more important sugar plantations have them, but there will be need of many more.

The Filipinos are to a considerable extent an imitative people. Were modern implements and sugar machinery of the sort mentioned to be simply placed upon the market and offered for sale here, they would probably not purchase; but were a few modern sugar estates established here, native planters would be quick to appreciate the advantages of improved machinery and implements.

In the year 1900 the British consul at Manila, in speaking of the conditions of the sugar industry in the Philippine Islands, says:

Exports are also suffering from the continuance of war-like operations in the provinces, owing to the insecurity of life in many of the sugar-producing districts. Owners of property have not in many instances been able to visit their estates and therefore plant crops, the consequence being that in this (Visaya) district the arrivals of sugar are trifling compared with those of past years.

Mr. John Forman, in his work The Philippine Islands, on page 308, says:

The finest sugar-cane producing island in the archipelago is Negros, in the Visaya district, between north latitudes 9° and 11°. The area of the island is about equal to that of Porto Rico, but for want of capital is only about one-half opened up. Nevertheless, it sent to the Iloilo market in 1892 over 115,000 tons of raw sugar.

In 1893, in addition to the amount of sugar consumed in the Philippine Islands, they exported 523,000,000 pounds. There are no statistics as to the amount of sugar consumed, but it may be estimated that a large quantity of it was used to supply the demands of the people in the islands. From these figures it can easily be seen that under the most adverse circumstances surrounding the production of sugar, with crude instruments and the crudest machinery, the Philippine Islands produced more sugar in that year than was produced by the Hawaiian Islands in 1899, under free trade with the United States and most improved machinery and appliances. Think, then, of the wonderful possibilities of production there even under unfavorable circumstances. In 1900 there were imported into this country for consumption 4,018,086,530 pounds of sugar. The domestic production was 500,046,450 pounds, from cane and beet, making the total consumed in the United States in 1900, 4,518,132,980 pounds. These figures are taken from the Statistical Abstract, 23d number, 1900.

If the same conditions were applied to the Philippine Islands which came to the Hawaiian Islands under reciprocity and free trade, within a few years these islands could produce almost three times the quantity consumed in the United States. With this condition of affairs the sugar industry in the United States would be completely destroyed. In these calculations no reference is made to reciprocity with Cuba. In the census of Cuba it is stated by General Wood that with the development of the sugar industry to a reasonable extent, under favorable conditions, it could produce enough sugar to supply the world. These facts forcibly present themselves to me in the consideration of this bill, and I can not bring myself to believe that we should ever have free trade with the Philippine Islands or reciprocity with Cuba.

The failure of this bill would mean free trade with the Philippine Islands. To establish this policy now would fix forever our relations with those islands. A Representative from Louisiana can not use the argument that because the sugar industry is at present crushed on account of the unstable conditions in the islands resulting from the waging of continued guerrilla warfare, that there is no danger in the near future to us from these islands. We are brought face to face with the facts in the Hawaiian case, and it will not do to say that by voting against this bill we can afford to vote for free trade, because the bill will, in all probability, pass without our votes. I believe that we should assume the honest position, and say that if this bill was in danger of defeat we would cast our votes for it.

No Democratic House has ever passed a free-trade bill; no Democratic minority has ever prepared a general free-trade measure. The rates of the Wilson bill were in many instances as high as those in the McKinley law. The rates in the Mills bill, which passed a Democratic House, were in many instances higher than the rates in the McKinley law. If the action of the party in the future will be governed by its history in these matters, there will not be a time when the Democratic party would ever propose or pass a measure establishing the principles of free trade. My contention is that the Philippine Islands should never be admitted into this country.

We should, acting under our constitutional powers, put them upon a different footing from other territory acquired in the Spanish war, and finally get rid of them forever. If it had been in my power to amend the bill on the matter of rates, the propositions presented would have been more in keeping with my views. But between the bare question of no tariff at all and the rates in this bill, my duty from my conviction demands that I should cast my vote without fear or equivocation on this measure. I do not believe that there is a member from Louisiana who would vote for a bill to put sugar on the free list, yet a failure to vote for this means exactly that and nothing else in so far as our relations with the Philippine Islands are concerned.

The history of the rice industry in the United States in its advance, extension, and possibilities, has been equal to that of the sugar industry in the Hawaiian Islands under free trade. It has developed with such rapidity that the production of rice now in the United States can almost meet the demands for home consumption. But as this point is being reached, those interested in the industry are casting about to see how it would be possible to get rid of the surplus which may in a short time present itself as a serious question.

The Crop Reporter, a journal published under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, in its June number, 1901, contains the most recent data obtainable upon the rice industry in the United States. It appears from the statistics given there that the rice industry will soon be confronted with the question of surplus.

THE UNITED STATES RICE TRADE.

There are many indications of the approach of a new era in rice production in the United States. For the last thirty years rice has been the one cereal of extensive use of which this country has produced an insufficiency for domestic needs. Lately, however, the area in rice is being enlarged, notably in Louisiana and Texas. Production in the rice-growing belt is gaining on national consumption, and an approaching change in the existing relation between domestic supply and demand is already being anticipated by commercial efforts to increase the uses, and thereby the consumption, of rice in this country, and even by suggestions of the possible need of foreign markets in the near future for a prospective surplus.

The average yearly consumption of cleaned rice in the United States for the past ten years has been not far from 250,000,000 pounds and the average production about 150,000,000 pounds, leaving a net annual average of about 100,000,000 pounds to be supplied by importation. In the last year of the decade, however, there were indications of a decided increase in both domestic consumption and production, and also of a significant lessening in the difference between them. Apparently the consumption of rice in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, amounted to upward of 275,000,000 pounds; the production in the same year was about 220,000,000 pounds—or, in the fiscal year 1899-1900, the production of rice in the United States was only about 55,000,000 pounds short of supplying the domestic needs.

Production of rice in the United States, and imports.

Year.	Marketed production, year ended Aug. 30.	Imports, year ended June 30.	Total production and imports.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1891	136,800,000	133,104,053	269,904,053
1892	155,665,800	85,112,164	240,777,964
1893	237,546,900	81,031,944	318,578,844
1894	122,865,160	86,810,536	209,675,696
1895	109,820,800	141,301,411	251,122,211
1896	168,685,440	78,190,334	246,875,774
1897	98,896,400	133,939,950	230,836,350
1898	116,301,700	129,810,650	246,112,350
1899	136,900,730	153,857,026	290,827,746
1900	219,278,200	93,648,451	312,926,651

The exports of rice from the United States are small and consist mostly of foreign rice brought into this country for reexport. Exports of domestic rice have at no time within the past ten years amounted to so much as 10 per cent of the total exports, excepting in 1900, when they constituted upward of 40 per cent of the trade.

The following statement gives the exports of domestic and foreign rice separately and the total exports for the past ten years:

Exports of rice from the United States.

Year ended June 30—	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total exports.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1891	540,620	8,119,574	8,660,194
1892		10,577,423	10,577,423
1893	756,992	10,811,072	11,568,064
1894	763,425	11,877,253	12,640,678
1895	124,296	10,271,357	10,395,653
1896	1,346,876	13,619,466	14,966,342
1897	387,288	11,607,634	11,994,922
1898	637,146	10,305,694	10,942,840
1899	852,704	19,114,698	19,967,402
1900	12,947,009	18,267,687	31,214,696

The question is, How will the passage of this bill affect the rice industry? Statistics show that the Philippine Islands are now importeres of rice. The rice imported comes, for the greater part, from China and Hongkong. It is a question whether, on account of the fact that rice produced in these countries by the cheapest labor and inexpensive farming utensils and machinery, the United States could ever control the market in the Philippines on this question. The matter of the great distance of these islands and the heavy cost of transportation would also add as elements in the obstacles to be encountered in controlling this trade.

This, however, is not the serious question. If the rice production in this country should ever reach the positive point of overproduction, we can not look to the Philippine Islands for any relief. It is certain that the conditions which have held back the development of the agricultural resources in the islands will, with the establishment of peace, disappear, and the rice industry, like that of the sugar industry, will forge forward with such strides that the Philippine Islands will soon export rice, and therefore become a competitor in the markets of the world with our domestic production. I believe that vast opportunities are open to the production of rice to those who shall engage in its production in the Philippine Islands. Professor Knapp, in his report of rice production in the United States, makes this statement:

> The outlook for the future of rice cultivation in the Philippines is bright. The lands suitable for rice culture are of considerable extent. It ought to be a matter of a dozen years or less * * * to turn the tide from an annual importation of 150,000,000 to a considerable export. There is already a large market for the product. It is the cheapest and most common food of the oriental peoples, and following a peaceful settlement of the difficulties there there will undoubtedly be a steady increase in the home demand for this product. What is wanted is such an application of modern methods to rice growing in the Philippines as the natural conditions there may admit.

The history of rice production in the Philippines shows that at one time they were exporters of rice. But under the restrictions placed upon commerce by the illiberal Spanish policy and the obstacles surrounding its exportation, the people of the islands soon lost interest in the industry, and instead of exporters they became importers of rice. But, in my opinion, the future will make it a great competitor in the matter of rice production with our country in the markets of the world.

Under the treaty of Paris we were to grant Spain equal commercial advantages with us in our trade with the Philippine Islands for ten years. If we should fail to pass this bill on account of the proximity of Spain to the islands and her acquaintance with the people and their methods, she would control this market. How she would obtain rice it is easy to discern.

Of one thing I am thoroughly convinced, and that is that under no condition could we hope to compete with China and Hongkong in the matter of rice supply to these islands, both on account, as I have stated before, of the cheap labor existing in them and the distance and heavy charges of transportation which are necessarily placed upon commerce going from this country to the Philippine Islands. If we should have free trade with the Philippine Islands, rice imported from foreign countries into those islands could be easily exported to us. As we are nearing the period of overproduction and are casting about for a field for this industry, I deem it pertinent upon this occasion to place the facts before those who may be interested in the culture of rice and rice production in the United States.

And now, Mr. Chairman, in summing up the statements which I have made in my reasons for reaching the conclusion to support this bill, I do now state, first, that I am opposed to admitting the Philippine Islands upon equal footing with other Territories and States of this Union and am therefore in favor of this measure, which puts them in a different attitude from that occupied by any other territory of the United States; secondly, under the decisions of the Supreme Court, had since the passage of the Porto Rican bill, I feel that Congress has power to enact legislation of the character of that which this bill carries; third, and probably for the greater reason, I feel that the interest of my State and district would be jeopardized by the failure of the passage of this bill. Being thoroughly convinced from my investigation of the situation that such would be the case, I shall cast my vote according to these convictions. In my opinion, the failure of the passage of this bill and the establishment of reciprocity with Cuba, which is threatened now, would completely annihilate the sugar industry, at least in the State of Louisiana.

There is no other matter for consideration before us; no proposition, amendment, or resolution has been submitted by the minority. There has been no caucus upon this question. I do not believe that I am breaking with my party, because I hold the same views that they do in regard to the future conduct of these islands. The difference between me and them is only on the question of exigency which presents itself to me to-day. I will never vote for free sugar; I shall never vote for any tariff bill that will propose it. I believe firmly that the passage of this bill is best for my constituents. Not only that, but I believe the failure of this bill to pass will be disastrous to the sugar interests of Louisiana in the future. I shall therefore cast my vote for this proposition. [Loud applause.]

Mr. PAYNE. I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HEPBURN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

And then, on motion of Mr. PAYNE (at 4 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred, as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting a draft of a bill in relation to counterfeiting—to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting a copy of a judgment in the suit of H. H. Thornton et al. *vs.* D. G. Brent, collector—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Mary Jane Pritchett, administratrix of estate of William R. Pritchett, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for barracks, quarters, etc., in the Philippine Islands—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a recommendation in relation to certain clerks—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a bill to amend the law in relation to storekeepers and gangers—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Mary E. Sanger, administrator of estate of Henry Sanger, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Henry A. Snuffer, administrator of estate of Cyrus Snuffer, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an estimate of appropriation for deficiencies in the appropriation for the Navy for the year ending June 30, 1902—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting a deficiency estimate of appropriation for contingent expenses, State Department—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Auditor for State and other Departments, submitting an account of appropriation for George V. Borchsenius—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Postmaster-General submitting an additional estimate of appropriations for his Department—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the inspection of the several Branches of the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, presenting, with report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the subject of the issue of fee-simple patents to the Indians of the Siletz Reservation in Oregon—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, submitting a report from the Chief of Engineers, relating to a bridge to be built across the Potomac in accordance with the provisions of the act approved February 12, 1901—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting report of Commission on the Establishment of a Naval Station in the Philippine Islands—to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report in relation to the establishment of a naval station in Porto Rico—to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 6518) making appropriations for the completion of the present approved project for improvement of Bogue Sound between Swansboro and Morehead City, N. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 6519) to restore Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, retired, to the active list of the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6520) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase ground and to enlarge and improve the United States custom-house and United States post-office building at Sandusky, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 6521) to prevent monopoly and combinations in restraint of trade, to further regulate the commerce between the different States and Territories of the United States and with foreign nations, and to provide for the publication of reports of the condition of corporations or other associations engaged in foreign or interstate commerce, and to regulate the issuance of stocks, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of such corporations or associations, and for other purposes, and to provide for the appointment of a commission by the President to regulate and control the same, and to report the results to Congress—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 6522) providing for the election of a Delegate from the Territory of Alaska to the House of Representatives of the United States—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 6523) amending an act relating to forest reserves, selection of lands in lieu of relinquished claims or lands in forest reservations, national parks, and amending the act of June 4, 1897, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KERN: A bill (H. R. 6524) to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent in to the United States and Territories thereof—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6525) to prohibit the coming of all natives of the Chinese Empire and of all persons of Chinese extraction into the United States and Territories thereof, and also into Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and all of the other colonial possessions of the United States, without reference to time limitation—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 6526) authorizing the enlargement of the Federal building at Paducah, Ky., and making an appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 6527) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Great Falls, Mont.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 6528) in amendment of section 2 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapaciated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 6529) to remodel and extend the United States post-office at Minneapolis, Minn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 6530) fixing the compensation of the commissioners of the United States in Alabama, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6531) authorizing the improvement of the Black Hawk River above Tuscaloosa, Ala., between Lock and Dam No. 4 and Valley River, and the improvement of Valley River, Alabama, from its mouth to McAdory—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6532) to equalize and regulate the duties of judges of the district courts of the United States in the State of Alabama—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6533) to amend section 858 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6534) to amend section 41 of an act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOOTEN: A bill (H. R. 6535) to regulate the jurisdiction of suits at law or in equity, brought by receivers or managers of property appointed by the courts or judges of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 6536) increasing the limit of cost for public building at Newport News, Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WOOTEN: A bill (H. R. 6537) to amend section 640, Revised Statutes of the United States, passed at the first session of the Fifty-third Congress, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 6538) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Brattleboro, Vt.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SCHIRM: A bill (H. R. 6539) providing for the extension of the Loudon Park National Cemetery, near Baltimore, Md.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POU: A bill (H. R. 6540) for the construction of a driveway and approaches to the national cemetery at Raleigh, N. C.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REEVES: A bill (H. R. 6541) authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase certain real estate at Sputh Pass of the Mississippi River, State of Louisiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6542) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Ottawa, in the State of Illinois—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MOODY of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 6543) for the purchase of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 6544) to establish mining experiment stations, to aid in the development of the mineral resources of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 6545) to complete improvements on Big Sandy River, between Louisa and the Ohio River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6546) to provide for the improvement of the Tug and Louisa forks of the Big Sandy River, in West Virginia and Kentucky—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 6547) for the erection of a monument or memorial building at the scene of the Lochry massacre, near the mouth of Laughery Creek, Indiana—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 6548) to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 6549) providing for construction of an ice pier at Maysville, Ky.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GAINES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6550) to punish anarchistic killing and other crimes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 6551) to ratify an agreement with the Indians of the Klamath Indian Reservation, in Oregon, and making appropriations to carry the same into effect—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 6552) authorizing the enlargement and alteration of the United States Government building at Columbus, Ohio, and making appropriation for the same—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MOON (by request): A bill (H. R. 6553) to change the boundaries between the southern and central judicial districts of the Indian Territory, and to establish a United States commissioner's court at Durant, Ind. T.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 6554) to grant to the Portsmouth, Kittery and York Street Railway a right of way across Fort McClary Military Reservation—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WOODS: A bill (H. R. 6555) for the construction of a free public trail from some accessible point in Inyo County, Cal., to the summit of Mount Whitney, California—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 6556) to provide for the construction of an additional light-ship for use at or near one of the entrances of Portland Harbor, on the coast of Maine, as exigencies may determine—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 6557) making the anniversary of William McKinley's birthday a legal holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAINES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6558) to fix the time of holding the circuit and district courts for the southern district of West Virginia—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOODS: A bill (H. R. 6559) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a plant for the manufacture of small arms at Sacramento, Cal.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A bill (H. R. 6560) to reduce the rate of postage on first-class mail matter to 1 cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WILCOX: A bill (H. R. 6561) to provide a reservation for leprous persons—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. SIBLEY: A bill (H. R. 6562) for the return of certain moneys to Mexico, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 6563) creating the county of Quapaw, Okla., and defining the boundaries thereof—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6564) to divide the Indian Territory into counties and to establish the county seats thereof, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 6565) to provide for Federal inspection of mixed goods and the proper marking of the same—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIBLEY: A bill (H. R. 6566) to provide against entering into a contract by any officer of the Government of the United States of America for products of convict labor in competition with products of free labor—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BOREING: A bill (H. R. 6567) to establish a court of pension appeals to relieve pension claimants and Congress, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 6568) making an appropriation for dredging a channel from Ship Island Harbor to Gulfport, Miss.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MAYNARD (by request): A bill (H. R. 6569) granting Gould P. Austin, of Phoebus, Va., permission to erect a building upon the Government reservation at Fortress Monroe, Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 6570) to amend the act of May 12, 1900, authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to redeem or make allowance for internal-revenue stamps—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 6571) to purchase and inclose the sites, or portions thereof, of certain forts, battlefields, and other ground containing the graves of American soldiers, sailors, and marines in the Maumee Valley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 6572) to authorize the judges of the district courts of the United States to appoint stenographic reporters, fix the duties and compensation thereof, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 6573) to provide for presenting a badge or button to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor, and marine of the war for the preservation of the Union, and for protecting the same by law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 6574) to amend the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a duplicate certificate of discharge when the same has been lost"—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 6575) for the erection of a public building in the city of Evanston, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COOMBS: A bill (H. R. 6576) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Eureka, in the State of California—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 6577) to provide for the relief of certain Army officers, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 6578) for the reclassification of postal matter, the reduction of postal rates, the establishment of a parcels post, with free collection and delivery of the mails, house to house, throughout the whole territory of the United States of America, the insurance of all mail matter, and for the establishment of a postal currency for the payment of small sums by mail—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MICKEY: A bill (H. R. 6579) providing for the erection of an addition or extension to the post-office and court-house at Quincy, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BOREING: A bill (H. R. 6648) to authorize the readjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 6814) to amend an act to regulate gas works, approved June 23, 1874—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GOOCH: A bill (H. R. 7170) repealing the stamp tax on domestic bills of lading—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COCHRAN: A bill (H. R. 7171) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near the city of St. Joseph, Mo.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NEVIN: A bill (H. R. 7172) to establish Dayton, in the State of Ohio, as a subport of entry, and to extend the privileges of the act approved June 10, 1880, to the port of Dayton, in the State of Ohio—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7173) for the erection of a public building at Hamilton, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 7174) for the relief of the soldiers of the Union Army who were forced into the Southern army—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHELDEN: A bill (H. R. 7175) for the erection of a public building at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JETT: A bill (H. R. 7176) to increase the pension of the officers and enlisted men and others who participated in the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. METCALF: A bill (H. R. 7177) authorizing the President to appoint an inspector to be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H. R. 7178) to authorize the registration of the names of persons, firms, or corporations engaged in transportation business—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. MOODY of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 7179) for enlarging the public building at Portland, Oreg., situated between Morrison, Yamhill, Fifth, and Sixth streets, in said city—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BLAKENEY: A bill (H. R. 7180) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building at Westminster, Carroll County, Md.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PUGSLEY: A bill (H. R. 7181) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Yonkers, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7182) to provide for the erection of a public building at Peekskill, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COCHRAN: A bill (H. R. 7183) for the erection of a public building at the city of St. Joseph, Mo., and the acquisition of additional land therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 7184) to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter of the first class for service in the waters of Key West, Fla.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. METCALF: A bill (H. R. 7185) providing for the use by the United States of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service and covered by letters patent—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 7186) to provide for the opening of Elm street north from Fifth street to Seventh street, and for the opening of Wilson street north from Fifth street to Seventh street, and for the opening of Sixth street north from Spruce street to Pomeroy street—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 7187) to amend the pension laws by increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm or a leg in the service—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 7188) to authorize the reimbursement of officers and men of the Army and Navy for medical expenses incurred during leave or furlough—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 84) proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the repeal repeal of the fifteenth amendment—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKINS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 85) relating to grand and trial jurors in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 86) extending thanks of Congress to Admiral Schley—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PAYNE: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 88) authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to return bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, and orders for the payment of money, having imprinted stamps thereon, to the owners thereof, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MUDD: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 89) tendering thanks of Congress to Rear-Admiral Schley—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BALL of Texas: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 90) extending the thanks of Congress to Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, and providing for printing certain papers, including the findings of Admiral George Dewey—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 91) commending Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley for the naval victory off Santiago on the morning of July 3, 1898, and restoring him to active service in the Navy with the rank, pay, and position that he held before his retirement—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SCHIRM: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 92) providing for the exoneration of Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, retired, and tendering a vote of thanks and giving him the full pay of rear-admirals in active service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TRIMBLE: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 93) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to install a tower clock on the post-office building at Frankfort, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 94) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to present a sword of honor to Commodore Winfield Scott Schley (now a rear-admiral on the retired list), United States Navy, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MERCER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 95) to restore the status of the Nebraska Militia who served during the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 12) providing for a survey and estimate for the improvement of the navigation of Livingston Creek, in Columbus County, N. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BUTLER of Missouri: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 13) that the views of Admiral Dewey embodied in the findings of the Schley court of inquiry be accepted as the verdict of Congress—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER: A resolution (H. Res. 57) directing the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House to inquire into and report upon the conduct of Rear-Admiral Schley in the Cuban campaign—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RODEY: A resolution (H. Res. 59) to amend Rule XII, relating to the appointment of Delegates on committees—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. VANDIVER: A resolution (H. Res. 60) providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A resolution (H. Res. 61) expressing confidence in Rear-Admiral Schley and asking for an investigation of the Navy Department and matters connected therewith—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A resolution (H. Res. 62) providing a clerk to the Committee on Labor—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. MERCER: A resolution (H. Res. 63) providing an additional clerk for the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A resolution (H. Res. 64) providing for an assistant telegraph operator to serve the minority of the House—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BEIDLER: A bill (H. R. 6580) granting an increase of pension to Hester S. Crane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6581) to correct the naval record of Alfred Burgess—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 6582) granting a pension to Samuel Hooper—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6583) granting a pension to John E. Page—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6584) granting an increase of pension to Melanchton Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6585) granting an increase of pension to Baronet Gow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6586) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6587) for relief of Thomas Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6588) for the relief of Jesse W. Coleman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6589) to remove charge of desertion against W. A. Mole—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 6590) for the relief of Charles Flanders—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6591) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Atkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 6592) granting an increase of pension to William F. Akerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 6593) granting a pension to Harry L. Graham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKETT: A bill (H. R. 6594) granting a pension to Lydia R. Hicks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6595) granting an increase of pension to James M. Eaman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 6596) for the relief of John A. Bates—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 6597) to correct the military record of William Parsons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6598) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Orr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COWHERD (by request): A bill (H. R. 6599) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 6600) to amend the military record of Richard J. Huntoon and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 6601) granting a pension to James O. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6602) granting a pension to Joseph L. Tracy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6603) granting a pension to B. F. Dawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6604) granting a pension to L. H. Boyd—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6605) granting a pension to James F. Shell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6606) granting a pension to Thomas B. Roark—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6607) granting a pension to Polly Woody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6608) granting a pension to Isaac C. Hogue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6609) granting a pension to James E. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6610) granting an increase of pension to Fordyce M. Keith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6611) granting an increase of pension to Mary Irene Rosenthal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6612) granting an increase of pension to S. K. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6613) granting an increase of pension to Levi Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6614) granting an increase of pension to James B. Haslet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6615) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Carlow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6616) granting an increase of pension to J. F. Burriss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6617) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Cool—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6618) granting an increase of pension to John Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6619) granting an increase of pension to Eli J. Youngheim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6620) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6621) granting an increase of pension to Luke W. Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6622) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus W. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6623) granting an increase of pension to John Worswick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6624) granting an increase of pension to John L. Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6625) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. R. L. Downing—to the Committe on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6626) granting an increase of pension to Frederick K. Noyes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6627) for the relief of John Emerson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6628) for the relief of James Gillice—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6629) for the relief of Thomas Gillespie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6630) for the relief of Robert Whish—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6631) for the relief of Stalnaker Marteney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6632) for the relief of Mrs. Catherine Ratchford—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6633) for the relief of John S. Crites—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6634) for the relief of James Mills—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6635) for the relief of J. B. McCall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6636) for the relief of George J. Collins, alias William Seymour—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6637) for the relief of Col. H. B. Freeman—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6638) to remove charge of desertion from record of Benjamin Myers—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6639) for the relief of Capt. George W. Webb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 6640) for the relief of the widow and children of the late Joseph W. Elheridge and the widow of the late John M. Richardson—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6641) for the relief of Lincoln W. Tibbetts—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOWIE: A bill (H. R. 6642) for the relief of Mrs. S. F. Prestridge—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6643) for the relief of John W. Ledbetter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6644) to place on the pension roll the name of Hubert Maassen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 6645) granting an increase of pension to Ann E. Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6646) granting an increase of pension to David A. Mowry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A bill (H. R. 6647) for the relief of John L. Cantwell—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6649) for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6650) for the relief of Edward Kershner—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6651) for the relief of Assistant Engineer (retired) Henry E. Rhoades, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6652) for the relief of George Rushberger—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6653) authorizing the President of the United States to nominate Lieut. Commander R. M. G. Brown, now on the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CASSEL: A bill (H. R. 6654) to remove the charge of desertion against Hugh Cosgrove—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 6655) granting a pension to Mrs. Louisa Carey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6656) granting a pension to Samantha Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6657) for the relief of Thomas J. Sheppard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOMBS: A bill (H. R. 6658) granting a pension to Hazel Cramer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6659) granting a pension to Robert S. Logan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6660) granting a pension to William J. Abbott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6661) granting a pension to William Conover—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6662) granting a pension to John J. Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6663) granting a pension to John York—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6664) granting a pension to John Bryan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6665) granting a pension to Henry Dority—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6666) granting a pension to Nancy Hall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6667) granting a pension to C. B. Gallagher—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6668) granting a pension to Cyrus G. Dorris—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6669) granting a pension to E. T. M. Hurlbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6670) granting a pension to Hercules H. Price—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6671) for the relief of William B. Read—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6672) for the relief of Archibald P. Marble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6673) for the relief of A. Berding, or A. Berding & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6674) removing the charge of desertion from the record of David P. McKewan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6675) removing the charge of desertion from the record of John Hill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6676) removing the charge of desertion from the record Thomas McMullen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6677) removing the charge of desertion from the record of Louis W. Mayer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6678) removing the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel Watson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6679) removing the charge of desertion from the record of A. M. Butler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6680) granting an increase of pension to Patrick H. Hurley—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 6681) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Vincent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6682) granting a pension to John Mooney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 6683) granting a pension to Theresa B. Nash—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 6684) granting an increase of pension to Marshall Bachelder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6685) granting an increase of pension to David Herren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6686) granting an increase of pension to Elbridge Franklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6687) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo Blackman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6688) granting an increase of pension to Charles Hubbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6689) granting a pension to Mary Ann Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6690) granting a pension to Henrietta Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6691) to correct the military record of Cyrus Irwin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6692) to correct the military record of Joseph Van Valkenburgh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6693) to correct the military record of James H. Gould—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6694) to correct the military record of Richard Foster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6695) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Moses Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6696) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Hiram A. Thompson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6697) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Joseph B. Riley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS of Florida: A bill (H. R. 6698) for the relief of A. T. Triay—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6699) granting an increase of pension to Esther A. C. Hardee—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6700) for the relief of Hiram Kendall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 6701) for the relief of Henry W. Ross—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 6702) for the relief of Louis Severance—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6703) for the relief of George A. Rogers—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 6704) granting an increase of pension to Walter P. Hyde—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6705) granting an increase of pension to Josephine V. Van Voorhees—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 6706) for the relief of Charles Sommer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 6707) granting a pension to John C. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6708) granting a pension to Belinda Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6709) granting a pension to Mrs. Abigail Etherington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6710) granting an increase of pension to Elias McQuay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6711) to correct the military record of Henry S. Hunter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6712) to correct the military record of George S. Groesbeck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 6713) granting a pension to Freeman K. E. Chanaberry—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: A bill (H. R. 6714) for the relief of Alexander S. Rosenthal—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GOOCH: A bill (H. R. 6715) for the relief of the heirs of James N. Kennett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6716) to remove the charge of desertion against John Crawford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 6717) granting a pension to Moses Eggleston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6718) granting an increase of pension to Andrew R. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6719) granting an increase of pension to John H. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6720) granting an increase of pension to George Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6721) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Ray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6722) to reimburse the estate of Michael Haak, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6723) for the relief of Berks County (Pennsylvania) Agricultural Society—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 6724) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Stilwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6725) granting an increase of pension to Clemens E. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6726) granting an increase of pension to John S. Kephart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6727) granting an increase of pension to Remembrance J. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6728) granting a pension to John W. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6729) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Heck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6730) granting an increase of pension to William R. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6731) granting an increase of pension to Lieut. William Rowin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6732) granting an increase of pension to Linsey C. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6733) granting an increase of pension to Nelson G. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 6734) to correct the military record of John Griffin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6735) granting an increase of pension to Enoch Bolen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 6736) granting increase of pension to Martin Haskins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6737) for relief of Benjamin Burrows—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 6738) granting a pension to Edward Hogan—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 6739) for the relief of Samuel Carpenter—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HEDGE: A bill (H. R. 6740) granting an increase of pension to Othello M. Everett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6741) granting an increase of pension to James L. Canady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6742) granting an increase of pension to Augustus Greenwalt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6743) for the relief of John A. Spielman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6744) to remove charge of desertion against William F. Barrett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6745) to remove the charge of desertion against Anthony R. Ravenscroft—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6746) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles M. Anthony—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 6747) granting a pension to Francis Durbin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6748) granting a pension to J. T. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6749) granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah J. Boles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6750) granting a pension to William H. Hoxie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6751) granting a pension to Elisha Hammer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6752) granting a pension to John W. Oxenreider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6753) granting a pension to John A. Crow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6754) granting a pension to Alice A. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6755) granting a pension to Nancy L. Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6756) granting a pension to James R. Keary—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6757) granting a pension to D. H. Wills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6758) granting a pension to Henry C. Edmiston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A bill (H. R. 6759) granting an increase of pension to Sadie Krusenklaus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6760) granting a pension to Susan House—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 6761) for the relief of Mary McLean Wyllis—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 6762) for the relief of Walter R. Billingslea—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6763) for the relief of the estate of Mary F. Birdsong, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6764) for the relief of the estate of D. B. Downing—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6765) for the relief of Aquila Bowie—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6766) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Butler, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6767) for the relief of estate of Mary M. Steed, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6768) for the relief of the estate of Jane N. Gibson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6769) for the relief of W. A. Hopper, administrator of David Hopper, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6770) for the relief of Allen E. Anderson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6771) for the relief of the estate of Nancy Barrow, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6772) for the relief of James Murphy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6773) for the relief of J. C. Williams, administrator of Haller Nutt, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6774) for the relief of the estate of Thomas J. Gibson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6775) for the relief of the estate of Rebecca E. Sexton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6776) for the relief of the estate of Dr. Thomas B. Magruder, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6777) for the relief of Mrs. E. A. B. Legg—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6778) for the relief of the estate of Alex. Russell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6779) for the relief of the estate of Mary Oliver, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6780) for the relief of the estate of John Crawford, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6781) for the relief of Solomon Geisenberg—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6782) for the relief of Harriet Miles—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6783) for the relief of Joseph S. Acuff—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6784) for the relief of Ann E. Saddler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6785) for the relief of the estate of William Redden, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6786) for the relief of Louis Sommer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6787) for the relief of Mrs. H. O. Fitzhugh—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6788) for the relief of the estate of Phœbe Cummings—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6789) for the relief of Patrick Sheehan, of Warren County, Miss., as found due by the Court of Claims under the act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6790) for the relief of the estate of Jarred R. Cook, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6791) for the relief of Adeline L. Hebron—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6792) for the relief of Frank Harris—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6793) for the relief of Mrs. Eugenia M. Allen, née Rossman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6794) for the relief of the estate of F. C. Henderson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6795) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Worthington, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6796) for the relief of John Noble—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6797) for the relief of the estate of Joel Hullum, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6798) for the relief of the estate of John Hebron, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6799) for the relief of the estate of Ann Lum, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6800) for the relief of Bettie Stafford—to the Committee on War Claims

Also, a bill (H. R. 6801) for the relief of Antonia Q. Lovell and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6802) for the relief of the estate of Charles Denia, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 6803) for the relief of Thomas Doyle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6804) granting an increase of pension to George Burton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6805) granting an increase of pension to Robert E. Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6806) granting an increase of pension to Sanford P. Stitzel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6807) granting an increase of pension to Enos Day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 6808) granting an honorable discharge to John H. Marple—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6809) granting an honorable discharge to John O. McGrew—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 6810) granting an increase of pension to William H. Head—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6811) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Heloise Gano—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6812) for the relief of Peter Ellwanger, administrator—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6813) for relief of the estate of Zac Hart, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Washington (by request): A bill (H. R. 6815) for the relief of the Mission of St. James, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOY: A bill (H. R. 6816) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Kulage, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6817) for the relief of the owners of the steamer *Clara Bell*—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 6818) granting a pension to Mary Jane French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6819) granting a pension to Mrs. Nannie M. Burnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6820) granting an increase of pension to Lawrence Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6821) for the relief of George W. Ingram—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KERN: A bill (H. R. 6822) granting a pension to Mrs. Edie Easley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6823) granting a pension to Allen W. Merrill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6824) granting a pension to Eli W. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6825) granting a pension to Mrs. Nancy Henson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6826) for the relief of John Henry Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6827) for the relief of Michael A. Dace—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6828) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Boaz Ford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 6829) for the relief of Robert D. Patterson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H. R. 6830) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the heirs of Peter Johnson certain money due him for carrying the mail—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 6831) granting pensions to Caroline and Susan Prentice—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 6832) granting an increase of pension to Maurice M. Woodbury—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6833) granting a pension to Mary F. Wollard—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6834) for the relief of Samuel Marsh—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6835) for the relief of the personal representative of the estate of Alexander Myers, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6836) for the relief of Charles S. Mills—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6837) for the relief of Mrs. Ellen H. Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6838) for the relief of the legal representatives of Asbury Dickins—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6839) for the relief of D. Gardner Tyler—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6840) for the relief of J. B. Chandler and D. B. Cox—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6841) for the relief of the trustees of Westover Church, Charles City County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6842) for the relief of the residuary legatees of Mark Davis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6843) for the relief of the estate of Charles M. Roberts, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6844) for the relief of the estate of Dennis O'Dea—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6845) for the relief of Mary Diamond—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6846) for the relief of Adalina T. Blick, administratrix of John S. Blick, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6847) to correct the record of Michael Hayes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6848) for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6849) granting a pension to M. E. P. Bennett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6850) granting a pension to Fannie W. Williams—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6851) granting a pension to Rosabelle McArthur—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6852) for the relief of Mary S. Graves—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6853) granting an increase of pension to James A. King—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6854) for the relief of the heirs of J. H. Dibble—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6855) for the relief of the estate of William B. Todd, deceased—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6856) granting a pension to Fannie W. Williams—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6857) granting a pension to M. A. Lucy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6858) for the relief of Louisa B. Blair—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6859) for the relief of the estate of Charles M. Roberts, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6860) for the relief of Mrs. Rebecca Bland—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANHAM: A bill (H. R. 6861) granting an increase of pension to Joseph K. Ashby—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 6862) granting a pension to Alfred Bird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 6863) for the relief of St. Stephen's Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEWIS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6864) granting an increase of pension to Milton A. Embick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTAUER: A bill (H. R. 6865) granting a pension to Catherine Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 6866) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Macon, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6867) for the relief of the Catholic Church at Macon, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6868) for the relief of the Presbyterian Church at Macon, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6869) granting a pension to Mrs. M. Callie Glover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 6870) to correct the military record of Capt. Herman von Werthern—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCLEARY: A bill (H. R. 6871) granting an increase of pension to Harman Scramlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 6872) for the relief of S. Steele Finley—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6873) granting a pension to Sarah Maley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6874) to compensate E. C. Sturges for property lost during the Spanish-American war—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6875) to remove charges from record of William D. Pearne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 6876) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Faught—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 6877) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah C. Jones and Mrs. Lucy F. Tyler—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. METCALF: A bill (H. R. 6878) for the relief of Arthur L. Fish—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6879) for the relief of Capt. Frank A. Lockwood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6880) granting a pension to William McElroy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6881) granting a pension to John Rabe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6882) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6883) granting an increase of pension to Juliet E. Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6884) to correct the military record of Conrad Hyne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MICKEY: A bill (H. R. 6885) granting a pension to Annie Jameson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6886) granting a pension to Mary Dozha—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6887) granting a pension to Martha A. Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6888) granting a pension to Charles C. Leach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6889) granting an increase of pension to Michael Rader—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6890) granting an increase of pension to Robert G. Scroggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6891) granting an increase of pension to Newton T. Burnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6892) to grant an honorable discharge to Andrew T. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6893) granting an increase of pension to John W. Burton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6894) granting an increase of pension to Stewart Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRELL: A bill (H. R. 6895) granting an increase of pension to Richard P. Nichauls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6896) granting an increase of pension to James Fitzpatrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6897) granting an increase of pension to William G. Buchanan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6898) to correct the naval record of John Halpin—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6899) to correct the military record of Thomas McReynolds—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6900) to correct the military record of George Moltz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6901) to correct the military record of Samson C. Hope—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6902) to correct the military record of Calvin Hough—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6903) to correct the record of Othella D. Hughes—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 6904) to correct the military record of William W. Russell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOODY of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 6905) for the relief of D. C. Cunningham—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6906) granting a pension to Adolphus Erwin Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6907) granting a pension to Jason M. Owen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6908) granting a pension to J. Joseph Grasty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6909) granting a pension to J. L. McDowell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6910) granting a pension to Andrew Watkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6911) granting a pension to Daniel Ledbetter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6912) to pay D. J. Hunsucker $218.54 and interest thereon from August 1, 1893—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOODY of Oregon (by request): A bill (H. R. 6913) for the relief of John W. Lewis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 6914) for the relief of Edward D. Pickett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6915) for the relief of Miss May Larkin—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MUTCHLER: A bill (H. R. 6916) for the relief of the heirs of Alfred H. Brooks—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 6917) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pension.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6918) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Bliss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6919) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Cope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6920) granting increase of pension to James Moss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6921) granting a pension to James W. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6922) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Charles Hotelling—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OTEY: A bill (H. R. 6923) for the relief of Edward Fountain—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 6924) for the relief of Rhoda Rucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 6925) to remove the charge of mutiny from the record of David Boyd—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6926) granting a pension to Mabel H. Lazear—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6927) granting an increase of pension to William H. Staubs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6928) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Hagans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6929) for the relief of John T. Walsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6930) for the relief of the trustees of La Grange Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Boonsboro, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6931) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Frederick, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6932) for the relief of the trustees of the United Brethren Church of Boonsboro, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6933) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Boonsboro, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6934) for the relief of the estate of Sarah Talbott, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6935) for the relief of Martha J. Wroe—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6936) for the relief of the estate of George Smith, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6937) for the relief of Adam Ault—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6938) for the relief of Goff A. Hall—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6939) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Richard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6940) for the relief of Polly Jackson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6941) for the relief of the trustees of the German Reformed Lutheran Church, of Boonsboro, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6942) for the relief of John T. Vincent—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 6943) to remove a charge of desertion from the military record of Edward Bonner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 6944) to pension Mrs. Walter E. Spicer, widow of Walter E. Spicer, late in the postal service of the United States at Guantanamo, Cuba—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6945) for the relief of the Globe Works, of Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6946) for the relief of David Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PUGSLEY: A bill (H. R. 6947) granting a pension to Cornelius Springsteel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 6948) granting a pension to Gillis D. Cribbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6949) granting a pension to Adam Funk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6950) granting a pension to Albert Donaldson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6951) granting an increase of pension to Frederick W. Wagner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6952) granting an increase of pension to Jesse D. Pratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6953) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6954) granting an increase of pension to Joel F. Terry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6955) granting an increase of pension to Felix Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6956) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Crown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6957) granting an increase of pension to Charles G. Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6958) granting an increase of pension to Edward Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6959) granting an increase of pension to Charles Dickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6960) granting an increase of pension to Peter M. Jumper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6961) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Likins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6962) granting an increase of pension to Bird Solomon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6963) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Reitzel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6964) to remove the charge of desertion against George C. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6965) for the amendment of the military record of David Kunkle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REEVES: A bill (H, R. 6966) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of David H. Todd—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6967) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Robert White—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6968) for the relief of Cappie King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6969) for the relief of Visa C. Morrill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6970) for the relief of Monora Stimson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 6971) for the relief of the Bolivar Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6972) for the relief of B. F. Hembree—to theCommittee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6973) for the relief of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Larkinsville, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6974) for the relief of Boling King—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6975) for the relief of Maria Agnes White—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6976) for the relief of Nancy J. Howard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6977) for the relief of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Pleasant Springs, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 6978) for the relief of Jacob Garrett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6979) for the relief of estate of John M. Malone, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6980) for the relief of H. S. Simmons's estate—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6981) for the relief of William Whittaker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6982) for the relief of the estate of Cyrus Martin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6983) for the relief of C. C. Lowe—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6984) for the relief of Joseph B. Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBB: A bill (H. R. 6985) granting a pension to William A. Hunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 6986) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Dollie E. Vedder—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6987) granting a pension to John Littleford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6988) for the relief of James Downs—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6989) for the relief of John H. Haws—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6990) for the relief of H. M. Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUMPLE: A bill (H. R. 6991) granting an increase of pension to Esek B. Chandler—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUPPERT: A bill (H. R. 6992) for the relief of certain enlisted men of the Twentieth Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6993) to grant an honorable discharge to Jacob M. Taylor, alias John Travers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6994) granting an increase of pension to Paul Fuchs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6995) granting a pension to Oscar Dunlap—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6996) granting a pension to George W. Farnum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6997) to correct the naval record of and grant an honorable discharge to Joseph Shea—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6998) granting a pension to William Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6999) to correct the military record of William H. Lake—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 7000) granting a pension to Mary E. Wolf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7001) granting a pension to Antoinette A. Ripley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7002) granting an increase of pension to Charles J. Gregory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7003) for the relief of Samuel B. Horne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7004) for the relief of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7005) granting an honorable discharge to Charles Geer, alias Syms—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SALMON: A bill (H. R. 7006) for the relief of John Treftz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7007) for the relief of the legal representative of Maj. William Kendall—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCHIRM: A bill (H. R. 7008) for the relief of the legal representatives of William P. Custis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7009) granting an increase of pension to Betsey Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 7010) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Clothier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 7011) granting a pension to Jerry Hagee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7012) granting an increase of pension to Abel Fleming—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7013) granting an increase of pension to Jason E. Freeman—to the Committe on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7014) granting an increase of pension to Walter S. Wikoff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7015) granting an increase of pension to Erastus F. Phelps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7016) for the relief of Dennis Sexton—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7017) for the relief of George G. Wortman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7018) for the relief of Robert J. Spottswood and the heirs of William C. McClellan, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 7019) to correct the military record of Miles F. Durkee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHELDEN: A bill (H. R. 7020) for the relief of Mary Chambers, widow of Thomas Chambers—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 7021) granting an increase of pension to Henry Forcht—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7022) granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. McCabe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7023) granting a pension to Elias C. Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7024) to correct the military record of John B. Dininger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7025) to correct the military record of George Collins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SKILES: A bill (H. R. 7026) granting a pension to Henry B. Magill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 7027) for the relief of the estate of Thomas A. Dough, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7028) for the relief of Walter T. Dough—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7029) for the relief of the estate of Esau Berry, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7030) for the relief of Sylvester Dibble—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7031) for the relief of Zaddock Meadors—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7032) for the relief of H. C. Nixon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7033) for the relief of Mary E. Hughes, heir of D. L. Pritchard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 7034) for the relief of Navajo County, Ariz.—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7035) for the relief of Charles Hurrle—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 7036) granting a pension to Alfred U. Whiffen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7037) granting a pension to William H. Tate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7038) granting a pension to Sarah A. Parsons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7039) granting an increase of pension to John Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7040) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Grinnel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7041) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Pleasant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7042) granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Lookingbill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7043) granting an increase of pension to Jesse McBride—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7044) for the relief of Abraham Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7045) for the relief of Gabriel W. Arnold—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7046) for the relief of Leonard P. C. Binkley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 7047) granting an increase of pension to John E. Eggeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7048) granting an increase of pension to Alexander G. Hunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7049) granting an increase of pension to Deforest W. Cowley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7050) granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Mevis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7051) to correct the military record of Milo A. Lucas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 7052) granting a pension to Perry C. Older—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7053) granting a pension to James Warren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7054) granting a pension to Lillie Mancha—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7055) for the relief of Adam D. Shriner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 7056) granting a pension to Lucretia F. Chaffee—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7057) granting a pension to William E. Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7058) granting a pension to John F. Simmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7059) granting an increase of pension to Burr Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7060) granting an increase of pension to Lewis M. Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7061) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Loomis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7062) granting an increase of pension to Oliver Swart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7063) for relief of Matthew T. Lewis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7064) to remove the charge of desertion from record of Edwin Horton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNOOK: A bill (H. R. 7065) granting a pension to Albert Cogswell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7666) granting an increase of pension to Newton M. Beach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 7067) granting an increase of pension to Walter Eckel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7068) granting an increase of pension to Amelia Critzer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7069) for the relief of Charles H. Bryson and Robert C. Machesney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: A bill (H. R. 7070) granting a pension to Peter J. Keleher—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7071) granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah Weed Street—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 7072) for the relief of William A. Cowles, administrator of the estate of George Cowles, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SPIGHT: A bill (H. R. 7073) for the relief of W. A. French—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 7074) granting a pension to B. F. Draper—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7075) granting a pension to C. A. Brighton, alias Thomas Aufinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7076) granting a pension to the widow of Andrew J. Gilleland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7077) granting a pension to Felix Linsay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7078) granting a pension to A. M. Huddson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7079) for the relief of the heirs of Simeon Hart—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 7080) granting a pension to Mary Lane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 7081) for the relief of David J. Middleton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7082) for the relief of George A. Russell, administrator of Stephen Chadwick—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7083) for the relief of the heirs of John H. Richardson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TRIMBLE: A bill (H. R. 7084) granting a pension to Mary A. Weigand—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7085) granting a pension to Hannah H. Graham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7086) for the relief of John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 7087) for the relief of David K. Maxwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7088) for the relief of H. A. Wilson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7089) for the relief of W. F. Eggleston, as executor of S. O. Eggleston—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7090) for the relief of Mary Latham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7091) for the relief of Maria S. Poe, and to have her name put on pension roll—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7092) for the relief of William M. Lindsay—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7093) for the relief of Andrew J. Blackburn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7094) for the relief of Dr. A. Eubank—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7095) for the relief of Mrs. M. I. De Arman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7096) for the relief of Miss Bettie C. Land—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7097) for the relief of D. K. Maxwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7098) granting pension to Thomas J. Shindelbower—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7099) authorizing Eli R. Jones to perfect his homestead entry to the southeast quarter of section 32, in township 18 south, of range 2 west, in Jefferson County, Ala.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7100) confirming the title of James F. Hancock to the south half of the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 17 south, range 6 west, in Jefferson County, Ala.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7101) for the relief of J. L. Montgomery—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7102) to refer to the Court of Claims the papers in the case of Augustus T. Jones—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: A bill (H. R. 7103) granting a pension to Charles N. Brookover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7104) granting a pension to Olivia E. Naylor, now Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7105) granting an increase of pension to Silas Stotts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7106) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7107) granting an increase of pension to Zedekiah Wiseman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7108) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Layton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7109) granting an increase of pension to Stanton L. Brabham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7110) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. B. F. Power—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7111) for the relief of Hazleton L. Ward—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 7112) granting an increase of pension to George C. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 7113) granting a pension to Martin C. Stillwell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7114) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Whiteman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7115) granting a pension to Norville J. Hannum—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7116) granting an increase of pension to Alexander F. McConnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7117) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7118) granting an increase of pension to George A. Havel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7119) granting an increase of pension to Joseph V. Stevenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7120) for the relief of Joseph Swisher—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7121) to correct military record of Jacob Schunk—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7122) to correct the military record of Newton W. Reames—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7123) to correct the military record of Lanson Zane—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7124) to correct military record of William F. Elliott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7125) to correct military record of Eli Metcalf—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7126) to correct the military record of William Loar—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7127) to correct military record of Reason Whiteman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 7128) granting a pension to Emeline S. Conner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7129) granting a pension to Anna L. Roop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7130) granting a pension to Elizabeth Lowden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7131) granting a pension to Rosa K. Slicer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7132) granting a pension to Haydon Edwards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7133) granting a pension to Martha J. Grose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7134) granting a pension to Eliza J. Steele—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7135) granting a pension to Mary Jane Mock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7136) granting an increase of pension to Noah Jarvis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7137) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Endsley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7138) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7139) granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7140) granting an increase of pension to Louisa White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7141) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Funk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7142) granting an increase of pension to Henry Staff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7143) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Deem—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7144) granting an increase of pension to John L. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7145) granting an increase of pension to John W. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7146) granting an increase of pension to Simeon T. Yancy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7147) to remove the charge of desertion against John C. Partlow—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 7148) granting a pension to Harmon S. Gatlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7149) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim D. Dorman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7150) granting a pension to Garrett Stanley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7151) to refer the claim of John Sampey to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7152) appropriating $2,043.90 to repay the city of Montgomery, Ala., moneys expended for streets and sidewalks adjacent to the Government building in said city—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 7153) granting a pension to Lewis Kraus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7154) granting a pension to Sidney D. Mackey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7155) granting a pension to Annie Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7156) granting a pension to Amanda Carnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7157) granting a pension to Milla Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7158) granting a pension to Joseph Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7159) granting an increase of pension to John W. Gahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7160) granting an increase of pension to James McEntire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7161) granting an increase of pension to Elias Whipple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7162) granting an increase of pension to Alford A. Fulford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS: A bill (H. R. 7163) granting a pension to Felix Spurgeon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7164) to correct the military record of Charles M. Mayberry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLAKENEY: A bill (H. R. 7165) for the relief of Poole & Hunt—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: A bill (H. R. 7166) for the relief of Jane Boller—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7167) for the relief of M. L. Duncan—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7168) to authorize the payment of the claim of Joseph Guittard against the Otoe and Missouria Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LOUD (by request): A bill (H. R. 7169) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the petition and account of the Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Company and report thereon to Congress—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KERN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 87) adjusting the rank of Maj. Joseph W. Wham, United States Army (on the retired list), and making restitution for certain pay and allowances unjustly withheld—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A resolution (H. Res. 58) for the relief of Margaret Kennedy—to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petitions of W. H. Finley and others, of Hopkinton, Iowa; S. D. McFadden and others, of Greene, Iowa, in regard to the constitutional amendment defining marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAMS: Petitions of Rescue Council, No. 15, and Council No. 65, of Philadelphia, Pa., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Grocers and Importers' Exchange, in favor of the Ray bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the State Society of the Cincinnati, of Pennsylvania, for the enactment of stringent laws against anarchy, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELL: Resolutions of Machinists' Union No. 255, of Colorado City, Colo., favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Colorado Springs, Colo., against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEIDLER: Petition of J. H. McIntyre and others, of Painesville, Ohio, favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BELLAMY: Resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington, N. C., for amendments to the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELMONT: Resolution of Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association of New York, in regard to duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, N. Y., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Journeymen Horseshoers' Union No. 1, of New York, for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Charles Simon's Sons Company, of Baltimore, Md., for a change in the existing tariff duties on linens—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the American Bankers' Association of New York, urging the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Independence Council, No. 2, of St. Louis, Mo., relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Iroquois Club of San Francisco, Cal., for the construction and operation by the Government of armor-plate and shipbuilding plants—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN: Resolution of Grain Dealers' Association urging the enactment of legislation amendatory of the interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Petition of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkinson, daughter and heir of Mirinda Jennings, deceased, for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Samuel B. Moore, of Hawkins County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: petitions of citizens of Iola, Carlyle, Allendale, and Moran, Kans., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of farmers and merchants of Sibley, Kans., in favor of the Grout oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: Papers to accompany House bill in relation to the claim of Lewis Kahn—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BULL: Resolutions of Typographical Union No. 33, Rodman Post, No. 12, Grand Army of the Republic, and citizens of Providence, R. I., and certain others, favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of Bricklayers' Union No. 9, Federation of Labor, of Augusta, Me., in regard to employees in navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BURKETT: Petition of Denver Board of Trade and Commerce, in relation to the beet-sugar industry—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Tecumseh, Nebr., favoring anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of convention of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, urging the construction of the isthmian canal and approving the principle of reciprocity and the reclamation of arid lands—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of Brownville, Nebr., favoring civil-service pension—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Cass County, Nebr., for the building of a supply station and land to furnish a cheap living for persons who want to work—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 3241, granting a pension to H. G. Knights—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER of Missouri: Resolution of St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, relative to the improvement of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River.

Also, petition of St. Louis Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 6, relating to the office of foreman of presswork in the Government Printing Office and Bureau of Engraving and Printing—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: Petitions of Council No. 170, of Coatesville, and No. 45, of West Chester, Pa., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON: Petition of citizens of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William Parsons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 3296 granting an increase of pension to Milton Hooker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Marie L. Apgar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of ladies' missionary societies of Onarga, Ill., against the sale of intoxicants, etc., to native races of the Pacific islands—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, petition in behalf of the French Republic for reimbursement for losses sustained by fire at World's Columbian Exposition—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CAPRON: Petition of W. H. Palmer and citizens of Natick and Phenix, R. I., favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Rodman Post, No. 12, John A. Logan Post, No. 26, Grand Army of the Republic, of Providence, R. I., and Union No. 94, of Pawtucket, R. I., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COUSINS: Petition of Union No. 1, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of C. H. Tecknor and others, in favor of the Gillett bill for the protection of native races in the New Hebrides—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, petitions of citizens of the Fifth Congressional district of Iowa, favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of the Fifth Congressional district of Iowa, for the enactment of stringent laws against anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CASSINGHAM: Petition of citizens of Wooster, Ohio, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS: Petition of United Mine Workers and citizens of Kansas, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Rev. J. A. Fergnson, of Denison, Kans., in favor of the anticanteen law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of John Boyle and other citizens of Kansas, in favor of the Grout oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Uriah Carle and other citizens of the First Congressional district of Kansas, for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the Commercial Club, of Fredonia, Kans., against parcels-post legislation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DARRAGH: Papers to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Joseph Van Valkenburg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill 5910, granting an increase of pension to Reuben Wellman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of Carpenters' Union No. 226, American Federation of Labor, of Traverse City, Mich., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of board of supervisors of Montcalm County, Mich., favoring an annual appropriation for the construction and maintenance of the highways of the United States—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DAVIS of Florida: Petition of Painters' Union of Jacksonville, Fla., urging that some of the naval vessels to be authorized in the naval bill be constructed at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: Resolutions of Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182, Grand Army of the Republic, for the enactment of stringent laws against anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of employees of Bureau of Animal Industry, for increase of salary—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Papers to accompany House bill No. 5826, to remove the charge of desertion against the record of George M. Helper—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of American Mining Association, of Manila, P. I., for the extension of United States mining laws to the archipelago—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Butte Mining Union, urging additional appropriation to erect a public building at Butte, Mont.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EMERSON: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Lewis Severance—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of George A. Rogers—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Grain Dealers' National Association, for the passage of amendments to strengthen interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of Cigar Makers' Union No. 85, of Eau Claire, Wis., favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce, urging the creation of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of American Mining Association of the Philippine Islands, favoring the extension of the United States mining laws to the archipelago—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, favoring the establishment of a trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of Grain Dealers' Association in Iowa, against "bucket shops," etc.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution of Grain Dealers' Association in Iowa, against "bucket shops"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Presbytery of Brooklyn, and citizens of the Second Congressional district of New York, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of American Mining Association of the Philippine Islands, favoring the extension of the United States mining laws to the archipelago—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Albany Shirt, Waist, and Collar Union, No. 80, and E. D. Edwards Post, No. 22, Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of building United States naval vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Brooklyn Central Labor Union, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOSS: Petitions of citizens of the Seventh Congressional district of Illinois, favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to John Kelley, 2d—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to James Judd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Oliver K. Wyman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOWLER: Petitions of citizens of the Eighth Congressional district of New Jersey, asking for an antipolygamy amendment to the National Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: Petition of citizens of Richland, Mich., for the abolition of the saloon in the island possessions of the United States—to the Committee on Alcohol Liquor Traffic.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George S. Groesbeck—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Belinda Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John C. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Abigail Etherington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petitions of Springdale Council, No. 70; Vine Cliff Council, No. 83; Pride of the West Council, No. 157; O. H. Perry Council, No. 230, and Farragut Council, No. 146, Junior Order United American Mechanics, all in the State of Pennsylvania, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion laws, etc.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to John S. Kephart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Stillwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union of Lawrenceburg, Ind., in favor of building United States naval vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Remembrance J. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to John W. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Jacob Heck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to William Rawin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to William R. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Cyrus T. Fox—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Petitions of citizens of Lathrop, Ohio, and 224 citizens of the Eleventh Congressional district of Ohio, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of citizens of St. Marys and Buckland, Ohio, for the restoration of sugar to the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Petition of Grain Dealers' National Association to amend the interstate-commerce law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of Independence Council, No. 2, Order United American Mechanics, favoring amendment of Constitution making it a felony to attempt to assassinate the President, Vice-President, or Cabinet officers of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, favoring the establishment of a trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the National Carriage Builders' Association, and Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association for removal of the tariff on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce, urging the creation of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of American Bankers' Association, for the continuation of national bank charters, etc.—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 42, of Hartford, Conn., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Sons of Temperance, of Connecticut, and Connecticut Baptist Convention, concerning the sale of alcoholic liquors, etc.—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Petition of citizens of Union County, Iowa, to accompany House bill granting a pension to Francis Dorbin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of citizens of Woodbridge, N. J., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Independence Council, of Seabright, N. J., and Pride of Hornerstown Council, Daughters of Liberty, of New Jersey, favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JACK: Petition of citizens of the Twenty-first Congressional district of Pennsylvania, for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of citizens of Westville, Punxsutawney, Avonmore, and Adamsburg, Pa., urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of labor unions of New Kensington, Kittanning, Ford City, and Mount Pleasant, Pa., and Grand Army of the Republic posts of Brookville and Reynoldsville, Pa., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. JOY: Petition of St. Louis Manufacturers' Association for repeal of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 933, for the relief of the owners of the steamer *Clara Bell*—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petitions of American Federation of Labor of Poughkeepsie and Ettinge Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Paltz, N. Y., in favor of the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of citizens of San Francisco, Cal., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KNAPP: Petitions of citizens of Watertown and of the Twenty-fourth Congressional district of New York, favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Susan Prentice—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAMB (by request): Petition of heir of John B. Crenshaw, deceased, late of Henrico County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), petition of heirs of Isaac Burnett, deceased, late of Hanover County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LANHAM: Paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph K. Ashley—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Catharine Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petition of Painters' Union of Hannibal, Mo., praying for an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LOUD: Petition of Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Company, to accompany House bill, for compensation—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of commercial bodies of San Francisco, Cal., in favor of the Ray bankruptcy bill—to the Commiten on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of Dr. Robert W. Hardon, regarding his claim against the Government for medical attendance—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of Felix J. Wengierski, in favor of the Pulaski monument bill—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, petition of C. W. Fishel, regarding reclassification of railway mail service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MAYNARD: Petition of heir of Jane Milligan, deceased, late of Norfolk County, Va., praying reference of her claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of William Lamb and others, for the relief of the Norfolk Seamen's Friend Society—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MERCER: Resolution of Federal Labor Union No. 2, of South Omaha, Nebr., favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of American Mining Association, of Manila, P. I., for the extension of United States mining laws to the archipelago—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. METCALF: Sundry petitions of citizens of the Third Congressional district of California, for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINOR: Petition of citizens of Weyauwega, Wis., favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, urging the creation of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MILLER: Petition of citizens of the Fourth Congressional district of Kansas, favoring an amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Petition of the United Miners of Jackson Hill and Linton, Ind., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John W. Burton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: Petitions of various labor unions of Chattanooga, Tenn., for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Mine Workers' Union of Whitwell, Tenn., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 1214 for the relief of Sarah Crabtree—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Miss Mary Larken, of Huntland, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 1201 to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel Q. Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of heir of Houston Hammon, deceased, late of Sequatchie County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Walnut Street Christian Church of Chattanooga, in favor of the Gillett bill for the protection of native races in the New Hebrides—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, petition of Martha A. Carter, sole surviving heir of Jerome Simmerman and Sarah Bevens estates, of Hamilton County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Nomes B. McRee, executor of R. C. McRee, deceased, late of Hamilton County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Eveline Hixon, of Hamilton County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of G. R. Dugger, guardian of the heirs of William Stringer, deceased, and A. B. Beeson, deceased, late of Hamilton County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of A. L. Hartman and wife, heirs of William Stringer, I. T. Stringer, and Sarah Bevins, deceased, of Hamilton County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORRELL: Petition of Grocers and Importers' Exchange, of Philadelphia, Pa., for the passage of the Ray bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Lumbermen's Exchange, of Philadelphia, for the adoption of the pneumatic-tube service in Philadelphia—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, various councils of Order United American Mechanics, urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MUTCHLER: Petitions of Valley Forge Council, No. 276, Cherryville Council, No. 243, Junior Order United American Mechanics, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion laws—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. NAPHEN: Proposed plan of Cuban delegates for extension of trade between the United States and Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Quincy Branch Stonecutters' Union of Quincy, Mass., favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Massachusetts State Board of Trade, for the repeal of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Letter Carriers' Association and post-office clerks, of Boston, Mass., for increase of salary—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. NORTON: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to James W. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 5178, granting a pension to Barbara A. Bauman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 5187, granting a pension to Helena M. Rock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 5180, granting a pension to Sarah A. Bish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 5183, granting an increase of pension to William Holdridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 5179, granting an increase of pension to James Beistle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 1278, granting an increase of pension to La Myra Kendig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of Cigar Makers' Union and Longshoremen's Union of Sandusky, Ohio, in favor of building United States naval vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany a bill for public building at Sandusky, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph Cope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting increase of pension to Thomas B. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLMSTED: Petition of 68 citizens of Elizabethville, Pa., members of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, for the enactment of a law providing death penalty for an attack on the life of the President—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Harrisburg Council, No. 328, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Harrisburg, Pa., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Lebanon, Pa., and others for a constitutional amendment declaring polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Post 232, Grand Army of the Republic, of Lykens, Pa., for the employment of veterans in the construction of war vessels; also of Brotherhood of Carpenters' Union No. 287, of Harrisburg, Pa., for the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OTEY: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against the record of Edward Fountain—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Typographical Union No. 60, of Roanoke, Va., favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OTJEN: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, favoring the creation of a department of commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, favoring the establishment of a trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of Union No. 22, American Federation of Labor, relative to the construction of vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER: Resolutions of Essex Trades Council and other like unions of Newark, N. J., favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Peter Cooper Council, No. 196, and other councils of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Newark, N. J., for the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of citizens of East Orange and Newark, N. J., for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POU: Petition of Southern Quarterly Meeting of Friends of Randolph County, N. C., against the Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: Paper to accompany House bill No. 6232, for the relief of Mary B. Dancy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Matthew J. Roberts, praying reference of war claim to Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to John Littleford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Dollie E. Vedder—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Federal Labor Union No. 6620, of Fort Wayne, Ind., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of James E. McKee and Earl D. Pray, rural carriers, for increase of salary for carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Mary E. Wolf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Union No. 12, Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor, etc.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Resolution of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor, and the enforcement of the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Brooklyn Central Labor Union, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Carriage Builders' National Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, for removal of the tariff on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Independence Council, No. 2, and George Washington Council, No. 1, Order of United American Mechanics, of St. Louis, Mo., in favor of more stringent immigration laws and the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of citizens of Fifteenth Congressional district of New York, for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALMON: Petition of citizens of Morristown, Brookside, Mendham, and Morris Plains, N. J., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT: Petition of Mrs. Mary Irwin and others, of Kansas, for the suppression of polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIBLEY: Petitions of Contract Labor Union, of Kane, Pa.; Oil Well Workers' Union, of McKean County, Pa., and others, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolution of Connecticut Baptist convention, praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Perseverance Council No. 33, Daughters of Liberty, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: Resolutions of Young Men's Democratic Club of Arizona, for the admission of the Territory of Arizona as a State—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: Petition of Flour Mill Workers' Union No. 8036, of Murphysboro, Ill., for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Paper to accompany House bill No. 6345, for the relief of Robert Hubbard—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SNOOK: Petition of the Synod of Ohio of the Presbyterian Church at Morrow, Ohio, praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Post No. 683, Grand Army of the Republic, of Paulding, Ohio, favoring the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Albert Cogswell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPIGHT: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of W. A. French, of Tate County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULZER: Resolution of Chamber of Commerce of New York City, favoring the creation of a department of commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, favoring the establishment of a trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association, favoring amendment of the interstate-commerce acts—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of O. E. Foster and others, praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: Petitions of citizens of Bethlehem Center and vicinity and of the Twentieth Congressional district of New York, in regard to the constitutional amendment defining marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: Petitions of citizens of Schenectady and citizens of the Twenty-first Congressional district of New York, for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: Papers to accompany House bill 2981, granting an increase of pension to Thomas Findley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John H. Richardson, deceased, late of Craven County, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of George A. Russell, administrator of Stephen Chadwick—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of D. J. Middleton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: Petitions of citizens of Zanesville, Duncans Falls, Malta, Rix Mills, and New Concord, Ohio, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of certain trades unions of Zanesville, Ohio, urging that the naval vessels to be authorized in the naval bill be constructed at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Zedekiah Wiseman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 808, for the relief of Olivia E. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of W. A. Melick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Hazelton L. Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of the widow of Capt. Benjamin F. Power—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Charles C. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Stanton L. Brabham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Joseph Layton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Silas Stotts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition of citizens of Lockport, N. Y., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Perry, N. Y., in favor of the bill for the protection of native races in the New Hebrides, etc.—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, petition of Bricklayers' Union No. 15, of Lockport, N. Y., in regard to employees in navy-yards, and for the enforcement of the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WARNER: Petition of citizens of Arcola, Ill., for an antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of Doylestown Council, No. 40, Daughters of Liberty, in favor of more stringent immigration laws, the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, and the deportation of anarchists—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of Fidelity Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Bristol, Pa., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of Hannah M. McNair, Theodore Flack, Eva Jamison, and other citizens of Bucks County, Pa., for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILCOX: Petition of W. A. McKay and other homesteaders and citizens of Hawaii, against the granting of water rights and the diverting of the streams needed for irrigation in the Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Annie Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John Drew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Elias Whipple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the pension claim of Sidney D. Mackey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Joseph Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of James McIntire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John W. Gahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS: Petition of citizens of San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal., for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Admiral D. D. Porter Post, No. 169, Grand Army of the Republic, Oakland, Cal., and Typographical Union No. 56, of Stockton, Cal., relating to the construction of war ships—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WRIGHT: Resolution of Pennsylvania Shoe Manufacturers' Association, urging the removal of the duty on hides, and against convict contract labor—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Fifteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *December 18, 1901.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 76) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1901, on the 18th day of said month, and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a petition of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, praying that more land be granted that Territory for public school purposes, and also for the removal of the restrictions regarding minerals on such lands; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Territory of New Mexico. Office of the Secretary. Certificate.]

I, George H. Wallace, secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify there was filed for record in this office at 2.30 o'clock p. m. on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1901, house joint memorial No. 2, asking for more land for public school purposes and the removal of the restrictions regarding minerals on such lands; and also, that I have compared the following copy of the same with the original thereof now on file, and declare it to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 20th day of March, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] GEO. H. WALLACE,
Secretary of New Mexico.

House joint memorial No. 2. The thirty-fourth legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico to the Congress of the United States.

Whereas it is the established policy of the General Government to aid in the development of education in every State and Territory by grants of public lands for educational purposes; and

Whereas it is the special policy at the present time to promote education in our new possessions by liberal assistance from the General Government; and

Whereas New Mexico ever since her acquisition by the United States, more than half a century ago, has fully shown, both in war and peace, her loyalty to the Union and her devotion to the general welfare of the people, and established her right to equal and just consideration with all the States and other possessions; and

Whereas New Mexico has a very large rural population, sharing the common need of all for universal education; and

Whereas the valuation of the vast arid tracts of land in New Mexico is so small as to produce but scant revenues for the support of public education, making the universal education of the people almost an impossible problem under present conditions; and

Whereas every acre of land given from the public domain for the support of education in such commonwealths as Oklahoma or Nebraska is fully equivalent in revenue-producing power to 10 acres in New Mexico; and

Whereas the remaining lands not already included in the numerous land and railroad grants, Indian and military reservations, and Government entries are of such a character that they are not and, in the very nature of things, never can produce revenues for educational purposes at all proportionate to those produced by the educational lands of the States unless the acreage be vastly greater:

Therefore we, your petitioners, the thirty-fourth legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, recognizing the urgent need of the people for greater and better educational facilities and recognizing the exceedingly small revenue-producing value of the public lands of New Mexico as compared with those of almost every other commonwealth in the Union, do earnestly ask the attention of Congress to this matter, and to seriously pray that in addition to what has already been granted there shall be given for the common schools not less than four sections, or their equivalents, in each township throughout the Territory, and also not less than 5 per cent of the proceeds of all sales of public lands made subsequent to this donation;

That for the University of New Mexico, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the Normal University, and the Normal School there be given not less than 200,000 acres each, and for the School of Mines, the Military Institute, the Reform School, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Institution for the Blind not less than 100,000 acres each; and

Further, recognizing the fact that the future of New Mexico must depend in part upon the development of her mineral resources, and regarding it as only natural and right that these mineral resources should assist us in developing and supporting our system of public schools, we pray that in whatever future grants of public lands may be made for educational purposes to New Mexico there shall be no restrictions concerning minerals thereon, but that the same shall go with the lands, and to the end that New Mexico, like the other States of the Union, may have a permanent and stable income for supporting a liberal system of public education, we pray that these lands may be granted with the expressed conditions that educational lands shall never be sold, except such as may be needed for the location of schools, churches, cemeteries, rights of way for public roads, railroads, irrigating ditches, and reservoirs, and such public necessities, and with the additional provision that they may be leased for terms not to exceed twenty-five years, subject to such rules and regulations as may have been adopted or shall be adopted by the legislature of New Mexico.

BENJAMIN M. READ,
Speaker of the House.
R. L. BACA,
Chief Clerk of the House.
J. FRANCO. CHAVES,
President of the Council.
W. E. MARTIN,
Chief Clerk of the Council.

Approved by me this 19th day of March, A. D. 1901.

MIGUEL A. OTERO,
Governor of New Mexico.

Filed in office of secretary of New Mexico March 19, 1901, 2.30 p. m.

GEO. H. WALLACE, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a petition of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, praying for the admission of that Territory as a State of the Union; which was referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Territory of New Mexico. Office of the secretary. Certificate.]

I, George H. Wallace, secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify there was filed for record in this office, at 4.55 o'clock p. m. on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1901, joint memorial No. 5, petitioning Congress for admission of New Mexico as a State, and also that I have compared the following copy of the same with the original thereof now on file and declare it to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 28th day of March, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] GEO. H. WALLACE,
Secretary of New Mexico.

Joint memorial No. 5, of the people of the Territory of New Mexico, through their Thirty-fourth legislative assembly, to the Congress of the United States, for the admission of the Territory as a State of the Union.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The people of the Territory of New Mexico, through your memorialist, their Thirty-fourth legislative assembly, now in session at Santa Fe, respectfully demand that the Congress of the United States pass, at the earliest moment possible, an enabling act whereby they may form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States and in that behalf respectfully represent:

That they have an inherent right to such admission, by virtue of the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence.

That such form of government was guaranteed to them by the solemn declaration of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, more than fifty-three years ago.

That both of the great political parties of the nation promised in their last national platforms that New Mexico should be admitted as a State without delay.

That the people of the Territory are ready and anxious for such admission, both great political parties in the Territory having so declared in their last Territorial platforms; and further they ask admission because

A Territorial form of government is intolerable to a free people; it is an incongruity under American institutions, and should be maintained only so long as absolutely necessary to prepare its people for the higher form; and because

It is taxation without representation; it is a denial of the right of the people to take part in the affairs of the nation, as they have no vote in Congress and never take part in the policies of their country or in the election of its Chief Magistrate, and are never appointed to any office in the nation outside of the limits of the Territory itself, save in the Army in time of war; and

Because the people in a Territory are not free for various reasons; among others, their legislative hands being tied by restrictive acts of Congress; because the national platforms of both great political parties are continually violated, and because what ought to be our patrimony—the public domain—is often disposed of absolutely and the proceeds turned into the National Treasury, and restrictive and annoying regulations are made regarding the public lands that are wrong in principle and hard to get corrected, and because Congress nearly always turns a deaf ear to the just demands of a Territory; and

Because the people of the nation have no confidence in a Territorial form of government and refuse to invest their money therein, thus retarding its growth and development; and

Because for more than half a century we have been neglected by the nation, which has done nothing for the education of our people, although they needed it quite as bad in the beginning as do the Porto Ricans and other new possessions that are not thus being treated; and

Because the Territory of New Mexico has for half a century paid tribute to the National Government through the sales of public lands, mining entries, timber sales, internal revenue, etc., to an amount vastly in excess of any sums of money ever received in return for all purposes combined; but

New Mexico demands statehood because she has shown her right to it in sending more soldiers to the defense of the country per capita in the civil and Spanish-American wars than any other State or Territory; and

She demands it because she is now better than ever well fitted to assume such higher form of government, as in the last few years she has advanced from fourth to first place as a wool-producing and sheep-raising section of the nation, and is well on toward first place as a cattle raiser, and her mineral, timber, and agricultural interests are vast in extent and are being developed in a phenomenal manner. Railroads are being built, plants erected, and industries of different kinds being established all over the Territory, which has an area as great as that of all of the New England States and the State of New York combined.

Statehood is demanded because the Territory has now a population of about 200,000 people;

Because it has within its boundaries property easily of the value of upwards of $100,000,000, that will be available to tax for the support of a State government; and

Because it has made more educational progress in the last decade than any other part of the nation, without any exception, and has now a better system of common schools, per capita, than any other State or Territory, and

Supports more and better public institutions (all built at its own expense, when the National Government ought to have built them, we still being a Territory), among which institutions may be mentioned a capitol building, a university, a school of mines, an agricultural college and experiment station, a normal university, and another fine normal school, a military institute, an insane asylum, and a penitentiary, besides several fine hospitals, a deaf and dumb asylum, and many minor institutions; and

Because it has within its boundaries not less than fifteen cities and towns that are modern, up-to-date places in every respect, and that are far in advance of places in the Eastern States of equal size, and this without disparaging the many other towns and villages within its boundaries, and all of which cities and most of which towns support and have buildings in which to maintain as fine a system of public schools as exists anywhere west of the Central States, or, in fact, anywhere in the whole nation; and

Because the people of the Territory are a conservative, law-abiding people, more than 90 per cent of them being born American citizens, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States; and

Because in more than twelve Congresses of the United States the fitness of the people of New Mexico for a State government has been fully investigated, and bills passed in one House or both for the admission of the Territory, all of which failed to become a law through one mishap or another, until now more than half a century has passed and the Territory has arrived at its present advanced condition all through its own unaided efforts and at its own cost, notwithstanding the continued neglect of the National Government and the tribute it has had to pay as aforesaid: Wherefore your memorialist prays that its just demand here made for rights too long deferred may be granted to the law-abiding and patriotic people of the great Territory of New Mexico; and,

Be it resolved by the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, That the foregoing memorial be, and the same hereby is, adopted and that the secretary of this Territory be, and he hereby is, requested to certify copies thereof to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the sitting Delegate and the Delegate-elect.

J. FRANCO. CHAVES,
President of the Council.
W. E. MARTIN,
Chief Clerk of the Council.
BENJAMIN M. REED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
R. L. BACA,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Approved by me this 20th day of March, A. D. 1901.
MIGUEL A. OTERO,
Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

Filed in office of secretary of New Mexico, March 20, 1901, 4.55 p. m.
GEO. H. WALLACE, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a petition of the Salt Lake Clearing House Association, of Utah, praying for the enactment of legislation establishing a branch of the United States Mint or a United States assay office in the city of Salt Lake, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PENROSE presented petitions of 99 members of Cohocksink Council, No. 166, of Philadelphia; of Pacific Council, No. 44, of Malvern; of 80 members of Resolute Council, No. 77, of Mechanicsburg; 53 members of Pride of Mount Carmel Council, No. 42, of Mount Carmel; 174 members of Banner Council, No. 46, of Chambersburg; 190 members of Columbia Council, No. 43, of Wilkesbarre; 80 members of Akron Council, No. 906, of Akron; 95 members of Royaltar Council, No. 140, of Royaltar; of Friedensburg Council, No. 1001, of Friedensburg; 72 members of Doylestown Council, No. 40, of Doylestown; of Pride of the West Council, No. 27, of Allegheny; 137 members of Mount Vernon Council, No. 150, of Harrisburg; of Pride of East Mauch Chunk Council, No. 162, of East Mauch Chunk; 61 members of Riverside Council, No. 97, of New Cumberland; 54 members of Bloomsburg Council, No. 81, of Bloomsburg; 101 members of Oberlin Council, No. 754, of Oberlin; 151 members of Harrisburg Council, No. 328, of Harrisburg; 57 members of White Haven Council, No. 840, of White Haven; 234 members of Steelton Council, No. 162, of Steelton; 137 members of Eagle Council, No. 3, of Philadelphia; 77 members of Etna Council, No. 439, of Etna; 71 members of Vine Cliff Council, No. 83, of Allegheny; 200 members of Moses Taylor Council, No. 151, of Scranton; of Local Union No. 1640, of Minersville; 276 members of William Windom Council, No. 580, of Philadelphia; 320 members of Mantau Council, No. 83, of Philadelphia; 37 members of General Cameron Council, No. 851, of Mount Joy; 194 members of Orient Council, No. 72, of Johnstown; 183 members of New Tripoli Grand Council, No. 204, of New Tripoli; 260 members of Jordan Council, No. 746, of Allentown; 250 members of Fidelity Council, No. 21, of Bristol; 117 members of Mountville Council, No. 65, of Mountville; Local Union No. 1571, of Tamaqua; 94 members of West Side Council, No. 288, of West Nanticoke; 150 members of Capital City Council, No. 327, of Harrisburg; 12 members of Cambria Council, No. 192, of Wilmore; 114 members of General John F. Reynolds Council, No. 143, of Germantown; 249 members of Colonel Robert P. Deckert Council, No. 978, of Philadelphia; 34 members of Wise Council, No. 18, of ————; 42 members of Colonel T. M. Bayne Council, No. 103, of Bellow; 182 members of Excelsior Council, No. 4, of Williamsport; 112 members of Susquehanna Council, No. 158, of Steelton; 117 members of Martha W. Crow Council, No. 65, of Philadelphia; 128 members of Reserve Council, No. 91, of Philadelphia; 60 members of Betsey Ross Council, No. 119, of Gettysburg; 290 members of Silver Star Council, No. 130, of Harrisburg; 218 members of Bethlehem Council, No. 508, of Bethlehem; 151 members of Perseverance Council, No. 72, of Harrisburg; 80 members of Westchester Council, No. 45, of Westchester; 57 members of Moss Rore Council, No. 292, of Seven Valleys; 200 members of Susquehanna Council, No. 89, of Wrightsville; 672 members of Champion Council, No. 8, of Philadelphia; 157 members of Golden Star Council, No. 6, of Middletown; and of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 237, of Altoona, all of the Daughters of Liberty, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and United Mine Workers of America, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of Mount Prospect Presbyterian Church, 102 citizens of Washington, 24 citizens of Harrisburg, 265 citizens of Titusville, 231 citizens of Mechanicsburg and Greencastle, 122 citizens of Philadelphia, 81 citizens of Reading, 172 citizens of Pittsburg, 78 citizens of Buck, 23 citizens of Cambridge Springs, 28 citizens of Riceville, 26 citizens of Conneautville, the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cambridge Springs, 50 citizens of Gresham, 80 citizens of Darlington, 142 citizens of Shippensburg, 100 citizens of Scottdale, and 55 citizens of Volant, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the petition of C. A. Davis and sundry other citizens of Rochester, N. H., praying that raw sugar be restored to the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PROCTOR presented a petition of 134 citizens of Brandon, Vt., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Mayflower Council, No. 7, Daughters of Liberty, of Norwich, Vt., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. ALLISON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Boone, Iowa, praying for the repeal of the bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Trade and Labor Assembly of Muscatine, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 154, United Mine Workers of America, of Keb, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation allowing all men to belong to labor organizations of their own choice without fear or intimidation; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Grain Dealers' Association of Des Moines, Iowa, praying that the war-revenue act be amended increasing the ratio of taxation on traffic carried on in bucket shops; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of the Oskaloosa Trades Assembly, of Oskaloosa; of Boiler Makers' Union No. 244, of Sioux City; of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 63, of Sioux City; of Garment Worker's Union No. 148, of Ottumwa; of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Des Moines; of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 63, of Ottumwa; of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 107, of Council Bluffs; of International Association of Machinists' Union No. 272, of Boone; of Typographical Union No. 22, of Dubuque; of Retail Clerks' Union No. 183, of Clinton; of Machinists' Union No. 290, of Oelwein; of the Trades and Labor Assembly Union of Ottumwa; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 308, of Cedar Rapids; of Coopers' Local Union No. 126, of Ottumwa; of International Association of Machinists' Union No. 254, of Des Moines; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 106, of Des Moines; of Typographical Union No. 261, of Muscatine; of Woodworkers' Local Union No. 92, of Clinton; of Harnessmakers' Union No. 11, of Davenport; of the Trades and Labor Congress of Dubuque; of Waiters' Alliance No. 223, of Des Moines; of Local Union No. 184, of Des Moines; of Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 116, of Davenport; of Federal Labor Union No. 7146, of Boone; of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen's Union No. 79, of Des Moines; of Federal Local Union No. 8215, of Clinton, and of Millmen's Union No. 425, of Des Moines, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Burlington, Hopkinton, Guthrie Center, Osage, Ackley, Audubon, Le Mars, Toledo, Oelwein, Cedar Falls, Jefferson, Woodbine, Conrad, and Martinsburg, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 553, United Mine Workers of America, of Centerville, Iowa, and a petition of A. M. Taylor Post, No. 153, Grand Army of the Republic, of Wapello, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 154, United Mine Workers of America, of Keb; of Local Union No. 152, United Mine Workers of America, of Ottumwa; of Local Union No. 708, United Mine Workers of America, of Forbush; of District Union No. 23, United Mine Workers of America, of Oskaloosa; of Local Union No. 916, United Mine Workers of America, of Hiteman, and of sundry citizens of Willard, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. WETMORE presented the petition of Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, and 19 other citizens of Providence, R. I., and a petition of 11 citizens of Natick, R. I., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Cigar Makers' Union No. 94, American Federation of Labor, of Pawtucket; of Typographical Union No. 33, American Federation of Labor, of Providence, and of Rodman Post, No. 12, Department of Rhode Island, Grand Army of the Republic, of Providence, all in the State of Rhode Island, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FORAKER presented a petition of the Grape and Wine Growers' Association of the State of Ohio, praying for the repeal of the stamp tax on wine; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Belmont Central Trades and Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Bellaire, Ohio, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Farmers' Institute of Piqua, Ohio, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Harmony Council, No. 40, Daughters of Liberty, of Dayton, Ohio, and and a petition of White Star Council, No. 20, Daughters of Liberty, of Mansfield, Ohio, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, and for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Sole Fasteners' Union No. 218, of Cincinnati; of Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 14, of Columbus; of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Union No. 37, of Cleveland; of International Steam Engineers' Union No. 18, of Cincinnati; of Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 134, of Piqua; of Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 16, of Columbus; of Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Union No. 3, of Dennison; of Beer Drivers' Union No. 87, of Toledo; of International Broom Workers' Union No. 4, of Hamilton; of Typographical Union No. 199, of Zanesville; of National Brotherhood of Operative Potters' Union No. 24, of Wellsville; of Coopers' Union No. 59, of Cincinnati; of Brewery Workers' Union No. 162, of Newark; of the Independent Association of Machinists' Union No. 80, of Newark; of Retail Clerks' Union No. 119, of Toledo; of Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union No. 1, of Toledo; of Press Agents' Union No. 17, of Cincinnati; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 79, of Sandusky; of Beer Drivers and Stablemen's Union No. 204, of Youngstown, and of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Zanesville, all of the American Federation of Labor; and of F. A. Snyder Post, No. 717, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, of Cygnet, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Wellsville, East Liverpool, Cincinnati, Wooster, Cleveland, Eutah, Delhi, Fern Bank, Home City, McComb, Liberty Center, Blanchester Township, Vernon, and Burghill, and of the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church of Springfield, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the trustees of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation for the promotion of mining engineering in the land-grant colleges and agricultural experiment stations of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented the petitions of Edgar B. Healy and 284 other citizens of Rockford, 150 citizens of Springfield, 50 citizens of Arcola, 46 citizens of Yates City, 110 citizens of Bloomington, 200 citizens of Knoxville, 80 citizens of Highland, and 85 citizens of Ottawa, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 800, United Mine Workers of America, of Streator; of Machinists' Union No. 43, of Chicago; of Machinists' Union No. 377, of Chicago Heights, and of Federal Labor Union, No. 8026, of Harvey, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Western Association of California Pioneers, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Union Label League of Chicago; of Local Union No. 522, United Mine Workers of America, of Pekin; of Local Union No. 728, United Mine Workers of America, of Mount Olive; of Local Union No. 745, United Mine Workers of America, of Pawnee; of Local Union No. 221, United Mine Workers of America, of Cable, and of Typographical Union No. 50, of Quincy, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of Stationary Firemen's Union No. 83, American Federation of Labor, of Turners Falls, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation placing raw sugar on the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TELLER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Denver, Colo., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Denver Branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union, of Denver; of Machinists' Union No. 255, American Federation of Labor, of Colorado City; of Boiler Makers and Ship Builders' Union No. 44, American

Federation of Labor, of Pueblo; of International Wood Workers' Union No. 99, American Federation of Labor, of Colorado Springs, and of Carpenters' Union No. 584, American Federation of Labor, of Victor, all in the State of Colorado, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DELLA C. HEALY.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted yesterday by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KITTREDGE], to report it with amendments, and I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Della C. Healy, for amount due her as widow of John J. Healy, late a messenger of the United States Senate, being a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

The amendments were, in line 3, to strike out the words "for amount due her as;" and in line 4, after the word "Senate," to strike out the word "being;" so as to read:

Della C. Healy, widow of John J. Healy, late a messenger of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary, etc.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 1961) for the recognition of the military service of noncommissioned officers and enlisted men of the United States Volunteers as commissioned officers in certain State military organizations; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1962) granting an increase of pension to Henry Muller; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1963) to impose an import duty upon silver; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MCMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 1964) for the relief of the administrators of William B. Moses, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1965) for the extension of Seventeenth street to the Walbridge subdivision of Ingleside; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1966) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Hughes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 1967) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Freeman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1968) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Ford; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 1969) to conserve the flood waters of Lake Tahoe, in the States of California and Nevada, and to regulate the outflow thereof; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1970) to provide an American register for the barkentine *Hawaii;* which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 1971) to provide suitable medals for the survivors of the officers and crew of the United States sloop of war *Cumberland;* which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 1972) to amend the military record of John H. Skinner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MCENERY introduced a bill (S. 1973) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Gabriel Le Breton Deschapelles; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MONEY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1974) for the relief of G. B. Harper and J. S. Clearman, executors of W. L. Clearman, deceased;

A bill (S. 1975) for the relief of Lytle A. Rather, administrator of the estate of William B. Lumpkin, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1976) for the relief of W. A. Sanford, administrator of the estate of H. B. Bloxam, deceased.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1977) granting a pension to Harrison T. De Long;

A bill (S. 1978) granting a pension to Wesley S. Potter;

A bill (S. 1979) granting a pension to Samuel M. Howard;

A bill (S. 1980) granting a pension to William D. Stites;

A bill (S. 1981) granting a pension to Thomas Hannah;

A bill (S. 1982) granting a pension to Eugene J. Oulman; and

A bill (S. 1983) granting a pension to Charles W. Pawling.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 1984) for the purchase of the oil portrait of Dolly Madison, by E. F. Andrews; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. CLARK of Montana introduced a bill (S. 1985) granting a pension to Robert D. West; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MCCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 1986) granting an increase of pension to Charles Male; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1987) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer Wing; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

A bill (S. 1988) to ratify an agreement with the Indians of the Klamath Indian Reservation, in Oregon, and making appropriations to carry the same into effect;

A bill (S. 1989) to provide for a final settlement with the Clatsop Tribe of Indians, of Oregon, for lands ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain agreement between said parties, dated August 7, 1851; and

A bill (S. 1990) to provide for a final settlement with the Tillamook tribe of Indians, of Oregon, for lands ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain agreement between said parties, dated August 7, 1851.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 1991) providing for the adjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1992) granting pensions to certain officers and enlisted men of the Life-Saving Service and to their widows and minor children; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TURNER introduced a bill (S. 1993) for the relief of Clinton F. Pulsifer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1994) to correct the military record of George Haskin;

A bill (S. 1995) for the relief of Thomas Waterworth; and

A bill (S. 1996) for the relief of Thomas H. Burns.

Mr. TURNER introduced a bill (S. 1997) for the relief of John O'Keane; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1998) for the relief of the Lower Band of the Chinook Indians of the State of Washington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1999) forbidding the payment of witness fees and mileage to Indians who instigate violations of the laws prohibiting the selling or disposal of intoxicating liquors to Indians; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2000) granting a pension to John M. Core;

A bill (S. 2001) granting a pension to Simon B. Conover; and

A bill (S. 2002) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Bartlett.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced a bill (S. 2003) to provide an appropriation for the celebration on Roanoke Island of the landing on said island of the first expedition of English-speaking people to this country, the birth thereon of Virginia Dare, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2004) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joshua Fairclough; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2005) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas Goodness; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ALLISON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2006) granting an increase of pension to James Lehen;

A bill (S. 2007) granting a pension to Mary A. Everts;

A bill (S. 2008) granting an increase of pension to Peter C. Monfort;

A bill (S. 2009) granting a pension to William W. Wright;

A bill (S. 2010) granting an increase of pension to Marcia M. Merritt;

A bill (S. 2011) granting a pension to Amos O. Rowley;

A bill (S. 2012) granting a pension to Catherine Conroy; and

A bill (S. 2013) granting an increase of pension to Sidney Leland.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill (S. 2014) for the relief of Albert V. Conway, trustee; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2015) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend sections 5191 and 5192 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2016) to correct the military record of Herman E. Colby; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2017) to grant an honorable discharge to Frederick A. Noeller; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2018) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Estes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FORAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2019) granting a pension to William H. Zombro (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2020) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Miller (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2021) granting a pension to Verrelle S. Willard (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2022) granting a pension to Lizzie A. Campbell (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2023) granting a pension to America Turner (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2024) granting a pension to John H. Barr (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2025) granting an increase of pension to Miller T. Leitner (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2026) granting an increase of pension to James L. Wing (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2027) granting a pension to Wilson Zurmehly (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2028) granting a pension to Wilson W. Brown and others (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 2029) entitling any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps appointed a second lieutenant of artillery to take rank in accordance with the date of his original commission in the Navy or Marine Corps; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 2030) to encourage industrial education in the several States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2031) to establish a general system of industrial education in the Territories and islands of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 2032) for the relief of George F. Schild; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2033) granting a pension to Elizabeth Barnum; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2034) granting an increase of pension to George A. Hanley; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (S. 2035) to pay to Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, on the retired list, the pay and allowance of rear-admiral on the active list; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill (S. 2036) granting an increase of pension to Etta Adair Anderson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2037) for the relief of Lincoln W. Tibbetts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 2038) for the relief of the heirs of William Elliott, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2039) granting an increase of pension to G. W. Phillips;

A bill (S. 2040) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Gates (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2041) granting a pension to Morgan O'Brien; and

A bill (S. 2042) granting an increase of pension to W. J. Grow;

A bill (S. 2043) granting a pension to Job E. Brownell.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 26) authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with John T. Dolan, of Portland, Oreg., for the purchase of original manuscript copy of Order Book of Gen. Arthur St. Clair; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. MITCHELL. I desire to call the attention of the Committee on Military Affairs to the joint resolution I have just introduced. I will state to the chairman of that committee that I have in my possession the original order book, at least what purports to be the original order book, and I have no doubt it is, of General Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory during the Administrations of President Washington and the elder Adams.

I move that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TURNER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 27) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have a monument erected in the United States Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis, Md., to the memory of Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale and Ensign John R. Monaghan, United States Navy, and the men who lost their lives in battle in Samoa in April, 1899; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

R. C. BRANT.

On motion of Mr. MITCHELL, it was

Ordered, That R. C. Brant be permitted to withdraw his application for pension, together with accompanying papers, from the files of the Senate without prejudice, there being no adverse report.

SURPLUS WATERS OF LAKE TAHOE.

Mr. STEWART submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to furnish the Senate with such information as he may have relative to the cost of acquiring the land necessary for site and the construction of an impounding dam thereon at the source of the Truckee River, to control the surplus waters of Lake Tahoe, situated in the States of California and Nevada, and to estimate the cost of private property to be used for that purpose and the damage, if any, to private property caused by the erection of such dam; also such information as he may have as to the quantity of water that can be stored, and the number of acres of land in excess of the land already irrigated which can be reclaimed by the surplus water now running to waste; and as to whether such dam would interfere with the navigation of the lake or in any wise impair the prior rights of appropriators of the waters of the Truckee River flowing from such lake.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. PLATT of Connecticut, and by unanimous consent, it was

Ordered, That so much of Rule XXIV of the Senate as provides for the appointment of the standing and other committees of the Senate by ballot be suspended.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the following, commencing with January 1, 1902, shall constitute the standing and select committees of the Senate for the Fifty-seventh Congress:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Agriculture and Forestry.—Messrs. Proctor (chairman), Hansbrough, Warren, Foster of Washington, Dolliver, Quarles, Quay, Bate, Money, Heitfeld, and Simmons.

On Appropriations.—Messrs. Allison (chairman), Hale, Cullom, Perkins, Sewell, Warren, Wetmore, Quay, Cockrell, Teller, Berry, Tillman, and Daniel.

On Coast and Insular Survey.—Messrs. Foster of Washington (chairman), Hawley, McMillan, Fairbanks, Wellington, Morgan, Berry, Clay, and Culberson.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Jones of Nevada (chairman), Gallinger, Kean, Money, and Patterson.

On the Census.—Messrs. Quarles (chairman), Hale, Platt of New York, McCumber, McComas, Burton, Gamble, McEnery, Taliaferro, Blackburn, and Bailey.

On Civil Service and Retrenchment.—Messrs. Perkins (chairman), Lodge, Elkins, Platt of New York, Millard, Harris, Bate, Dubois, and McLaurin of Mississippi.

On Claims.—Messrs. Warren (chairman), Mason, Stewart, McCumber, Kean, Clapp, Burnham, Kittredge, McLaurin of South Carolina, Teller, Martin, Taliaferro, McLaurin of Mississippi, and Foster of Louisiana.

On Coast Defenses.—Messrs. Mitchell (chairman), Hawley, Burrows, Penrose, Dietrich, Wellington, Turner, Culberson, Taliaferro, Clay, and Simmons.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Frye (chairman), McMillan, Elkins, Nelson, Gallinger, Penrose, Hanna, Mason, Depew, Jones of Nevada, Perkins, Vest, Berry, Turner, Martin, Clay, and Mallory.

On Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Martin (chairman), Blackburn, Aldrich, McMillan, and Wellington.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. McMillan (chairman), Gallinger, Hansbrough, Pritchard, Stewart, Dillingham, Foster of Washington, Wellington, Martin, Mallory, Heitfeld, Clark of Montana, and Foster of Louisiana.

On Education and Labor.—Messrs. McComas (chairman), Penrose, Dolliver, Clapp, Burnham, Daniel, Harris, Carmack, and Gibson.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Cockrell (chairman), Hoar, and Clapp.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Sewell (chairman), Hanna, and Foster of Louisiana.

To Establish the University of the United States.—Messrs. Deboe (chairman), Frye, Foraker, Wetmore, Burnham, Kittredge, Wellington, Jones of Arkansas, Clay, Carmack, and Blackburn.

To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service.—Messrs. Clapp (chairman), Foraker, Hoar, Deboe, Heitfeld, Culberson, and Simmons.

On Finance.—Messrs. Aldrich (chairman), Allison, Platt of Connecticut, Burrows, Platt of New York, Hansbrough, Spooner, Jones of Nevada, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, Daniel, Teller, and Money.

On Fisheries.—Messrs. Bard (chairman), Proctor, Frye, Mason, Foster of Washington, Turner, Mallory, McEnery, and Bailey.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Culloin (chairman), Frye, Lodge, Clark of Wyoming, Foraker, Spooner, Fairbanks, Kean, Morgan, Bacon, Money, Rawlins, and Bailey.

On Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.—Messrs. Burton (chairman), Depew, Perkins, Clark of Wyoming, Pritchard, Kearns, Kittredge, Morgan, Tillman, Gibson, and Simmons.

On the Geological Survey.—Messrs. Kean (chairman), Elkins, Allison, Fairbanks, Money, Rawlins, and Cockrell.

On Immigration.—Messrs. Penrose (chairman), Fairbanks, Lodge, Mason, Sewell, Proctor, Rawlins, Turner, Clay, McLaurin of Mississippi, and Patterson.

On Improvement of the Mississippi River and its Tributaries.—Messrs. Nelson (chairman), Dolliver, Millard, McLaurin of South Carolina, Bate, McEnery, and McLaurin of Mississippi.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Stewart (chairman), Platt of Connecticut, Quarles, McCumber, Bard, Quay, Clapp, Gamble, McLaurin of South Carolina, Morgan, Jones of Arkansas, Rawlins, Harris, Dubois, and Clark of Montana.

On Indian Depredations.—Messrs. Gamble (chairman), Deboe, Beveridge, Dillingham, Kearns, Dietrich, Bacon, Martin, Berry, Pettus, McLaurin of Mississippi.

On Interoceanic Canals.—Messrs. Morgan (chairman), Hawley, Platt of New York, Hanna, Pritchard, Mitchell, Millard, Kittredge, Harris, Turner, Foster of Louisiana.

On Interstate Commerce.—Messrs. Elkins (chairman), Cullom, Aldrich, Kean, Dolliver, Foraker, Clapp, Millard, Tillman, McLaurin of Mississippi, Carmack, Foster of Louisiana, and Patterson.

On Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.—Messrs. Simon (chairman), Warren, Stewart, Quarles, Bard, Quay, Kearns, Dietrich, Harris, Heitfeld, Bailey, Patterson, and Gibson.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Hoar (chairman), Platt of Connecticut, Clark of Wyoming, Fairbanks, Simon, Nelson, McComas, Depew, Bacon, Pettus, Turner, Culberson, and Blackburn.

On the Library.—Messrs. Wetmore (chairman), Hansbrough, and Vest.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. McCumber (chairman), Mason, Foster of Washington, McLaurin of South Carolina, Harris, Clay, and Gibson.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Hawley (chairman), Proctor, Sewell, Warren, Burrows, Quarles, Scott, Bate, Cockrell, Pettus, and Harris.

On Mines and Mining.—Messrs. Scott (chairman), Stewart, Hanna, Clark of Wyoming, Kearns, Tillman, Heitfeld, Clark of Montana, and Dubois.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hale (chairman), Perkins, McMillan, Platt of New York, Hanna, Penrose, Gallinger, Tillman, Martin, McEnery, and Blackburn.

On Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.—Messrs. Quay (chairman), Wetmore, Mason, Beveridge, McLaurin of South Carolina, Taliaferro, Dubois, McLaurin of Mississippi, and Clark of Montana.

On Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.—Messrs. Foraker (chairman), Depew, Wetmore, Foster of Washington, Mitchell, Kearns, Burton, Cockrell, Mallory, Blackburn, and Clark of Montana.

On Pacific Railroads.—Messrs. Dolliver (chairman), Frye, Foraker, Stewart, Millard, Morgan, Harris, Rawlins, and Taliaferro.

On Patents.—Messrs. Pritchard (chairman), Platt of Connecticut, McComas, Kittredge, Mallory, Heitfeld, and Foster of Louisiana.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Gallinger (chairman), Pritchard, Deboe, McCumber, Simon, Scott, Foster of Washington, Burton, Turner, Taliaferro, Patterson, Carmack, and Gibson.

On the Philippines.—Messrs. Lodge (chairman), Allison, Hale, Proctor, Beveridge, Burrows, McComas, Dietrich, Rawlins, Culberson, Dubois, Carmack, and Patterson.

On Post-Offices and Post-Roads.—Messrs. Mason (chairman), Penrose, Elkins, Dolliver, Lodge, Deboe, Beveridge, Dillingham, Mitchell, Clay, Culberson, Taliaferro, Dubois, and Simmons.

On Printing.—Messrs. Platt of New York (chairman), Elkins, and Jones of Arkansas.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Teller (chairman), McEnery, Pettus, Hale, Kean, Gamble, and Burton.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Burrows (chairman), Hoar, Pritchard, McComas, Foraker, Depew, Beveridge, Dillingham, Pettus, Blackburn, Dubois, Bailey, and Foster of Louisiana.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Fairbanks (chairman), Warren, Simon, Scott, Quarles, McCumber, Wellington, Vest, Rawlins, Turner, Culberson, and Simmons.

On Public Health and National Quarantine.—Messrs. Vest (chairman), McEnery, Mallory, Culberson, Jones of Nevada, Gallinger, Spooner, Deboe, and Depew.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Hansbrough (chairman), Nelson, Clark of Wyoming, Bard, Kearns, Gamble, Burton, Dietrich, Berry, McEnery, Heitfeld, McLaurin of Mississippi, and Gibson.

On Railroads.—Messrs. Clark of Wyoming (chairman), Nelson, Lodge, Hawley, Wetmore, Scott, Bard, Bacon, Pettus, Money, and Carmack.

On Relations with Canada.—Messrs. Hanna (chairman), Hoar, Hale, Fairbanks, Cullom, Tillman, Jones of Arkansas, Bailey, and Clark of Montana.

On Relations with Cuba.—Messrs. Platt of Connecticut (chairman), Aldrich, Cullom, McMillan, Spooner, Deboe, Burnham, Teller, Money, Taliaferro, and Simmons.

On the Revision of the Laws of the United States.—Messrs. Depew (chairman), Burrows, Pritchard, Mitchell, Burnham, Daniel, Mallory, Bailey, and Patterson.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Tillman (chairman), Bate, Simon, Gallinger, and Millard.

On Rules.—Messrs. Spooner (chairman), Aldrich, Hoar, Elkins, Teller, Cockrell, and Bacon.

On Territories.—Messrs. Beveridge (chairman), Sewell, Dillingham, Nelson, Bard, Quay, Burnham, Bate, Heitfeld, Bailey, and Patterson.

On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.—Messrs. Dillingham (chairman), Clark of Wyoming, Perkins, Gamble, McLaurin of South Carolina, Turner, Pettus, Daniel, and Dubois.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

To Investigate the Condition of the Potomac River Front at Washington.—Messrs. Millard (chairman), Frye, Scott, Beveridge, Martin, Bacon, and Clark of Montana.

On Woman Suffrage.—Messrs. Bacon (chairman), Berry, Wetmore, Bard, and Mitchell.

On Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress.—Messrs. Berry (chairman), Vest, Cullom, Allison, and Mitchell.

On the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.—Messrs. Bate (chairman), Teller, Burton, Dietrich, and Kittredge.

On Transportation and Sale of Meat Products.—Messrs. Daniel (chairman), Vest, McCumber, McComas, and Clapp.

On Industrial Expositions.—Messrs. Burnham (chairman), Hawley, Hansbrough, Lodge, Scott, Wellington, McLaurin of South Carolina, Daniel, Heitfeld, Cockrell, Jones of Arkansas, Carmack, and Gibson.

On National Banks.—Messrs. Kearns (chairman), Burrows, Penrose, McEnery, and Gibson.

To Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands.—Messrs. Dietrich (chairman), Simon, and Morgan.

Standards, Weights, and Measures.—Messrs. Kittredge (chairman), Simon, Dolliver, Clark of Montana, and Carmack.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I offer a resolution for which I ask immediate consideration.

A new committee has been raised, the Select Committee on Standards, Weights, and Measures, and there is no provision for paying its clerk. But there is an appropriation out of which he may be paid, so it is not necessary that the resolution should go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. There is already a regular appropriation out of which he can be paid.

The resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Standards, Weights, and Measures be authorized to appoint a clerk at an annual salary of $1,800, and the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay the same from the appropriation for "Salaries, officers and employees, Senate, 1902."

REPORT OF ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

Mr. MORGAN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 15,000 copies of the full report of the Isthmian Canal Commission sent to Congress by the President, of which 5,000 copies shall be for the use of the Department of State, 3,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 7,000 for the use of the House of Representatives. Such print shall include the text of said report and all appendixes and maps therewith sent to Congress. If any contract is necessary to be made for printing the maps, drawings, or plates accompanying said report, the Public Printer is authorized to receive and accept bids and proposals for such work, without advertising for the same. Said print shall be bound in substantial form, in cloth, and a copy, bound in half-leather, shall be for the personal use of each member of the present Congress, and for the heads of Departments.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Mr. PENROSE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate 4,000 copies of the Annual Message of the President of the United States, communicated to both Houses of Congress on December 3, 1901.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS.

Mr. HARRIS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 5,000 copies of Senate Report No. 1, from the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 2,000 for the use of the Senate and 3,000 for the use of the House of Representatives.

ARKANSAS RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent to call up for consideration the bill (S. 73) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson, Ind. T.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read to the Senate for its information.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, section 1, line 6, before the word "bridge," to strike out "fixed span," and on page 2, line 8, after the words "Secretary of War," to strike out the period and the word "And" and insert a semicolon and the word "and;" so as to make the section read:

That the Ozark and Cherokee Central Railway Company, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Arkansas, its successors and assigns, are hereby authorized to construct, operate, and maintain a bridge across the Arkansas River, in the northwest quarter of section 21, township 15 north, range 19 east, Indian meridian. Said bridge shall be constructed in accordance with such plans as may be approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That before the construction of any bridge herein authorized is commenced the said company shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of such bridge and map of the location,

giving sufficient information to enable the Secretary of War to fully and satisfactorily understand the subject; and unless the plan and location of such bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the structure shall not be built; and should any change be made in said bridge before or after completion, such changes shall likewise be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and any changes in said bridge which the Secretary of War may at any time deem necessary and order in the interests of navigation shall be made by the owners thereof at their expense.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 11, to add to section 1 the following proviso:

Provided further, That for the safety of vessels passing at night the owners of said bridge shall maintain thereon, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals as the Light-House Board may prescribe.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, on page 2, line 24, after the word "parties," to insert "and equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to a telegraph and telephone companies;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 2. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains or cars over the same and over the approaches thereto upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owners of said bridge and any railroad company desiring such use shall fail to agree upon the sums to be paid or the conditions to be observed, all matters at issue shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties; and equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to a telegraph and telephone companies.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The article "a" should be stricken out of the amendment in line 1, on page 3, before the word "telegraph;" so as to read "shall be granted to telegraph and telephone companies."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour and forty-three minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, December 19, 1901, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 18, 1901.

ATTORNEYS.

Mack A. Montgomery, of Mississippi, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Mississippi. A reappointment, his term expiring January 9, 1902.

Robert W. Breckons, of Wyoming, to be United States attorney for the Territory of Hawaii, vice John C. Baird, deceased.

William Vaughan, of Alabama, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Alabama. A reappointment, his term having expired June 1, 1901.

MARSHALS.

Leander J. Bryan, of Alabama, to be United States marshal for the middle district of Alabama. A reappointment, his term expiring January 30, 1902.

Daniel N. Cooper, of Alabama, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Alabama. A reappointment, his term expiring January 13, 1902.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Benjamin S. Baker, of Nebraska, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, vice Jonathan W. Crumpacker, whose term expires January 9, 1902.

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

W. J. Robinson, of Hawaii, to be third judge of the circuit court of the first circuit of the Territory of Hawaii. An original appointment as provided by act 19 of the session laws of 1901, Territory of Hawaii, entitled "An act to amend section 30 of chapter 57 of the session laws of 1892."

GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

Miguel A. Otero, of East Las Vegas, N. Mex., who was reappointed during the recess of the Senate, to take effect June 7, 1901, at the expiration of his term, to be governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Levi R. Davis, of Newcastle, Wyo., to be receiver of public moneys at Sundance, Wyo., vice Samuel A. Young, resigned.

Frederick Muller, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., to be receiver of public moneys at Santa Fe, N. Mex., vice Edward F. Hobart, whose term will expire January 12, 1902.

PENSION AGENTS.

Jonathan Merriam, of Illinois, to be pension agent at Chicago, Ill., to take effect January 13, 1902, at the expiration of his present term. (Reappointment.)

Charles A. Orr, of Buffalo, N. Y., to be pension agent at Buffalo, N. Y., to take effect January 13, 1902, at the expiration of his present term. (Reappointment.)

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

William P. Williams, of Illinois, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago, Ill. (Reappointment.)

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

William Penn Nixon, of Illinois, to be collector of customs for the district of Chicago, in the State of Illinois. (Reappointment.)

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 18, 1901.

CONSUL.

Angus Campbell, a citizen of the United States, to be consul of the United States at Warsaw, Russia.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF OREGON.

Henry Meldrum, of Oregon City, Oreg., to be surveyor-general of Oregon.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Joseph S. Spear, jr., of California, to be surveyor of customs in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California.

DISTRICT JUDGE.

Henry Clay McDowell, of Virginia, to be United States district judge for the western district of Virginia.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Frank I. Osborne, of North Carolina, to be associate justice of the Court of Private Land Claims.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Asst. Surg. Elon O. Huntington, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 24th day of May, 1901.

Asst. Surg. John B. Dennis, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 25th day of May, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Robert B. Adams, of Massachusetts, to be a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Albert E. Bonnet, of Louisiana, to be a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert E. Wright, of Virginia, to be a first assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Second Assistant Engineer Urban Harvey, of Virginia, to be a first assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Sterling A. Campbell, of California, to be collector of customs for the district of Humboldt, in the State of California.

Patrick F. Garrett, of New Mexico, to be collector of customs for the district of Paso del Norte, in the State of Texas.

Henry W. Brendel, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Buffalo Creek, in the State of New York.

William Penn Nixon, to be collector of customs for the district of Chicago, in the State of Illinois.

Thomas H. Phair, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Aroostook, in the State of Maine.

MARSHALS.

Walter H. Johnson, of Georgia, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Georgia.

John M. Barnes, of Georgia, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Georgia.

PENSION AGENT.

Jonathan Merriam, to be pension agent at Chicago, Ill.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Marion Erwin, of Georgia, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Georgia.

Edgar A. Angier, of Georgia, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia.

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

William P. Williams, of Illinois, to be assistant treasurer of the United States.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Percy Hobkirk, of Del Norte, Colo., to be receiver of public moneys at Del Norte, Colo.

Arthur H. Swain, of Bakersfield, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at Visalia, Cal.

Charles B. Timberlake, of Holyoke, Colo., to be receiver of public moneys at Sterling, Colo.

D. Clem Deaver, of Omaha, Nebr., to be receiver of public moneys at O'Neill, Nebr.

Duportal G. Sampson, of Ashland, Wis., to be receiver of public moneys at Ashland, Wis.

Lemuel B. Laughlin, of Bridgewater, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Chamberlain, S. Dak.

Merris C. Barrow, of Douglas, Wyo., to be receiver of public moneys at Douglas, Wyo.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Charles L. Brockway, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Chamberlain, S. Dak.

David C. Fleming, of Sterling, Colo., to be register of the land office at Sterling, Colo.

Alpha E. Hoyt, of Sundance, Wyo., to be register of the land office at Sundance, Wyo.

Patrick M. Mullen, of Omaha, Nebr., to be register of the land office at Rampart City, Alaska.

MEMBERS OF CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION.

First Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as a member of the California Débris Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893.

Lieut. Col. David P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as a member of the California Débris Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

To be major-general.

Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, United States Army, March 30, 1901.

To be brigadier-generals.

Col. Jacob H. Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, March 30, 1901.

Frederick Funston, of Kansas (brigadier-general, United States Volunteers), April 1, 1901.

Col. James M. Bell, Eighth Cavalry (since retired from active service), September 17, 1901.

Col. William H. Bisbee, Thirteenth Infantry, October 2, 1901.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Sergt. Adolph Langhorst, Sixtieth Company, Coast Artillery, to be second lieutenant, with rank from May 8, 1901.

INFANTRY ARM.

Sergt. Leo A. Dewey, Company H, Twenty-second Infantry, to be second lieutenant, with rank from February 2, 1901.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Artillery Corps.

John Law Hughes, of California, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Samuel Simeon O'Connor, of New York, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Allen Dwight Raymond, of Pennsylvania, captain, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry (late captain, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry), August 22, 1901.

Jacob Ellsworth Wyke, at large, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry (late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry), August 22, 1901.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cavalry Arm.

Albert Jefferson Wonde, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Artillery Corps.

William Wirt Ballard, jr., of Virginia, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry (late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry), August 1, 1901.

Infantry Arm.

George E. Goodrich, of Indiana, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Donald Cameron McClelland, of New York, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Harold Sturgis Pearce, of Rhode Island, late captain, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Rinaldo R. Wood, of New York, late second lieutenant, Two hundred and third New York Volunteer Infantry, February 2, 1901.

TO BE CHAPLAINS.

Rev. George D. Rice, of Massachusetts, late chaplain Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Aldred A. Pruden, of North Carolina, late chaplain First North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Albert J. Bader, of New York, late chaplain Twelfth New York Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Rev. William Colbert, of Minnesota, late chaplain Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Rev. George C. Stull, of Montana, late chaplain First Montana Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Rev. John M. Moose, of Mississippi, February 2, 1901.

Rev. William W. Brander, of Maryland, February 2, 1901.

Rev. James L. Griffes, of Indiana, February 2, 1901.

Rev. John C. Granville, of Missouri, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Timothy P. O'Keefe, of the District of Columbia, February 2, 1901.

Rev. H. Percy Silver, of Nebraska, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Ernest P. Newsom, of Texas, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Thomas J. Dickson, of Missouri, February 2, 1901.

Rev. Samuel J. Smith, of Vermont, November 9, 1901.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

James M. Wheeler, at large, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be first lieutenant, August 1, 1901.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lochlin W. Caffey, of Georgia, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be first lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

Robert W. Thompson, at large, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

CAVALRY ARM.

Private Charles M. Maigne, Thirty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, to be second lieutenant in the Cavalry Arm, February 2, 1901.

INFANTRY ARM.

James A. Hutton, of California, late captain of infantry, United States Army, to be captain, March 21, 1901.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS WITH RANK FROM FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

Charles C. Winnia, at large, first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Infantry Arm.

Leonard T. Baker, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edwin J. Bracken, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Leonard H. Cook, of Missouri, late second lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Franklin S. Leisenring, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas S. Moorman, jr., of South Carolina, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William M. Goodale, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

PROFESSOR, MILITARY ACADEMY.

Capt. William B. Gordon, Ordnance Department, to be professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the Military Academy, March 27, 1901.

TRANSFERS IN THE ARMY.

Capt. Henry A. Barber, from the Cavalry Arm to the Infantry Arm, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, with rank from February 2, 1901.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Infantry Arm.

Van Hamilton Denny, at large, February 2, 1901.

Frederick H. Svenson, of New York, February 2, 1901.

John C. Waterman, at large, February 2, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

Herbert E. Mann, at large, February 2, 1901.
Frank E. Davis, at large, February 2, 1901.
Francis A. Ruggles, at large, February 2, 1901.
Edward A. Keyes, at large, February 2, 1901.
Walter H. Rodney, at large, February 2, 1901.
Moss Lee Love, at large, February 2, 1901.
Howard R. Smalley, of Vermont, February 2, 1901.

Artillery Corps.

George A. Taylor, at large, May 8, 1901.
Henry H. Scott, of California (late second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps), July 16, 1901.
Clarence Carrigan, at large, July 16, 1901.
John B. G. McClure, at large, July 16, 1901.
Howard L. Martin, at large, July 16, 1901.
Edmund T. Weisel, at large, July 16, 1901.
Marlborough Churchill, at large, July 16, 1901.
Richard H. Jordan, at large, July 16, 1901.
Lucian Scott Breckinridge, at large, July 16, 1901.
Glen Fay Jenks, at large, July 16, 1901.
Carl Edward Wiggin, at large, July 16, 1901.

Infantry Arm.

Royden E. Beebe, of Vermont, February 2, 1901.
Henry H. Hall, at large, February 2, 1901.
Smith A. Harris, at large, February 2, 1901.
Albin L. Clark, at large, February 2, 1901.
Charles Keller, at large, February 2, 1901.
Samuel T. Mackall, at large, February 2, 1901.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS WITH RANK FROM FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

Sergt. Albert S. Fuger, Forty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.
First Sergt. John H. Read, jr., Troop C, Fifth Cavalry.
First Sergt. Edward M. Offley, Troop G, First Cavalry.
Sergt. John Cocke, Forty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. George Grunert, Thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery.
Corpl. Arthur G. Fisher, Troop H, First Cavalry.
Sergt. Olney Place, Signal Corps.
Squadron Sergt. Maj. Benjamin O. Davis, Ninth Cavalry.
Corpl. Ralph M. Parker, Troop I, Fifth Cavalry.
Electrician Sergt. Lee Hagood, Artillery Corps (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).
First Sergt. Paul B. MacLane, Troop M, Eighth Cavalry.
Acting Hosp. Steward Charles R. Mayo, United States Army.
Q. M. Sergt. James M. Jewell, Troop H, Eighth Cavalry.
Corpl. Rawson Warren, Twenty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).
Private John T. Donnelly, Troop G, Eighth Cavalry.
First Sergt. William C. Gardenhire, Troop C, Fifteenth Cavalry.
Private Robert L. Collins, Troop G, First Cavalry.
Sergt. Frederick Mears, Company K, Third Infantry.
Private Arthur M. Graham, Troop B, Fourth Cavalry.
Corpl. Clifton R. Norton, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry.
Squadron Sergt. Maj. Ralph Miller, Third Cavalry.
Corpl. Clarence A. Stott, Troop D, First Cavalry.
Corpl. Rodman Butler, Troop I, Fourth Cavalry.
Sergt. Joseph H. Barnard, Troop M, Third Cavalry.
Corpl. Edwin L. Cox, Troop F, Fourth Cavalry.
Corpl. Myron B. Bowdish, Troop B, Sixth Cavalry.
Private Peter J. Hennessey, Troop G, Third Cavalry.
Sergt. William R. Pope, Troop F, Fourth Cavalry.
Sergt. Sidney D. Maize, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
Corpl. Matt C. Bristol, Troop G, First Cavalry.
First Sergt. Marr O'Connor, Company M, Sixth Infantry.
Corpl. Thomas H. Cunningham, Troop A, Fifth Cavalry.
Sergt. Edward R. Coppock, Troop F, Third Cavalry.
Sergt. Robert W. Lesher, Troop E, Third Cavalry.
Corpl. Edwin D. Andrews, Signal Corps.
Hosp. Steward Raymond S. Bamberger, United States Army.
Corpl. William H. Bell, jr., Troop A, Fourth Cavalry.
Private Edmund A. Buchanan, Troop C, Third Cavalry.
Private Seth W. Cook, Troop M, Fourth Cavalry.
Sergt. Clarence A. Dougherty, Troop G, Twelfth Cavalry.
Sergt. Ebert G. English, Troop G, Fourth Cavalry.
Corpl. Thomas B. Esty, Troop G, Third Cavalry.
Corpl. Ronald E. Fisher, Troop H, First Cavalry.
Private C. Emery Hathaway, Troop F, Sixth Cavalry.
Private Robert R. Love, Troop G, Third Cavalry.
Private Frank McEnhill, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. Isaac S. Martin, Troop G, Sixth Cavalry.
Corpl. William G. Meade, Forty-first Company, Coast Artillery.
Private Horace N. Munro, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry.
Private Leon R. Partridge, Troop G, Sixth Cavalry.
Private David L. Roscoe, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry.
Sergt. Daniel D. Tompkins, Troop I, Second Cavalry.
Private William F. Wheatley, Troop K, Sixth Cavalry.
First Sergt. Robert H. Wiggins, Troop B, Twelfth Cavalry.
Private Kenyon A. Joyce, Troop B, Third Cavalry.
Sergt. John H. Howard, Troop M, Sixth Cavalry.
Corpl. George R. Somerville, Troop K, Sixth Cavalry.
Corpl. Walter H. Neill, Troop E, Fourth Cavalry.
First Sergt. Howard C. Tatum, Company K, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
First Sergt. Clarence Lininger, Company I, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.
First Sergt. Eugene J. Ely, Company G, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Corpl. Milton G. Holliday, Company K, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Beauford R. Camp, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
First Sergt. Max Sulnon, Company K, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Infantry Arm.

Corpl. Wallace McNamara, Twenty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. Thomas W. Brown, Sixth Company, Coast Artillery.
Private Hugh S. Stevenson, Company A, Eighteenth Infantry.
Corpl. Edwin O. Saunders, Company C, Eighteenth Infantry.
Private John B. Barnes, Forty-first Company, Coast Artillery.
Private Harry A. Wells, general service, United States Army.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Edward G. McCleave, Fourteenth Infantry.
Private John J. Fulmer, Seventy-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. William H. Peek, Fortieth Company, Coast Artillery (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).
Private Kelton L. Pepper, Company I, Twenty-third Infantry.
First Sergt. Robert G. Peck, Company H, Tenth Infantry.
Electrician Sergt. Edward Gottlieb, Artillery Corps (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).
Private Sylvester C. Loring, Troop H, Second Cavalry.
Private William S. Barriger, Troop H, Sixth Cavalry (since transferred to the Cavalry Arm).
First Sergt. Joseph I. McMullen, Troop H, Sixth Cavalry (since transferred to the Cavalry Arm).
Corpl. Albert L. Jossman, Company L, Twenty-first Infantry.
First Sergt. Henry G. Stahl, Company B, Fourth Infantry.
Private George A. Wieczorek, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry.
Corpl. Horatio I. Lawrance, Company L, Eighth Infantry.
Corpl. Guy Eugene Bucker, Company G, First Infantry.
Corpl. Robert J. Binford, Company M, Fourteenth Infantry.
Sergt. Sheldon W. Anding, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
Corpl. William G. Murchison, Company H, First Infantry.
Corpl. John S. McCleery, Company I, Twentieth Infantry.
Corpl. William E. Goolsby, Company G, Second Infantry.
Sergt. Charles C. Finch, Company D, Fifteenth Infantry.
Corpl. Elvin H. Wagner, Company E, Sixth Infantry.
Corpl. Otis R. Cole, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry.
Corpl. Daniel E. Shean, Company G, Fourth Infantry.
Private Charles F. Herr, Company D, Fourth Infantry.
Corpl. John P. McAdams, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry.
Corpl. Gilbert A. McElroy, Company F, Seventeenth Infantry.
Corpl. Walter Krueger, Company M, Twelfth Infantry.
Private Asa L. Singleton, Company L, Fourth Infantry.
Corpl. Beverly C. Daly, Company I, Sixth Infantry.
Sergt. Arthur L. Bump, Signal Corps.
Private Willis E. Mills, Signal Corps.
Sergt. Richard Wetherill, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
Corpl. George S. Gilliss, Company M, Twelfth Infantry.
Corpl. Deas Archer, Company D, Twentieth Infantry.
Private Harry S. Malone, Hospital Corps, United States Army.
Corpl. Nolan V. Ellis, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry.
Corpl. William A. Alfonte, Company I, Eighteenth Infantry.
Corpl. William Ashbridge, Company L, First Infantry.
Corpl. Roy W. Ashbrook, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
Private Francis M. Boon, Company M, Third Infantry.
First Sergt. Arthur E. Boyce, Eighty-second Company, Coast Artillery.
Q. M. Sergt. George F. Brady, Fifty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.
First Sergt. John A. Brockman, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry.
Sergt. John F. Clapham, Fifty-third Company, Coast Artillery.
Private James L. Craig, Forty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.
Private Arthur T. Dalton, general service, United States Army.
Sergt. Maj. Frank W. Dawson, First Infantry.
First-class Sergt. Channing E. Delaplane, Signal Corps.

Corpl. Clarence H. Farnham, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. Benjamin D. Foulois, Company G, Nineteenth Infantry.
Corpl. John E. Green, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Sergt. Charles W. Harris, Forty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
Private Henry Hossfeld, Company L, Sixth Infantry.
Corpl. William St. J. Jervey, jr., Seventy-fifth Company, Coast Artillery.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Dwight B. Lawton, Twelfth Infantry.
Private Ralph H. Leavitt, Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.
Private William R. Leonard, Ninety-first Company, Coast Artillery.
Corpl. Homer E. Lewis, Company L, Seventeenth Infantry.
Private Laurance O. Mathews, Company K, First Infantry.
Corpl. Floyd C. Miller, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry.
Private Laney M. Mitchell, Company E, Twentieth Infantry.
First Sergt. John J. Mudgett, Company D, Seventh Infantry.
Private George C. Mullen, Company C, Fourth Infantry.
Corpl. Daniel A. Nolan, Company E, Nineteenth Infantry.
Private Hugh A. Parker, Thirty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. George E. Price, general service, United States Army (since transferred to the Cavalry Arm).
Corpl. Launcelot M. Purcell, Company M, Sixth Infantry.
Corpl. George W. Sager, Company D, Seventh Infantry.
Corpl. Ira A. Smith, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry.
Private Kneeland S. Snow, Hospital Corps, United States Army.
Private William C. Stoll, Company K, Twentieth Infantry.
Corpl. Charles W. Tillotson, Thirty-first Company, Coast Artillery.
Private Kenneth P. Williams, Company F, Twelfth Infantry.
Sergt. Frederick E. Wilson, Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.
Corpl. John K. Cowan, Company B, Twenty-third Infantry.
Private Jason M. Walling, Hospital Corps, United States Army.
Corpl. Harry W. Bathiany, Company D, First Infantry.
Private Thomas T. Duke, Company K, Fourth Infantry.
Sergt. Frank Pratt, Company K, Fifteenth Infantry.
Sergt. Wylie T. Conway, Company I, Seventh Infantry.
Private Shepard L. Pike, Company B, Seventh Infantry.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Roy C. Kirtland, Seventh Infantry.
Sergt. Morris C. Foote, Company K, Seventh Infantry.
Sergt. Maj. Ralph A. Lynch, Nineteenth Infantry.
Sergt. James E. McDonald, Company G, Sixth Infantry.
Private Carl F. Bussche, Company L, Sixth Infantry.
Private Melville H. Fechheimer, Company D, Eighteenth Infantry.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Robert G. Caldwell, Sixteenth Infantry.
Corpl. Francis B. Eastman, Company D, Seventeenth Infantry.
First Sergt. William A. Roberts, jr., Company M, Ninth Infantry.
Corpl. Francis C. Endicott, Company H, Fourth Infantry.
Corpl. Harry Parshall, Company K, Twentieth Infantry.
Corpl. George W. Harris, Signal Corps.
Corpl. Jacob Schick, Company C, Fourteenth Infantry.
Sergt. Pat M. Stevens, Company G, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
First Sergt. Shelby C. Leasure, Company G, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Edward K. Massee, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Sergt. William F. Rittler, Company A, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Sergt. David A. Henkes, Company G, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Corpl. Fred H. Turner, Company K, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Q. M. Sergt. Harry W. Gregg, Company D, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Drum Maj. Samuel H. Fisher, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Corpl. Betah Smith, Company E, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Corpl. Thorne Strayer, Company D, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Corpl. Bates Tucker, Company D, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Sergt. James E. Ware, Company K, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Sergt. Maj. Goodwin Compton, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Sergt. Vernon W. Boller, Company H, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Sergt. Alfred A. Hickox, Company E, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.
Private Robert W. Adams, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry.
Private Alfred C. Arnold, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry.
Corpl. Louis J. Rancourt, Company F, First Infantry.
Corpl. William N. Campbell, Company F, Sixth Infantry.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Douglas Donald, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

TO BE CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY.

Isaac R. Dunkelberger, of Pennsylvania, late captain of cavalry, United States Army, to be captain of cavalry, March 21, 1901.

ASSISTANT SURGEON WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Nathan S. Jarvis, of New York, late captain and assistant surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon with the rank of captain, June 29, 1901.

SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas P. O'Reilly, of New Jersey, late second lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry, to be second lieutenant of infantry, March 22, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER IN THE ARMY.

First Lieut. Henry M. Morrow, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, July 17, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, from the Cavalry Arm to the Infantry Arm, July 17, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. William S. Martin, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, April 1, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901, next below Second Lieut. Emory J. Pike in the Cavalry Arm.
Second Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, May 22, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. William S. Barriger, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, May 22, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, June 21, 1901, with rank from June 21, 1901.
Second Lieut. William R. Taylor, from the Artillery Corps to the Cavalry Arm, October 3, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, from the Cavalry Arm to the Artillery Corps, October 3, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. George E. Price, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, October 21, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Wilford Twyman, from the Cavalry Arm to the Infantry Arm, October 21, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. George M. Brooke, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, March 19, 1901, with rank from October 1, 1899.
Second Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, March 19, 1901, with rank from July 25, 1900.
Second Lieut. Godwin Ordway, from the Cavalry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from April 10, 1899.
Second Lieut. Clarence B. Smith, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from April 10, 1899.
Second Lieut. Dan T. Moore, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from April 10, 1899.
Second Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from April 10, 1899.
Second Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from April 10, 1899.
Second Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from October 1, 1899.
Second Lieut. George Deiss, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from October 1, 1899.
Second Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.
Second Lieut. Ernest E. Allen, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.
Second Lieut. Pressley K. Brice, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.
Second Lieut. George T. Perkins, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.
Second Lieut. George R. Greene, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from July 25, 1900.
Second Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from August 3, 1900.
Second Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, April 18, 1901, with rank from August 31, 1900.
Second Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 7, 1901, with rank from October 1, 1899.
Second Lieut. Edwin G. Davis, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 7, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.
Second Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 7, 1901, with rank from August 20, 1900.
Second Lieut. Spencer M. Bowman, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 18, 1901, with rank from February 1, 1900.

Second Lieut. Fred C. Doyle, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 18, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. Lee Hagood, from the Cavalry Arm to the Artillery Corps, May 22, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Alden Trotter, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, June 19, 1901, with rank from December 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. John B. Murphy, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, June 19, 1901, with rank from July 25, 1900.

Second Lieut. William H. Peck, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, June 24, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Rawson Warren, from the Cavalry Arm to the Artillery Corps, July 2, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Harry C. Williams, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, July 25, 1901, with rank from October 5, 1899.

Second Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, September 11, 1901, with rank from December 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. James P. Robinson, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, September 11, 1901, with rank from June 13, 1900.

Second Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, October 4, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Clarence N. Jones, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, October 15, 1901, with rank from October 1, 1899.

Second Lieut. Francis H. Lomax, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, October 15, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Samuel D. McAlister, from the Infantry Arm to the Artillery Corps, October 22, 1901, with rank from February 2, 1901.

ARTILLERY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

Corpl. William S. Bowen, Company E, Fourteenth Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Norton E. Wood, Troop C, First Cavalry, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Byrd Alston Page, Sixty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Marion S. Battle, Sixty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Ernest S. Wheeler, Company I, Fourteenth Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. James M. Bevan, Company M, Third Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Stanley S. Ross, Company G, Second Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Private Graham Parker, Sixty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Charles C. Burt, band, Seventeenth Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Private William N. Michel, Company D, Seventeenth Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Charles L. Silcox, Sixty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Private Howard S. Miller, Twenty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Private William H. Menges, band, Twenty-third Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, Company L, Third Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Arthur L. Keesling, Company H, Twentieth Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Private Thomas A. Jones, Thirty-first Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Thomas W. Hollyday, Fortieth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Albert L. Rhoades, Seventy-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Sergt. Leigh Sypher, Fifty-third Company, Coast Artillery, February 2, 1901.

Electrician Sergt. James E. Wilson, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Norris Stayton, Thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery, May 8, 1901.

Private John S. Davis, Sixth Company, Coast Artillery, May 8, 1901.

Private William E. Murray, Thirty-first Company, Coast Artillery, May 8, 1901.

Corpl. John R. Musgrave, Company B, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Corpl. Hartman L. Butler, Company B, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. Frank T. Thornton, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS WITH RANK FROM FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

David H. Biddle, at large, late captain, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Francis H. Cameron, jr., at large, late captain, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Frank L. Case, of Tennessee, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edward Davis, at large, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Russell T. Hazzard, at large, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Wilson G. Heaton, of Iowa, late captain, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Dennis P. Quinlan, at large, late first lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

James O. Ross, at large, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Edward A. Sturges, at large, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Dexter Sturges, of New York, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Theodore B. Taylor, of New York, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Samuel B. McIntyre, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Infantry Arm).

Hu B. Myers, at large, late captain, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George J. Oden, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Henry R. Richmond, of Tennessee, late captain, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Julien E. Gaujot, at large, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George T. Bowman, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James M. Burroughs, of Texas, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William L. Luhn, at large, late lieutenant-colonel Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William P. Moffet, of North Dakota, late captain, First North Dakota Volunteers.

Charles W. Van Way, of Kansas, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Delphey T. E. Casteel, of West Virginia, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George E. Lovell, of Florida, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Samuel Van Leer, of Tennessee, late captain, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alvan C. Gillem, of Tennessee, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Ewing E. Booth, of Missouri, late captain, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Archibald F. Commiskey, at large, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William F. Herringshaw, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert J. Reaney, at large, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles H. Boice, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry N. Cootes, at large, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Duncan Elliot, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James Longstreet, jr., at large, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John J. Ryan, of Texas, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Theodore Schultz, of Missouri, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James E. Shelley, of Alabama, late captain, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry.

William M. Connell, of New York, late captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George W. Winterburn, at large, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Sherrard Coleman, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Daniel H. Gienty, of New Hampshire, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Hugh Kirkman, of Illinois, second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late second lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

William C. Tremaine, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John S. Fair, at large, late captain, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John W. Moore, of Texas, late captain, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John H. Lewis, of Wisconsin, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert S. Odell, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Marion C. Raysor, of Texas, late captain, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George O. Duncan, at large, late captain, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Beverly A. Read, of Texas, late captain, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Joseph R. McAndrews, of Illinois, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick B. Neilson, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George B. Rodney, of Delaware, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George Stennenberg, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William F. H. Godson, of Massachusetts, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lewis W. Cass, of Missouri, late second lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alexander H. Davidson, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas F. Ryan, at large, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Arthur G. Sharpley, of Kentucky, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Gilbert C. Smith, at large, late captain, Forty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Osmun Latrobe, jr., at large, captain, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late captain, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

William J. Kendrick, at large, late captain, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William Albert Cornell, at large, late captain, First Colorado Volunteers.

William L. Lowe, of Texas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Augustus C. Hart, of Florida, late captain, Forty-Seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Infantry Arm.

Alvin K. Baskette, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Rufus B. Clark, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William G. Doane, of Nebraska, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas W. Gunn, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Henry M. Morrow, of Nebraska, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Cavalry Arm).

Perrin L. Smith, of Minnesota, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert H. Sillman, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles G. Bickham, of Ohio, late captain, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Claude S. Fries, of New Jersey, late captain, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Joseph H. Griffiths, of the District of Columbia, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edward A. Kreger, of Iowa, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Ernest Van D. Murphy, of Montana, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edward Y. Miller, of Illinois, late captain, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edward W. Terry, at large, late captain, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank H. Burton, of Michigan, late captain, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William B. Gracie, of New York, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harris Pendleton, jr., of Connecticut, late captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Samuel A. Price, of Pennsylvania, late captain, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Peter Vredenburgh, of New Jersey, late captain, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alpha T. Easton, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Blanton Winship, of Georgia, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert B. Sloan, of Missouri, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James M. Kimbrough, jr., at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Austin F. Prescott, at large, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Walter B. Elliott, at large, first lieutenant, Phillipine Scouts, late captain, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Mack Richardson, of Missouri, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lindsey P. Rucker, at large, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Cleveland Willcoxon, of Georgia, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Hilden Olin, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James G. Hannah, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alfred W. Bjornstad, of Minnesota, late captain, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William G. Fleischhauer, of Michigan, late captain, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John E. Morris, of Louisiana, late captain, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William Taylor, at large, late captain, Fourth Tennessee Volunteers.

George H. White, of Michigan, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William A. Carleton, at large, late captain, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers.

Paul C. Galleher, of Kentucky, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Milosh R. Hilgard, of Illinois, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Philip Powers, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

A. La Rue Christie, of New Jersey, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Linwood E. Hanson, at large, late captain, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Henry F. McFeely, at large, late captain, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Walter O. Bowman, of Indiana, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Will H. Point, of Iowa, late captain, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry L. Cooper, at large, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

John L. Jordan, at large, late captain, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thaddeus B. Seigle, of South Carolina, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lucius C. Bennett, at large, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William Brownlow Aiken, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William S. Faulkner, at large, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John J. Miller, of Georgia, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James R. Goodale, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George W. Brandle, of Ohio, late captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lawrence P. Butler, of Massachusetts, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry J. Collins, at large, late captain, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George A. Densmore, of Iowa, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert W. Foreman, at large, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edgar A. Fry, of Kansas, late captain, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick Goedecke, at large, late captain, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Winfield Harper, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry A. Hegeman, of South Dakota, late captain, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James J. Mayes, of Missouri, late captain, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Clarence S. Nettles, of South Carolina, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Fred E. Smith, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Samuel W. Widdifield, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles L. Willard, of Texas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William S. Mapes, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Grant T. Trent, of Tennessee, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS WITH RANK FROM FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

Robert M. Barton, at large, late second lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Clarence C. Culver, of Nebraska, late first lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Leonard L. Deitrick, of Wyoming, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Oliver P. M. Hazzard, at large, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Solomon L. Jeffers, of Arkansas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Ben Lear, jr., of Colorado, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alvin S. Perkins, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Arthur Poillon, of New York, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Otto W. Rethorst, at large, late second lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Kyle Rucker, of Colorado, late captain, First Colorado Volunteers.

Edmond R. Tompkins, of South Carolina, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Emory S. West, at large, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Cleveland C. Lansing, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).

John P. Hasson, of Washington, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Anton H. Schroeter, of New Jersey, late second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick G. Turner, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John E. Hemphill, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James S. Butler, of Mississippi, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas H. Jennings, of Connecticut, late second lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Louis H. Kilbourne, of Pennsylvania, late first sergeant, Company K, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Arthur N. Pickel, of Tennessee, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Basil N. Rittenhouse, of New Jersey, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Richard W. Walker, of Tennessee, late second lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lawrence S. Carson, of South Carolina, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas M. Knox, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Sebring C. Megill, of Illinois, late second lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Bradley J. Wootten, of North Carolina, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John S. E. Young, of North Carolina, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank T. McNarney, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Edward C. Wells, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William H. Clopton, jr., of Missouri, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank B. Edwards, of New York, late first lieutenant, Two hundred and third New York Volunteers.

Archie Miller, of Missouri, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Orlando G. Palmer, at large, late first sergeant, Troop D, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

William A. Austin, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Timothy M. Coughlan, of New York, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John A. Degen, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George Garity, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George M. Lee, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Eben Swift, jr., of Illinois, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late second lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

George P. Tyner, of Illinois, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank I. Otis, at large, first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late first lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Gordon N. Kimball, of Utah, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Oscar S. Lusk, at large, late first lieutenant, First Texas Volunteers.

Walter F. Martin, at large, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

Philip Mowry, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William W. Overton, of New York, late private, Company L, Twenty-second New York Volunteers.

Selwyn D. Smith, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alexander B. Coxe, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Consuelo A. Seoane, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Gordon Johnston, of New York, late second lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank W. Glover, of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Joseph Victor Kuznik, at large, late quartermaster-sergeant, Troop K, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Henry Gibbins, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Wilford Twyman, of Kentucky, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Infantry Arm).

William S. Wells, jr., of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John Taise Sayles, at large, late second lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

George A. F. Trumbo, of Illinois, late second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Taylor M. Reagan, at large, late first lieutenant, First United States Volunteer Infantry.

Talbot Smith, at large, late sergeant, Company A, Second Georgia Volunteers.

James E. Abbott, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James P. Barney, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Third United States Volunteer Engineers.

Brice P. Disque, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Joseph Cottrell Righter, jr., of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank Elliott Sidman, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Goss Livingston Stryker, of New York, late second lieutenant, Two hundred and third New York Volunteers.

Nathaniel M. Cartmell, of Virginia, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Casper W. Cole, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Rowland B. Ellis, of California, late second lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Granville R. Fortescue, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Richard B. Going, of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Forty-Fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick J. Herman, of Ohio, late captain, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Douglas H. Jacobs, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles Rodman Jones, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Rudolph E. Smyser, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert M. Nolan, of Louisiana, late captain, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edward O. Perkins, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert E. Phillips, of Louisiana, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William B. Renziehausen, of New Jersey, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Jens E. Stedje, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John A. Wagner, of North Carolina, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Oscar A. McGee, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert W. Reynolds, of Arkansas, late first lieutenant, First Arkansas Volunteers.

Robert F. Tate, of Mississippi, late second lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Eugene Van N. Bissell, at large, late captain, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George A. Purington, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick M. Jones, at large, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Henry J. McKenney, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Winston Pilcher, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Walter J. Scott, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert Sterrett, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Wade H. Westmoreland, at large, late captain, Third United States Volunteer Infantry.

Frank E. Lynch, of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Infantry Arm.

Clyde B. Crusan, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles E. Carpenter, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John T. Dunn, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William C. Fitzpatrick, of Texas, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert U. Faulkner, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William B. Graham, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Walter Harvey, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

De Witt C. Lyles, of Maryland, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Burton J. Mitchell, of Kansas, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edwin J. Nowlen, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James G. Taylor, of Minnesota, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Joseph C. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Kaolin L. Whitson, of Maryland, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Tallmadge H. Brereton, of Connecticut, late corporal, Company M, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

Eugene P. Crowne, of Oregon, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Francis H. Lomax, of New York, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).

Samuel D. McAlister, of Tennessee, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers (since transferred to the Artillery Corps).

Ode C. Nichols, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William R. Standiford, of West Virginia, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John R. Brewer, of Pennsylvania, late private, Company I, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Charles H. Danforth, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edwin S. Hartshorn, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John McE. Pruyn, of New York, late corporal, Company M, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Brady G. Ruttencutter, at large, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Walter E. Gunster, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Charles W. Barber, of New Jersey, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Campbell W. Flake, of Georgia, late sergeant, Company I, Third United States Volunteer Infantry.

Robert E. Grinstead, of Kentucky, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Edgar S. Stayer, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John F. McCarthy, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Ernest H. Agnew, at large, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Collin H. Ball, of Kansas, late first lieutenant, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers.

Clarence M. Furay, at large, late battalion sergeant-major, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Benjamin R. Wade, of Missouri, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick S. Young, of Texas, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William E. Gillmore, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Fifth Ohio Volunteers.

E. Alexis Jeunet, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Carl C. Jones, at large, late second lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

George E. Kumpe, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alvin C. Voris, of Illinois, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Thomas B. Crockett, at large, second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Christian A. Bach, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William B. Bonham, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Albert J. Bright, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William H. Clendenin, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry E. Comstock, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert B. McConnell, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles R. W. Morison, of Maryland, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

H. Clay M. Supplee, of Maryland, late second lieutenant, First Maryland Volunteers.

Harry D. Blasland, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles H. Errington, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George R. D. MacGregor, of Rhode Island, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles C. Allen, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Harry D. Mitchell, of Ohio, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Solomon B. West, of New Hampshire, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Gouverneur V. Packer, at large, late first lieutenant, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers.

Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, of New York, late second lieutenant, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Richard W. Buchanan, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Fred Bury, of Michigan, late second lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William A. Castle, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George M. Holley, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Oliver P. Robinson, at large, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles F. Andrews, of New York, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles G. Lawrence, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William E. Persons, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Kirwin Taylor Smith, at large, late captain, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank C. Burnett, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George R. Crawford, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John M. Craig, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Fred W. Bugbee, at large, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John C. Murphy, at large, late second lieutenant, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

Rowland S. Pike, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Horace F. Sykes, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Jennings B. Wilson, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederic G. Kellond, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William P. Screws, of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Granville L. Chapman, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Milo C. Corey, at large, first lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert D. Goodwin, at large, late corporal, Company A, Third Illinois Volunteers.

Walter H. Johnson, of Minnesota, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William M. True, of Missouri, late second lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Lorenzo D. Gasser, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William Penn Kitts, of New York, late second lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frederick W. Mills, jr., at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William B. Wallace, of Michigan, late second lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Frank R. Curtis, of New York, late captain, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George C. Shaw, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George K. Wilson, at large, second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late second lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Alfred J. Booth, of New York, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Allan L. Briggs, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Henry M. Fales, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Stephen O. Fuqua, of Louisiana, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James A. Higgins, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Robert S. Knox, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles H. Morrow, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Robert O. Patterson, of North Carolina, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William H. Plummer, of Massachusetts, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

John B. Shuman, of Wisconsin, late second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles S. Tarlton, of Indiana, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Gideon H. Williams, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Fred L. Davidson, at large, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Herbert L. Evans, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Hunter Harris, of Georgia, late private, Company F, First Georgia Volunteer Infantry.

Morris M. Keck, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Samuel C. Orchard, at large, late first lieutenant, First Texas Volunteer Infantry.

Clyde B. Parker, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Arthur M. Ferguson, of Kansas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Kent Browning, at large, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles S. Frank, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Arthur F. Halpin, of California, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Isaac W. Molony, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Auswell E. Deitsch, of Ohio, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

George W. England, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William E. Roberts, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be first lieutenants.

George F. Connolly, at large, late captain, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Richard T. Ellis, of Ohio, late captain, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Harry W. Newton, of Wisconsin, late captain, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Sylvanus G. Orr, of Georgia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Lanier Cravens, of Missouri, late captain, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

John G. Livingston, at large, late captain, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Frank S. Long, of Iowa, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Joseph S. Hardin, of South Carolina, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Ernest A. Greenough, of New York, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Harry T. Matthews, of California, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Henry H. Sheen, of Virginia, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Philip S. Golderman, of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Edward Hill, of North Carolina, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Charles H. Hilton, jr., at large, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Terence E. Murphy, of New Jersey, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

James A. Ruggles, of Illinois, late captain, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Solomon Avery, jr., of New York, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

George O. Hubbard, of Maine, late captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

William H. Raymond, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

William H. Monroe, of West Virginia, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Leo F. Foster, at large, late captain, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Alexander Greig, jr., of Massachusetts, late captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

John W. Gulick, of North Carolina, late captain, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

John P. Spurr, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Robert F. Woods, of Wisconsin, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Edward A. Stuart, of Texas, late captain, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Edward T. Donnelly, of New York, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Stephen H. Mould, of New York, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Charles C. Pulis, of Nebraska, late captain, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

James R. Pourie, of Missouri, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Arthur T. Balentine, of Ohio, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Louis T. Boiseau, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Earl W. Taylor, at large, late private, Company G, Tenth Ohio Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Ellison L. Gilmer, at large, late captain, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Louis S. Chappelear, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Carl K. Mower, of Ohio, late captain, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Samuel G. Shartle, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Frederick McSmith, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Percy Willis, at large, late captain, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Harry C. Barnes, at large, late captain, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

William H. Tobin, at large, late first lieutenant, First California Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

William Ray Harrison, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Edward Newton Meekins, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

John Lovering Roberts, jr., at large, late captain, Two hundred and first New York Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Frederick W. Stopford, of Massachusetts, late captain, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Albert Clifton Thompson, jr., at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Michael H. Barry, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Louis F. Buck, at large, late first lieutenant, Company G, Twenty-second New York Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Ernest R. Tilton, at large, late captain, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Oscar D. Weed, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Starkey Y. Britt, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

To be second lieutenants.

Joseph Matson, of Iowa, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Clarence M. Condon, at large, late second lieutenant, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

John S. Johnston, of Indiana, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Harrison S. Kerrick, of Illinois, late captain, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Jesse G. Lowenberg, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Thomas L. Sherburne, of Louisiana, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

William R. Taylor, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901 (since transferred to the Cavalry Arm).

Ralph M. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John C. Ohnstad, of Wisconsin, late captain, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Francis W. Ralston, of Pennsylvania, late second lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Carroll Power, of Kentucky, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Daniel F. Craig, of Kansas, late captain, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Frederick L. Dengler, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Arthur L. Fuller, of South Dakota, late captain, First South Dakota Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Benjamin H. Kerfoot, of Missouri, late second lieutenant, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John M. Shook, of Kansas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John W. C. Abbott, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Robert W. Collins, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Alfred Hasbrouck, of New York, last first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Franklin R. Kenney, of Pennsylvania, late corporal, Company D, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Hugh J. B. McElgin, of New York, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

James L. Long, of Arkansas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Frank J. Miller, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Earl C. Pierce, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Clarence B. Ross, of Massachusetts, late private, Company B, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, May 8, 1801.

Moses R. Ross, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John O. Steger, of Virginia, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, May 8, 1901.

Garrison Ball, of New York, late second lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Tilman Campbell, of Arkansas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John M. Dunn, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Homer B. Grant, of Massachusetts, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Jean S. Oakes, at large, second lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late second lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, May 8, 1901.

Fred L. Perry, of Colorado, late second lieutenant, Company H, First Colorado Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Donald W. Strong, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Roy I. Taylor, of Michigan, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Frederick B. Hennessy, at large, second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Allan Lefort, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

John J. Lipop, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Robert S. Welsh, of Michigan, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1901.

Edwin C. Long, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Herbert G. Millar, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Willis R. Vance, at large, late first lieutenant, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Hugh S. Brown, at large, late second lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Charles M. Bunker, at large, late first sergeant, Company B, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Edward D. Powers, of Massachusetts, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Curtis G. Rorebeck, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

James Totten, of Connecticut, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Frank R. Weeks, at large, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Francis Wharton Griffin, of Virginia, late first lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Francis H. Lincoln, of Iowa, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Robert B. Mitchell, at large, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

William K. Moore, at large, late captain, First Nebraska Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Lewis S. Ryan, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Claudius M. Seaman, of Pennsylvania, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Frank T. Hines, at large, late second lieutenant, Utah Light Battery Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Victor C. Lewis, at large, late sergeant-major, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

William J. Whitthorne, jr., at large, late second lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Morris E. Locke, at large, first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, July 1, 1901.

Marion B. Wilhoit, of Kentucky, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Walter V. Cotchett, at large, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Elisha G. Abbott, of Texas, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Lewis C. Hamilton, at large, corporal, Signal Corps, United States Army, late sergeant second company, Signal Corps, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Kenneth C. Masteller, at large, late first lieutenant, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Samuel M. English, of California, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Charles Lewis Lanham, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Richard Howard Williams, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Augustus Bennett Warfield, of New York, late second lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

William H. Burt, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Alfred M. Mason, at large, late first lieutenant, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

John McBride, jr., at large, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

William H. Wilson, at large, late second lieutenant, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Charles L. Fisher, at large, late first lieutenant, Third Virginia Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

Fielding L. Poindexter, of Virginia, late private, Company I, Second Oregon Volunteers, July 1, 1901.

William A. Covington, of Tennessee, late first lieutenant, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

James A. Thomas, at large, late first lieutenant, Third United States Volunteer Infantry, August 1, 1901.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant.

Henry H. Rutherford, of Missouri, late captain and assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, June 29, 1901.

Charles C. Geer, of Georgia, late assistant surgeon, Second Georgia Volunteer Infantry, June 29, 1901.

Ernest L. Ruffner, of New York, late assistant surgeon, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, June 29, 1901.

William H. Brooks, of North Carolina, late assistant surgeon, Second North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, and contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Charles N. Barney, of Massachusetts, late assistant surgeon, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Compton Wilson, of Maryland, late captain and assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, June 29, 1901.

Eugene R. Whitmore, of Wisconsin, June 29, 1901.

Patrick H. McAndrew, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Charles Y. Brownlee, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Milton E. Lando, of California, June 29, 1901.

John A. Murtagh, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

George M. Ekwurzel, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Gideon McD. Van Poole, of North Carolina, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Irvine W. Patton, of Alabama, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

William W. Reno, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Carroll D. Buck, of Minnesota, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

George H. R. Gosman, of New York, June 29, 1901.

Conrad E. Koerper, of the District of Columbia, June 29, 1901.

John H. Allen, of Tennessee, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Robert U. Patterson, of Maryland, June 29, 1901.

Roderic P. O'Connor, of Pennsylvania, June 29, 1901.

William Roberts, at large, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

George P. Heard, of Alabama, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Robert E. Noble, of Alabama, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

James W. Van Dusen, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Roger Brooke, jr., of Maryland, June 29, 1901.

Wallace De Witt, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Albert B. Henderson, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Robert M. Thornburgh, of New Hampshire, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Robert B. Grubbs, of Virginia, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Edmund D. Shortlidge, of Delaware, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Arthur M. Line, of New York, June 29, 1901.

Verge E. Sweazey, of Pennsylvania, June 29, 1901.

Matthew A. De Laney, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Horace D. Bloombergh, of Pennsylvania, June 29, 1901.

John R. Devereux, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Paul S. Halloran, of Pennsylvania, June 29, 1901.

Kent Nelson, of Illinois, June 29, 1901.

Peter C. Field, of New Jersey, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Herbert G. Shaw, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Robert Smart, of New York, June 29, 1901.

Louis Brechemin, jr., of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Lloyd Le R. Krebs, of Iowa, June 29, 1901.

William P. Woodall, of Texas, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Clement C. Whitcomb, of Maine, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 29, 1901.

Wilson T. Davidson, of New York, late assistant surgeon, Third Texas Volunteer Infantry, September 5, 1901.

George H. Crabtree, of Illinois, September 5, 1901.

George H. Richardson, of Pennsylvania, late assistant surgeon, First California Volunteers, now contract surgeon, United States Army, September 9, 1901.

Herbert Meloy Smith, of Virginia, September 20, 1901.

Park Howell, of Georgia (heretofore commissioned as Evan Park Howell), late assistant surgeon, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, September 21, 1901.

Cosam Julian Bartlett, of California, September 21, 1901.

Wilfrid Turnbull, of Pennsylvania, late major and brigade surgeon, United States Volunteers, October 12, 1901.

Walter Clifford Chidester, of Ohio, captain and assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, October 30, 1901.

Reuben Boyd Miller, of Illinois, contract surgeon, United States Army, October 30, 1901.

Charles Alexander Ragan, of Tennessee, October 30, 1901.

William Russell Eastman, of Virginia, October 30, 1901.

George William Jean, of Kentucky, October 30, 1901.

James Frank Hall, of Massachusetts, October 30, 1901.

Raymond Franklin Metcalfe, of New York, October 30, 1901.

Edwin Willis Rich, of Massachusetts, October 30, 1901.

Perry Lee Boyer, of Virginia, October 30, 1901.

James Matthew Phalen, of Illinois, October 30, 1901.

James Lung Bevans, of Illinois, November 26, 1901.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

George M. Apple, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be first lieutenant, August 22, 1901.

Howard Lee Landers, of Maryland, late second lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, August 1, 1901.

CAVALRY ARM.

Henry T. Bull, of New York, late private, Company B, First United States Volunteer Engineers, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

INFANTRY ARM.

Sherman A. White, of New York, late first lieutenant, First Nebraska Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

William W. White, of Ohio, late captain, Third Ohio Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Charles F. Mason, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, December 9, 1901.

INFANTRY ARM.

Maj. P. Henry Ray, Eighth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, December 8, 1901.

Capt. Reuben B. Turner, United States Infantry (detailed as quartermaster), to be major, December 8, 1901.

CAVALRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. William C. Forbush, Tenth Cavalry, to be colonel, December 6, 1901.

Maj. Martin B. Hughes, Ninth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, December 6, 1901.

Capt. George H. G. Gale, Fifth Cavalry, to be major, December 6, 1901.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. Carroll F. Armistead, Artillery Corps, to be captain, October 29, 1901.

First Lieut. James B. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, to be captain, November 4, 1901.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy, Sixth Infantry, June 10, 1901.
First Lieut. Merch B. Stewart, Eighth Infantry, June 12, 1901.
First Lieut. Frederick W. Lewis, Eighth Infantry, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Charles E. Russell, Eighth Infantry, July 5, 1901.
First Lieut. Dennis E. Nolan, Thirteenth Infantry, July 6, 1901.
First Lieut. James N. Pickering, First Infantry, July 11, 1901.
First Lieut. William A. Burnside, Fourteenth Infantry, July 23, 1901.
First Lieut. Reynolds J. Burt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, July 23, 1901.
First Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, Twenty-seventh Infantry, July 26, 1901.
First Lieut. Harry H. Tebbetts, First Infantry, September 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Houston V. Evans, Sixth Infantry, September 24, 1901.
First Lieut. Arthur R. Kerwin, Thirteenth Infantry, September 27, 1901.
First Lieut. George S. Goodale, Twenty-third Infantry, September 28, 1901.
First Lieut. Benjamin M. Hartshorn, jr., Seventh Infantry, October 5, 1901.
First Lieut. Frank C. Bolles, Sixth Infantry, October 7, 1901.
First Lieut. James W. Clinton, Twenty-second Infantry, October 15, 1901.
First Lieut. Alexander T. Ovenshine, Twenty-third Infantry, October 15, 1901.
First Lieut. Henry E. Eames, Eleventh Infantry, October 16, 1901.
First Lieut. Robert Field, Fourteenth Infantry, November 4, 1901.

CAVALRY ARM.

Capt. John Pitcher, First Cavalry, to be major, December 9, 1901.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. James M. Bell, Eighth Cavalry, March 24, 1901 (since appointed brigadier-general).
Lieut. Col. Henry Jackson, Fifth Cavalry, April 29, 1901 (since retired from active service).
Lieut. Col. Albert E. Woodson, Ninth Cavalry, May 31, 1901.
Lieut. Col. Edward S. Godfrey, Twelfth Cavalry, June 26, 1901.
Lieut. Col. Louis H. Rucker, Sixth Cavalry, September 17, 1901.
Lieut. Col. Eli L. Huggins, Thirteenth Cavalry, November 16, 1901.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. Charles Morton, Fourth Cavalry, March 24, 1901.
Maj. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Eighth Cavalry, April 29, 1901.
Maj. John B. Kerr, Tenth Cavalry, May 31, 1901.
Maj. Joseph H. Dorst, United States Cavalry (detailed as inspector-general), June 26, 1901.
Maj. George S. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry, September 17, 1901.
Maj. Earl D. Thomas, United States Cavalry (detailed as inspector-general), November 16, 1901.

To be majors.

Capt. Henry F. Kendall, Eighth Cavalry, March 24, 1901.
Capt. Charles G. Ayres, Tenth Cavalry, April 29, 1901.
Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, First Cavalry, May 29, 1901.
Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, Seventh Cavalry, May 31, 1901.
Capt. John C. Gresham, Seventh Cavalry, September 17, 1901.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Edward B. Cassatt, Fourth Cavalry, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).
First Lieut. Kenzie W. Walker, Ninth Cavalry, February 17, 1901.
First Lieut. Harry H. Pattison, Third Cavalry, February 19, 1901.
First Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, jr., Second Cavalry, February 28, 1901.
First Lieut. Francis Le J. Parker, Fifth Cavalry, February 28, 1901.
First Lieut. George F. Hamilton, Tenth Cavalry, February 28, 1901.
First Lieut. William H. Paine, Second Cavalry, February 28, 1901.
First Lieut. John W. Craig, First Cavalry, February 28, 1901.
First Lieut. Hugh D. Berkeley, First Cavalry, February 28, 1901.
First Lieut. Albert E. Saxton, Eighth Cavalry, February 28, 1901.
First Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Fourth Cavalry, March 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Frank Parker, Fifth Cavalry, March 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Thomas G. Carson, Fourth Cavalry, March 9, 1901.
First Lieut. George Vidmer, Tenth Cavalry, March 24, 1901.
First Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, jr., Seventh Cavalry, April 23, 1901.
First Lieut. Herbert A. White, Sixth Cavalry, April 29, 1901.
First Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, Seventh Cavalry, May 29, 1901.
First Lieut. Harry La T. Cavenaugh, Tenth Cavalry, May 31, 1901.
First Lieut. Mortimer O. Bigelow, Eighth Cavalry, June 30, 1901.
First Lieut. William G. Sills, Eighth Cavalry, July 9, 1901.
First Lieut. August C. Nissen, Sixth Cavalry, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Clyde E. Hawkins, Seventh Cavalry, September 17, 1901.
First Lieut. James S. Parker, Sixth Cavalry, October 15, 1901.
First Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, Eighth Cavalry, October 29, 1901.

To be first lieutenants with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. William D. Chitty, Third Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, Tenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Lanning Parsons, Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Edward P. Orton, Second Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Robert B. Powers, Seventh Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Francis H. Pope, Second Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, Second Cavalry.
Second Lieut. George E. Mitchell, Seventh Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy, Seventh Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Frederick T. Arnold, Fourth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. James N. Munro, Fourth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. William S. Valentine, Fifth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Henry C. Smither, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Roy B. Harper, Seventh Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, Tenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Edgar A. Sirmyer, Third Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, Tenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, Fifth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Clarence R. Day, Seventh Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Willard H. McCornack, Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. John C. Raymond, Sixth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Malin Craig, Sixth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Guy V. Henry, jr., First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Wallace B. Scales, Sixth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Percy W. Arnold, Fifth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Rush S. Wells, Eighth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Herbert J. Brees, Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, Fourth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Robert R. Wallach, Third Cavalry.
Second Lieut. George Williams, Eighth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Charles S. Haight, Fourth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. William D. Forsyth, Fifth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. John J. Boniface, Fourth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Warren Dean, Sixth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, jr., First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. James F. McKinley, Sixth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Hubert L. Wigmore, Fifth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Patrick W. Guiney, Sixth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, Eighth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Leon B. Kromer, Tenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Charles A. Romeyn, Tenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, Seventh Cavalry.
Second Lieut. George V. H. Moseley, Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Charles C. Farmer, jr., Tenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, Sixth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. John D. Long, Seventh Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Grayson V. Heidt, Third Cavalry.
Second Lieut. James C. Rhea, Seventh Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Robert C. Foy, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Llewellyn W. Oliver, Seventh Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, Third Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Albert N. McClure, Fifth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Ben H. Dorcy, Fourth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Clark D. Dudley, Fourth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Hamilton Foley, Fifth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Warren W. Whitside, Tenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Samuel A. Purviance, Fourth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Frederick C. Johnson, Second Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Guy Cushman, Second Cavalry.
Second Lieut. James D. Tilford, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Guy S. Norvell, Eighth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. John McClintock, Fifth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Paul T. Hayne, jr., Eighth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, Sixth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. William B. Cowin, Third Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. E. Holland Rubottom, Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Henry W. Parker, Second Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Charles E. McCullough, Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. William H. Winters, Thirteenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, Fourth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Samuel B. Pearson, Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Freeborn P. Holcomb, Second Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Albert A. King, Seventh Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Dorsey Cullen, Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Louis R. Ball, Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. William L. Karnes, Sixth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Ashton H. Potter, Fourth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, Third Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, Tenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, Sixth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Frank O. Whitlock, Fourth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Charles F. Martin, Fifth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Robert E. Wood, Third Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Willis V. Morris, Sixth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Walter S. Grant, Sixth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Charles M. Wesson, Seventh Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, Second Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Frank P. Amos, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin, Third Cavalry.
Second Lieut. John Watson, Seventh Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, Tenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. James Goethe, Eighth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, Fifth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Varien D. Dixon, Fifth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Verne La S. Rockwell, Eighth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. John W. Wilen, Eighth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. George B. Comly, Fifth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Charles G. Harvey, Second Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Richard M. Thomas, Second Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Fred W. Hershler, Fourth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. James Huston, Tenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Edward Calvert, Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Bruce Palmer, Tenth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. James E. Fechét, Ninth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Philip W. Corbusier, Ninth Cavalry.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, Thirtieth Infantry, March 25, 1901.
Lieut. Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Third Infantry, April 1, 1901.
Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, Twenty-first Infantry, April 13, 1901.
Lieut. Col. J. Milton Thompson, Fourteenth Infantry, April 22, 1901.
Lieut. Col. John W. Bubb, Twelfth Infantry, July 1, 1901.
Lieut. Col. Charles L. Davis, Eleventh Infantry, July 11, 1901.
Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, First Infantry, July 26, 1901.
Lieut. Col. Charles R. Paul, Twentieth Infantry (since deceased), September 27, 1901.
Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, October 5, 1901.
Lieut. Col. William Auman, Thirteenth Infantry, October 16, 1901.
Lieut. Col. Jesse M. Lee, Sixth Infantry, November 8, 1901.
Lieut. Col. James Miller, Nineteenth Infantry, November 11, 1901.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. John G. Leefe, Nineteenth Infantry (since retired from active service), March 25, 1901.
Maj. Henry H. Adams, Eighteenth Infantry, April 1, 1901.
Maj. Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-third Infantry, April 13, 1901.
Maj. Albert L. Myer, Eleventh Infantry, April 22, 1901.
Maj. John W. Hannay, Third Infantry (since retired from active service), July 1, 1901.
Maj. John J. O'Connell, First Infantry, July 5, 1901.
Maj. Samuel R. Whitall, Sixteenth Infantry, July 11, 1901.
Maj. James Regan, Ninth Infantry, July 26, 1901.
Maj. John B. Rodman, Thirtieth Infantry, September 22, 1901.
Maj. Harry L. Haskell, Thirtieth Infantry, September 27, 1901.
Maj. Daniel Cornman, Twenty-first Infantry, October 5, 1901.
Maj. Charles B. Hall, Second Infantry, October 15, 1901.
Maj. Joseph W. Duncan, Thirteenth Infantry, October 16, 1901.
Maj. Henry Wygant, Twenty-fourth Infantry, November 8, 1901.
Maj. Francis W. Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry, November 11, 1901.

To be majors.

Capt. Silas A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry, March 2, 1901.
Capt. Charles G. Starr, First Infantry, March 4, 1901.
Capt. William C. Buttler, Third Infantry, March 5, 1901.
Capt. James S. Rogers, Twentieth Infantry, March 25, 1901.
Capt. George S. Young, Seventh Infantry, April 1, 1901.
Capt. Henry B. Moon, Fifth Infantry, April 13, 1901.
Capt. John H. H. Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry, April 16, 1901.
Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, April 22, 1901.
Capt. George R. Cecil, Eighth Infantry, May 4, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).
Capt. William A. Mann, Seventeenth Infantry, July 1, 1901.
Capt. Millard F. Waltz, Twelfth Infantry, July 5, 1901.
Capt. Robert F. Ames, Eighth Infantry, July 11, 1901.
Capt. Robert N. Getty, First Infantry, July 23, 1901.
Capt. Frank B. Jones, Seventeenth Infantry, July 26, 1901.
Capt. Charles Byrne, Sixth Infantry, September 22, 1901.
Capt. William R. Abercrombie, Second Infantry, September 27, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).
Capt. William A. Nichols, Twenty-third Infantry, October 5, 1901.
Capt. Colville P. Terrett, Eighth Infantry, October 7, 1901.
Capt. Nat P. Phister, First Infantry, October 15, 1901.
Capt. Alexis R. Paxton, Fifteenth Infantry, October 16, 1901.
Capt. Zerah W. Torrey, Seventh Infantry, November 8, 1901.
Capt. James B. Jackson, Seventh Infantry, November 11, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).

To be captains.

First Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, Ninth Infantry, February 2, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).
First Lieut. Morton F. Smith, Twentieth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
First Lieut. Louis M. Nuttman, Fourteenth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
First Lieut. Glenn H. Davis, Twelfth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
First Lieut. Franklin S. Hutton, Fourth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
First Lieut. Albert S. Brookes, Eighteenth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
First Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, Eighteenth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
First Lieut. Fine W. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
First Lieut. Walter S. McBroom, Eighteenth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
First Lieut. Benjamin T. Simmons, Sixteenth Infantry, February 28, 1901.
First Lieut. Girard Sturtevant, Twenty-third Infantry, March 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry, March 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Anton Springer, Twenty-first Infantry (since deceased), March 4, 1901.
First Lieut. Frank B. Watson, Nineteenth Infantry, March 5, 1901.
First Lieut. Oscar J. Charles, Tenth Infantry, March 9, 1901.
First Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, Fifth Infantry, March 14, 1901.
First Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, Eighth Infantry, March 21, 1901.
First Lieut. Robert H. Allen, Fourteenth Infantry, March 25, 1901.
First Lieut. Dwight W. Ryther, Sixth Infantry, April 1, 1901.
First Lieut. William F. Creary, Twelfth Infantry, April 9, 1901.
First Lieut. Edward T. Hartmann, Nineteenth Infantry, April 11, 1901.
First Lieut. Howard W. French, Seventeenth Infantry, April 13, 1901.
First Lieut. Frederick B. Shaw, Nineteenth Infantry, April 15, 1901.
First Lieut. William B. Cochran, Sixteenth Infantry, April 16, 1901.
First Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, Ninth Infantry, April 19, 1901.
First Lieut. Alga P. Berry, Tenth Infantry, April 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Celwyn E. Hampton, Twenty-third Infantry, April 26, 1901.
First Lieut. Herschel Tupes, First Infantry, May 1, 1901.
First Lieut. George H. Shelton, Eleventh Infantry, May 4, 1901.
First Lieut. Isaac Newell, Twenty-second Infantry, May 13, 1901.
First Lieut. Frank H. Whitman, Second Infantry, June 1, 1901.

To be first lieutenants with rank from February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. James Justice, Twenty-second Infantry.
Second Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, Fifteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Hector A. Robichon, Thirteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Ephraim G. Peyton, Sixth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, Seventeenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Thomas A. Vicars, Twenty-first Infantry.
Second Lieut. William L. Reed, First Infantry.
Second Lieut. Charles L. McKain, Sixteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. James D. Reams, First Infantry.
Second Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty, Seventeenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, Eighteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Joel R. Lee, Tenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. George E. Stewart, Nineteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Bernard Sharp, Third Infantry.
Second Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, Thirteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Henry A. Hanigan, Sixth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Earnest M. Reeve, Fifteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Olin R. Booth, Eleventh Infantry.
Second Lieut. Ernst Hagedorn, Sixteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, Seventh Infantry (subject to examination required by law).
Second Lieut. James W. Furlow, Eleventh Infantry.
Second Lieut. Joseph Herring, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Second Lieut. John W. Wright, Fifth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Frederick R. De Funiak, jr., Eleventh Infantry.
Second Lieut. George R. Armstrong, Fifth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Ralph McCoy, Seventh Infantry (subject to examination required by law).
Second Lieut. George S. Richards, jr., Sixth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, First Infantry.
Second Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, Twenty-first Infantry.
Second Lieut. James K. Parsons, Twentieth Infantry.
Second Lieut. John F. James, Eighth Infantry.
Second Lieut. George E. Ball, Twenty-first Infantry.
Second Lieut. Reuben Smith, Ninth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Chase Doster, Twenty-first Infantry.
Second Lieut. Howard C. Price, Fifth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, Eleventh Infantry.
Second Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, Twenty-first Infantry.
Second Lieut. Frank R. Lang, Ninth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., Third Infantry.
Second Lieut. John R. Thomas, jr., Seventeenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, jr., Thirteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Walter G. Penfield, First Infantry.
Second Lieut. George D. Freeman, jr., Nineteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. William E. Hunt, Nineteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Ernest E. Haskell, Twenty-first Infantry.
Second Lieut. William S. Bradford, Seventeenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Jack Hayes, Sixteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. William H. Waldron, Ninth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Joseph K. Partello, Fifth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Leon L. Roach, Nineteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Horace P. Hobbs, Seventeenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick, Fourth Infantry.
Second Lieut. George S. Tiffany, Twelfth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Edgar A. Myer, Eleventh Infantry.
Second Lieut. Arthur M. Shipp, Twentieth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, jr., First Infantry.
Second Lieut. Francis J. McConnell, Twelfth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Rhinelander Waldo, Seventeenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberick, jr., Sixteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, Seventh Infantry.
Second Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, Eleventh Infantry.
Second Lieut. Charles E. Hay, jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Robert H. Wescott, Second Infantry.
Second Lieut. George W. Wallace, Ninth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Harry A. Woodruff, Seventeenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Paul Hurst, Third Infantry.
Second Lieut. Kurtz Eppley, Fifteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, Twenty-third Infantry (subject to examination required by law).
Second Lieut. Allen Parker, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Allen Smith, jr., Ninth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Howard S. Avery, Fourteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Neil A. Campbell, Nineteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. John B. Sanford, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Frank B. Hawkins, Fifteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, Nineteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. George I. Feeter, Nineteeth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Wait C. Johnson, Fifteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. J. Millard Little, Nineteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. John L. Bond, Nineteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Josephus S. Cecil, Nineteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Edward R. Stone, Fourth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Albert R. Dillingham, Thirteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. William R. Gibson, Third Infantry.
Second Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, Twentieth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Henry A. Ripley, Twenty-second Infantry.
Second Lieut. William A. Kent, Twenty-third Infantry.
Second Lieut. Raymond W. Hardenbergh, Fourth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Alfred McC. Wilson, Twentieth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Charles McClure, jr., Twentieth Infantry (since deceased).
Second Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, Twenty-third Infantry.
Second Lieut. Frederick W. Benteen, Second Infantry.
Second Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, Sixteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Knud Knudson, Seventh Infantry (subject to examination required by law).
Second Lieut. James T. Watson, Second Infantry.
Second Lieut. George B. Sharon, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Second Lieut. William W. McCammon, jr., Twenty-third Infantry.
Second Lieut. Henry Watterson, jr., Tenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Cyrus A. Dolph, Fourth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Francis W. Healy, Eighth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Willis P. Coleman, Ninth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Dupont B. Lyon, Sixteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. William S. Sinclair, Fourteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Richmond Smith, Twelfth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Arthur P. Watts, Twenty-third Infantry.
Second Lieut. Eli Lewis Admire, Twenty-second Infantry.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Carle A. Woodruff, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Lieut. Col. David H. Kinzie, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
Lieut. Col. E. Van Arsdale Andruss, Artillery Corps, September 22, 1901.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. John P. Story, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Maj. William P. Vose, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Maj. George G. Greenough, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Maj. Selden A. Day, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Maj. Abner H. Merrill, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
Maj. William Ennis, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
Maj. George S. Grimes, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
Maj. John M. K. Davis, Artillery Corps (detailed as inspector-general), August 22, 1901.
Maj. Benjamin K. Roberts, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
Maj. James O'Hara, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.

To be majors.

Capt. Henry C. Danes, Artillery Corps (since deceased), May 8, 1901.
Capt. Harry R. Anderson, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Capt. Robert H. Patterson, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Capt. Oliver E. Wood, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Capt. Edwin S. Curtis, Artillery Corps (since deceased), May 8, 1901.
Capt. Edward Davis, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Capt. Joseph M. Califf, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Capt. Charles W. Hobbs, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Capt. Clermont L. Best, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Capt. Henry L. Harris, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
Capt. Arthur Murray, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
Capt. William E. Birkhimer, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
Capt. Thomas R. Adams, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
Capt. John A. Lundeen, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
Capt. Medorem Crawford, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
Capt. Garland N. Whistler, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
Capt. Henry A. Reed, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
Capt. Albert S. Cummins, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
Capt. Alexander B. Dyer, Artillery Corps, August 23, 1901.
Capt. Leverett H. Walker, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
Capt. William P. Duvall, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
Capt. Henry M. Andrews, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
Capt. Benjamin H. Randolph, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, Artillery Corps, November 4, 1901.

To be captains.

First Lieut. William C. Davis, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
First Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
First Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
First Lieut. William S. McNair, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
First Lieut. William J. Snow, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
First Lieut. George G. Gatley, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
First Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
First Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.

First Lieut. Andrew Hero, jr., Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
First Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
First Lieut. Frank E. Harris, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
First Lieut. George Blakely, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
First Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
First Lieut. Frank W. Coe, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
First Lieut. William R. Smith, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
First Lieut. Henry H. Whitney, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
First Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. James A. Shipton, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. William Chamberlaine, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Charles P. Summerall, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. George H. McManus, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, jr., Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. William P. Pence, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. James M. Williams, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Alston Hamilton, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. John C. Gilmore, jr., Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Harry E. Smith, Artillery Corps (subject to examination required by law), July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Joseph L. Knowlton, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, jr., Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, jr., Artillery Corps, July 5, 1901.
First Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Brooke Payne, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Harry F. Jackson, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Robert E. Callan, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. William S. Guignard, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Edwin Landon, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Clarence H. McNeil, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Lloyd England, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. James W. Hinkley, jr., Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Percy M. Kessler, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Johnson Hagood, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. George T. Patterson, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Frank K. Fergusson, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Robert S. Abernethy, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Edwin O. Sarratt, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Albert J. Bowley, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Lawrence S. Miller, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.
First Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Mervyn C. Buckey, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Frederick E. Johnston, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Earle D'A. Pearce, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Arthur S. Conklin, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Benjamin M. Koehler, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. James F. Brady, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Hugh LaF. Applewhite, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Roderick L. Carmichael, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Harry G. Bishop, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Andrew Moses, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Willard D. Newbill, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Harold E. Cloke, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Richard H. McMaster, Artillery Corps, August 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Philip R. Ward, Artillery Corps, August 23, 1901.
First Lieut. Manus McCloskey, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. John E. Stephens, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. Thomas E. Merrill, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. George A. Nugent, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. William W. Hamilton, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. William E. Cole, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. Fox Conner, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. Henry W. Butner, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. Jacob C. Johnson, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. Henry L. Newbold, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. Ernest D. Scott, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. Albert G. Jenkins, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. Robert E. Wyllie, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. William Forse, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. Malcom Young, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. Laurence C. Brown, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.
First Lieut. Harry L. Steele, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Carroll F. Armistead, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. James B. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. William F. Stewart, jr., Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Hudson T. Patten, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Harrison Hall, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Edward Kimmel, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Wright Smith, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. John R. Procter, jr., Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Frederick W. Phisterer, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Robert H. C. Kelton, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Peter C. Hains, jr., Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Winfred B. Carr, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Percy P. Bishop, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Henry J. Hatch, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Elmer J. Wallace, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. William F. Hase, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. David McCoach, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. William R. Doores, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Alfred A. Starbird, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. James F. Howell, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. John C. Goodfellow, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. John T. Geary, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Guy T. Scott, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Morrell M. Mills, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Charles R. Lloyd, jr., Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Edward Carpenter, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.

Second Lieut. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Hanson B. Black, Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901.
Second Lieut. Conrad H. Lanza, Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901.
Second Lieut. C. Stewart Patterson, jr., Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901.
Second Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901.
Second Lieut. Harry P. Wilbur, Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901.
Second Lieut. Harry L. James, Artillery Corps, February 28, 1901.
Second Lieut. Elijah B. Martindale, jr., Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Henry C. Evans, jr., Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. John W. Kilbreth, jr., Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Le Vert Coleman, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Jesse C. Nicholls, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Frank C. Jewell, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Fred H. Gallup, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Herman W. Schull, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Henry B. Farrar, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Clifton C. Carter, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Henry B. Clark, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Gwynn R. Hancock, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Dan T. Moore, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Clarence B. Smith, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Godwin Ordway, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. George M. Brooke, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. George Deiss, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Alden Trotter, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Spencer M. Bowman, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Charles R. Lawson, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Francis A. Pope, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Stanley B. Hamilton, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. William P. Stokey, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901,
Second Lieut. William I. Westervelt, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Edwin G. Davis, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Frederick L. Buck, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Jay P. Hopkins, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Upton Birnie, jr., Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Archibald H. Sunderland, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Clarence Deems, jr., Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Raymond H. Fenner, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Edward P. Nones, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Clifford C. Carson, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Ernest E. Allen, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Fred C. Doyle, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Pressley K. Brice, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. George T. Perkins, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. John McManus, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. John B. Murphy, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. George R. Greene, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Robert M. Ellicott, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, Artillery Corps, July 5, 1901.
Second Lieut. Harry C. Williams, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, April 18, 1901.
Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, June 30, 1901.
Maj. William A. Simpson, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 18, 1901.
Maj. Henry P. McCain, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 30, 1901.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, inspector-general, to be inspector-general with the rank of colonel, March 1, 1901.
Maj. John L. Chamberlain, inspector-general, to be inspector-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, March 1, 1901.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey, deputy quartermaster-general, to be assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel, October 26, 1901.
Maj. George E. Pond, quartermaster, to be deputy quartermaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, October 26, 1901.
Capt. James B. Aleshire, quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, February 2, 1901.
Capt. Isaac W. Littell, quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, October 26, 1901.
Capt. Gonzalez S. Bingham, quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, October 26, 1901 (subject to examination required by law).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Nye, deputy commissary-general, to be assistant commissary-general with the rank of colonel, April 1, 1901.
Maj. Abiel L. Smith, commissary, to be deputy commissary-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 1, 1901.
Capt. Robert L. Bullard, commissary, to be commissary with the rank of major, April 1, 1901.
Capt. Charles R. Krauthoff, commissary, to be commissary with the rank of major, April 8, 1901.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Henry Lippincott, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, April 13, 1901.
Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, May 7, 1901.
Maj. Charles K. Winne, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 13, 1901.
Maj. Timothy E. Wilcox, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 7, 1901.
Maj. Valery Havard, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, October 24, 1901.
Capt. William B. Banister, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, April 2, 1901.
Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, April 13, 1901.
Capt. Eugene L. Swift, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, May 7, 1901.
Capt. Paul Shillock, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, June 7, 1901.
Capt. Ogden Rafferty, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, October 24, 1901.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Culver C. Sniffen, deputy paymaster-general, to be assistant paymaster-general with the rank of colonel, May 3, 1901.
Maj. Charles H. Whipple, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 3, 1901.
Capt. Thomas C. Goodman, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, May 3, 1901.
Capt. James B. Houston, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, May 3, 1901.
Capt. Beecher B. Ray, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, November 12, 1901.

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, to be captain, February 2, 1901.
First Lieut. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, to be captain, February 2, 1901.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

To be paymaster with the rank of major.

George F. Downey, of Utah, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

To be paymasters with the rank of captain.

Thomas C. Goodman, of Illinois, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

James B. Houston, of Connecticut, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 3, 1901.

Beecher B. Ray, of Illinois, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 4, 1901.

Herbert M. Lord, of Maine, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 5, 1901.

William B. Rochester, jr., of the District of Columbia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 6, 1901.

Robert S. Smith, of New York, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 7, 1901.

Seymour Howell, of Michigan, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

George T. Holloway, of New York, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

William G. Gambrill, of Maryland, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

Timothy D. Keleher, of New York, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

George E. Pickett, of Virginia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

Otto Becker, of Georgia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

Manly B. Curry, of Georgia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

James W. Dawes, of Nebraska, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

Joseph S. Wilkins, of the District of Columbia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

Eugene Coffin, of the District of Columbia, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunters, February 8, 1901.

James Canby, of Colorado, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

Thaddeus P. Varney, of New Jersey, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

William R. Graham, of Iowa, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

Charles E. Stanton, of Utah, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

Pierre C. Stevens, of Illinois, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

Bradner D. Slaughter, of Nebraska, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, February 8, 1901.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

To be quartermasters with the rank of captain, to date from February 2, 1901.

Jonathan N. Patton, of Iowa, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Theodore Sternberg, of Kansas, late major and additional paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Thomas Swobe, of Nebraska, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Noble H. Creager, of Maryland, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Amos W. Kimball, of California, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

William E. Horton, of the District of Columbia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Henry J. May, of Ohio, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

B. Frank Cheatham, of Tennessee, late colonel Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Francis M. Schreiner, of the District of Columbia, late major and quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Haldimand P. Young, of New York, late major and quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

George G. Bailey, of New York, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Abraham S. Bickham, of Ohio, late major and quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Joseph T. Davidson, of Iowa, late captain, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Robert L. Brown, of West Virginia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

George H. Penrose, of Utah, late major and surgeon, United States Volunteers.

William M. Coulling, of Virginia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

William C. Cannon, of Illinois, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Daniel W. Arnold, of Illinois, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

William C. R. Colquhoun, of Delaware, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Charles T. Baker, of South Carolina, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

William S. Scott, of Pennsylvania, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

George L. Goodale, of Massachusetts, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Walter B. Barker, of Mississippi, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Jesse M. Baker, of Pennsylvania, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Robert H. Rolfe, of New Hampshire, late major and inspector-general, United States Volunteers.

Harry B. Chamberlin, of Vermont, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Clyde D. V. Hunt, of Vermont, late major, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Jeremiah Z. Dare, of Ohio, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Louis F. Garrard, jr., of Georgia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Bertram T. Clayton, of New York, late captain, squadron cavalry, New York Volunteers.

Ira L. Fredendall, of Wyoming, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Harry L. Pettus, of Alabama, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Frank A. Grant, of Utah, late major, Utah Volunteer Artillery.

Frederick W. Cole, of Florida, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Archibald W. Butt, of Georgia, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

To be commissaries with the rank of captain, to date from February 2, 1901.

William L. Geary, of Washington, late major, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Charles P. Stivers, of Ohio, late major, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Jacob E. Bloom, of New York, late captain and assistant adjutant-general United States Volunteers.

Frank A. Cook, of Rhode Island, late major, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William R. Grove, of Colorado, late colonel Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Theodore B. Hacker, of Tennessee, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Morton J. Henry, of Pennsylvania, late major, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Samuel B. Bootes, of Ohio, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Frederic H. Pomroy, of New York, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

David B. Case, of Pennsylvania, late major, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

William Elliott, of California, late captain, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers.

James A. Logan, jr., of Pennsylvania, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Julius N. Kilian, of Nebraska, late major, First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.

Salmon F. Dutton, of New Hampshire, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Michael S. Murray, of the District of Columbia, late first lieutenant, Third United States Volunteer Engineers.

Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, Third Cavalry, United States Army, late major and commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Capt. George W. Ruthers, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Army, late major and commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, Tenth Infantry, United States Army, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Henry G. Cole, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Army, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Army, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

First Lieut. Thomas Franklin, Twenty-third Infantry, United States Army, late captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers.

APPOINTMENT AS MEDICAL OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

TO BE SURGEONS WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Henry F. Hoyt, of Minnesota, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

William F. de Niedeman, of Kansas, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Ira C. Brown, of New York, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Frederick J. Combe, of Texas, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Charles M. Drake, of Georgia, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Thomas C. Chalmers, of New York, major and surgeon, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

John R. Hereford, of Missouri, major and surgeon, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Luther B. Grandy, of Georgia, major and surgeon, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Seaton Norman, of Louisiana, major and surgeon, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Shadworth O. Beasley, at large, captain and assistant surgeon, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

James C. Minor, of Arkansas, captain and assistant surgeon, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Frederick Hadra, of Texas, captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

John A. Metzger, of Pennsylvania, captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Thomas B. Anderson, at large, captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Robert P. Robins, of Pennsylvania, captain and assistant surgeon, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

William H. Cook, of California, captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Capt. George D. De Shon, assistant surgeon, United States Army, March 14, 1901.

Capt. William F. Lippitt, jr., assistant surgeon, United States Army, March 21, 1901.

Capt. James M. Kennedy, assistant surgeon, United States Army, March 21, 1901.

Capt. James S. Wilson, assistant surgeon, United States Army, March 27, 1901.

Frederic A. Washburn, jr., of Massachusetts, captain and assistant surgeon, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 28, 1901.

Capt. James D. Glennan, assistant surgeon, United States Army, April 9, 1901.

Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, assistant surgeon, United States Army, April 9, 1901.

Capt. Charles Lynch, assistant surgeon, United States Army, April 22, 1901.

Samuel C. de Krafft, of Maryland, major and surgeon, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, April 26, 1901.

Capt. Isaac W. Brewer, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 7, 1901.

Capt. George P. Peed, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 7, 1901.

William L. Whittington, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, May 7, 1901.

William D. Bell, of New York, major and surgeon, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 7, 1901.

Lawrence C. Carr, of Ohio, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 7, 1901.

Damaso T. Lainé, of Pennsylvania, major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 27, 1901.

Abram L. Haines, of New York, major and surgeon, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 27, 1901.

Capt. Simon J. Fraser, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 31, 1901.

Capt. Howard A. Grube, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, May 31, 1901.

Ralph S. Porter, of Illinois, late captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 2, 1901.

Robert Burns, of New Hampshire, late major and surgeon, Forty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 3, 1901.

Capt. Vernon K. Earthman, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, July 22, 1901.

Capt. George B. Lawrason, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, October 10, 1901.

Capt. Charles B. Nichols, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, October 31, 1901.

Capt. Charles H. Andrews, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, October 31, 1901.

Capt. Matthew Leepere, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, November 5, 1901.

Frank H. Titus, of California, late major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, November 5, 1901.

To be assistant surgeons with the rank of captain.

Frank W. Dudley, of California, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

George S. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Laurel B. Sandall, of Michigan, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, March 11, 1901.

Timothy F. Goulding, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Charles F. De Mey, of Kentucky, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Bruce Ffoulkes, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Henry W. Eliot, of Connecticut, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Waller H. Dade, of Illinois, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Fred. F. Sprague, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Rene Vandam, at large, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Fred M. Barney, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

William G. Miller, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Arthur D. Prentice, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Elwin W. Ames, of Illinois, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

William H. Tukey, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

George H. Jones, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Clarence H. Long, of Alabama, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

George A. Zeller, of Illinois, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Palmer H. Lyon, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Edwin C. Shattuck, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Frederick D. Branch, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Ira Ayer, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Albert L. Miller, of Wisconsin, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Charles G. Eicher, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

John J. Repetti, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Gilbert I. Cullen, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Raymond E. Whelan, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Cyrus D. Lloyd, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

William E. McPherson, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Wilson Murray, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Thomas H. Landor, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Charles A. Cattermole, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, March, 11, 1901.

Robert Boyd, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

John S. Hill, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Donald P. McCord, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

John T. H. Slayter, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Henry Pick, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Charles H. Stearns, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.

Oscar W. Woods, of New Mexico, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Arthur Jordan, of Virginia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Perceval S. Rossiter, of Maryland, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Carl R. Hexamer, of Connecticut, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
George L. Painter, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
William W. Calhoun, of Louisiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Allen D. McLean, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
William O. Davies, of Colorado, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Frank Du Bois, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Samuel K. Carson, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
George E. Means, of Alabama, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Jerome B. Thomas, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Paul T. Dessez, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
John F. Minor, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Vernon J. Hooper, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Najeeb M. Saleeby, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Eduardo C. Poëy, of the District of Columbia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
W. Edson Apple, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Herman J. Schlageter, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
George K. Sims, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Lewis T. Griffith, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
William D. Shelby, of Indiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Alva S. Pinto, of Nebraska, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
William R. Davis, of Virginia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Charles W. Hack, of Minnesota, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Frank D. Pease, of North Dakota, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Thomas C. Longino, of Georgia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Charles R. Gill, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Francis J. Pursell, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
William T. Tanner, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
Ira A. Allen, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 11, 1901.
James G. McKay, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 13, 1901.
Thomas W. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 15, 1901.
William Alden, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 15, 1901.
Julius A. Escobar, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 19, 1901.
William B. Summerall, of Georgia, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 21, 1901.
Thomas K. Mullins, of Alabama, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 21, 1901.
Willis J. Raynor, of Colorado, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 22, 1901.
Frederick A. W. Conn, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 23, 1901.
Reuben M. Bonar, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 27, 1901.
Wharton B. McLaughlin, of Texas, contract surgeon, United States Army, March 28, 1901.
James W. Madara, of Kentucky, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 2, 1901.
Milton Vaughan, of Arkansas, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 2, 1901.

Albert H. Eber, of Michigan, late captain and assistant surgeon, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, April 4, 1901.
William O. Cutliffe, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 6, 1901.
William H. Block, of Maryland, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 11, 1901.
Robert E. Williams, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 11, 1901.
Luther P. Howell, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 15, 1901.
Leonard K. Graves, of New York, late first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, April 15, 1901.
Roger P. Ames, of Louisiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 18, 1901.
Samuel T. Weirick, of Missouri, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 20, 1901.
Percy L. Jones, of Tennessee, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 22, 1901.
Michael E. Hughes, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, April 27, 1901.
Fred W. Palmer, of Michigan, contract surgeon, United States Army, May 4, 1901.
H. Brookman Wilkinson, of Alabama, late captain and assistant surgeon, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 4, 1901.
Edward D. Sinks, of Ohio, late first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 7, 1901.
Abrahm D. Williams, of Florida, contract surgeon, United States Army, May 7, 1901.
John Gilbert, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, May 10, 1901.
Robert E. Caldwell, of Virginia, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 19, 1901.
Paul Mazzuri, of Louisiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, June 19, 1901.
Allen J. Black, of Virginia, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 1, 1901.
George H. Calkins, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 2, 1901.
Harry R. Lemen, of Illinois, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 17, 1901.
W. Turner Wootton, of Maryland, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 20, 1901.
Michael A. Rebert, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 24, 1901.
Henry du R. Phelan, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, July 31, 1901.
Luther S. Harvey, of Florida, contract surgeon, United States Army, August 12, 1901.
Edwin M. Trook, of Indiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, September 21, 1901.
William P. Baker, of Oklahoma, contract surgeon, United States Army, October 2, 1901.
Edward N. Bowen, of Massachusetts, late captain and assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, October 23, 1901.
Josiah M. Ward, of North Carolina, contract surgeon, United States Army, October 10, 1901.
Frank L. R. Tetamore, of New York, contract surgeon, United States Army, October 10, 1901.
Luke B. Peck, of Massachusetts, contract surgeon, United States Army, November 5, 1901.
Harry A. Eberle, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, November 8, 1891.
Thomas R. Marshall, of Virginia, late captain and assistant surgeon, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, November 14, 1901.
William C. Le Compte, of Pennsylvania, contract surgeon, United States Army, November 16, 1901.
Herbert Gunn, of Ohio, contract surgeon, United States Army, November 19, 1901.
Waldemar A. Christensen, of California, contract surgeon, United States Army, November 19, 1901.

FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

SIGNAL CORPS.

To be captains with rank from February 2, 1901.

Edward B. Ives, of New York, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers.
Eugene O. Fechét, of Michigan, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers.
First Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman, Ninth Cavalry, United States Army.
Benjamin F. Montgomery, of Virginia, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Daniel J. Carr, of Connecticut, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Carl F. Hartmann, of New Jersey, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

George C. Burnell, of Vermont, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Leonard D. Wildman, of Connecticut, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Charles B. Hepburn, of the District of Columbia, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Otto A. Nesmith, of California, late captain and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

To be first lieutenants with rank from February 2, 1901.

Walter L. Clarke, of Illinois, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Basil O. Lenoir, of Georgia, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Charles B. Rogan, jr., of Tennessee, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

William Mitchell, of Wisconsin, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Richard O. Rickard, of Illinois, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Frank E. Lyman, jr., of Iowa, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Henry W. Stamford, of New York, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Charles S. Wallace, of Ohio, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

George S. Gibbs, of Iowa, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Mack K. Cunningham, of Idaho, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Alfred T. Clifton, of the District of Columbia, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Charles de F. Chandler, of Ohio, late first lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Henry S. Hathaway, of Massachusetts, late second lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

Otto B. Grimm, of Ohio, late second lieutenant and signal officer, United States Volunteers.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cavalry Arm.

Henry S. Terrell, of Connecticut, late first lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Artillery Corps.

Frank E. Hopkins, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Infantry Arm.

John H. Baker, of Wisconsin, late captain, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Sydney H. Hopson, of Massachusetts, late second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

James M. Petty, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

David A. Snyder, of Ohio, late second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

POSTMASTERS.

Priscilla S. Scruggs, to be postmaster at Holly Springs, in the county of Marshall and State of Mississippi.

Sherman C. Denham, to be postmaster at Clarksburg, in the county of Harrison and State of West Virginia.

George L. Holley, to be postmaster at Booneville, in the county of Prentiss and State of Mississippi.

Thomas I. Keys, to be postmaster at Ocean Springs, in the county of Jackson and State of Mississippi.

John P. Walworth, to be postmaster at Natchez, in the county of Adams and State of Mississippi.

Walter A. Wilkinson, to be postmaster at Poplarville, in the county of Pearl River and State of Mississippi.

Fred H. Powers, to be postmaster at Starkville, in the county of Oktibbeha and State of Mississippi.

Anna Durham, to be postmaster at Clarksdale, in the county of Coahoma and State of Mississippi.

William L. Ranton, to be postmaster at Sheldon, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois.

John C. Baker, to be postmaster at Golconda, in the county of Pope and State of Illinois.

Wesley J. Cook, to be postmaster at Blair, in the county of Washington and State of Nebraska.

Samuel H. Watson, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Jefferson and State of Illinois.

John F. Donovan, to be postmaster at Kinmundy, in the county of Marion and State of Illinois.

Lorenzo F. Watson, to be postmaster at Watseka, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois.

Thomas S. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Harrisburg, in the county of Saline and State of Illinois.

Charles W. Warner, to be postmaster at Hoopeston, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois.

Hiram J. Dunlap, to be postmaster at Kankakee, in the county of Kankakee and State of Illinois.

Frank C. Davidson, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of De Witt and State of Illinois.

William R. Jewell, to be postmaster at Danville, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois.

Henry M. Webber, to be postmaster at Eldorado, in the county of Saline and State of Illinois.

Augustus H. Heiple, to be postmaster at Washington, in the county of Tazewell and State of Illinois.

William H. Gilliam, to be postmaster at Vienna, in the county of Johnson and State of Illinois.

Robert N. Chapman, to be postmaster at Charleston, in the county of Coles and State of Illinois.

Joseph C. Weir, to be postmaster at Rantoul, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois.

Theodore E. Habel, to be postmaster at Rossville, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois.

Walter W. Lindley, to be postmaster at Urbana, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois.

Hardy C. Voris, to be postmaster at Waterloo, in the county of Monroe and State of Illinois.

Lenny C. Gilbert, to be postmaster at Oakland, in the county of Coles and State of Illinois.

Hibben S. Corwin, to be postmaster at Peru, in the county of La Salle and State of Illinois.

Ralph C. Durham, to be postmaster at Milton, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.

Orlando P. Robinson, to be postmaster at Ayer, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

William I. Marble, to be postmaster at Webster, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *December 18, 1901.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and corrected.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Journal will be approved.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed joint resolutions of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Joint resolution (S. R. 22) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

Joint resolution (S. R. 21) authorizing the printing of extra copies of the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate joint resolution of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. R. 21. Joint resolution authorizing the printing of extra copies of the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions—to the Committee on Printing.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama, indefinitely, on account of important business.

AMENDMENT OF THE DISTRICT CODE.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table, for immediate consideration, Senate joint resolution 22.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the Senate joint resolution which the Clerk will report to the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of laws in the District of Columbia."

Resolved, etc., That the following amendment is hereby made to an act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901:

Amend section 204 by striking out in the second line thereof the word "one" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "two;" also by adding to said section the following:

"*Provided*, That all grand and petit juries in the supreme court of the District of Columbia and all petit juries in the police court of said District which shall have been organized or drawn under existing laws at the time this code goes into effect shall serve out their respective terms, and vacancies therein shall be filled under existing laws."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Pending the request, I would like to ask the gentleman what is meant by that resolution?

Mr. JENKINS. The resolution does not contemplate any change whatever. It merely permits the use of the juries that have already been drawn for the January term coming. If this resolution does not pass it will be impossible for them to have any jury term for the month of January.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I would like to ask the gentleman if this resolution carries nothing but that one proposition?

Mr. JENKINS. Nothing but the proposition that I have stated.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to move to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

It is hereby made the duty of every justice of the peace who shall retire from office when this code shall go into effect to deliver to the clerk of the supreme court of the District all dockets and original papers in cases which he may have had, whether closed or pending. Upon receipt by the clerk of the supreme court of the District of the dockets and original papers in cases above mentioned it shall be his duty to report to the supreme court of the District the receipt by him of the same, and the said court shall make proper rules and orders providing for the distribution and delivery of said dockets and papers amongst the justices to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this code, and the last-mentioned justices shall have jurisdiction to proceed in all pending causes so to be assigned to them respectively, and to render judgments and issue executions and attachments therein in the same manner and with like effect as if such actions had been instituted before them respectively. And no action pending before a justice of the peace at the time this code goes into effect shall abate, but such action shall not be tried or otherwise disposed of by the justice to whom it may be assigned until he has caused at least two days' notice of the time and place of trial to be served upon each party to the suit, or his attorney, or the parties or their attorneys agree in writing upon a time and place of trial.

It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace hereafter appointed, upon his resignation or removal from office or the expiration of his commission, and in case of his death it shall be the duty of his executor or administrator, to deliver all dockets and all original papers in cases in the possession of such justice of the peace at the time of his resignation, removal, expiration of commission, or death to his successor in office.

Upon failure of any person to deliver such dockets and papers as in this section provided he shall forfeit to the United States the sum of $500, to be recovered as other penalties are recovered. And every justice of the peace hereafter appointed shall have the same jurisdiction to issue executions and attachments upon all unsatisfied judgments in dockets in his possession and certify copies thereof and copies of papers on file with him as in cases brought before and judgments rendered by him. And the successor of a deceased justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction to try causes pending before the deceased at the time of his death.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. I understood when the gentleman got unanimous consent for consideration he stated that there was nothing in it except the extension of the jury. Now, when the gentleman has obtained unanimous consent he proposes legislation about something else.

Mr. JENKINS. This is a very necessary amendment. Twenty-odd justices of the peace go out of office on the 1st of January, and ten other justices are appointed to take their places. There is no provision in the code adopted for the removal of causes pending when the transfer takes place of the several justices of the peace who go out of office.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Well, has this been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary?

Mr. JENKINS. It has not. It has met the approval of the entire bench of the District; and, further, it is necessary to protect the rights of the parties who have suits pending. If the gentleman has got any objection, I will withdraw it. It is absolutely necessary to protect the rights of parties, and simply protects the rights of parties who have suits pending.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I would have objected—I may have lost my opportunity now—if I understood the gentleman proposed to offer any new legislation.

Mr. JENKINS. Then I will withdraw the amendment, because I do not desire to take any advantage if the gentleman misunderstood me.

The SPEAKER. The amendment is withdrawn.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. JENKINS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

REVENUE FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the House bill temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands. Pending that, Mr. Speaker, I renew the request made yesterday morning that all gentlemen have leave to print for five days from to-day.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House bill 5833, and pending that motion, asks unanimous consent that all gentlemen have leave for five days from to-day to print observations on the bill.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. HEPBURN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering House bill 5833, the title of which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the provisions of the measure imposing the tariff on commerce between Porto Rico and the United States were oppressive and outrageous. The provisions contained in this bill imposing a tariff on the commerce between the Philippine Islands and the United States are doubly cruel and oppressive. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee announced on yesterday that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States made the passage of this act necessary. Mr. Chairman, I deny that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered the passage of this bill necessary. That decision made it possible for the Republican majority in this House to pass the measure, but there was nothing in it holding that this legislation is necessary.

Only two days are allotted to pass this measure of vital interest to ten millions of people. Two weeks or a month would not be too much time for its discussion. The gentleman who presides over the Ways and Means Committee referred to the suffrage in the South. He referred to the "grandfather clause," as contained in some of the constitutions of the Southern States. After the Republicans have enacted such odious and infamous legislation against the natives of Porto Rico, and after proposing this cruel and outrageous wrong against the citizens of the Philippine Islands, such utterances are not in good taste, to say the least. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who fathers this legislation, has added a "stepmother clause" to it in proposing such treatment for our wards. There is not a State in all the South that would not accord better treatment to the meanest cur in that country than the Republican majority propose to give to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what is this measure? Let us take it and discuss its details. The first section provides that the tariff customs, as established by the Philippine Commission, shall be reenacted by Congress. What are those tariff customs? They impose not only duties on all our goods going into the Philippine Islands from the United States, but upon all articles going into the Philippine Islands from all countries, and in addition to that they impose certain export duties on goods from the Philippine Islands to the United States. On page 45 of this act passed by the Philippine Commission, composed of a few men, by section 13 export duties are levied on rice, sugar, and tobacco, both manufactured and raw.

This Philippine tariff act imposes duties upon articles exported from the Philippine Islands to the United States, and when they reach the United States the Dingley tariff bill imposes a further duty upon them as they come into the limits of the United States. I asked the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee on yesterday to tell why that duty was imposed upon the articles as they left the Philippines and why it was imposed against them when they came to the United States, and, with his usual custom, he evaded an answer. I ask him to-day, and the Republican majority in this House, Why is this double taxation imposed on commerce between the United States and the Philippine Islands? You have levied double taxation upon these people and yet talk about our expanding commerce and our beneficence to the inhabitants of that far-off country.

Section 2 simply reenacts the Dingley bill and makes it applicable to the Philippines. Section 4 provides how the moneys shall

be disposed of coming from duties that are levied in this act. It provides that they shall go for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee says for the free schools. Every man in this House knows that such a proposition as contained in section 4 is a snare and delusion. Why has this double taxation been imposed on the commerce of these islands? Every man who desires to give a fair and just answer knows that this bill was introduced and is to be put through this House to-day at the behest of the sugar trust, the tobacco trust, and certain corporate interests.

It is not for the benefit of the Filipinos, but to abuse and punish them. No living man believes that it is inspired by a philanthropic impulse toward them. The plain truth is that dollars and commercial greed are behind it. Then, why undertake to practice deceit and fraudulent pretenses upon the American people and the downtrodden inhabitants of that country?

It is idle nonsense to talk about this money going to the free schools in the Philippine Islands.

The distinguished gentleman said that we opposed the bill and yet we were not willing to propose a remedy. I propose to him a remedy now. We are spending over $100,000,000 each year to maintain our army in the Philippines, exclusive of the naval expenditures and the $20,000,000 paid for the islands. Instead of spending that vast sum, let us impose a revenue-tariff duty on all articles coming from other countries and going into the Philippine Islands. Let us give absolute free trade between the United States and that country. Let us impose internal-revenue taxes and other local taxes. Give the Filipinos the money coming from those sources, and then, if there be a deficit, appropriate the amount to cover it out of the National Treasury. That is your remedy, and you avoid this injustice to the people of that country.

Now, I want to advert for a moment or two to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the insular cases. I have carefully read and reread that opinion. A majority of 5 to 4 rendered the decision. In it there is much talk of making "large concessions" under the Constitution to those who contend for the violation of that instrument. As a lawyer, I will answer that proposition by saying that the justice of the Supreme Court who takes an oath to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States should never be willing to make "any concession" doing violence to his oath and construing away that Constitution. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

One of the most learned associate justices took 42 pages to explain what the word "incorporate" means, or rather what it does not mean. In everyday parlance we understand the word "incorporate" to mean to take into the body, to make a part of the body, to constitute a "body politic."

The Foraker Act constituted in express language Porto Rico a "body politic." The Chief Justice and one of the learned associate justices had much to say in regard to the meaning of the word "incorporate." Permit me to quote what one of the most distinguished associate justices said in reference to the word "incorporate."

> I am constrained to say that this idea of "incorporation" has some occult meaning which my mind does not comprehend. It is enveloped in some mystery which I am unable to unravel.

The word "incorporate" was contained in the treaty with Spain. The learned justice who took 42 pages to discuss the word "incorporate" was discussing the term as contained in the treaty.

The Chief Justice makes an observation in reference to the word "incorporate," and said:

> Great stress is thrown upon the word "incorporation," as if possessed of some occult meaning.

Perhaps if the Chief Justice and the distinguished associate justice had stricken the word "incorporate" out of the opinion of the learned associate justice and inserted "sugar," it would have been made clear what was on his mind and the occultism discovered.

"Large concessions" are spoken of in that opinion, and with their discussion along this line I do not believe the country is familiar. The Republicans are now contending that by virtue of the right to acquire territory we have the power to govern territory so acquired, outside of and beyond the Constitution. Here is the language of the majority of the Supreme Court on that proposition, and it is most startling:

> If it be once conceded that we are at liberty to acquire foreign territory a presumption arises that our power with respect to such territories is the same power which other nations have been accustomed to exercise with respect to territories acquired by them.

The Supreme Court, with the assistance of the learned justice from Louisiana, announced that the United States has the same power to govern its territories as Germany, England, and all other countries of the world have with respect to their territorial possessions. Until this opinion was rendered, it was the belief of the people of this country that we had no such power as the British Parliament possesses. Yet now it is attempted by this act to boldly launch a colonial policy; and while it is said that this act is to provide temporarily for revenues for the Philippine Islands, it means a total and utter departure from the teachings and traditions which have heretofore governed us, and embracing colonialism as a permanency for the United States.

The English Parliament is all-powerful. It can pass any act. It can confiscate the property of every citizen. It can change the succession to the Crown. A great English law writer has thus portrayed the power of the British Parliament:

> It can make and unmake any and every law, change the form of government or the succession to the Crown, interfere with the course of justice, extinguish the most sacred private rights of the citizen. Between it and the people at large there is no legal distinction, because the whole plenitude of the people's rights and powers resides in it, just as if the whole nation were present in the chamber where it sits. In point of legal theory it is the nation, being the historical successor of the folkmote of our Teutonic forefathers. Both practically and legally it is to-day the only and the sufficient depository of the authority of the nation, and is, therefore, within the sphere of law, irresponsible and omnipotent.

The Republican party has contended for such power in the Federal Government, and now, by "large concessions," the Supreme Court, by the narrow margin of one, has conceded it. What a monstrous doctrine for a Republic! It has ever heretofore been the American doctrine that this is a Government of enumerated and delegated powers by sovereign people of sovereign States. By "large concessions" the Supreme Court has construed away our Constitution and changed the Republic of our fathers to a colonial empire. And now the Supreme Court of the United States announces that Congress has the same power with reference to our dependencies.

Mr. Chairman, the following causes brought on the American Revolution: First, the passage of the stamp act in 1765, imposing a tax upon contracts, deeds, and other documents, requiring that they must be written or printed upon stamped paper furnished by an officer of the British Crown. Parliament asserted the right to thus tax the American colonies. In 1767, under the leadership of Sir Charles Townshend, chancellor of the exchequer, a tax was imposed upon paper, glass, painters' colors, and tea.

In 1773 the East India Company was permitted to bring tea into the colonies free, with the exception of a small duty of 3d. per pound at the port of entry. Let us not forget that the American colonies had friends and defenders in the British Parliament when these objectionable and odious measures were proposed. The Great Commoner rejoiced that we had resisted. The spark of self-respect and Anglo-Saxon independence burst into a glorious blaze of patriotism throughout the colonies, and our fathers resisted with suffering, blood, and treasure, with what effect no true American can ever forget.

In opposition to these three acts our forefathers entered upon the revolutionary struggle, contending that the British Parliament had no power to tax us without representation; that it had no right to pass such acts. Upon our resistance to those acts we achieved our independence. I know it is fashionable now to forget and disregard history and to look only to the sordid idea of wealth—to the dollars and cents that are involved in these questions. But, sir, a decent respect for the historic self-sacrifice and patriotism of our noble ancestry forbids me to repudiate the causes for which they willingly sacrificed their blood.

Let us take up the subject of commerce with the Philippines. We will first consider tobacco. The United States in 1899 produced 719,847,857 pounds of tobacco. We exported 305,633,235 pounds. In 1899 the State of Kentucky produced 151,515,196 pounds, North Carolina about 80,000,000 pounds, and Virginia about 70,000,000 pounds. No Democrat from those great States is clamoring for this pitiful protection against the small amount of 14,430 tons of tobacco, and the cigars and cigarettes, valued at $2,451,326, exported from the Philippines.

From these figures it is perfectly manifest that the tobacco industry in those States and in this country are not menaced by the small tobacco imports from the Philippines, and can never be. There is not the slightest defense for this heavy embargo upon the Philippine tobacco, levied both when it leaves that country and when it reaches here. These States produce more tobacco than has ever been or ever can be exported to the United States from the Philippine Islands. We permit the 7,000,000 pounds of tobacco from Porto Rico to come into this country free.

A gentleman on the other side [Mr. GROSVENOR] asked yesterday how the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON], a member of the Ways and Means Committee, stood on this question. It seems to me that the gentleman's signature to the views of the minority on this bill should completely answer that question, and the vote of old Virginia against the Porto Rican measure last Congress should answer his query. Those gentlemen are not asking for any protection against Philippine tobacco.

Let me refer in a most respectful way to my friend from Louisiana [Mr. ROBERTSON], who spoke yesterday afternoon. He stated that free trade with the Philippine Islands meant the absolute destruction of the sugar industry in Louisiana. Let us examine that proposition. Louisiana produces 300,000 tons of sugar

annually. Hawaii produces 300,000 tons; Porto Rico 100,000 tons. And we have free trade with Porto Rico and with Hawaii. In the year 1901 the Philippine Islands produced only 70,000 tons of sugar for export. Yet it is said that the sugar industry of Louisiana will suffer if we permit sugar to come in free from the Philippine Islands.

In 1901 the United States consumed 2,360,000 tons of sugar. Of this amount consumed we imported 1,957,661 tons. We did not produce one-third of what we consumed. And yet, with all the magnificent crop of sugar boasted by Louisiana, she supplicates that her 300,000 tons be protected against the pitiful exports of 70,000 tons from the Philippines. She stands here and, through some of her Representatives, asks that this double tax be imposed for her benefit. It is manifest that the Philippines can never supply the needed amount of sugar that we must annually import.

The last speech of the lamented President McKinley appealed for reciprocity with Cuba to let her tobacco and sugar come into American markets. President Roosevelt in his message took up this appeal and warmly urges it. Secretary Root petitions for reciprocity with Cuba, and his report is brimful of the subject. You permit the 400,000 tons of Hawaiian and Porto Rican sugar to come in free. You are going to be reciprocal with Cuba and let in her 800,000 tons.

The Republicans are entering into treaties under the Dingley bill for further reciprocity with other countries on sugar and tobacco. The British possessions in the West Indies, Argentina, and other countries are to have reciprocal relations with us in reference to their tobacco and sugar products. And now, with all these things manifest, Louisiana and the United States must be protected against the 70,000 tons of sugar coming from the Philippines. It must be taxed as an export when it leaves there and taxed as an import when it reaches here. The tax must be effective, so it is doubled. Was ever so monstrous a doctrine contained in a tariff bill?

Let me commend this thought to the gentlemen from Louisiana. Two or three years ago we heard much of the expansion of our trade in the Far East; we heard much of a market for our cotton in the Philippine Islands and in other countries. This very tariff act, as proposed by the Philippine Commission and reenacted by this bill, puts a prohibitory tariff upon the raw cotton and the products of cotton that go from Louisiana and Texas and other Southern States to the Philippine Islands. There was great discussion about the expansion of our trade in the Far East, yet by this act you impose a tariff that will absolutely destroy any sort of commerce between the South and the Philippine Islands.

Examine page 28 of the Customs Tariff for the Philippine Archipelago. I commend it to gentlemen from Louisiana and the South who prated about our late territorial extension meaning great commercial expansion for the United States, and especially for the cotton, rice, and grain growing States. On this page a high tax is imposed on raw cotton and cotton products. On page 37 a similar tax is imposed on rice. The same tax is applied to wheat, corn, and other grain. What do Louisiana and other Southern States say to being met with this inhospitable protective tariff when their products reach the Philippines? What now of commercial expansion and trade for the South? It is said that free trade with these islands will destroy our rice industry, and especially that of Louisiana.

Porto Rico and the Philippines import rice! They can not raise enough for home consumption. The only damage to Louisiana and other rice States comes from the embargo in this bill against our rice exports to the Philippines. Hence the benefit that Louisiana, Texas, and other Southern States would derive from free trade with those islands in our cotton, rice, and grain products will far outweigh the small advantage of protection given in this act. Louisiana produces about 180,000,000 pounds of rice annually. South Carolina about 29,000,000, and Texas this year 2,490,000 sacks of rough rice. Texas produced more rice than South Carolina and Louisiana. South Carolina and Texas are not asking for protection against Philippine rice. We spurn such an advantage. Give us free markets there and elsewhere, and we ask no more.

We have heard much boasting of how our commerce would increase if we would annex these islands. After three years here is the magnificent result of our trade expansion there, according to the returns at the War Department:

TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES—THREE GREAT POWERS MADE LARGER GAIN THAN THE UNITED STATES.

A comparative statement of the commerce of the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1901 and 1900, prepared in the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department, shows that the total value of merchandise imported during the fiscal year 1901 was $20,379,406, as against $20,601,436 for the fiscal year 1900; and the total value of merchandise exported during the fiscal year 1901 was $25,314,948, as against $19,751,068 for the fiscal year 1900, an increase of 47 per cent in the value of imports and an increase of 17¼ per cent in the value of exports.

The value of imports of merchandise from the United States was $2,855,685, an increase of 72.4 per cent over the previous year; of the United Kingdom, $6,956,145, increase 76.3 per cent; of Germany, $2,135,252, increase 76.5 per cent, and of France $1,683,929, increase 246.7 per cent.

The value of exports of merchandise to the United States was $2,572,021, a decrease of 27 per cent; United Kingdom, $10,704,741, increase 72 per cent; Germany, $81,526, decrease 16.3 per cent; France, $1,934,256, increase 38.9 per cent.

This trade even will be totally destroyed by the present act. These figures show that instead of the commerce of the United States with the Philippines increasing it has greatly decreased. If gentlemen will take the trouble to consult the figures they will find from the statistics of the Treasury Department that since our acquisition of these new possessions our commerce with countries where we own not a foot of ground has increased in a much greater ratio than it has in any country acquired by reason of the recent war.

Examine these statistics, and you will find that our commerce with Great Britain has increased in a greater ratio, as well as our commerce with France and Germany and many other nations, thus showing no necessity of owning a country in order to trade with its people. From these figures and from our recent history it is indisputably shown that trade expansion does not follow territorial extension. The only honorable course for America to pursue is to establish absolute free trade with the Philippines.

The Supreme Court has just said in the Diamond Rings cases:

The Philippines thereby ceased, in the language of the treaty, "to be Spanish." Ceasing to be Spanish, they ceased to be foreign country. They came under the complete and absolute sovereignty and dominion of the United States, and so became territory of the United States over which civil government could be established. The result was the same, although there was no stipulation that the native inhabitants should be incorporated into the body politic, and none securing to them the right to choose their nationality. Their allegiance became due to the United States and they became entitled to its protection.

Then if the Philippines came under our "sovereignty" let us treat them as sovereigns. If "their allegiance became due to the United States and they became entitled to its protection," as Chief Justice Fuller said in these cases, we should reward their "allegiance" by extending protection to our "sovereigns" in the form of free trade. Under this doctrine they are entitled to come hither without let or hindrance and bring their products and merchandise with them. My voice and vote shall ever be to let them come free forever while they are a part of us and owe the United States allegiance.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] said that the Democratic party had lashed the Republican party into this war with Spain. He admitted frankly that the Democratic party had brought on the war, and he said now we should stand up with the Republican party and undertake to solve these questions, or else we should have voted against the declaration of war. I am frank to say that if I had not believed the solemn pledge to the Cuban people contained in our declaration of war would be executed to the letter by every Representative in this House and officer of this Government, and if I had my vote to cast again, I would cast it against the declaration of war.

If I had known that we were to violate every pledge made to the Cubans; if I had known that we were to pillage and plunder the inhabitants of the island of Porto Rico; if I had known that we were to enact such measures as this, and that a horde of officials were to be sent to the Philippine Islands to plunder and outrage those people, I should have voted against it. But I, in in common with other Democrats, believed that when we freed the Cubans, when our purpose had been accomplished, the war would cease, and that no commercial spirit or greed would enter into our motives or our actions. We are ready to solve the question here to-day with the Republicans.

If they will levy a revenue tariff against the imports from other countries into the Philippines and appropriate the balance of the money to pay the expenses incurred in the Philippine Islands, I will vote for that sort of proposition. My contention is and shall be that national honor demands that we should aid the Filipinos to establish a stable government, declare for their independence after that, and then guarantee to them that no outside nation shall ever molest their government.

The American people will not tolerate such measures as this. They will not be deceived by promises of expansion of trade and commerce while the Republican party forthwith enters an embargo against all commerce between this country and our new possessions. In the face of this bill such promises are rank hypocrisy. The American people have not demanded this law. It is inspired by commercial interests, corporations, and trusts.

On the 1st day of November, 1765, the day set for the stamp act to take effect in the American colonies, great processions were formed by our forefathers, the bells were tolled, and the Goddess of Liberty was buried.

When the message is flashed to the inhabitants of the far-off Philippines that this act has passed we can imagine piteous processions of the people forming there; we can almost hear the dolorous tones of their tolling bells as they solemnly prepare to perform the ceremony of the reburial of the Goddess of Liberty, resurrected by our noble ancestry at Bunker Hill and Yorktown. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] be recognized for thirty minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] is recognized for thirty minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, my view of this Philippine question is very simple. It is this: That as long as the Philippine Archipelago is a part of the United States—"within the domain of the Union"—it ought to be treated as a part of the United States, with that equality and that uniformity of legislation which has characterized our past legislative dealings with the Territories of the United States. Secondly, in order to avoid the hardships, difficulties, and seeming impossibilities of that proposition, we ought to get rid of the Philippine Islands as soon as we possibly can do so honorably to ourselves and with any degree of benefit to the inhabitants of the islands. As old Cato finished every speech with the sentence, "Carthage must be destroyed," so I would have every American utterance, until the result is accomplished, close with the words, "The Philippines must be lopped off from the American body politic."

Now, Mr. Chairman, this bill is but putting in force the policy which was inaugurated in the Porto Rican tariff bill, and which every Republican upon the stump, from Texas to Maine, during the last campaign, said was a "temporary measure, providing in itself for its own cessation." Against the Democratic contention that it was the permanent policy of the Republican party, all Republican eloquence was exerted everywhere.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to discuss the decisions of the Supreme Court. Ever since the Republican precedent of criticism of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that has been "bad form," and has now, as I understand, become "anarchy!" Great is the Supreme Court, Mr. Chairman! Especially when it reaches its decisions by a shifting majority of one. Great is the Supreme Court! greater than anything under our Government, because it is above our Government. It constitutes the sovereign power itself. It is greater than two-thirds of Congress and three-fourths of the States, because it can "amend" the Constitution of the United States by consultative "construction."

Mr. Chairman, up to recently it was my idea that it was the glory of a court that whenever the judges retired into a consultation or decision room they went under a portal above which were inscribed the words; "Ita lex scripta est" (Thus is the law written); and I thought it to be the glory of a judge that he bent not the written law, especially the fundamental law—the Constitution of the United States—to passing and pressing political necessities, or to "new conditions." But a new theory has come into life. Professor Bryce, admiring the elastic unwritten constitutional system of Great Britain, thought he had discovered an equal elasticity in American institutions.

Living under an unwritten constitution capable of adapting itself to meet new conditions, he thought he was eulogizing the American system when he announced that the American Constitution was such that it possessed a sort of self-amendatory character in the power of construction residing in the United States Supreme Court. He did not realize that he was merely accusing the judges of perjury. Reading these late decisions between the lines, I find that some of the judges of the court themselves are affected with this opinion. They say that the forefathers did not "realize" or "provide for" this "condition" or that or the other; and that therefore the letter of the Constitution must bend to the "necessities" of the time.

I have been raised to believe that the glory of a judge consisted in the fact that he said: "Thus is the law written, and my sworn duty is simply to construe it. I have nothing to do with its policy; I have nothing to do with its consequences. This is the Constitution, and under my oath my duty is to maintain it." In fact, the only oath that an American citizen ever takes, Mr. Chairman, the only oath taken by you or me or the President or a judge on the bench, is to "maintain the Constitution of the United States." No American citizen has ever been required to take an oath to maintain even the Government of the United States. It may become the duty of American citizens, under the American theory, to overthrow the Government, if the Government is overthrowing the Constitution. That is the oath to-day of every citizen who is sworn.

Neither am I going to attempt to explain the decisions of the Supreme Court, because, Mr. Chairman, that would be something like contempt of court upon my part. It would be to arrogate to myself an ability not possessed by the Supreme Court itself. Fourteen Philadelphia lawyers, in whom supreme wisdom is supposed to be reposed, could not do that. I have considered these decisions as best I could, and I find the one consistent thread running through them is the decision announced by the Chief Justice and his three associates, possessing the brains of the court. I am not going to undertake to harmonize these decisions, but they are about this: That Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands are a part of the United States; and then, again, that Porto Rico and the Philippines, or Porto Rico at any rate, is not a part of the United States. Now you see it, and now you don't; a sort of thimblerig jumble of legalities.

Sometimes it is a part and sometimes it is outside; sometimes it is domestic and sometimes it is foreign. A new sort of citizenship has been discovered. We now have "appurtenant citizens." It depends simply upon what seems to be the best policy, in the opinion of the court, to be pursued with regard to our insular possessions, without reference to the old, written, inelastic, absolute, oath-bound Constitution of the United States as a fixed instrument, but referring to it only as an instrument to be made to bend to political necessities and "new conditions," as they may arise. But one thing is clear from the decisions arrived at by this shifting majority of one, and that is that in the view of the Supreme Court this bill, if it is passed, is constitutional; that Congress has, in the opinion of a majority of the court, the power to pass this very bill of iniquities with which you and I are faced.

But, Mr. Chairman, it was the great Edmund Burke himself who, in answer to an argument of that sort in the British House of Commons, when it was urged that Parliament had the power to tax the American colonies, responded, in effect: "Aye, they have the power. That I admit. So the shepherd has power to shear his sheep in midwinter; but he would be a foolish shepherd, and in addition to that he would be cruel, barbarous, and inhuman, if he exercised the power."

The Democratic contention is no longer that we have not the power—the constitutional power, the bare legal power—to do this. That is not now the question. The question which now directs itself to the Democratic conscience, and ought to direct itself to the American conscience everywhere, is this: "Is thy servant a dog to do this thing?" Admit the power. Is it wise policy, is it just, is it right, is it equitable, is it equality, is it uniformity to do what this bill requires?

Now, Mr. Chairman, there are but two possible theories, so far as I can see, of colonialism. One is the old British mercantile system, which even the British Parliament, operating under an unwritten constitution, with all power, as Blackstone said, except to make a man a woman or a woman a man, has long deserted as unfair, unjust, and unequal. That old mercantile colonialism is not in existence, so far as England is concerned, now. She became ashamed of it long ago. Somebody said here yesterday that he did not want the United States to become a "mother country." You need have no fear, gentlemen. There seems to be a disposition to make it a sort of step-mother country. There seems to be no idea on that side of the Chamber that we shall become anything like a "mother country" to anybody anywhere. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The old mercantile theory of colonization, which was killed in England when the mercantile theory itself was killed by Adam Smith, was still maintained by Portugal and by Spain until we robbed Spain only yesterday of her power to maintain it any longer. It is now maintained by Holland in Java and her East Indian possessions. You may take that theory or the other theory. What is the other? It is the modern British theory; it is the traditional American theory—a theory under which we acted in dealing with all the Territories of this country since the formation of the Government; and it is a mistake not to remember that when we formed the Government itself we had Territories, and we formed it for the Territories as well as for the States.

That theory is not one of commercial exploitation of the colony for the benefit of the mother country; it is the theory of carrying our flag and our institutions wherever they can properly be placed, and if we get temporarily into a country to which they can not properly be extended—where racial differences, alienism and hostility, differences of religion, and a thousand other things prevent their being extended—then to get out of that country just as soon as we can.

Which one of these two theories are you going to take? You can't take both. You must legislate under one or the other.

There are two theories of legislation also, and you must take one or the other; you can not take both. One is the old, time-honored, traditional, Democratic theory of spreading our institutions and our population with them, because without the population as a base you can not sustain the institutions, to countries fit for breeding and perpetuating a population of white men. That is our theory—the Democratic theory. Ah, but somebody says that the Spooner resolution, which was adopted for the governance of the Philippines only, followed out the Democratic precedent in the time of Thomas Jefferson, when the Louisiana Territory was acquired. A greater falsehood than that was never uttered.

If gentlemen will take the trouble to read the resolution in which Congress gave Jefferson the power to govern the Louisiana Territory in the interim between the Spanish surrender and our getting there, and will take the trouble to read the Spooner resolution, they will find the difference to consist in the very soul of

the two resolutions—the intent of conferring the power and in the prescribed manner of its exercise.

There was an attempt at imitation, but let us see what it amounted to. The Jefferson resolution went on to vest in the President "all the military, civil, and judicial powers." So much of it is literally repeated in the Spooner resolution. Following up the Jefferson resolution, see what it says:

All the military, judicial, and civil powers *exercised by the officers of the ceded province.*

In other words, merely continuing the municipal and domestic laws of the country until new officers could be sent and new laws could be made by the Congress of the United States. What is the Spooner resolution on that subject? Instead of vesting "all military, civil, and judicial powers *exercised by officers*" already recognized—instead of vesting the operation of the mere municipal and domestic laws, known laws, it goes on to say "all military, civil, and judicial powers *necessary to govern the Philippines*, in such person or persons *as the President shall direct;*" and it adds that the power shall be exercised "for the *establishment* of a civil government," thereby making the President a legislative officer. The italics are mine. Not only that, but it enables him to go further and, violating the old maxim *delegatus non potest delegare*, create new subexecutive officers with legislative powers.

There was nothing of that sort attempted in the Jefferson resolution. Now, as to the manner of the exercise of the power conferred, what did the Jefferson resolution say? That the President in his manner—mark the words—in his *manner of exercising* these powers should be controlled by the aim—

of "maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion."

In the Spooner resolutions the manner was to be "*in such manner as the President shall direct,*" *for the establishment of a government*, and then the rest.

Why, a fool who could only run and read could tell the difference between the souls of these two methods, for the manner of the exercise is the soul of the legislation, and——

Mr. McCLEARY. Did the gentleman from Mississippi quote the whole of the Spooner resolution?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. No; I just quoted the part fixing the character of power conferred and the manner of its exercise.

I quote from an intelligent writer the following commentary on the distinction, patent to anybody not blindly biased:

Congress thereby enacted, in effect, that the former Spanish and French laws, excepting always and of course those forbidden by our Constitution, shall be the laws of the new acquisition till Congress made others. *Jefferson was commanded to supervise the execution of the enactment.*

* * * * * * *

Repudiating the theory of constitutional law contended for by the Federalists in 1803, there was in March, 1901, inserted in the pending Army bill an amendment, popularly known as "the Spooner amendment," which repeated in an enlarged way the imputed unconstitutionality of the emergency statute of 1803 by placing "all military, civil, and judicial powers *necessary to govern the Philippines*, until otherwise provided by Congress, *in such person and persons, and to be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct.*"

All civil powers necessary to govern the Philippines!

In that sense the law of 1901 goes beyond that of 1803. The character and magnitude of the new departure since the war of invasion of Cuba can be discerned in the difference between the two laws. The former *confined Jefferson to the execution of existing and known ordinances and decrees*, but the latter covered the whole field of "establishment of civil government" in the Philippines which Governor Taft is now exploiting, and did not enact any rule whatever for the archipelago. It attempted to give to Mr. McKinley full *power to legislate, a power not imparted to Jefferson.* It made Mr. McKinley's unrestrained will (the Administration contention is that the Constitution is impotent to control in an unincorporated territory) the basis of legislative power in the Philippines."

One of them dictates a manner in which the power shall be exercised, to wit in accordance with our institutions and "for maintaining and protecting" the rights of the inhabitants; the other dictates a manner, too, but it is to be "such manner as the President shall direct for the establishment of a government."

Mr. McCLEARY. Is not that language followed by other language varying the import?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. No, sir; it is not. In your own time you may try to prove it is, if you can. Fourteen Philadelphia lawyers (and they are said to be the shrewdest lawyers on the face of the earth) could not prove it. It is true that the language of the Jefferson resolution is repeated where possible, and the attempt is thereby sought to be made that the intent is the same.

Mr. MORRIS. Will the gentleman be kind enough to read the entire Spooner resolutions?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I have it not by me. I should be very glad to read it if I had. I am reading a quotation from it.

Mr. MORRIS. I thought so.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. But that part which I read is quoted absolutely right. I will get the entire resolutions and insert them in the RECORD, so that the gentleman may read the language side by side; and I will by italics show wherein they differ from one another, and no schoolboy in this country who is not a fool can fail to see the difference when he compares them. Here are the resolutions:

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

That *until the expiration of the present session of Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by Congress*, all the military, civil, and judicial powers *exercised by the officers of the existing government* of the same shall be vested in such person and persons and *shall be exercised* in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for *maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.*

Approved October 31, 1803.

All military, civil, and judicial powers *necessary to govern the Philippine Islands*, acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, and at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900, shall, *until otherwise provided by Congress*, be vested in *such person and persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government* and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

Approved March 2, 1901.

Compare them in the respects to which I have called attention. Compare them also in this respect, that the Jefferson resolution is for a fixed and prescribed time, to wit, "until the expiration of the present session of Congress," or sooner; the Spooner resolution fixes no date for the termination of the imperial power conferred, nor any contingency even, except the indefinite and vague one, "until otherwise provided by Congress."

And that is not all. Even if these resolutions were exactly the same, even if they were identical, it is an historical fact that the power vested in Jefferson was exercised in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States and was intended from the first and always to be so exercised; and it is an historical fact that in this very bill you propose to take advantage of the latitude allowed you by the late decisions of the Supreme Court not to do that very thing, and that you have never so much as professed an intent so to govern the islands. Mr. Chairman, there are but two theories, and gentlemen must take one or the other.

These two theories, as I have said, are, first, the old Democratic traditional theory of managing the Territories and the public domain of the Union, and the other is the new-fangled, recently born, new-fledged Republican theory that Congress is to act as the British Parliament used to act, and as Spain acted toward her colonies for the purpose of making them "pay" the mother country, if you take the commercial view of it, or at best for the purpose of doling out as a matter of "generosity," not of justice and right, such "liberties" as you "in your discretion" think the inhabitants of the islands ought to have. In other words, this new-fangled theory is one of plenary, absolute, unrestrained, constitutionally unrestricted, and therefore imperialistic power. Which one of these doctrines are you going to adopt?

This is a grave day for the American people. This has been a grave question for the American people to consider. I am not one of those who would belittle the difficulties that lie in your way. I think it is impossible, in the long run, to extend to an alien race of the character of the Filipinos American institutions and expect them to mount to the height of civilization through those institutions to which we have mounted. I believe that God made the races different, just as he made certain animals of the same genus different; and although different races of people—brown men and black men and yellow men and white men—all belong to the genus homo, just as asses and zebras and horses belong to the genus equus, or the equine genus, yet they have separate characteristics, and they work out their own salvation, if they work it out at all, through separate and distinct instrumentalities. Because they are not capable of our sort of self-government is no reason why they ought not to have their sort of self-government—no reason why they ought not to have, at least, autonomy.

The tool that suits one is not the tool that suits the other; that other would perhaps be incapable of using it without hurting himself.

But the lesson to be drawn from all this is not the one which gentlemen on the other side would draw. It is this: If you can not carry the American body-politic—if you can not carry the American soul-politic, which is a greater thing—to peoples anywhere on the surface of this globe in its full plenary significance, glory, strength, and splendor, let those peoples alone; let them alone in the interest of the perpetuity, strength, and symmetry of your own institutions.

Now, gentlemen, let us test this bill under these two theories; first, under the historical Democratic theory. The first clause of this bill is objectionable, and why?

On this point I ask the attention of members, because I believe with Patrick Henry that it is from the past that men get light upon the pathway of the future. What is the history of our Government with regard to legislation like this? Why, gentlemen, it is a fact known to every student of American history that the chief object of the formation of the American Union was to prevent differences in customs duties, differences in commercial laws

between the colonies—to prevent the obstruction of commerce at State lines throughout the confederacy by divergent local enactments—a policy at that time not only threatened but put into operation in two or three ports of the United States. That was the immediate occasion of the formation of the American Union.

What has been the secret, my friends, of the magnificent commercial supremacy which we enjoy to-day? I hear somebody say that it is "protection" against the world outside our limits. That is not true. The secret of our progress and our commercial supremacy lies in that magnificent system of free trade, unexcelled in its magnitude, unexcelled in its fullness, between the different parts of the Union—an absolutely unencumbered and unobstructed commerce from Maine to California and from the State of Washington to Florida, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Canada line to where the beautiful Gulf bathes the shores of the State of Mississippi. This has been the secret of our industrial success.

If we had had the sort of government that this bill would give us—although gentlemen tell us that this system can not be extended to the States (thank God, Mr. Chairman, for that reservation)—what would we have had? We would have had all the commerce of this great country obstructed at every State line as it passed from one State to another. We would have had the commerce of the world coming into our ports from foreign countries meeting with one import duty at New York and another at Jacksonville, one at San Francisco, and still another at Philadelphia. The object of the formation of our Government was commercial freedom. The secret of our progress has been commercial freedom within this magnificent area—an area never excelled in the history of the world in size or in diversity and wealth of resources by any area devoted to freedom of trade.

Now, from the Democratic standpoint, of course we can not agree, according to our theory—the theory which we believe was the basis of the formation of our Government and the secret of our progress—to the idea contained in the first clause of this bill, that an Executive commission in the Philippine Archipelago shall be vested with a power which our ancestors refused to leave to the sovereign States themselves—the power to fix one import duty at one port under the flag and another import duty at another port under the flag.

My friends, think of it a moment! The great State of New York, with its millions of inhabitants, with its intelligent population, with its great capacity for self-government, has not been permitted to do this thing. Yet you ask that we shall vote to permit an Executive commission—whether their conduct is approved by act of Congress or not makes no difference—to exercise this great arbitrary power which was refused to the State of New York and to "the mother of States and statesmen," Virginia.

Mr. COUSINS. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the gentleman a question, because I desire his opinion upon it, as I have a very high regard for him and his opinions. He has intimated to us by his argument, if he has not directly asserted, that the commercial ascendency of our nation is largely due to the free intercourse between the States——

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I said, between the different parts of the Union. I did not confine my remarks to the States.

Mr. COUSINS. I wish to ask the gentleman whether he does not think that after all the protection that has been given to American labor, enabling it to contribute largely to the expansion of American commerce and the promotion of American progress, has done more in this direction than any other cause that the gentleman has mentioned?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I do not care to go into a general discussion of the theories of protectionism and free trade. This is not the occasion for such a discussion, nor has it a direct bearing upon the question now at issue. Of course the gentleman from Iowa understands that he and I are as far removed as pole from pole in our view of what he would call the blessings, and what I would call the curses, of protectionism.

Mr. COUSINS. I would not wish to divert the gentleman from his argument.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The second clause of this bill is obnoxious from the Democratic standpoint to the objection that it puts up a commercial barrier in the ports of continental America against the products and industries of insular America. I need not dwell on that. The clause which makes a difference in the coasting laws of the United States is also obnoxious to objection, because it, too, is lacking in the virtues which constitute good law—equality and uniformity.

I was glad to hear the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], for whose opinion I have a very high regard on matters of this sort, say yesterday that he hoped this clause would not be necessary very long; that he trusted our ships were now, or would soon be, able to carry our trade from the Pacific ports to the insular ports, and that, therefore, this provision of the bill might possibly be omitted in the Senate. I hope he is right. I shall be thankful if he prove to be so. I have reached a point where I thank God for little bits of legislative good. Whenever I get from the American Congress little bits of possible uniformity or equality or equity in legislation, however small, I feel like having a thanksgiving day on my own account, and rendering thanks to God that he has molded conditions so that political necessity does not require Republican injustice. [Laughter and applause.]

Now, my friends, I have discussed the provisions of this bill from the Democratic standpoint. How about the Republican standpoint? Why, sir, from that point of view the bill is equally obnoxious. If you propose to follow in the pathway of Spain and Portugal, if you are going to imitate Holland in Java and Sumatra, if you are going to do what Great Britain did years ago, when she did not have as much sense as she has to-day (and we taught her the main part of the sense she has learned on this question, or our ancestors did), even from the standpoint of "commercial exploitation," this is a bad and foolish bill.

Why, Mr. Chairman, all over the Southern land, men here and there, caught with the old glamour of military "glory" and governmental "splendor" and governmental "prestige," and the vision of a flag somewhere upon the island peaks of the ocean bowing salutation to the flag upon the top of the Capitol—men thus carried from their moorings—attempted to justify the position in favor of Philippine annexation and retention which they had taken by saying that it was a great "commercial expansion" and that we were going to find "new markets in the Orient" for the goods of the United States, and especially for the cotton and the cotton goods of the South. There were men foolish enough to listen to the siren voice for a moment.

I remember well saying in a letter that I wrote to a friend at that time: "You may think that there will be something in the way of larger and freer markets to redeem this otherwise bad policy, as you say; but if you believe that the Constitution of the United States, as you and I understand it, and as the courts have hitherto construed it, or anything else, is going to stand in the way of this devouring creature of protectionism, which the Republican party worships as a fetich, you are very much mistaken. The Republican party will find a method somehow or somehow else to make written laws bend, and to sweep the rigid Constitution itself out of the way, if it happens to stand in the way of the theory of protectionism. You will get no free markets there."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I have fifteen minutes remaining, and I am physically unable to use the time myself. I yield to the gentleman ten minutes additional.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, with the permission of the gentleman from Tennessee, I wish to reserve at least three minutes of that time in order to enable my colleague [Mr. CANDLER] to be recognized, and I will thank the gentleman to keep track of it for me.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I have no objection to that, and I will yield seven minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. They said we were going to have all these new markets. What does this bill do? It will not do to take the position taken by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] yesterday that we are reducing duties here, or to compare the Spanish duties with our proposed duties, as he did. The gentleman knows that is not the condition that is facing us. He knows that right now, under the last decision of the Supreme Court, in the Fourteen Diamonds case, there are no duties at all, and every duty put on here is an increase of duty and not a reduction.

Mr. PAYNE. Which decision of the Supreme Court has declared that any of these duties imposed in the Philippine Islands are unconstitutional?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Oh, well, the decision of the Supreme Court, although it was not directly upon that question, was to this effect, that as long as there was no special act of Congress applicable directly to them inaugurating these duties, the Philippines were not to be treated as a foreign country and were a part of the United States for the general purposes of commerce, and that therefore there could be no Dingley tariff rates collected on their goods at our ports; and with it there necessarily went the converse of the proposition, that if the Government of the United States could not collect duties on products from the Philippines to continental America, a fortiori a commission in the Philippine Islands could not collect duties upon goods from continental to insular America. I take it for granted that that followed.

Now they said we would get all of these "expanding markets." Why, what do I find here? I find that instead of giving the farmers of the United States a free market over there, this bill taxes everything that the farmer can possibly ship, and the things that he is right now shipping to the Philippine Islands. Even from the standpoint of commercial exploitation your bill is not a

wise bill. You tax our wheat and flour and corn and meal and cotton and cotton seed and cotton-seed oil and cotton goods and cotton mixed goods of every sort, and silk and hemp, and nearly everything else shipped by us to the Philippines. So that here is that "great market in the Orient" that our people were invited to take charge of, here it is free to them, given gratuitously under this decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and you come in with this bill and you say that that condition of free access of our goods shall cease. Why, even Spain, poor, old, despotic, foolish Spain, in her worst days allowed free access for the products of the mother country to the colonies, whatever she might have done with regard to colonial products when shipped to the mother country.

Mr. STEWART of New Jersey. Will the gentleman yield for one question?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Yes.

Mr. STEWART of New Jersey. The gentleman from Mississippi compares the policy under this bill to the policy under Spain and Portugal. Did Spain and Portugal give up the yield of their tariffs for the benefit of the islands, as is done in this bill?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I hope the gentleman did not misunderstand me. I say there is a similarity in kind. I would by no means insult my country, even under a Republican legislative administration, of partial laws, unequally administered, by saying that it was identical in degree. There is no doubt about the fact that Spain did worse than we have done, wrought even more selfishly in some respects; but in this particular of taxing the products of the home country attempting to find a market in the colonial countries, even Spain sets us no example. Great Britain never did it. Portugal never did it. The blackest hours of colonialism never witnessed a period when men did not have sense enough to know that if they were going in for commercial exploitation the first thing they wanted was a free market in the colonies for the products of the mother country.

Now, let me go a step further. From the Republican standpoint, in another way, this is not a good bill. I leave it to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] if this assertion is not absolutely true: If you had the constitutional right and power to levy duties of 10 or 20 per cent upon goods coming into the Philippines from foreign countries, then you also had the right to levy no duties at all upon the products of foreign countries coming to the Philippines? I take it the gentleman will admit that. Thus you could have maintained open ports in the Philippines, if you had desired to do so.

Now, then, I have considered your bill from a national industrial standpoint, and under your theory have tried to show that it is a bad bill. Now, then, from an international standpoint, what has been our policy in the Orient? It has been the policy of the "open door" for the commerce of Christendom in all parts of the East. In that we stood side by side with England and Japan—trying to hold down Russia and France to a compliance with that policy—and yet you did not give an "open door" in the Philippines, and failed to emphasize the traditional oriental policy of the United States—failed to set an example there by giving an absolute free entrance to the goods of the world, and establishing absolute free ports, the very thing we most aspire to in the Orient. You did not do it.

I do not say that we would have done it, because under the Democratic theory we would have had the power perhaps, but we would not have had the right to make a distinction in duties at Manila and San Francisco. But under your theory you had the power, you had the right, and you knew this traditional policy in the East. You have deserted the traditional oriental policy of the United States in international commercial affairs in this very bill.

I say, gentlemen upon the Democratic side, that this question is no longer a question of constitutional power. The Constitution has received an amendment by construction—look at the question from either standpoint of preconceived opinion—or else it has received a proper construction; at any rate, that power is adjudged under these decisions by a shifting majority of one, it is true, but still adjudged. But I say the question remains with you and me, with the history of the old Democracy behind us, with the history of the United States behind us, built up by colonization under Democratic régime, the colonization of the American people carrying their sons and daughters with them to build up homes in the wilderness, carrying with them the laws and institutions of the country, the white man's code of ethics, the white man's civilization, his peculiar and ever-sacred family life—with this old Democratic history behind us the question remains with you and me, Are we prepared for this lack of uniformity, this lack of equity, this lack of equality, this absence of "manifest justice?" As long as these people are a part of the United States let them be treated as a part of the United States, and in order that we may not do any injustice to our own people, let us get rid of them as a part of the Union.

I am glad that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] yesterday coincided in an opinion that I had long since expressed in this House. Gentlemen say we can not get rid of these islands. We can. Give them independence under a de facto government; help them create that government, founded on an electorate intelligent, and substantial; extend to them a protectorate for a prescribed and limited time; then leave them to their fate. *Our* duty will have been done.

If you will not do that, get rid of them somehow. If the worst comes to the worst, dispose of them as you came by them, in the way of barter and traffic. Bad enough? Yes. But better for us and our children than to hold them. Let us exchange them with Japan, with Germany, or with England—I do not say for Canada, because we can not get that; Canada is self-governing and free—but for Jamaica, for the Barbados, St. Kitts, or the Bahamas, that fret our southern coast, or Vancouver, that frets the coast of Washington. Bad as it is, it is better for us to have somebody else imperialize over them than to do it ourselves. Gentlemen, I thank you. [Loud applause.]

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I ask that the three minutes be yielded now to the gentleman from Mississippi.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair desires to state that there is only a minute and a quarter remaining.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I ask that that time be yielded to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Chairman, of course, in the very limited time allowed for debate on this, a very important measure, I can not hope to take up and discuss it in detail as I would be glad to do, but must content myself to only notice it in a general way. Although, according to its title, which is as follows: "A bill temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands," one would at a glance think that it was only a mere revenue bill, yet upon investigation it is easy to see its sweep and scope is much beyond that, for while it is true that it is for the purpose of raising revenue, yet the manner and the method which it adopts declares a policy and indicates the intentions and views of the party in power.

Its policy and its enactments, in my judgment, are at variance with all the traditions of the country for more than a century, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution on the question of uniformity, as it had been construed by an unbroken line of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court for more than a hundred years preceding the modern and recent decisions of that court, and totally opposed to the spirit and letter of that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence; a policy which, if carried to its logical and legitimate conclusions, overturns and subverts all the principles and policies of this Government. Though young in years, and of recent appearance on the floor of this House, yet, being just a plain old-fashioned Democrat, who believes that the Constitution and Declaration of Independence are still the emblems of liberty and the foundation of all good government, and that they mean what they say and say what they mean, and that they are still the greatest documents ever conceived by mortal man or written for the uplifting of humanity, I venture to sound the alarm before the Congress goes too far in its wild, reckless, and iniquitous schemes of colonization and empire.

Let us rather go back to the ancient landmarks and travel the plain and safe paths marked out and traversed by our fathers. Let us rather remember their sacrifices and hardships from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, and be true to them, to our country, and to ourselves, by being true to their doctrines and teachings, as embodied in the two immortal instruments to which I have referred, which were then, and still are, ablaze with the spirit of liberty and the undying principles of free government. You may strike them down, but "truth crushed to earth will rise again," but I fear it will never rise until the grand old Democratic party—the party of truth—shall again be in the ascendency.

I believe this measure is fraught with danger, and I can not, so far as I am concerned, give my consent to its passage, and hence will emphasize my opposition by voting against it, and thus voice the sentiment of the people whom I have the distinquished honor to represent on this floor, a noble contituency, who believe such measures as this one are not only contrary to the traditions of the party to which they belong, and of which I am an humble member, but are against the best interests of our beloved country.

While it is true that under the modern and remarkable decisions of the Supreme Court, which put a new and heretofore unheard of construction upon the provisions of the Constitution, this bill can technically be said to be constitutional; but let us remember that the decisions are virtually pronounced to be the law by the shifting of one of the judges, and each one of the decisions is by a divided court of 5 to 4. If one judge is to make the law, what is the necessity to have nine? Have a Supreme Court of one man instead of nine men, and let him make a new Constitution by the easy and adjustable means of construction whenever so-called "new phases and conditions" may arise.

It is, at best, to be regretted that these great and vital and momentous questions, the greatest for many decades, should have been determined by a divided court of 5 to 4. Would they had clung to the precedents which have added a halo of glory to the jurisprudence of our country and blazed the highway of our civilization and made us a great people and a wonderful nation, meriting and receiving the admiration of the world. But looking at the question presented by this bill from the standpoint that its constitutionality has been and is settled, and in view of the fact that all these remarkable decisions are virtually the decision of one judge against the precedents of a century, I propound the inquiry, Is it good policy? Is it expedient? "All things which are lawful are not expedient."

It is proposed by this bill to tax all imports and exports between the United States and the Philippines. It fixes taxes upon Philippine goods coming from the islands to the United States and goods going from the United States to the islands. As an old darkey down in my country named George Warren, when descanting on the virtues of his coon trap, said, "Why, boss, hit ketches 'em er gwine 'an er comin'." This bill "ketches" American and Philippine products "er gwine an' er comin'." [Applause.]

This is not just, neither is it right. "Let justice be done though the heavens fall." This bill is full of injustice, inequalities, and discriminations. No wonder the Filipinos have been in a state of unrest and revolt ever since this Government proposed to control the islands. It was asserted here on this floor yesterday, by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], that "At the close of the war with Spain we found not only Spain at our feet, but we found the Philippine Islands there."

Oh, no, my friend, the Philippine Islands have never been at our feet, but for most of the time, if not all of the time, they have been up in arms against us, and instead of loving us they hate us. Instead of coming to us by choice and in good will, we bought them without their consent and have held them over their protest. It is true that they joined forces with ours in the capture of the city of Manila, but it is also true that they were then promised or at least made to believe that when Spain was driven from the islands they would be given their independence. With that understanding they became our allies, and when we failed to keep faith with them, or rather when the Republican party failed to keep faith with them, they became and are yet at heart our enemies. Only this morning I picked up a copy of the Washington Times, and in it I found the following, which I read:

Among the officials at the War Department no surprise is evinced at the reports from Manila that General Chaffee fears at any time a general uprising of natives. Notwithstanding the apparent quietude prevailing for the past few months, with occasional outbreaks at isolated places in the archipelago, General Chaffee thoroughly realizes the possibility of once again having to contend with organized resistance to American supremacy. The War Department had been made cognizant of this probable contingency.

With the exception of General Corbin, all the general officers of the Army on duty at the War Department who recently visited the Philippines returned immediately, but with the belief that the feeling of unfriendliness between the Americans and the Filipinos was becoming stronger, rather than decreasing.

As a result of General Chaffee's confidential reports, and information obtained personally by Secretary Root from Army officers recently returned from the Philippines, it has been decided not to make any reduction in forces now under General Chaffee's command.

NO REGIMENTS TO RETURN.

A recent dispatch received from General Chaffee says that, in his opinion, it would be unwise for any of the regiments under orders to return home to leave, pending the arrival from the United States of organizations of equal strength. Just now the advisability of increasing the force in the islands is being seriously considered, although it is still hoped that such action will not be necessary.

Army officers, as a rule, are of the opinion that the establishment of civil authority in the Philippines was a trifle premature.

A general officer who has been on duty in the Philippines for more than two years, in a personal letter to a friend in Washington, received this morning, expresses the opinion that an army of 50,000 will be needed in the islands for at least five years.

Does that look like they are our friends? Does that look like they are at our feet? Nay, verily; as usual, they are up in arms against us, and General Chaffee thinks it unwise for any of the soldiers to leave, and "just now the advisability of increasing the force in the islands is being seriously considered." Thus it will ever be until we do that which we ought to do—give them their independence. But when that is proposed by the Democratic party our friends on the other side say: "No, we must be a philanthropist; we must govern them whether they consent or not, or whether they desire us to do so or not, because they are ignorant and incapable of self-government," and then berate us of the South because we do not want to be ruled by ignorance and vice, and because we prefer to be governed by intelligence and virtue.

In this bill they announce the doctrine that a people who, in the opinion of the Republican party, can not govern themselves shall be governed; and in their government of this people they deny them the right of "habeas corpus" and "trial by jury," while we give to all the people of the South, regardless of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," all their civil rights before the law, the right of "habeas corpus" and "trial by jury," and the equal right to vote, when each qualifies himself according to law; and we tax ourselves to give to each and all a free education to thus qualify him.

What more could or would be demanded of us? "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" is guaranteed when all have the same rights before the law. Then when we do that you should not condemn us when you are denying to these people their civil rights and more. "First pluck the beam out of thine own eye." Give these people their own government and independence, and remove slavery from the Sulu Islands, and let the restrictions on the free exercise of the elective franchise in all the Northern States be removed, before you censure the South for contending that the white man shall control, and that intelligence, honor, integrity, and the descendants of the people who founded this country and made it great shall control in preference to ignorance, vice, crime, and the descendants of those who were sold to us and then taken from us by overpowering force of arms without compensation. [Applause.]

The "grandfather clause" and the constitutions adopted in some of the Southern States have been referred to several times in the course of this debate. Let me say that the people of the South had the "race problem" thrust upon them at a time when they were least able to contend with it, at a time when their homes had been devastated, their lands laid waste, their property destroyed, and their wealth taken from them; but with brave hearts and sturdy hands they faced the lamentable conditions then existing, and out of the ashes of destruction they have in a large measure restored their homes, caused their lands to blossom again, accumulated property, and amassed at least a competency, if not wealth, and are, as proven in the Spanish-American war, loyal to the flag, devoted to our great country, and true patriots of an "indissoluble Union of indestructible States." All friction is fast disappearing, and the peaceable means of the law is being used to bring about a condition for the good of all—a condition best for all the people, best for the States, and best for the nation, and no good can possibly come from investigating the causes for this condition, for that would but open up questions which I trust are long since settled and settled forever, and which are now behind us. Let us rather turn to the future and fix our eyes on the "day star" ahead of us, and earnestly labor and conscientiously work for the accomplishment of one great purpose, and let that purpose be the development and uplifting of all of our common country, and let none stop to ask from whence comes any request for material aid and development, but only ask is it a fair, honest, and just appeal, and if so, then let us respond, and always let the watchword be progress, the purpose unity, the end the welfare of our beloved country, the greatest and most influential nation now in all the universe. God bless it and preserve it, and in the language of that great chieftain I would say, "Let us have peace." Stir not up the dying embers, destroy not the benign influence exercised by the warm-hearted and now much-lamented McKinley, but deliver us from strife, sectionalism, and prejudice, and cement us all together in brotherly love and good will, and let us all stand beneath the folds of the "Stars and the Stripes." Then will this nation reach the zenith of her glory and her people enjoy their greatest happiness. [Applause.] Leave the South alone "to work out her own salvation" in this matter, and she will take the wisest care of all her people; but send the messenger of discord within her borders or unnecessarily interfere with her local affairs, and you will find her men and her women genuine Anglo-Saxons, true Americans, noble sons and daughters of their illustrious fathers and mothers, and they, like them, believe in the superiority of the white race and in their right to rule, and they never apologize for principle, and no possibility of anticipated hardships will deter them from contending for what they conceive to be right, and they will maintain it by every lawful means. May good will and friendship abide while all of us together work out a most transcendent destiny for this, the greatest of all republics.

Now, in conclusion I ask what shall be done with these Philippine people? Give them their independence, after they have established a government of their own, reserving such naval and coaling stations as we desire and say to the nations of earth, hands off, let them alone. If they could be made to believe that we would do that, we would have no further trouble with them. It has been said that we are educating them and doing much for them. That may be true, but the Filipino, as well as the American, loves liberty, and he does not want "philanthropy" that is conferred with a smiling face but which is accompanied by a smiting and tyrannical hand. We have gone far enough with this folly and should see the error of our way and be just rather than generous. These islands during the year 1901 have put us to the expense of $100,000,000 in round numbers. We have only received from them in all since we have occupied them up to date the sum of $17,225,000. Hence the total receipts fall short of the expenditures for one year the enormous sum of $82,775,000.

How is that for financiering? The total value of merchandise exported from and imported into the islands during the year 1901 is $53,494,354, and of this amount the United States only participated to the amount of $5,427,706, while the other nations secured $48,066,648 of this trade, and did not bear one copper of the expense. Assuming that our people made a net profit of 20 per cent of our trade, our profits for the year 1901 would be only $1,085,541, and our expenses for the year 1901 have been in round numbers $100,000,000, leaving us a clear loss of $98,914,459. All these expenses have been paid by taxes collected from our own people. At that rate how long would it take us to get even? Have we not oppressed our own people long enough in the interest of the Filipino?

Besides these enormous losses in dollars and cents we have expended many precious lives and are daily expending more. Many a vacant chair makes gloomy a home and makes sad many a heart, and I say here and now that I would not give the life of one noble, generous, stalwart, brave, and chivalrous American boy for all the Filipinos and their islands, and the Sultan of Sulu thrown in for good measure. [Applause.] No, no, my friends, we do not need them, and as was said by my distinguished colleague, Mr. DE ARMOND, of Missouri, "we acquired them in folly; let us dispose of them in wisdom." Let us hurry to make them happy and hasten to relieve our own people of this "incubus" by giving them their independence as soon as possible. I had rather see the gentlemen on the other side reducing the taxes on our own people in preference to levying taxes on the Filipinos. I had rather see them restoring silver and gold—the money of the Constitution—to its constitutional rights, so as the people may have more of it with which to pay taxes. I had rather see them taking steps to destroy the trusts of our own country than strengthening the trusts in the Philippines, and I had rather see them reechoing the sentiments of the founders of this Government than imposing "taxation without representation;" and I warn them now that while they will thrust this law upon the Filipinos, because they have the power, yet before the bar of the American people they must appear, and I appeal to them and to their sense of truth and justice to right this wrong and thereby vindicate the "fathers of the nation" and the "founders of this Republic." [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. PAYNE. I hope my friend will not object.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. If the gentleman will yield to me for two minutes, I will say to him whether I will or will not withdraw my objection.

Mr. PAYNE. I will not do that.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Then I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is made. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, if what gentlemen on the other side have said in regard to this bill is true, or if any considerable portion of it is true, then this is a most important occasion. Without reference to the declarations that they have made it is important. It is important in this view of the subject discussed. Here is a question that is receiving the attention of the people of this country almost universally and occupying the attention of many people living outside of our jurisdiction, involving matters of constitutional power, matters that are fundamental in regard to the rights of man, matters pertaining to our commercial economy, and yet here are a hundred and fifty of the people's representatives who say that a great wrong is to be accomplished, that we are at the dividing of the ways, so to speak, of national policy, and yet not one of them has vouchsafed any plan, any remedy, any method to avoid this great peril they say is now impending.

You gentlemen are silent in your seats, except when you berate the majority with censorious criticism. No constructive sentences of policy have come from you. You have even consented, possibly with a purpose, of keeping from yourselves every possibility of amendment to the method under which the House is considering this bill. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee arose in his place yesterday and asked for an order relating to the manner of considering this great measure. The manner proposed you might have declaimed against as arbitrary, tyrannical, subversive of the complete deliberation and perfection of this bill. It cut off from you all right of amendment. It prevented you from giving your voice in formal manner to perfecting the legislation here, and you accepted it. The gentleman's proposition was agreed to by unanimous consent. Every Democrat consented that he might be deprived of the right of giving his plan for the solution of this great difficulty. Was there method in this? Were you anxious to escape responsibility? Were you trying to hide? It would seem so.

You gentlemen insist in your declamations that the Philippine Islands are not a part of the United States; that therefore the right of migration from there here and here there exists. You dare not attempt to crystallize that thought in legislation. Why? Because if you enacted such law you throw down all the barriers that exist between our protected labor and our laborers and the millions of people that would come here within a few months or a few years to take the places of our laborers. You dare not propose that, in view of the labor organizations of the country, and therefore you are glad to hide behind this resolution that cuts you off from proposing that as law. You are content to talk individually, but you are afraid to act. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen have declaimed loudly with reference to the interests of the tobacco States of the Union. No one of these gentlemen dares to say that he is in favor of allowing the tobacco products of Porto Rico and Cuba and the Philippine Islands free access to the markets of the United States. Is not that another reason why some of you gentlemen were silent and content to be stifled and prevented from expressing yourselves in a formal way that would live upon this question? I was glad to see that our brother from Louisiana [Mr. ROBERTSON] saw the difficulty and jumped the job. [Laughter.] He could not be content to be silent on the matter. You other gentlemen are entirely unwilling to commit yourselves in his way.

Mr. Chairman, I was very much struck with the barter proposition of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS]. He thinks we could relieve ourselves from all embarrassment by "trading" these islands to some other power. Does not that admit that we own them? Does he belong—surely not—to that class of jockeys that would trade that which was not his? Again, that implies, and it is the equivalent of, a sale of these people and these islands. And yet the gentleman says we have no rightful control over them. Gentlemen tell us the Filipinos are men; if we govern them, we must have their consent. Before we can rightfully exercise any power over them at all we must have their consent. The Declaration of Independence, they say, is in the way of our otherwise controlling them, and they quote: "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

And yet the gentlemen tell us that we have the right to sell men to that power that we select, without regard to their consent, and in face of the fact that God has given them inalienable rights, those that they can not alienate or another take from them because they come from the great Creator of us all, who has endowed us with all our faculties and all blessings.

It seems to me that the logic of these gentlemen is somewhat out of joint. I remember a time when they used to construe the Declaration of Independence somewhat differently. [Laughter on the Republic side.]

Forty years ago the Declaration of Independence was invoked by another school of politicians for another purpose. It was then invoked, and insisted that black men had some rights, and they told us that the Declaration of Independence in its broadest scope and meaning was limited to white men; that when Jefferson penned these immortal words he meant "white" men, and that when Washington read the Declaration of Independence in general orders in the presence of his tattered regiments on Long Island he meant white men. They say he must have meant white men, because at that time Jefferson owned 70 slaves and Washington was the largest slaveholder in the United States. They must have given some other construction to the words "all men."

Possibly these gentlemen are ready to stand by the position that the abolitionist took at that time, for I notice that one gentleman yesterday spoke of the "little brown men" as being entitled to the full benefit of this splendid idea. I wondered, as I listened to him, how long it would be before the black men in the South would have the benefit of even the grandfather clause in the new constitutions of some of the States. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the policy of this bill is right. I make a distinction, and I think we have always made a distinction in this country, between the people who occupied and resided upon acquired territory and the original territory in the United States or of the States that might be created therefrom. I lived for six years on acquired territory of the United States. I was a citizen of Iowa six years before it became one of the States of this Union.

I remember the fact that at one period the governor of that Territory came from the State of Kentucky. Another time the governor came from the State of Tennessee; another time from the State of Ohio. I remember that of the judges who dispensed justice throughout the length and breadth of the Territory one came from Pennsylvania; one came from New York; one came from the Carolinas. I remember that all of our sheriffs, clerks, and county officers were appointed by appointees of the President of the United States. I remember that every law enacted by our

legislature was subject to revision by Congress, and could be annulled at pleasure. There was no sovereignty exercised by the people of Iowa there; there was no self-government. The measure of self-government accorded to us was less than is accorded to the Porto Rican and Filipino to-day under our laws. [Applause.]

And I remember, too, that this was in good old Democratic times. John Tyler appointed some of those judges and governors; James K. Polk appointed others. Those Presidents were authorized to do this by legislation enacted by Democratic Congresses. And if the people of Iowa, who were emigrants from the older States—men who had been accustomed all their lives and for generations to self-government—familiar with legislation, with the preparation and drafting of laws and their execution—if those men, according to the Democrats of that period, were not capable of self-government, how much less are these people away out in the Philippine Islands, who have been the creatures of oppression all their lives, who have no familiarity with government or legislation—how much less are they fitted for self-government?

I have been somewhat perplexed by the varying and discordant statements of gentlemen. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] argued that because there were a few intelligent and cultivated gentlemen of Filipino blood, therefore those people are capable of self-government. I do not think that he meant that exactly. After hearing that statement I was somewhat perturbed by hearing the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. THAYER] say that the low classes are always governed; that the high classes make the laws in all countries. These seem to me to be somewhat perplexing statements coming from Democratic sources. I do not believe those people are capable of self-goverment—why? Because I know that all good government is a growth, an evolution. It required more than nine hundred years to bring the civilization of the British Isles to its present status. It required more than eleven centuries to bring the Empire founded by Charlemagne to the present status of the French people.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Does not the gentleman believe that the Filipinos are as capable of self-government as are the Cubans?

Mr. HEPBURN. I do.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Then, do you believe we ought to recognize the independence of the Cubans?

Mr. HEPBURN. I believe that the Democratic party forced the Administration into a position, undesired by it and undesired by the Republican party, of so recognizing them. We did not want to do it. You forced it. [Applause and laughter on Democratic side.] Oh, you may applaud, gentlemen; but I have an idea that before a decade of years has passed you will see the unwisdom of intrusting the Cubans with the full power of self-government. I think those people must have some period of tutelage.

Why, sir, look at our own experience. The New England people and the people of most of the Southern colonies had been accustomed to self-government for years prior to 1775. They had had the management of their own finances; they had levied their own taxes and expended them; they had cared for their schools, such as existed; they were accustomed to all the different forms of domestic government then prevailing; yet with all their experience, with all their knowledge, and with their lineage and environment, it required fifteen years before they could frame a constitutional government, and probably it would have required a much longer period but for the environment of nations and the hostility on the part of some that compelled them to forego or compose differences in order to secure some common plan for the launching of the new State.

Some gentlemen who have spoken during this debate have said that the Philippine Islands are worthless to us, and they have adverted to the commercial conditions existing there now and which have existed in times past as proof to show that the alleged commercialism animating the Republican party is to be disappointed. Mr. Chairman, in considering the worth of these islands to us, now is not the time to make up the judgment. I could fancy that in 1803 some gentlemen might have made—in fact, they did make—the same argument against the consummation of the purchase of the Louisiana country. Men looking then over those broad, uninhabited prairies—looking at the barren mountains to the westward, looking to the swamps of the Lower Mississippi, to the sparse settlement in that region, numbering less than 10,000 white men in all the territory, looking to the savages, 500,000 strong, bloodthirsty, merciless—they would have said, as do gentlemen here now, "These broad areas are valueless to us."

But I fancy that Thomas Jefferson and those men who were potential in helping him to carry out his ideas of acquisition looked with prophetic vision beyond their own time. They projected their gaze a hundred years into the future, and they saw the magnificent State of Missouri, with its peerless city of nearly 1,000,000 people; Iowa and Minnesota and Arkansas and Colorado and all the other States that have been formed from that territory. They saw those States populated with millions of intelligent, brave, industrious people, the creators of fabulous millions of wealth; men who have builded homes more comfortable, presenting more of the spirit of homes, than can be found anywhere else in the world outside of the Federal Union. [Applause.] It was a vision of this kind that the statesman of that day, looking into the future, saw; and it was this that induced those men to spend their then precious millions in order to secure the possibility of such rare development.

So too, I fancy, the statesman of the present day will project his vision—it may be a hundred years—into the future. If he does, what will he see? Those 10,000,000 people now inhabiting a scarcely cultivated area may then be 50,000,000—50,000,000 people touched by the magic wand of civilization—50,000,000 people as they then may be when they are full of the spirit of this civilization, when they have learned to appreciate liberty, to know what liberty is, to distinguish between liberty and license, when they have learned the lesson of industry and thrift, when they have acquired and multiplied their powers for accumulating wealth by the machinery that the genius of the American people has given them and to which their genius will have doubtless made large contributions. It is to that time that we are to look rather than to the now. It is that condition which we are to contemplate rather the semisavages that now are there.

Gentlemen on the other side have spoken of the demand of the people of those islands for liberty and equality, and in doing this they have assailed the conditions as they exist. I refer more particularly to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH]. When the gentleman makes these assertions I ask him for his credentials—whom does he speak for when he demands liberty for those people? Does he speak for the five and a half million people who are now aiding the American authorities in establishing government there? Is it for those people that he speaks? If not, is he speaking for the bandits—for the men who are resisting our authority; who are slaughtering our troops; who are butchering their own people; who are exhibiting all the ferocity of the most relentless savages? Whom do you speak for, and where are your credentials?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I speak for the people of the United States who love the Declaration of Independence. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Do you speak, then, for those who love that declaration with "all men" in it, or with the black man eliminated?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I speak for the American people who love that Declaration; for all men, irrespective of the question where they may be or who they may be. The existence in the Philippines of a war is something that is against any movement looking to their independence. As long as war continues there it is something that prevents the people taking up this question and considering it thoroughly. But when they stop, as they should stop this war, you will find that the American people will begin to realize the proper rights of men, and the interest of our Government not to retain these distant colonies.

Mr. COUSINS. Mr. Chairman, if that be the view of the gentleman from Colorado——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] yield to his colleague?

Mr. HEPBURN. I do.

Mr. COUSINS. If that be the view of the gentleman from Colorado, will it then be a humane and great and patriotic thing to "swap off" those Philippine people for something in the near Pacific or near our country? [Applause.] Is that the view that will suit the idea of civilization that the gentleman espouses—that we should "trade off" those people as we would trade mules in Missouri or dogs in Iowa? Will that satisfy the gentleman's high ideals?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman, I never contended that we should swap anybody.

Mr. COUSINS. I refer to the argument of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND].

Mr. SHAFROTH. I supposed you were referring to my argument.

Mr. COUSINS. Then you do not indorse the view of your Democratic colleague?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not. I simply say that even if that were the case, it would be no worse than buying people, as those people were bought in this instance.

Mr. HEPBURN. How much time have I remaining?

Mr. PAYNE. I hope the gentleman will be recognized for the balance of the nine minutes, reserving one hour to this side.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has ten minutes remaining.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I will just say, Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I will simply say that if the Kiplingesque gentleman from Iowa [Mr. COUSINS] had seen fit to interrupt me when I was speaking, or at a time when I had an opportunity to

answer him, I would have endeavored to give him all he wanted upon the question of trading mules in Missouri or dogs in Iowa. I certainly would rather trade mules in Missouri than dogs in Iowa. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. COUSINS. I simply took the record of the gentleman's speech and interpreted it in its spirit.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Unlike those of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. COUSINS], my speeches need no interpretations; they interpret themselves. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. COUSINS. Evidently, to you.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] did discover something in this bill that seemed pleasing to him, and he congratulated the Republican party upon the fact that there was a little bit of "uniformity" in this bill. Why, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman certainly has not been reading Republican literature and is not familiar with the history of that great party. For more than forty years it has been pursuing a uniform course in the upbuilding of this country, and in trying to help all other people. It has been uniform in its theories, in its practices, and in its results. Everywhere that it has had the power it has pursued that course of "uniformity" in the elevation of mankind, and especially our own people.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HEPBURN. For a question, yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I happened to be in the cloakroom, but a friend informs me that the gentleman made an observation which is a pretty clear indication that he did not hear me very clearly when I was speaking.

Mr. HEPBURN. I simply referred, Mr. Chairman, to that sentence of the gentleman in which he thanked the Republican party for giving them a little bit of uniformity, even if it was no longer than his finger.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. HEPBURN. That is the sentence I am trying to discuss.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The gentleman is mistaken. I said that I thanked the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] for that light in the clouds, and that I felt prepared to thank God whenever the Republican party did what the gentleman from Ohio indicated they might do.

Mr. HEPBURN. Well, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman is sincere in that, and if his thanks are always returned in the orthodox way, the knees of his breeches must have been worn to shreds long ago. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Permit me to say, Mr. Chairman, that that has been my mental condition for quite a while, and I have lived in slavish obedience to the general practice, and I find upon inspection that the knees of my breeches are quite untouched. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Well, Mr. Chairman, I care not whether the gentleman from Mississippi was thanking the gentleman from Ohio or the Republican party. So far as I have had the pleasure of observing the gentleman from Ohio in his utterances, I would say that very largely they run upon a plane. He, I know, is one of those who, in conjunction with these gentlemen around me, has at all times been insistent upon this great uplifting idea of the Republican party.

Look at the condition of the laboring people of the United States to-day, due to this persistent, consistent effort on the part of the party all the time to elevate labor, to make it more dignified, to improve the condition of laborers, a condition that you gentlemen over there recognize, that you dare not assail by declaring it to be your belief that the Filipinos have the right of migration and may come to the United States at will. Do you believe that, gentlemen? Will some one of you talk about it, if you do? If you have a resolution embodying that "liberty-loving" thought, so in harmony with the Declaration of Independence, so completely on all fours with the belief that all men are created equal and that all men are endowed, and so forth, with the right of liberty to come and to go where they please, will you not put that in the form of an amendment offered by authority on your side? I undertake to say that the chairman of the committee will in some way or another manage to get consent for its consideration. [Applause on the Republican side.]

But you do not want that. Now, gentlemen, I have but a word more to say, and that is to enforce the ideas that I have advanced—that you can not reason, consistently with your professions of reverence for the Declaration of Independence, for the equality of men, for the universal rights of human liberty, when you tell us here solemnly that we have the right as a great Government to sell 9,000,000 people without their consent, without the right on their part to select their future master, even.

Why, I am told in the old days of slavery that it was then regarded as the right of a slave to have some choice as to who should be his future master. When exigencies came, when poverty and distress made it necessary to sell a favored slave, that slave, I am told, under a custom that was almost universal, was told of the necessity and given an opportunity to select as far as he could the master to whom he was to be sold. The gentleman from Colorado, in his excessive humanity and veneration for the declarations of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, has failed to make a request for a provision of that kind. Would it not be humane? Suppose we were to sell them to the Turk; under the broad terms of the gentleman's proposition we ought to sell them to the Turk. We ought to sell——

Mr. SHAFROTH. I did not say I would sell them at all, but give them their liberty and independence. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Why, you talked of trading them off.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I never talked about disposing of them excepting——

Mr. HEPBURN. You said "dispose."

Mr. SHAFROTH. No, sir; I said give them their liberty and independence; help them establish a government and give them their liberty. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MERCER. I would say, in reply to the gentleman from Colorado, that I did not find any prominent Filipino in the Philippine Islands who wants independence. He wants protection.

Mr. SHAFROTH. It is not for the Filipino, but because it overturns the very principles of our Government, that we desire it. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. If that is true, does not the gentleman think that the principles of our Government have been overturned so often that perhaps we can take another turn or so without any great loss? [Laughter on the Republican side.] They were overturned in Louisiana; they were overturned when the Territory of Missouri was established, when Arkansas was established, when Iowa was established, when Minnesota was established, and all the other Territories. These overturnings have occurred so often, and it has been found up to this time that they are so harmless, that I should think it is nothing but a nightmare that could ever interpose to disturb the gentleman or threaten peril yet in store. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield fifteen minutes to my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCALL].

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Chairman, as I find I can not vote for this bill, I think it but right that I should make a statement of my reasons for not supporting it. I have been very much interested in the eloquent speech of the gentleman from Iowa, as I always am. I agree thoroughly with him in this matter that it is a wicked thing to buy or to sell men, or to buy or sell a people, and I would like to know if we have not done that very thing in connection with the people of the Philippine Islands. Did we not buy them of Spain? Did we consult them and see whether they desired us to become their new master? And the very thing that the gentleman justly repudiates and resents that has been advanced by some gentlemen here that we should sell these people applies to the action of this Government when we consented to buy them.

The pending bill involves the identical constitutional questions raised by the Payne Act, imposing the tariffs in the case of Porto Rico. A series of cases arising under that act have been decided by the Supreme Court, which has held that Congress had the constitutional power to pass it. I can easily understand how a Representative might refrain from voting to exercise a power which he believed existed, but which the Supreme Court had decided did not exist. The question is a different one where a Representative sworn to observe the Constitution is asked to vote to exercise a power he believes upon his oath Congress does not possess. While this question is not of final consequence to me in regard to this bill, I will read to you what Abraham Lincoln said in this connection:

> I have expressed heretofore and I now repeat my opposition to the Dred Scott decision, but I should be allowed to state the nature of that opposition, and I ask your indulgence while I do so. What is fairly implied by the term Judge Douglas, has used, "resistance to the decision?" I do not resist it. If I wanted to take Dred Scott from his master I would be interfering with property. * * * But I am doing no such thing as that. All that I am doing is refusing to obey it as a political rule. If I were in Congress and a vote should come up on the question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision I should vote that it should.

In other words, he would vote, in defiance of the court, to exercise a power the court had declared did not exist. Or, let me cite Charles Sumner, who said in the United States Senate, referring to the same decision:

> The Senator from Maryland invoked the Dred Scott decision as a reason why Congress should not recognize colored persons as citizens. In reply I simply asserted the right of Congress to interpret the Constitution without constraint from the Supreme Court, and this I now repeat. Each branch of the Government must interpret the Constitution according to its own sense of obligation they have all taken. And God forbid that Congress should consent to wear the strait-jacket of the Dred Scott case.

Or, not to multiply citations of individual opinions, as I might easily do, let me refer you to the Republican platform itself in 1860, which declared, in defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court, that the Constitution carried freedom and not slavery into

the Territories. That was the central issue in that great campaign in which Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States.

I will notice in passing the remark of my distinguished and very eloquent friend from Ohio yesterday to the effect that in that campaign of 1860 "proprio vigore" was annihilated in the triumph of the Republican party. There was "proprio vigore" upon both sides. The Republicans held that the Constitution carried freedom into the Territories, and their application of "proprio vigore" won. I may add that, if we follow the opinions of eight of the nine justices in the insular cases, there is still a good deal of "proprio vigore" left the Constitution.

The decisions of the court are absolutely final in the cases before it, but I trust that before anyone claims for judicial opinions a binding character as authority for even the court itself he will reflect that he may be impugning the action of the court, which has more than once reversed its own opinions. In these very insular cases the majority of the justices showed a scant courtesy to at least two opinions of their predecessors upon the same bench, rendered a generation apart from each other, and in each case concurred in by a unanimous court. I have the utmost respect for the Supreme Court, but it is entirely compatible with that respect to scrutinize their opinions and to consider for a moment the division among the justices and the general character of their decision. Obviously in the time alloted me it is impossible to attempt a review of the cases.

How did the court stand upon the constitutional questions involved by the Payne Act? By the narrowest possible majority—by five to four—the court upheld the act. This is an important consideration in fixing upon its weight as a precedent. And it must be remembered that four of the five justices expressed the opinion that the fifth justice in deciding with them assumed a position inconsistent with that taken by the same justice in another decision promulgated by him on the same day. One learned justice went so far as to say that the two positions were irreconcilable. If his positions were irreconcilable, who shall say which one was right and which was wrong?

It may therefore fairly be said that upon these questions which involve our power to make the people of the Philippine Islands mere chattels without a country, to confer upon them a bastard, common-law citizenship, and cynically to force upon them a cruel commercial isolation, the court stands with four and a half justices ranged upon one side and four and a half upon the other.

Place the substance of the two constitutional decisions side by side. In construing the terms "State" and "United States" in the Constitution the court held that goods are not exported when they are sent from a "State" to Porto Rico, and yet that they are imported when they are brought from Porto Rico to the "United States." Let him who can explain to the common mind how it is possible for the "United States" to be in any conceivable case less than the sum of all the "States."

And so we have seen Porto Rico "winding in and winding out," according as the requirements of the Payne law demanded. In justice to four of the majority of the court it must be said that they attempt to ward off an inference from their decision that Congress has despotic power or that it can govern free from the limitations of the Constitution. But that, I submit, is purely gratuitous. The question presented to the court was whether a specific constitutional limitation applied to Congress in governing territory. The court held that the limitation in question did not apply, and its decision will be cited as a direct authority hereafter whenever it may be again proposed in any so-called national exigency to break down any of the other great dikes which have been built up to prevent the waters of despotism from submerging the landmarks of constitutional freedom.

The minority opinions of the Chief Justice and his three associates are consistent, are framed upon the purest models of our constitutional government, and are worthy of the brightest days of American jurisprudence. Who, then, can doubt that there will be those, even wise judges, hereafter who will still follow the flaming torch of John Marshall and of the dissenting justices of the present court rather than the flickering and uncertain taper which marks the opposite path.

But even if it were a certainty that a future court would hold the bill to be constitutional I disbelieve so profoundly in our Philippine policy that I should be unable to give it my support. It takes a long step in a direction opposite to that in which, in my opinion, our honor and interests require that we should travel. What are some of the undeniable developments of our policy which we have seen in the last three years? We have witnessed what I must be pardoned for calling the solemn farce of four or five very estimable American gentlemen sitting as a legislature over ten millions of people of whose language, customs, conditions, and existence they were probably ignorant four years ago.

We have witnessed the spectacle of an American army, at times numbering over 70,000 men, engaged in conquering a people on the other side of the globe, struggling for the independence of their country. We have seen our highest court apparently forgetful that this nation was established as a protest against the power of one people to tax permanently another people, declaring Congress to be exempt from the constitutional limitation upon the great central power of taxation in dealing with American territory, and thus open the way for autocratic government and for the exploitation of subject peoples. We have in that brief time seen our permanent standing Army multiplied more than threefold and the expense of our military establishment approach that of the most army-ridden nations of Europe.

We have seen ourselves take a position highly inconsistent in point of justice with the Monroe doctrine when, demanding that the Governments of the overcrowded Eastern Continent shall keep their hands off from this hemisphere, we ourselves, with hundreds of millions of untilled acres and vast untouched forests, seize at one stroke a thousand islands in the other hemisphere. Boasting, as we could proudly boast, that we were invulnerable against attack, buttressed between the two great oceans, we have leaped to the Antipodes and we invite attack by immensely increasing the chances of its success. If four years ago a writer of burlesque opera had put these things in a play, he would have stood apart and alone in his profession as the consummate creator of impossible situations. And yet these fantastic things have within a little more than three years been written in our history.

I believe now, as I have always believed, that when our commissioners set their hands to the treaty annexing the Philippine Islands they inaugurated as infatuated a policy as any upon which a great nation ever embarked. They crossed a vastly larger and a more portentious Rubicon. It is a policy which has been chiefly responsible for the results to which I have referred. It is a policy which has been followed by the destruction by us of tens of thousands of innocent brown men who had never done us any harm and who were lured by the light flashed by our own glorious history across the Pacific to fight for their freedom and their homes. It was a policy, too, as a result of which thousands upon thousands of the sons of American mothers will sleep their last sleep upon the banks of the Rio Grande and the Pasig.

I know it is said that it will give us commerce. Our trade with those islands appears to-day to have reached the magnificent proportions of the trade of a corner grocery. But if it should promise to bring to this country all the wealth of the Indies, I believe that our national honor, the preservation in their integrity of republican institutions, our future peace and safety, every dictate of interest and justice, demand that we shall now so shape our steps that we may return again to the God of our fathers.

A people are to be taxed and their money spent by another people 10,000 miles away. Could ingenuity devise a scheme better calculated to produce the grossest corruption?

Sir, if we must legislate for those islands, it does not comport with my ideas of justice or humanity that we should begin by making all their ports and shores to bristle with tariffs against the world, denying them even any community of trade with their new master, while we rudely snap the ties that bind them to the old. Give them by statute at least something of that which within one of a majority of the justices of the Supreme Court decided was theirs to demand as of right under the organic laws of this nation. [Loud applause.]

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. Chairman, during the progress of this debate I have listened to a great many instructive and eloquent speeches from both sides of the House. The thought has, however, suggested itself to my mind that some of these speeches have been of so lofty an order of sentiment as to have quite disappeared from the view of everyday mortals in the clouds of pure theory, leaving behind on earth the real, practical questions involved. In the few minutes that I have reserved of my time I shall discuss this bill from the practical and not the sentimental standpoint.

I am in absolute accord with my party associates in the hope that ultimately, under Democratic auspices, when the Filipinos have learned to govern themselves and are fit to stand alone, the United States will grant them independence. Unfortunately, a Democratic Administration is not in power, and the Republican party has no intention of granting Philippine independence either now or in the future. To treat the Philippine question as though independence were an immediate possible solution is like basing one's hope of to-night's dinner on the irridescent but unsubstantial beauties of a soap bubble.

Much as we may regret it, much as we may deplore it, much as we may hope that some day, in a Democratic millennium, we may undo the harm that has been done, the facts are that we have a colonial system and that we have colonies. As sensible men, as wise legislators, it is our duty to face the situation.

Under the recent decisions of the Supreme Court there can be no doubt as to the constitutionality of this bill. It must be considered, first, with reference to our duty to the American people,

and second, with reference to our duty to the Filipinos, to whom we are under obligations of our own seeking. It is for us to determine how the task we have gratuitously and unnecessarily undertaken may be accomplished with the least amount of sacrifice to the people of the several States and with the greatest amount of justice to the people of the archipelago.

The acquisition of the Philippine Islands was the most costly plunge ever made by a reckless gambler at the Monte Carlo of international politics.

From the mere sordid standpoint of dollars and cents, it is the imperative duty of this Congress to do all in its power to stop the constant flow of blood and treasure from the United States to the Philippines. Our army of occupation will cost us for the coming year some $85,000,000. When the next year closes we will have expended for military purposes in the Far East alone nearly $500,000,000.

The only result that can follow the enactment of this bill is the still further widening of the breach that exists between the rulers and ruled; between the powers that prey and those who pay.

I have read with much interest and no little profit the annual report of our "Secretary of State for the Colonies," who incidentally holds at the present time the War Portfolio. That really able and brilliant man has succeeded in writing one of the most charming and attractive prospectuses ever produced by a colonial land agent or a promoter of personally conducted tours in foreign countries. It reads almost like a prose poem. After reading it one feels impelled to emigrate, or at least to spend the summer in a land which, if his descriptions are accurate, must be a perfect combination of paradise and purgatory—just enough of paradise to make it pleasant, just enough of purgatory to make it interesting.

The secretary tells us that, with the aid of 43,000 American troops and 5,000 Philippine scouts, the work of pacification is progressing satisfactorily, and that local self-government is being everywhere established with the assistance, not of the Constitution to be sure, but with the assistance of American bayonets. In General MacArthur's report, which is attached to that of the secretary, we read a most pleasing story of the eagerness with which the children of the Philippines have assimilated 25,000 copies of Wentworth's Arithmetic, 10,000 copies of Little Nature Studies, and 10,000 copies of Thought Readers, and of their touching gratitude for our generosity.

Some painters possess the knack of making the eyes of a portrait follow the spectator about the room. Our "Colonial Secretary" has so marvelous a technique that no matter from what point you may view it the eyes of his portrait of Peace in the Philippines look you straight in the face and tempt you to believe in their sincerity. He has used the brush of a Titian in painting a sign for the entrance to a cemetery. We are so enthralled by the genius of the master that for the moment at least we forget the dead who lie within.

Forty-three thousand regulars and 5,000 scouts, especially if reenforced by Thought Readers and Little Nature Studies, may accomplish the work of pacification in time, but it will be long after you and I have passed away and our memories been forgotten. Appeals to men's fears and intelligence, especially when the fears are acute and the intelligence is of the lowest, are never as effective as appeals to their physical welfare and prosperity.

By the terms of this bill you refuse any material help to the people we have taken under our control. You have quartered troops upon them and given them an unlimited supply of school books, but you have refused them food. You are perfectly willing to grant reciprocity to foreign countries, but you refuse any tariff concessions to what the Supreme Court has decided is a part of the United States.

Your justification for embarking this country upon a policy of colonialism was that it would open new markets for American products. You told us again and again on this floor and on the platform that the permanent retention of the Philippines would mean not only a vast increase in the commerce of this country, but that Manila would become the great center of commerce in the East in the hands of American merchants. And now, despite your solemn promise, you propose by this bill to close the markets of the Philippines to the people of the United States.

During American occupation the commerce of the Philippines has only appreciably increased, and what there is of that commerce is being rapidly and certainly absorbed by Great Britain and Germany.

During the past year, out of a total commerce, including both exports and imports from and to the Philippines, of $53,494,354, the total share of the United States was only $5,427,706, as against $48,066,648, the share of other countries, chief among whom were Great Britain and Germany. There is in the islands a vast field for the production of wealth and unlimited possibilities for the investment of American capital, if you permit American enterprise to obtain a foothold. But with the Chinese wall of Dingley and Taft tariffs the only people who can possibly invest in the islands, or who can profitably trade with them, are those of foreign countries who have not enacted prohibitive tariffs against Philippine products.

The suggestion that free trade with the Philippines would flood this country with Spanish merchandise imported by way of the islands, under the terms of the treaty of Paris, is too ridiculous to be considered as a serious argument in favor of this bill. Spain produces nothing that can bear the freight charges of transportation around the world.

This bill denies to the islands the opportunity of trading with us and denies to us the opportunity of obtaining new markets in the East. It denies to the Filipinos the possibility of becoming prosperous and perhaps content, and it insures the continued expenditure of millions on our Army. It taxes the people of this country for the benefit of the Filipinos when they might be made self-supporting. It masquerades as a revenue measure, while it is in fact protection run mad. It is drawn in the interests of one petty industry, which, artificial in its origin and limited in its extent, seems to have unlimited influence with the Republican party. The same people who were able to postpone the granting of justice to Porto Rico have forced you gentlemen to deny justice to the Philippines. The beet-root sugar growers seem to control the Republican party.

The total consumption of sugar in the United States for the present year is estimated at 2,360,585 tons. Of this amount the New York Tribune on November 27 estimates that Louisiana, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the beet-root sugar growers in this country will furnish about a million tons, duty at the rate of about $36 a ton being paid on the difference. The revenue derived by the Government is therefore less than $50,000,000, but the price of sugar is increased on account of the duty, so that the people of the United States are paying $85,000,000 a year more for their sugar under protection than they would did it come in free; paying $85,000,000 a year to get less than $50,000,000 into the Treasury.

Thanks to the tariff, the total profit afforded to these four classes of sugar growers amounts to about $36,000,000 per annum. With free sugar from the Philippines this $36,000,000 of unearned profit would probably disappear. The solicitude of the Republican party for the sugar-growing interests of this country is not due to any fondness for Democratic Louisiana or for Hawaii or Porto Rico, that have no electoral votes. The real cause of the enthusiasm of gentlemen on the other side of the House for this bill is their tender interest in the welfare of the beet-root sugar industry.

Notwithstanding protection, that amounts, in one way or another, to 140 per cent, the total product of beet-root sugar in this country is only about 150,000 tons per annum. It is for this insignificant interest that you propose to enforce the Dingley law against the Philippines.

Under existing conditions the people of the United States are paying $85,000,000 a year for the support of the army in the Philippines and $85,000,000 a year of unnecessary taxation on sugar—$170,000,000 a year for the protection of the beet-root sugar industry, so that it may supply the market with 150,000 tons of sugar. In return we have a total commerce of less than $5,500,000 with the Philippines.

As long as you keep up the bars of protection and forbid the Filipinos to trade with us, just so long will they remain our enemies. If they can not sell to us they will not buy from us, and if they can not trade with us their sympathies will follow their interests. If you tear down the barbarous restrictions of a protective tariff between different parts of our territory, you will not only open new markets for American products, but by permitting the Filipinos to prosper you will have begun the work of pacification and of fitting them for self-government.

No man in this country has more profound respect and deeper admiration than have I for the men who wear the blue, our regulars. Whether we are right, or whether we are wrong, I can only regard as enemies those who are in arms against our troops. When the flag is under fire, partisanship vanishes and patriotism takes its place. But patriotism demands that we be magnanimous in war as we should be just in peace. Patriotism demands that we should make it as easy as possible for our enemies to lay down their arms. [Applause.]

If the "white man's burden" is ruling the peoples of the Orient, and if you who have the power insist that we shall take it up, then in the name of the manhood of the people of the United States, and in the name of humanity, let us bear that burden in justice and in righteousness. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has eleven minutes of his time remaining.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I do not understand, Mr. Chairman, that anyone desires to speak. I reserve my time, but, of course, that can not be used after the other side. I understand that they have the right to close. No gentleman on this side desires to speak.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL].

Mr. MCCLELLAN. I will yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GREEN].

[Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I object.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, until within a very short period all the customs duties collected in the Philippine Islands were collected in accordance with the tariff prescribed by the Philippine Commission, and all the customs duties collected in the United States upon goods coming from the Philippine Islands were collected in accordance with the provisions of the Dingley law. Under a recent decision of the Supreme Court, all articles now coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands come in free, and unless this bill be passed they will continue to come in free.

The purpose of the proposed legislation, therefore, is to restore the status quo as it existed prior to the decision of the Supreme Court. It seems to me that the reasons in favor of the passage of this legislation and the answer to the objections that have been made thereto will best be disclosed by a simple recital of the history of our administration in the Philippine Islands since their acquisition by the United States.

In the case of De Lima *v.* Bidwell the Supreme Court decided that Porto Rico is a part of the United States and that it is competent for Congress to impose tariff duties upon goods coming out of and upon goods going into that island, irrespective of the uniformity clause of the Constitution.

In the case of the Diamond Rings the Supreme Court has decided that the Philippine Islands, notwithstanding the existence of armed rebellion in those islands, stand in precisely the same attitude with respect to us as Porto Rico, and that it is competent for us to legislate for those islands, so far as revenues are concerned, irrespective of the uniformity clause of the Constitution.

Porto Rico, therefore, and the Philippines, while they come to us in one aspect of the case upon the same basis, come to us in another aspect upon different bases.

The right to legislate for Porto Rico, which was not in rebellion, which was in a state of peace, devolved upon Congress. The right to legislate for the Philippine Islands, in a state of insurrection, passed into the hands of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Now, one of the first duties of a military officer in the occupation of hostile territory is to provide revenue. He has the right to do so. Our Supreme Court said, in the case of Cross *vs.* Harrison, that—

> The President, as Commander in Chief, had power to form a temporary civil government for California as a conquered country, and to impose duties on imports and tonnage for the support of the Government, and for aiding to sustain the burdens of the war, which were held valid until Congress saw fit to supersede them; and an action brought to recover back duties paid under such regulation was adjudged to be not maintainable.

In the exercise of this conceded power as Commander in Chief of the Army, the President of the United States not only proceeded to put down armed rebellion existing in those islands, but he proceeded also to do all the other acts necessary for the protection of society and the maintenance of individual and national rights. Among these was the necessity for the collection of revenue.

Exercising his military power, he, in the first instance, ordered the collection of the customs revenues which the people of the Philippines had been accustomed to pay for hundreds of years under the Spanish administration. His next step was to send a commission consisting of reputable gentlemen, nonpartisan in character, to make observations and to report as to what action was necessary on the part of the military commander for the welfare of the islands, and equally the welfare of the people of the United States.

The most important matter upon which that Commission (which was known as the Schurman Commission) reported was as to a form of government. And they reported in accordance with all our traditions as to the regulation of government in new territories heretofore acquired. They set aside, as not to be thought of, the idea of a protectorate. They equally set aside, as not to be thought of, the idea of a colonial government in any shape or form.

Gentlemen who stand here and talk about our colonial government in the Philippines simply show their ignorance of terms and of the legislative history of their country. This Commission said that the proper form of government, that which would most inure to the benefit of the Filipinos and of the United States, was not a protectorate nor a colonial government, but a territorial government. With respect to it they go on to say this, to which I beg the attention of gentlemen:

> This scheme of government possesses, besides its intrinsic merits, the historical interest attaching to origination with the author of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson had outlined a first sketch as early as November, 1803, when he also defended both the appointment of judges for four years and the idea of an appointed legislature, "as a thing more familiar and pleasing to the French than the legislation of judges," which had been the practice in the Northwest Territory.

My friend from Colorado will observe that this distinguished founder of the Democratic party—I still read—

> seems to have felt no incongruity between the principles of the Declaration of Independence of the thirteen self-governing colonies and this scheme of government for the politically inexperienced inhabitants of Louisiana. Indeed, he complains with some bitterness in December, 1803, when the differences of opinion developed as to the manner of disposing of Louisiana.

I quote Mr. Jefferson:

> Although it is acknowledged that our new fellow-citizens are as yet as incapable of self-government as children, yet some can not bring themselves to suspend the principles of the Declaration of Independence for a single moment.

Mr. Jefferson, however, could bring himself to suspend, and for as much time as was necessary, the principles of the Declaration of Independence in forming a scheme for the government of newly acquired territory. Let me prove this.

I call the attention of my friends on the other side to the act which was passed to enable the President of the United States to take possession of the Louisiana purchase. It was there provided:

> That until the expiration of the present session of Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

Mr. SHAFROTH. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. DALZELL. Certainly, if it does not consume too much time.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Only a question. Is not the distinction between the Louisiana case and the case of the Philippines simply this: That Mr. Jefferson and everybody else in the United States recognized when we acquired the Louisiana territory that we acquired it for the purpose of making States out of it; and will the gentleman say that we have acquired the Philippine Islands for the purpose of making States out of them?

Mr. DALZELL. In reply to my friend I will say that Mr. Jefferson did not advocate the acquisition of the Louisiana territory with the intention that it should subsequently become a State. He believed that we acquired it beyond the limits of the Constitution. He expressed himself as doubtful in regard to what the future of Louisiana should be—whether it should be a part of the Union, a part of a western confederacy, or no part of either. So that there is no distinction, so far as that point is concerned, between the case of the Philippine Islands and the case of Louisiana.

But let me go a step further.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi rose.

Mr. DALZELL. I know what my friend from Mississippi would say. I understand his position exactly. But I will say to him——

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I want to ask a question. I wish to ask whether the utterance of opinion just referred to on the part of Mr. Jefferson was not an utterance of opinion prior to the acquisition of Louisiana.

Mr. DALZELL. It was not. That was Mr. Jefferson's language while the question was being discussed as to the form of government to be adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. My recollection differs from that of the gentleman on that point.

Mr. DALZELL. Then the gentleman is mistaken; his recollection is at fault.

I want to say that under that resolution Mr. Jefferson turned over to a single man in the State of Louisiana, to be exercised by him, the authority that had theretofore been exercised by two distinct and separate departments of government under the rule of Spain—turned over to him the right to carry into execution in the Louisiana territory all the barbarous rules and laws which up to that time had been in operation under the rule of Spain.

But to go a step further. When Congress came to make a law for the government of the district of Louisiana it was provided that—

> The executive power now vested in the governor of the Indiana Territory shall extend to and be exercised in the said district of Louisiana. The governor and judges of the Indiana Territory shall have power to establish in the said district of Louisiana inferior courts and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties and to make all laws which they may deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants thereof.

The rights and liberties of the people of Louisiana were turned over to the tender mercies of a governor who did not reside within

her boundaries, to judges who were strangers to her laws and her people, and who, with the governor, had the right to make and execute just such laws as they saw fit. Popular representation not only was not provided for, but was not thought of. If there be anything in the administration of the Philippine Islands up to this time that is as despotic as was that provision by that Congress for the government of the district of Louisiana, I have failed to find it. But that is not all. When Congress came to make a permanent government for the district of Louisiana, it provided that the legislative power, now for the first time conferred upon Louisiana, now for the first time taken from her alien governor and her alien judges—

shall be vested in the governor and in three judges, or a majority of them, who shall have power to establish inferior courts in the said Territory, and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties, and to make all laws which they may deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants thereof.

Mr. SHAFROTH. May I ask the gentleman another question?

Mr. DALZELL. Certainly.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Was it not stipulated in the treaty between the United States and France which ceded the territory called Louisiana to the United States that the inhabitants of the ceded territory should be incorporated into the Union?

Mr. DALZELL. I am afraid the gentleman is going to lead me off. Yes, it was so provided.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Then——

Mr. DALZELL. And following that, the citizens of Louisiana presented to the Congress of the United States a most eloquent protest against the despotic government that had been set up over them, citing the provisions of the treaty and demanding that they be made citizens of the United States; to which the Congress of the United States, in a report signed by John Randolph, replied, telling the citizens of Louisiana that when the United States got ready to make them citizens, and when they were fit to be citizens of the United States, they would discuss that question. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. SHAFROTH. Did they not get ready?

Mr. DALZELL. Oh, I beg the gentleman to have some mercy upon my time. I have only three-quarters of an hour left.

Mr. SHAFROTH. All right. I just wanted to know whether they did not get ready and whether they were not admitted as citizens.

Mr. DALZELL. The gentleman and I do not agree. I understand his position, and I am endeavoring to make him understand mine.

When the Congress of the United States came to authorize the President to take possession of the Floridas, ceded to us by Spain, they made this provision:

That until the end of the first session of the next Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of said Territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same Territories shall be vested in such person and persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct.

In other words, that the President of the United States should turn over to a single man the exercise of all the functions of government that theretofore had belonged to the various departments of government under the Spanish régime.

And when the Territory of Florida came to be organized finally, it was provided that the legislative power should be vested—

in the governor and in thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the Territory, to be called the legislative council, who shall be appointed annually by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate.

And so forth.

Am I not right when I say that the government administered up to this time in the Philippine Islands under military law, and now, in addition, under the provisions of the Spooner amendment, is in accordance with the legislative traditions of our entire past, except that it is more generous?

But I go a step further for the benefit of the gentlemen who believe that all just government derives its powers from the consent of the governed, which maxim, by the way, represents an untruth. There never was in this country, there never will be, a government that acquires its just powers from the consent of the governed, if by that expression you mean, as you must, all the governed.

Why, our brethren of the South are to-day writing into their organic law provisions against government by the consent of the governed. [Applause on the Republican side.]

I take the liberty to invite the attention of gentlemen upon that side of the Chamber who are so zealous in defense of the rights of the little brown men in the Philippines to husband their resources for the protection of the rights and liberties of the black men in their own territory. [Applause on the Republican side.]

There is no government by the consent of the governed in the District of Columbia. There is no government by consent of the governed in the district of Alaska, and there never has been. We have held Alaska since 1867, governed how? By a governor, a judge, a United States marshal, the clerk of the United States court, and commissioners, and Congress; and when we came to provide in the act that was passed in 1884 for a civil government for Alaska we took good care to put in this clause:

That there shall be no legislative assembly in said district, nor shall any Delegate be sent to Congress therefrom.

Now, what has been the operation of this traditional policy? Has it been in accordance with the theory of a just government deriving its powers only from the consent of the governed? Let me call your attention to its operation in the Territory of Florida. I hold in my hand the Annals of the Seventeenth Congress, first session, volume 2, and I find here an opinion delivered by Governor Andrew Jackson, acting as the judiciary of the Territory of Florida. As the judiciary of that Territory he decides a case.

I turn over a few leaves and I find a law made and passed by Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, governor of the Territory of Florida; and, coming down still further, I find that in 1822 this Congress found it necessary to pass laws repealing the laws that were made and ordained by Governor Andrew Jackson, sitting as the senate and house of representatives of the Territory of Florida. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Now, I ask you in all candor, was the government of the people of the Territory of Florida, in accordance with the Jeffersonian scheme, by Andrew Jackson as the executive, legislative, and judicial arms of the government all in one, a government that derived its just powers from the consent of the governed?

I recall the circumstance, and you will doubtless recall it, because it is historic, that Andrew Jackson arrested the ex-Spanish governor because he would not deliver to him certain papers and documents; that, thereupon, a judge of the Federal court in Florida issued a writ of habeas corpus to release the judge. General Jackson did not release the prisoner, but summoned the judge to appear before him for contempt [laughter]; and when the judge complained to the Democratic President, Mr. Monroe, he, in a document signed by John Quincy Adams, his Secretary of State, said that Governor Jackson was right and the judge was wrong. [Laughter.]

Now, I think I am justified in saying that in the Philippine Islands, up to this time, if we have not followed our traditional policies it has been only because we have been more generous to the Filipinos than we have heretofore been to other peoples who have come under our jurisdiction.

Now, what was the next step in our administration?

Mr. McDERMOTT. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. DALZELL. Yes; I will yield to a question.

Mr. McDERMOTT. This bill appears to be purely and absolutely a revenue bill. Can the gentleman state any instance where a tax was imposed on goods brought in or taken to any other territory in the jurisdiction of the United States?

Mr. DALZELL. Why, most assuredly. If the gentleman will study history he will find that the Louisiana purchase, for revenue purposes, was regarded as foreign territory for some time after its purchase, and that the same is true with respect to Florida after its acquisition. Any gentleman who is familiar with history will bear me out in the statement that I speak the truth.

Mr. MANN. "Go 'way back." [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. DALZELL. Now, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. McDERMOTT. If the gentleman will permit me, on account of the laughter I did not catch the last of his remark. Did I understand the gentleman to say by an act of Congress?

Mr. DALZELL. I have already answered the gentleman. I must ask to be permitted to proceed.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Will the gentleman cite any act of Congress under which any such taxation was levied?

Mr. DALZELL. I decline to yield further. In furtherance of this same policy, Mr. Chairman, the President of the United States appointed a second Commission, consisting of five gentlemen, at the head of whom was Judge Taft. When I say that all these gentlemen were equally reputable with the gentleman who headed the Commission, I can not give them higher praise. Judge Taft is a cultivated, scholarly gentleman, who left, for the sake of his country and for patriotic motives, a life position on the Federal bench to do his best toward the civilization of the Filipinos and their preparation for self-government.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, let me digress far enough to say that the criticism made upon the salaries paid to our representatives in the Philippine Islands would be amusing if it were not so grossly unthinking and unjust. These men are of the most conspicuous ability and of the highest repute. They have left home and its comforts for the discomforts and harassments of a tropical clime in the interests of their country. Their salaries are mere bagatelles compared with those of our Democratic friends in New York, with its chamberlain, at $25,000 a year; its comptroller, at

$15,000 a year; its corporation counsel, at $15,000 a year; its district attorney, at $12,000 a year, with eight assistants, at $7,500 a year apiece.

Such criticism must fail of its object. The American people are, above all things, just.

But to return to my subject, it will be recollected that this Commission, in the first instance, acted under the military power of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy; but the military power is capable by analysis of being divided into three parts—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. And following out this division, this Commission constituted itself a governor and a cabinet, similar to our President and Cabinet; constituted itself a legislative assembly; and in order to carry out all the duties attaching to every department of government, created a judiciary.

First, as to the judiciary, the Philippines have a supreme court, consisting of a chief justice and six associates. The chief justice of that court is the most distinguished of Filipino lawyers. There are also Filipino lawyers as associate justices, together with Americans upon the bench. They have courts of first instance, corresponding, I take it, with our courts of common pleas. They have justices of the peace throughout the islands, and each and every one of these offices is filled by a Filipino who is familiar with the language, the habits and customs, the thoughts and purposes of his people. Our commissioners, acting as an executive body, have constituted a most admirable system.

They have a committee on agriculture and fisheries, a committee on appropriations, a committee on banking and currency, on the city of Manila, on commerce, on franchises and corporations, on health, on the judiciary, on municipal and provisional governments, on the non-Christian tribes, on police and prisons, on printing, on public instruction, on public lands, mining and forestry, on taxation and revenue—as perfect and enlightened a system of government as exists anywhere, either in a monarchy or a republic, upon the face of this earth.

They have gone to work and, in a legislative capacity, have passed and put upon the statute books 263 acts, and every one in the interest of the Philippines and in the interest of the United States, for the interests are common. They have initiated a civil service, established hospitals, made harbor improvements, established a constabulary, which in the course of a short time will take the place of the army, filled up with Filipinos on whom trust can be reposed. They have established coast guards and light-houses and built highways. And, above all things, they have established a system of education.

They recognize the fact that in education is to be found the safe solution of all questions, whatever they may be, and the foundation of good government, whatever its form. There is a normal school in Manila. They have an agricultural school, a school of telegraphy, and many others. Primary schools are all over the islands. There are 150,000 school children more than anxious to acquire the English language and to learn all those things which would fit them to be good citizens. There are only 75,000 of them that can be enrolled. It is needed that these should be provided for. There are 10,000 native teachers, 4,000 to 5,000 Filipinos, attending night schools in their eagerness to learn the English language. Now, all these things are the marks of our imperial march for the benefit of the Filipinos.

Gentlemen say, Why not resolve to give them self-government? We are doing more than passing resolves; we are preparing them for and fitting them to have self-government. We are not resolving; we are acting. [Applause on the Republican side.]

In the last report made by the Philippine Commission they say:

> The theory upon which the Commission is proceeding is that the only possible method of instructing the Filipino people in methods of free institutions and self-government is to make a government partly of Americans and partly of Filipinos, giving the Americans the ultimate control for some time to come. In our last report we pointed out that the great body of the people were ignorant, superstitious, and at present incapable of understanding any government but that of absolutism.
>
> The intelligence and education of the people may be largely measured by knowledge of the Spanish language. Less than 10 per cent of the people speak Spanish. With Spaniards in control of these islands for four hundred years, and with Spanish spoken in all official avenues, nothing could be more significant of the lack of real intelligence among the people than this statement. The common people are not a warlike people, but are submissive and easily—indeed much too easily—controlled by the educated among them, and the power of an educated Filipino politically ambitious, willing to plot and use all the arts of a demagogue in rousing the people, is quite dangerous.
>
> The educated people themselves, though full of phrases concerning liberty, have but a faint conception of what real civil liberty is and the mutual self-restraint which is involved in its maintenance. They find it hard to understand the division of powers in a government and the limitations that are operative upon all officers, no matter how high. In the municipalities, in the Spanish days, what the friar did not control the presidente did, and the people knew and expected no limit to his exercise of authority. This is the difficulty we now encounter in the organization of the municipality. The presidente fails to observe the limitations upon his power, and the people are too submissive to press them.
>
> In this condition of affairs we have thought that we ought first to reduce the electorate to those who could be considered intelligent, and so the qualifications for voting fixed in the municipal code are that the voter shall either speak, read, and write English or Spanish, or that he shall have been formerly a municipal officer, or that he should pay a tax equal to $15 a year or own property of the value of $250.

Now, our Commission has gone further, assuring to the Filipinos a voice in their own government; they have gone into all that area of territory which has been conquered and have established provinces which correspond to our counties; have established municipalities which correspond to our cities, and in the government of these the Filipinos themselves take part.

Now, all this, of course, requires money. How shall that money be raised? Let me in this connection call your attention to what the first Commission, the Schurman Commission, said with respect to the raising of revenue.

> The Commission has carefully considered the feasibility of assimilating the tariff of the Philippines to that of the United States. The differences, however, appear to be fundamental and irreconcilable; the tariffs are as far apart as the corresponding economic, industrial, and social conditions of the two countries. The following table shows the chief articles imported into the Philippines (comprising, indeed, two-thirds per cent of the total imports) along with the duties levied on them in the Philippines, and also in the United States (the equivalent of Philippine weights and measures being also given for purposes of comparison).

I will not go through the list. On rice the Philippine duty is 17 cents a hundredweight; United States duty is $2 a hundredweight. Still wines, the Philippine duty is 28 cents a gallon, while the United States duty is 40 cents a gallon. Spirits, the Philippine duty is 21 cents a gallon, while the United States duty is $2.25; and so on through the list.

The report continues:

> The very first article on the list seems to show the divergency in the customs duties of the two countries and also the impracticability of their assimilation; for rice being in the Philippines the food of the people, there would be riots if importations were taxed $2 per hundredweight instead of 17 cents. Other examples reenforce with equal strength the conclusion that the tariffs can not be assimilated.

The impossibility of the assimilation of a Philippine with an American tariff is the first reason assigned by the Commission for the imposition of the duties that were put into their customs tariff. But again, in levying taxes, regard must always be had to the character, the history, the conditions, and the habits and customs of the people taxed. Taxes must be levied in accordance with the kind of taxes the people have been accustomed to pay. For three or four hundred years these people have been paying not only customs duties upon those things that came into the islands, but export duties upon certain things that went out.

They have no land tax; they are dependent in the main upon the custom-house, upon the taxable goods that go in and the taxable goods that go out, for the money necessary to run their government. And while at first sight it may seem to us not to be the proper thing to impose export taxes, I undertake to say that upon consideration no gentleman will find any objection to these export taxes. There certainly is no constitutional objection, because, in the first place, the constitutional inhibition against export taxes is only upon those levied by a State, and it is to be borne in mind that the Constitution permits export duties to be levied by any State with the consent of Congress when the money goes into the Federal Treasury.

Under these circumstances, when this Commission's customs tariff came to the Committee on Ways and Means it came with every argument in its favor that could be adduced. In addition it was shown to us that this tariff law was prepared precisely as we prepare a tariff law here. The Commission sat as a committee; it sat throughout the islands and had the representatives of all the various industries appear before them.

After that it was sent to this country, submitted to the Secretary of War, by him caused to be published in all the trade journals of this country; criticism was asked for and invited, and as the result of all that this tariff for the Philippine Islands, as embodied in the bill now before the House, was adopted by the committee. I am satisfied from what I have seen as the result of my examination of this matter that if the committee had spent months in the preparation of such a bill they could not have made a better or possibly as good a one.

Now, that is the tariff proposition so far as the Philippine Islands are concerned. So far as the United States are concerned, our proposition is that we shall levy the rates of the Dingley bill. With them we are satisfied. And I want to say to my friends on the other side of the House, notwithstanding their allegations of discontent throughout the country, such discontent does not exist save among free traders.

There is not, in my judgment, any chance of any modification of the Dingley bill, either by unreasonable reciprocity treaties that would injure American industries, or by any other method that would harm American capital or labor so long as the Republican party is in power and holds the reins of Government. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

The country has not forgotten the Slough of Despond into which the Wilson bill led us, nor the weary, dismal years of the Cleveland Administration.

The country is not unmindful of the tremendous significance of the figures that I now submit as a comparison between the years 1896 and 1901.

	1896.	1901.
Exports	$882,606,938	$1,487,764,991
Exports of domestic merchandise	$863,200,487	$1,460,462,806
Exports of manufactures	$228,571,178	$412,155,066
Coal mined (tons)	142,121,167	240,965,917
Pig iron produced (tons)	8,623,127	13,789,242
Pig iron produced	$90,250,000	$259,944,000
Crude steel manufactured (tons)	5,281,689	10,082,905
Total mineral product	$322,553,016	$1,070,108,889
Exports, iron and steel manufactures	$41,160,877	$117,319,329
Coinage, United States mints (total)	$70,975,677	$136,340,781
Coinage, gold, United States	$47,053,060	$99,065,715
Gold mined in United States	$53,088,000	$79,171,000
Clearings of clearing houses of United States	$4,233,849,254	$12,829,128,256
Money in circulation	$1,506,434,906	$2,184,576,880
Revenue of Government	$326,976,200	$585,752,067

In 1893 the nation was threatened by the Wilson tariff act. The balance of trade was then against the United States. How it was changed under the Dingley tariff the following figures show:

1893, balance against us	$18,735,728
1901, balance in our favor	665,000,000
Turn over under the Dingley tariff	683,735,728

The balance of trade for periods of three years under the two tariffs was—

1893, 1894, 1895 (Wilson), balance in our favor	$202,675,608
1898, 1899, 1900 (Dingley), balance in our favor	1,690,072,374
Gain under the Dingley tariff	1,497,396,766

Why, sir, the gentlemen who abuse the Dingley bill forget the depths out of which we came—forget the condition of things that we were suffering under the Wilson bill—forget the changed conditions at home and abroad and in every way that have been brought about by the beneficent operations of the Dingley bill. There is no point of view from which this bill can be looked at in which it does not present itself not only as the protector of American industries, but as the efficient cause of American prosperity. It stands for the American home and for everything that is dear to the American heart. [Applause from the Republican side.]

What is your proposition, gentlemen on the other side of this House? It seems that you have no proposition to make. I have no admiration for the kind of statesmanship that is crying for spilled milk. I have no patience with gentlemen who talk about the acquisition of the Philippines as a blunder and a "mistake." I will not stop to enter into any argument with them on that subject. It is irrelevant to this discussion. You know as well as I that "it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." The Philippines are ours; let us be men; we were sent here to act; let us by some act or acts of constructive statesmanship, not by whining about what is past, do something both for the Philippines and ourselves. [Applause.]

If you gentlemen on the other side are not for this bill, you are for free trade—free trade with the Philippine Islands; free trade against the interest of the tobacco raiser of the county of Lancaster, in my own State of Pennsylvania, and against every other American tobacco raiser and in favor of the tobacco raiser by cheap labor in the Philippine Islands; free trade against the interests of the rice grower of the United States and the sugar grower and in favor of the rice grower and the sugar grower in the Philippine Islands; free trade against the interests of that great army of cigar makers in this country, so as to bring in duty free the cheap-made cigars of the cheap labor of the Philippine Islands.

If that be your position, the people will reckon with you at the polls as they have reckoned with you in the past. There is not a gentleman on the other side of the House who, if that proposition were before us, would dare to so vote. You sit silent as to any legislation, as to any suggestion of legislation, and utter your protests only in a formal and hypocritical way that can accomplish nothing.

Now, I have somewhat digressed, and I want to return and read you briefly what the Commission say with respect to this Philippine tariff:

All the revenues that have accrued to the insular treasury from the collection of customs duties since the American occupation have been based upon the tariff laws which were in force under the Spanish régime, and revised, with minor modifications, by order of Major-General Otis. The duties thus imposed have been, in some respects, burdensome, and, while producing a large revenue, have yet been unjust in their operation upon many classes in the community. The duties upon necessaries of life were generally high, while those upon luxuries were usually low. The tariff in its practical operation was not adapted to encourage the importation of goods produced or manufactured in the United States.

The theory of the tariff as constructed by the Commission was to give reasonable encouragement to the productions and manufactures of the Philippine Islands, greatly to reduce the cost of importing the necessaries of life, particularly those produced or manufactured in the United States, to increase the duties upon luxuries, to give substantial or entire freedom from the imposition of all duties upon certain articles imperatively needed in the islands, and to make the duties specific instead of ad valorem to the fullest extent that was practicable.

It would appear, then, if I am right, that so far as the Philippine tariff proposed in this bill is concerned, it is written in the interest both of the Philippines and of the citizens of the United States; and so far as the tariff law at the other end is concerned, it is the Dingley law, about which nothing further need be said.

I know of no better vindication of the wisdom of this bill than was made by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON], who opened the debate upon that side of the House, when he complained that this bill gave an advantage to American producers in the Philippine markets and protected the American labor in our own markets against the cheap labor of the Philippines. And I would not have you forget that every dollar realized under the provisions of this bill, whether in the Philippines or in the United States, is dedicated to the interest of Philippine advancement.

Gentlemen on the other side of the House have argued that we get a very small return by way of trade from the Philippine Islands; and they have also argued that we shall never realize anything by way of commercial gain in the future from those islands. Sir, I decline to regard the question of values as any factor in the decision of this question.

So far as I am concerned, I care very little for what we may get by way of trade from the Philippine Islands at this time or for what of wealth we may reasonably expect to gain at some future day. This issue is upon a higher plane than that of dollars and cents. How shall the American people respond to the tremendous task and the grave responsibilities that in the providence of God have been placed upon them? That is the question; that is the large, the momentous, and vital question for us to answer.

My imagination fails to compass the spectacle of the American people abandoning their duty and hauling down their flag. [Applause.] I am unable to conjure up the spectacle of our people recklessly leaving, hopeless and adrift, these Filipinos, untaught in the practice of self-government, to become the prey of some buccaneer nation that may seize them, or the disputed prize in a war of selfishness. And I conceive it to be absolutely impossible that this great Republic shall ever put up these islands at auction, to be sold at a price that would be the measure of its cowardice, its dishonor, and its abandonment of duty. [Applause.]

Rather, Mr. Chairman, I indulge, I will not say the hope, but the belief, that moving along our traditional historic lines, in conformity with our established character, we shall go forward to the Christianization and the civilization of these islands of the sea, so that in time to come the principles of civil and religious liberty shall find flower and fruitage in the Orient as the result of the seeds planted and nourished by us. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. PAYNE. Now, Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise and report the bill to the House with a favorable recommendation.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HEPBURN reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back with the recommendation that it pass.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The question was decided in the affirmative; and the bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means with the instructions which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

To report a bill reducing the tariff laws and internal-revenue laws now in force in other portions of the United States to a revenue basis and apply the same to all portions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands, to be in effect in said islands until order has been restored there and the Filipinos permitted, with the aid of the United States, to establish a stable and independent government.

Mr. PAYNE. I move the previous question on the motion to recommit with instructions.

The previous question was ordered.

The question having been put on the motion of Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee,

The SPEAKER said: The noes appear to have it.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I call for a division.

Mr. PAYNE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 121, nays 173, answering "present" 2, not voting 59; as follows:

YEAS—121.

Adamson,	Fox,	McAndrews,	Salmon,
Allen, Ky.	Gaines, Tenn.	McClellan,	Scarborough,
Ball, Tex.	Gilbert,	McCulloch,	Selby,
Bellamy,	Gooch,	McDermott,	Shallenberger,
Belmont,	Gordon,	McLain,	Sheppard,
Benton,	Green, Pa.	Mahony,	Sims,
Brundidge,	Hall,	Maynard,	Slayden,
Burgess,	Hay,	Mickey,	Small,
Burleson,	Henry, Miss.	Miers, Ind.	Smith, Ky.
Burnett,	Henry, Tex.	Moon,	Snodgrass,
Butler, Mo.	Hooker,	Mutchler,	Snook,
Caldwell,	Howard,	Naphen,	Spight,
Candler,	Jackson, Kans.	Neville,	Stark,
Cassingham,	Jett,	Otey,	Stephens, Tex.
Clayton,	Johnson,	Padgett,	Sulzer,
Cochran,	Jones, Va.	Patterson, Tenn.	Swanson,
Conry,	Kehoe,	Pierce,	Tate,
Cooper, Tex.	Kern,	Polk,	Thayer,
Cowherd,	Kitchin, Claude	Pou,	Thomas, N. C.
Creamer,	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Randell, Tex.	Trimble,
Cummings,	Kleberg,	Ransdell, La.	Underwood,
Davis, Fla.	Kluttz,	Rhea, Ky.	Vandiver,
De Armond,	Lamb,	Rhea, Va.	Wheeler,
De Graffenreid,	Lanham,	Richardson, Ala.	Wiley,
Dinsmore,	Latimer,	Richardson, Tenn.	Williams, Ill.
Edwards,	Lester,	Rixey,	Williams, Miss.
Elliott,	Lever,	Robb,	Wooten,
Finley,	Lindsay,	Robinson, Ind.	Zenor.
Fitzgerald,	Little,	Robinson, Nebr.	
Fleming,	Livingston,	Rucker,	
Flood,	Lloyd,	Ryan,	

NAYS—173.

Adams,	Draper,	Ketcham,	Ray, N. Y.
Alexander,	Driscoll,	Knapp,	Reeder,
Allen, Me.	Eddy,	Knox,	Reeves,
Babcock,	Emerson,	Kyle,	Roberts,
Ball, Del.	Esch,	Landis,	Robertson, La.
Bartholdt,	Evans,	Lawrence,	Rumple,
Bates,	Fletcher,	Lewis, Pa.	Russell,
Beidler,	Foerderer,	Littlefield,	Schirm,
Bishop,	Fordney,	Long,	Scott,
Blackburn,	Foss,	Loudenslager,	Shattuc,
Blakeney,	Foster, Vt.	Lovering,	Shelden,
Boreing,	Fowler,	McCall,	Showalter,
Boutell,	Gaines, W. Va.	McCleary,	Sibley,
Bowersock,	Gardner, Mich.	McLachlan,	Skiles,
Brick,	Gardner, N. J.	Mahon,	Smith, Ill.
Bristow,	Gibson,	Mann,	Smith, S. W.
Bromwell,	Gill,	Marshall,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Broussard,	Gillet, N. Y.	Martin,	Southard,
Brownlow,	Gillett, Mass.	Mercer,	Sperry,
Burk, Pa.	Graff,	Metcalf,	Stevens, Minn.
Burke, S. Dak.	Graham,	Miller,	Stewart, N. J.
Burkett,	Greene, Mass.	Minor,	Stewart, N. Y.
Burleigh,	Grosvenor,	Mondell,	Storm,
Burton,	Grow,	Moody, Mass.	Sulloway,
Butler, Pa.	Hamilton,	Moody, N. C.	Sutherland,
Calderhead,	Haskins,	Moody, Oreg.	Tawney,
Cannon,	Heatwole,	Morgan,	Tayler, Ohio
Capron,	Hedge,	Morrell,	Thomas, Iowa
Cassel,	Hemenway,	Morris,	Tompkins, N. Y.
Connell,	Henry, Conn.	Mudd,	Tompkins, Ohio
Coombs,	Hepburn,	Needham,	Tongue,
Corliss,	Hildebrant,	Nevin,	Van Voorhis,
Cousins,	Hill,	Olmsted,	Vreeland,
Currier,	Hitt,	Otjen,	Wadsworth,
Curtis,	Holliday,	Overstreet,	Wanger,
Cushman,	Hopkins,	Palmer,	Warner,
Dalzell,	Howell,	Parker,	Warnock,
Darragh,	Hughes,	Patterson, Pa.	Watson,
Davey, La.	Irwin,	Payne,	Woods,
Davidson,	Jackson, Md.	Pearre,	Wright,
Dayton,	Jenkins,	Perkins,	Young.
Dick,	Jones, Wash.	Powers, Me.	
Douglas,	Joy,	Powers, Mass.	
Dovener,	Kahn,	Prince,	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2.

Griffith,	Ruppert.

NOT VOTING—59.

Acheson,	Cooper, Wis.	Jack,	Sherman,
Aplin,	Cromer,	Lacey,	Smith, Iowa
Bankhead,	Crowley,	Lassiter,	Smith, H. C.
Barney,	Crumpacker,	Lewis, Ga.	Southwick,
Bartlett,	Dahle,	Littauer,	Sparkman,
Bell,	Deemer,	Loud,	Steele,
Bingham,	Dougherty,	McRae,	Talbert,
Bowie,	Feeley,	Maddox,	Taylor, Ala.
Brantley,	Foster, Ill.	Meyer, La.	Thompson,
Breazeale,	Glenn,	Newlands,	Tirrell,
Brown,	Goldfogle,	Norton,	Wachter,
Bull,	Griggs,	Pugsley,	Weeks,
Clark,	Hanbury,	Reid,	White,
Conner,	Haugen,	Shackleford,	Wilson.
Cooney,	Hull,	Shafroth,	

So the motion to recommit with instructions was rejected.

The following pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. CONNER with Mr. THOMPSON.

Mr. CRUMPACKER with Mr. BOWIE.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa with Mr. CROWLEY.

Mr. HULL with Mr. BRANTLEY.

Mr. ACHESON with Mr. CLARK.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin with Mr. WILSON of New York.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH with Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama.

Mr. APLIN with Mr. COONEY.

Mr. BARNEY with Mr. MCRAE.

Mr. HAUGEN with Mr. TALBERT.

Mr. BLACKBURN with Mr. REID.

Mr. DAHLE with Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

For this day:

Mr. JACK with Mr. FEELEY.

Mr. HANBURY with Mr. SHACKLEFORD.

Mr. LOUD with Mr. LASSITER.

Mr. SOUTHWICK with Mr. DOUGHERTY.

Mr. LACEY with Mr. GRIGGS.

Mr. BROWN with Mr. BREAZEALE.

Mr. CROMER with Mr. GRIFFITH.

Mr. DEEMER with Mr. SPARKMAN.

Mr. WACHTER with Mr. BARTLETT.

Mr. BINGHAM with Mr. MADDOX.

Mr. TIRRELL with Mr. PUGSLEY.

Mr. LITTAUER with Mr. GOLDFOGLE.

Mr. SHERMAN with Mr. RUPPERT.

Mr. STEELE with Mr. BANKHEAD. If present, Mr. BANKHEAD would vote against the bill.

On this bill:

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana with Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. If present, Mr. MEYER would vote "aye," Mr. FOSTER "no."

The result of the vote was announced, as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, upon that I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. PAYNE. I demand the yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 167, nays 128, answered "present" 3, not voting 57; as follows:

YEAS—167.

Adams,	Douglas,	Kahn,	Prince,
Alexander,	Dovener,	Ketcham,	Ray, N. Y.
Allen, Me.	Draper,	Knapp,	Reeder,
Babcock,	Driscoll,	Knox,	Reeves,
Ball, Del.	Emerson,	Kyle,	Roberts,
Bartholdt,	Esch,	Landis,	Robertson, La.
Bates,	Evans,	Lawrence,	Rumple,
Beidler,	Fletcher,	Lewis, Pa.	Russell,
Bishop,	Foerderer,	Long,	Schirm,
Blackburn,	Fordney,	Loudenslager,	Scott,
Blakeney,	Foss,	Lovering,	Shattuc,
Boreing,	Foster, Vt.	McCleary,	Shelden,
Boutell,	Fowler,	McLachlan,	Showalter,
Bowersock,	Gaines, W. Va.	Mahon,	Sibley,
Brick,	Gardner, Mich.	Mann,	Skiles,
Bristow,	Gardner, N. J.	Marshall,	Smith, Ill.
Bromwell,	Gibson,	Martin,	Smith, S. W.
Broussard,	Gill,	Mercer,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Brownlow,	Gillet, N. Y.	Metcalf,	Southard,
Burk, Pa.	Gillett, Mass.	Miller,	Southwick,
Burke, S. Dak.	Graff,	Minor,	Sperry,
Burkett,	Graham,	Mondell,	Stewart, N. J.
Burleigh,	Greene, Mass.	Moody, Mass.	Stewart, N. Y.
Burton,	Grosvenor,	Moody, N. C.	Storm,
Butler, Pa.	Grow,	Moody, Oreg.	Sulloway,
Calderhead,	Hamilton,	Morgan,	Sutherland,
Cannon,	Haskins,	Morrell,	Tawney,
Capron,	Hemenway,	Morris,	Tayler, Ohio
Cassel,	Henry, Conn.	Mudd,	Thomas, Iowa
Connell,	Hepburn,	Needham,	Tompkins, N. Y.
Coombs,	Hildebrant,	Nevin,	Tompkins, Ohio
Corliss,	Hill,	Olmsted,	Van Voorhis,
Cousins,	Hitt,	Otjen,	Vreeland,
Currier,	Holliday,	Overstreet,	Wadsworth,
Curtis,	Hopkins,	Palmer,	Wanger,
Cushman,	Howell,	Parker,	Warner,
Dalzell,	Hughes,	Patterson, Pa.	Warnock,
Darragh,	Irwin,	Payne,	Watson,
Davey, La.	Jackson, Md.	Pearre,	Woods,
Davidson,	Jenkins,	Perkins,	Wright,
Dayton,	Jones, Wash.	Powers, Me.	Young.
Dick,	Joy,	Powers, Mass.	

NAYS—128.

Adamson,	Edwards,	Kluttz,	Pierce,
Allen, Ky.	Elliott,	Lamb,	Pou,
Ball, Tex.	Finley,	Lanham,	Randell, Tex.
Bell,	Fitzgerald,	Lester,	Ransdell, La.
Bellamy,	Fleming,	Lever,	Rhea, Ky.
Belmont,	Flood,	Lindsay,	Rhea, Va.
Benton,	Fox,	Little,	Richardson, Ala.
Brundidge,	Gaines, Tenn.	Littlefield,	Richardson, Tenn.
Burgess,	Gilbert,	Livingston,	Rixey,
Burleson,	Gooch,	Lloyd,	Robb,
Burnett,	Gordon,	McAndrews,	Robinson, Ind.
Butler, Mo.	Green, Pa.	McCall,	Robinson, Nebr.
Caldwell,	Hall,	McClellan,	Rucker,
Candler,	Hay,	McCulloch,	Ryan,
Cassingham,	Heatwole,	McDermott,	Salmon,
Clayton,	Henry, Miss.	McLain,	Scarborough,
Cochran,	Henry, Tex.	Mahony,	Selby,
Conry,	Hooker,	Maynard,	Shafroth,
Cooper, Tex.	Howard,	Mickey,	Shallenberger,
Cowherd,	Jackson, Kans.	Miers, Ind.	Sheppard,
Creamer,	Jett,	Moon,	Sims,
Cummings,	Johnson,	Mutchler,	Slayden,
Davis, Fla.	Jones, Va.	Naphen,	Small,
De Armond,	Kehoe,	Neville,	Smith, Ky.
De Graffenreid,	Kern,	Newlands,	Snodgrass,
Dinsmore,	Kitchin, Claude,	Otey,	Snook,
Dougherty,	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Padgett,	Spight,
Eddy,	Kleberg,	Patterson, Tenn.	Stark.

Stephens, Tex.	Tate,	Underwood,	Williams, Ill.
Stevens, Minn.	Thayer,	Vandiver,	Williams, Miss.
Sulzer,	Thomas, N. C.	Wheeler,	Wooten,
Swanson,	Trimble,	Wiley,	Zenor.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3.

Griffith,	Hedge,	Ruppert.

NOT VOTING—57.

Acheson,	Cromer,	Lassiter,	Smith, H. C.
Aplin,	Crowley,	Latimer,	Sparkman,
Bankhead,	Crumpacker,	Lewis, Ga.	Steele,
Barney,	Dahle,	Littauer,	Talbert,
Bartlett,	Deemer,	Loud,	Taylor, Ala.
Bingham,	Feeley,	McRae,	Thompson,
Bowie,	Foster, Ill.	Maddox,	Tirrell,
Brantley,	Glenn,	Meyer, La.	Tongue,
Brenzeale,	Goldfogle,	Norton,	Wachter,
Brown,	Griggs,	Polk,	Weeks,
Bull,	Hanbury,	Pugsley,	White,
Clark,	Hangen,	Reid,	Wilson.
Conner,	Hull,	Shackleford,	
Cooney,	Jack,	Sherman,	
Cooper, Wis.	Lacey,	Smith, Iowa	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

For this day:

Mr. HEDGE with Mr. POLK.

On this vote:

Mr. TONGUE with Mr. NORTON.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. PAYNE, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

REQUEST FOR LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, before the House adjourns, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent——

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Illinois suspend for a moment to allow the submission of a request for leave to extend remarks?

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. I ask unanimous consent for leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GREEN] asks unanimous consent that he may be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

BUSINESS OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be authorized to have printed and bound whatever papers and documents in connection with subjects under consideration by the committee may be necessary to the transaction of its business.

Also, that the committee be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, the Committee on Rivers and Harbors was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 96) permitting the construction of a dam across the St. Joseph River near the village of Berrien Springs, Berrien County, Mich.; and the same was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. GRIGGS, until after the holiday recess, on account of important business.

To Mr. BARTLETT, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. BANKHEAD (at the request of Mr. CLAYTON), on account of important business.

And then, on motion of Mr. PAYNE (at 4 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a recommendation for an appropriation for the removal of an obstruction to navigation in St. Clair River, Michigan—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of J. K. P. Ott, executor of estate of Barney Ott, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John M. Black, administrator of estate of Thomas R. Hawkins, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Gabriel L. Hardison, sole heir of Gabriel Hardison, deceased, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, on December 17, 1901, as follows:

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1795) for the relief of Jeronemus S. Underhill, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 6); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4003) for the relief of the Atlantic Works, of Boston, Mass., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3641) for the allowance of certain claims for property taken for military purposes within the United States during the war with Spain, reported by the Secretary of War in accordance with the requirements of an item contained in the sundry civil appropriation act approved June 6, 1900, authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to investigate just claims against the United States for private property taken and used in the military service within the limits of the United States, etc., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 8); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4842) for the relief of the trustees of Carson-Newman College, at Jefferson City, Tenn., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 9); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2494) for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the United States Treasury Department, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 10); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KYLE, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. J. Res. 21) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust or refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 11); which said joint resolution and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SIMS, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2944) for the relief of Frances King, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 12); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CALDWELL, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill H. R. 3317, reported in lieu thereof a resolution (H. Res. 56) referring to the Court of Claims the papers in the case of Benjamin F. Fox, accompanied by a report (No. 13); which said resolution and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 647) for the relief of William P. Marshall, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 14); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 7189) to increase the efficiency and change the name of the United States Marine-Hospital Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 7190) extending provisions of act of June 27, 1890, to the Kentucky State Militia and the Provisional Kentucky Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 7191) granting increases of pensions to certain persons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SELBY: A bill (H. R. 7192) making appropriation for dredging Hamburg Bay, in Calhoun County, Ill.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7193) making appropriation for removing the bar in the Mississippi River at Hamburg, in Calhoun County, Ill.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7194) for dredging the Illinois River at mouth of Macoupin Creek, in Jersey County, Ill.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WOODS: A bill (H. R. 7195) to establish the Department of Mines and Mining—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 7196) providing for the resurvey of certain lands in Boxbutte County, Nebr.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 7197) to amend an act entitled "An act granting increase of pension to soldiers of the Mexican war in certain cases," approved January 5, 1893—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS: A bill (H. R. 7198) to amend certain acts and to restore to the public domain certain lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 7199) for the protection of the President of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHIRM: A bill (H. R. 7200) to pay to Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, retired, the pay and allowances of rear-admiral on active list—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 7201) providing for the purchase of Mathews's portrait of Lincoln—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 7202) to establish a Soldiers' Home near Denver, Colo.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 7203) for the purchase of a a site and the erection of a public building at Fond du Lac, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 7204) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Biloxi, in the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 7205) to improve the United States court-house and post-office building at Fort Smith, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 7206) providing for the punishment of United States prisoners for crimes committed while confined in State penal institutions—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 7207) providing for the erection of a building for the use and accommodation of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 7208) to change the port of Tappahannock, in the district of Tappahannock, in the State of Virginia, to Reedville, Va.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7209) to amend sections 7 and 8 of an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service and encourage the saving of life from shipwreck"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7210) to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of James Monroe, at Fredericksburg, Va.—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7211) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Cape Charles, in the State of Virginia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 7212) to provide for the leasing for grazing purposes of vacant public domain, and reserving all rights of homestead and mineral entry, the rentals to be a special fund for irrigation—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. McANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 7213) to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 7214) for the extension of Seventeenth street northwest from Florida avenue to Columbia road—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7215) for the widening of Wisconsin avenue northwest from its intersection with High street and Thirty-seventh street to the District of Columbia boundary line—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 7216) to provide for the purchase and revesting in the United States of all patented lands and claims in the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant national parks, in the State of California—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WILCOX: A bill (H. R. 7217) to provide for appeals from the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii to the circuit courts of appeals and to the Supreme Court of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SWANSON: A bill (H. R. 7218) for the erection of a public building at Martinsville, Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 7219) to pay certain claims of the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians against the United States—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 7269) for the relief of acting assistant surgeons, United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: A bill (H. R. 7446) to amend act approved March 2, 1899, fixing limit of cost of new custom-house building, New York City, at $3,000,000, exclusive of site, so as to fix the limit of cost of said building at $4,700,000, exclusive of site—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 7447) for the relief of the homestead settlers on that portion of the Great Sioux Reservation lying and being in the State of Nebraska, formerly in the Territory of Dakota (now State of South Dakota), and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 7448) extending the time within which the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western Railway Company is authorized to construct a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew, in Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7449) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Arkansas River, in the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7450) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the White River, in the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 7451) granting to the White River Railway Company the right to construct, maintain, and operate a single-track railroad across the lands of the United States in the south half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 14 north, range 8 west of the fifth principal meridian, in the county of Independence, in the State of Arkansas, reserved for use in connection with the construction of Lock No. 3, Upper White River, Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 7452) authorizing the appointment of a board of engineers to consider the subject of an inland waterway from Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, to Beaufort Inlet, in the State of North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 7453) for the extension of Albemarle street northwest from Rock Creek Park to its intersection with Forty-second street northwest—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7454) for the extension of Thirteenth street, the acceptance of dedications, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7455) for the extension of Fourteenth street, the acceptance of dedications, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 7456) to repeal all provisions of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," authorizing the relinquishment of tracts covered by claims or patents within forest reservations and the selection of other lands in lieu thereof, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BOREING: A bill (H. R. 7457) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at London, in the State of Kentucky—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DINSMORE: A bill (H. R. 7458) to re-form the western judicial district of the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 7459) to change the terms of the district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 7460) to authorize the acquisition of the real estate embraced in square No. 143 in the city of Washington, to provide an eligible site for a hall of records—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 7461) for the preservation of prehistoric monuments, ruins, and objects, and to prevent their counterfeiting, and punish offenders thereon—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MUTCHLER: A bill (H. R. 7462) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Easton, Pa., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 7463) to establish the western judicial district of Illinois—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 96) in relation to the claim of the State of Kentucky against the Government of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HITT: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 97) authorizing the President of the United States to tender an invitation to His Majesty the King of Siam to visit the United States as the guest of the nation, and making an appropriation to enable the President to extend appropriate hospitality to him—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BUTLER of Missouri: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 14) for a survey of the harbor of St. Louis—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A resolution (H. Res. 65) authorizing the appointment of a clerk for the Committee on Pacific Railroads—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A resolution (H. Res. 66) for consideration of H. R. 3110, January 7, 1902—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BURTON: A resolution (H. Res. 68) providing for an assistant clerk for the Committee on Rivers and Harbors—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BLAKENEY: A bill (H. R. 7220) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Leef, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 7221) granting a pension to William Sigler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7222) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Goodman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7223) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hymer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 7224) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7225) for the relief of the estate of R. C. Bumpass, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 7226) granting a pension to Sarah B. Atwater Ward—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7227) granting a pension to Sarah C. Felker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7228) granting an increase of pension to Christian Christianson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7229) granting an increase of pension to Edwin M. Dunning—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7230) to grant an honorable discharge to Joseph Scharbonaugh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7231) to grant an honorable discharge to Claus Maxfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DRAPER: A bill (H. R. 7232) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Mackey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7233) for the relief of William H. Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7234) for the relief of Anthony Mixted—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7235) for the relief of Edward G. Garner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7236) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Peter H. Kittle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 7237) granting an increase of pension to Eva H. McColley—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 7238) for the relief of William Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7239) granting increase of pension to William Christian—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 7240) granting a pension to Ann E. Heap—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7241) granting an increase of pension to Frank Seaman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7242) to place Henry Zell on the retired list of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 7243) granting a pension to Mary Weber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7244) for the relief of Benjamin F. Chatham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7245) for the relief of M. C. Reynolds—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GOOCH: A bill (H. R. 7246) for the relief of the Forty-first Kentucky Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HALL: A bill (H. R. 7247) granting an increase of pension to Louise K. Bard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HANBURY: A bill (H. R. 7248) for the relief of Francis Spicer—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 7249) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Barefield, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 7250) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Margaret Hendry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7251) for the relief of Frank Voclair—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 7252) granting a pension to Sarah C. Nock—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7253) granting an increase of pension to William J. Whealton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7254) granting an increase of pension to Emma E. S. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7255) for the relief of the trustees of Abingdon Protestant Episcopal Church, of Gloucester County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7256) for the relief of Joseph O. Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7257) for the relief of the heirs of P. A. Leatherbury, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7258) for the relief of the Potomac Steamboat Company—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7259) for the relief of Gipsie P. Powell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7260) for the relief of St. George's Episcopal Church, of Fredericksburg, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7261) for the relief of the estate of Christopher Arnat, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7262) for the relief of the Shiloh Methodist Church, Fredericksburg, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7263) for the relief of Sarah Ann Collins and Lauretta Turlington—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOY: A bill (H. R. 7264) granting a pension to Ellen A. King—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 7265) granting a pension to Martin P. Sexton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7266) for the relief of William E. Sheppard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KLUTTZ: A bill (H. R. 7267) granting a pension to Florence and Carrie Cowles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 7268) to correct the military record of Matthew Hogan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KERN: A bill (H. R. 7270) for the relief of Charles F. Held—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANHAM (by request): A bill (H. R. 7271) for the relief of Mrs. M. L. Baker—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 7272) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Augustin H. Finn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 7273) for relief of the heirs of Marcellus Markham, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 7274) granting an increase of pension to William B. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7275) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Thrush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7276) granting a pension to William H. F. Owen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7277) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John H. Lash—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7278) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jacob Webb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7279) for the relief of Levi Melvin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7280) to grant an honorable discharge to James A. Steen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7281) granting an increase of pension to Hannah E. Braden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONG: A bill (H. R. 7282) granting a pension to Georgianna Eubanks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7283) granting a pension to Alfred Le Valley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7284) granting a pension to Vinton Myrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7285) granting an increase of pension to Owen T. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7286) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7287) granting an increase of pension to Levi R. Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7288) to restore John F. Lewis to the United States Army, with the rank of captain of infantry, and place him upon the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: A bill (H. R. 7289) for the relief of Thomas McEntee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A bill (H. R. 7290) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie B. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 7291) for the relief of the estate of John Rist, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7292) for the relief of the estate of John Fleming, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7293) for the relief of the estate of Edward McGehee, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 7294) granting a pension to Asabel M. Thayer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7295) granting an increase of pension to George W. McKey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7296) for the relief of George W. McCloughan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 7297) granting a pension to Sarah J. Rhodes— to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 7298) granting a pension to Clarinda Raymond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7299) granting a pension to William C. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7300) granting a pension to John Devine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7301) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Harding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7302) granting an increase of pension to John F. Powers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 7303) to correct the military record of Lieut. John W. Geiger, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7304) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Michael Neidinger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 7305) conferring the title of brevet major on George E. Dodge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 7306) granting a pension to Benjamin O. Low—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7307) for the relief of the estate of Laodocia Bivens, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 7308) granting an increase of pension to Mary Morely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUMPLE: A bill (H. R. 7309) granting an honorable discharge to James B. Mulford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 7310) for the relief of the heirs of Lawrence D. Bailey—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. SELBY: A bill (H. R. 7311) granting an increase of pension to William M. Stephenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7312) granting an increase of pension to James Curley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7313) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Jerome Patterson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7314) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Zadoc J. Overby—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7315) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Lather Cline—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHATTUC: A bill (H. R. 7316) granting a pension to Martha Saunders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7317) granting a pension to Abbie A. Day, now Calvert, widow of David A. Day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7318) granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Horner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7319) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. F. H. Anthony—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7320) granting an increase of pension to James Mantack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7321) granting an increase of pension to John Wybrant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7322) granting an honorable discharge to Pardon M. Bowen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7323) granting an honorable discharge to John M. James—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 7324) granting an increase of pension to John G. W. Book—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7325) granting an increase of pension to William Henry Harrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7326) granting a pension to Jonas J. Boal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 7327) for the relief of Homer W. Styron—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7328) for the relief of John I. Rowland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7329) for the relief of the estate of Solomon N. Adams and James W. Adams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7330) for the relief of John L. Brown and the estates of A. T. Redditt and William G. Judkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7331) for the relief of T. H. B. Myers, surviving partner of John Myers & Son—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7332) for the relief of the estate of Samuel T. Carrow, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7333) for the relief of the estate of W. F. Sanderson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 7334) granting an increase of pension to Ira L. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 7335) granting a pension to Elzie Paynter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNODGRASS: A bill (H. R. 7336) to correct the military record of John B. Curtis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 7337) granting a pension to William C. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7338) granting an increase of pension to Elmer Losure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: A bill (H. R. 7339) to correct the record of Harrison Clark—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SWANSON: A bill (H. R. 7340) granting a pension to Christina Wilson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7341) granting a pension to Elizabeth W. Simmons—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7342) granting a pension to Jane Townsend—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7343) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha V. Keenan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7344) for relief of T. J. Coleman—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7345) for the relief of Charles L. Boone—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7346) for the relief of R. C. Payne—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7347) for the relief of William A. Brown and Frederick R. Brown and John R. Brown, surviving partner of himself and Frederick R. Brown—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 7348) granting an increase of pension to George H. Potts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TRIMBLE: A bill (H. R. 7349) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Samuel I. Pearce—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7350) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Henry Linn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7351) granting a pension to William P. Hanlon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH (by request): A bill (H. R. 7352) to relieve certain property owners in the District of Columbia from certain assessments—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 7353) granting a pension to Nancy M. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7354) granting an increase of pension to Wilson S. Maize—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 7355) authorizing the payment of the claim of M. A. Gantt & Son, for board and lodging to volunteers during the Spanish-American war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON: A bill (H. R. 7356) granting a pension to Florence E. Bond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7357) granting a pension to Catherine Lyons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7358) granting a pension to Matthew Connell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS: A bill (H. R. 7359) granting a pension to Joseph Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOTEN: A bill (H. R. 7360) for the relief of Wynona A. Dixon—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOUTELL: A bill (H. R. 7361) for the relief of C. W. Colehour—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7362) for the relief of John C. White—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7363) for the relief of the heirs of John A. Dolan—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 7364) granting an increase of pension to Maria Louisa Michie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Florida: A bill (H. R. 7365) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7366) granting an increase of pension to Etta Adair Anderson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DICK: A bill (H. R. 7367) granting a pension to Ellen D. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7368) granting a pension to Thomas Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7369) granting an increase of pension to Perry H. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7370) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Barber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7371) granting an increase of pension to Sarah O. Lyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7372) granting an increase of pension to Almira G. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7373) granting an increase of pension to Margaret L. Getty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7374) granting an increase of pension to George A. Breckinridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7375) granting an increase of pension to Andrew H. Vorderman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7376) for the relief of George S. Curtis—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7377) for the relief of Carl F. Kolbe—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7378) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge to John Leisure—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7379) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge to Peter H. Brodie, alias Patrick Torbett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7380) to amend the muster roll of Company B, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, so as to place thereon the name of William C. Armstrong—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 7381) granting a pension to Martha Kauffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7382) granting a pension to Jacob Mock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7383) granting an increase of pension to Henry Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 7384) granting an increase of pension to Oliver K. Wyman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7385) granting an increase of pension to John Kelley, 2d—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7386) granting an increase of pension to James Judd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7387) for the relief of the estate of James Overton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 7388) granting a pension to Harvey McClanahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7389) granting a pension to Mahala Hyatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7390) granting a pension to Lillie A. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7391) granting a pension to Angeline Stark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7392) granting a pension to Edna Buchanan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7393) granting a pension to Indiana Poling—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7394) granting a pension to Emily J. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7395) granting a pension to Isaac A. Chandler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7396) granting a pension to Catharine Wallis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7397) granting a pension to Louisa White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7398) granting an increase of pension to Jacob M. Stites—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7399) granting an increase of pension to James Scrogum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7400) granting an increase of pension to Linsay C. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7401) granting an increase of pension to William Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7402) for the relief of A. W. Abbott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7403) for the relief of Otho Adams—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7404) to remove the charge of desertion against Daniel Lock—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7405) granting a medal to Mortimer S. Longwood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7406) restoring to the pension roll Alexander D. Harper, alias John Harden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7407) directing the Secretary of the Interior to reissue a certificate of pension to Maj. Samuel R. Glenn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENDERSON: A bill (H. R. 7408) granting an increase of pension to Levi Cross, of Manchester, Iowa—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7409) for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Ohlekopf, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 7410) to authorize C. De W. Willcox, captain, United States Army, to accept a testimonial from the President of the Republic of France—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7411) to authorize Stephen L'H. Slocum, captain, United States Army, to accept a testimonial from King Edward the Seventh—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7412) to authorize Frederick M. Wise, commander, United States Navy, to accept a testimonial from the German Emperor—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7413) granting permission to Capt. B. H. McCalla, United States Navy, to accept a decoration tendered him by the Emperor of Germany—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7414) to authorize N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Post-Office Department, to accept a testimonial from the German Emperor—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7415) to authorize W. P. Scott, lieutenant, United States Navy, to accept a testimonial from the Sultan of Turkey—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7416) to authorize Hubbard T. Smith to accept a testimonial from the Chinese Government—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7417) to authorize George W. Hill, Chief of the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, to accept a testimonial from the President of the Republic of France—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LANDIS: A bill (H. R. 7418) granting a pension to Benjamin S. Ayres—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7419) granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 7420) for the relief of the heirs of James Price, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 7421) for the relief of the estate of August Heberlein—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 7422) granting an increase of pension to William Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7423) for the relief of George Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MUTCHLER: A bill (H. R. 7424) granting an increase of pension to John Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 7425) granting a pension to Anna Ellison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7426) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Brooks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7427) for the relief of John A. Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 7428) granting an increase of pension to A. F. Salisbury—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7429) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel Watts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 7430) granting an increase of pension to Amos C. Trott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7431) providing for the conveyance of lot No. 14, on the Fort Sullivan Military Reservation, to the city of Eastport, Me.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7432) granting a pension to Charles A. Sheafe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7433) granting an increase of pension to B. C. Knapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUPPERT: A bill (H. R. 7434) granting a pension to Bianca Blenker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7435) for the relief of Straus, Bianchi & Co., of New York City—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 7436) granting a pension to Harriett S. Cady—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 7437) granting an increase of pension to A. Cameron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 7438) for the relief of R. H. Dunaway—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 7439) granting a pension to Charles Moyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7440) granting an increase of pension to Louis M. Chasteau—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7441) for the relief of Capt. Martin Hammer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7442) for relief of Frances M. Egan, administratrix of Patrick Egan, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7443) for the relief of William H. Crawford—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7444) for the relief of John W. Dampman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7445) for the relief of the legal representatives of Neafie & Levy—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Resolutions of Volunteer Council, No. 679, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BENTON: Petition of wholesale grocers and tea dealers of St. Louis, Mo., relative to the duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of St. Louis Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 6, relating to the office of foreman of presswork in the Government Printing Office and Bureau of Engraving and Printing—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolution of Seneca Post, No. 175, Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Local Union No. 1870, United Mine Workers, of Mindenmines, Mo., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Petition of Kansas City Union, No. 66, American Federation of Labor, relating to the construction of war ships—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of rural free-delivery carriers of Winfield, Kans., for increase of salary for carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of American Mining Association of Philippine Islands, for extension to said islands of United States mining laws—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association, for the passage of amendments to strengthen interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the Commercial Club of Topeka, Kans., asking that the interstate-commerce law be strengthened, and that beet-sugar industry be protected—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Resolution of Ohio Valley Improvement Association, in regard to the improvement of the Ohio River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of Steam Engineers' Union No. 18, of Cincinnati, Ohio, favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BULL: Petition of citizens of Providence, R. I., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURLESON: Resolutions of Bricklayers' Union No. 8, of Austin, Tex., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country, etc.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Galveston Cotton Exchange, for an appropriation for the destruction of the Mexican boll weevil—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BURKETT: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to J. H. McKee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of W. H. Stowell and other citizens of Auburn, Nebr., favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Bricklayers' International Union and Central Labor Union of Omaha, Nebr., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country, etc.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BUTLER of Missouri: Resolution of the Manufacturers' Association of St. Louis, Mo., in regard to reduction of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the St. Louis Manufacturers' Association, indorsing the resolutions of the National Congress on Rivers and Harbors—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Resolution of the National Irrigation Association, in relation to the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, petition of T. B. Hubbard and other carriers on rural-delivery routes outside of Winfield, Kans., asking for increase of salary—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association Commercial Club of Topeka, favoring amendment of the interstate-commerce acts—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of citizens of Troy, N. Y., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association, favoring amendment of the interstate-commerce acts—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of Daniel B. Hasbrouck and 34 citizens of the Second Congressional district of New York, for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Watch Case Engravers and National Association of Hatters, favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Independence Council, No. 2, Order United American Mechanics, relating to the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Trades and Labor Council of Lowell, Mass., in support of a national eight-hour day—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolutions of Grain Dealers' Association in Iowa, favoring amendments to the interstate-commerce law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FOERDERER: Petition of Grocers and Importers' Exchange, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring amendments to the national bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association of Des Moines, Iowa, for legislation amending the existing interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of Captain Philip R. Schuyler Council, No. 188, and Fairview Council, No. 52, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia, Pa., urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; also for the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Trades Leagues of Philadelphia, Pa., urging a further reduction of war taxes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Petition of Julia Moorman Hill, daughter of Charles W. Hill, deceased, praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Felix Carter, of Davidson County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Felix G. McKay, of Davidson County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Pink Dews, of Davidson County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Madeleine Allen Cadieaux, granddaughter of one of the heirs of James Overton, deceased, of Davidson County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GIBSON: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Mrs. Ann E. Heap—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GORDON: Resolution of American Mining Association of the Philippine Islands, favoring the extension of the United States mining laws to the archipelago—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petitions of Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg; Alexander Hays Post, No. 3, of Pittsburg; War Veterans' Club, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Independence Council, No. 2, of St. Louis, Mo., relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, favoring the establishment of a trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association of St. Louis, asking that hides be placed on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALL: Papers to accompany House bill No. 809, for the relief of Dr. J. P. Burchfield, of Clearfield, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Peter McDermott and other citizens of Hawkrun, Pa., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 833, for the relief of George H. Van Deusen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: Petition of Catharine Cobourn, administratrix of Israel Cobourn, of Frederick County, Va., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: Resolutions of Union No. 797, United Mine Workers of America, of Ayrshire, Ind., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Resolution of Metal Polishers' Union No. 26, of New Britain, Conn., favoring the construction of war ships in the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of certain citizens of Boundbrook, N. J., for an amendment to the national Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANDIS: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Benjamin S. Ayres—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANHAM: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Mrs. M. L. Baker—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Petition of citizens of the Twenty-second Congressional district of New York, for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Marcellus Markham—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McANDREWS: Petition of Amalgamated Woodworkers No. 78, of Chicago, Ill., for the construction of naval vessels in navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: Petition of Charles Herr and other citizens of New Jersey, favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG: Petition of Bricklayers' Union No. 1, of Wichita, Kans., in regard to employees in navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Harper Post, No. 251, Bacon Post, No. 451, Sherman Post, No. 30, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas; Empire Lodge, No. 169, of Ness City; George H. Thomas Regiment, of Wichita, and citizens of Conway Springs, Kans., relating to the doctrines and proclamations of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Rudolph Hatfield and other citizens of Wichita, Newton, Halstead, Hutchinson, Spearville, and Mulvane, Kans., for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICKEY: Petition of citizens of the Fifteenth Congressional district, State of Illinois, for legislation to punish polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Papers to accompany House bill to correct the record of George Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Crim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Bricklayers' Union, Federation of Labor, of Sullivan, Ind., asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MOODY of Oregon: Petition of A. O. Loeb and other citizens of Portland, Oreg., concerning polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRELL: Petition of James G. Blaine Council, Daughters of Liberty, of Philadelphia, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OTJEN: Petitions of sundry Government employees in public buildings at Trenton, N. J., Taunton, Mass., Memphis, Tenn., Albany, N. Y., La Crosse, Wis., Peoria and Chicago, Ill., Omaha, Nebr., and other cities, relating to increase of salary for janitors of Federal buildings—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: Petition of C. M. Buxton, mayor of Eastport, Me., relative to the standpipe on the Fort Sullivan abandoned military reservation—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Jerome—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: Petition of Rebecca E. Balthorpe, of Fauquier County, Va., praying reference of war claim to Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Resolutions of Brewers' Union No. 62, and Union No. 19, of Fort Wayne, Ind., in regard to employees in navy-yards and for the enforcement of the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Mary Moreley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SELBY: Petition of Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union No. 17, of Chicago, Ill., relating to the construction of war ships—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association, favoring amendment of the interstate-commerce acts—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Mine Workers' Union No. 728, of Mount Olive, Ill., in favor of the reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Carriage Builders' National Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, urging the removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: Petition of E. P. Clark and 70 other citizens of South Lyon, Mich., for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolutions of Bricklayers' Unions, No. 6, of New Haven, and No. 15, of Derby, Conn., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Papers to accompany House bill relating to the claim of Robert Hubbard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: Resolution of Typographical Union No. 167, of Schenectady, N. Y., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SWANSON (by request): Petition of E. P. Garrett and others, in relation to the duty on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAWNEY: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to George H. Potts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Machinists' Union No. 133, of Winona, Minn., for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TONGUE: Sundry petitions of citizens of the State of Oregon, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNER: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Savoy, Ill., and churches of Champaign and Urbana, Ill., for the abolition of the saloon in the island possessions of the United States—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. WACHTER: Petition of William Munsen & Sons and others, relating to the tariff on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of Hand-in-Hand Council, No. 50, Daughters of Liberty, of Quakertown, Pa., in favor of more stringent immigration laws, the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, and the deportation of anarchists, and favoring an act making assassination of the President, Vice-President, and Cabinet officers a felony—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Lenape Council, No. 744, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Doylestown, Pa., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILCOX: Petition of Edgar Henriques, of Hawaii, against the granting of water rights and the diverting of the streams needed for irrigation in the Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. WILSON: Resolution of James H. Perry Post, No. 89, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in favor of building war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WOODS: Petition of the Synod of California, Los Angeles, Cal., favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of United Garment Workers' Union No. 110, and William Windom Council, No. 276, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Pennsylvania, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Shirt and Waist Cutters' Union No. 40, of Philadelphia, for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of American Mining Association, of Manila, P. I., for the extension of United States mining laws to the archipelago—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Fanny Korndoffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of John B. McPherson, Philadelphia, in relation to the United States district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of the Fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, concerning polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Frances M. Egan, administrator of Patrick Egan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, resolutions of various labor orders in Philadelphia, Pa., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law and for the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *December 19, 1901.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER.

Mr. PERKINS (at the Vice-President's desk) directed the Secretary to read the following communication:

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE, UNITED STATES SENATE,
December 19, 1901.

I name Mr. PERKINS, Senator from California, to preside over the Senate during my absence to-day.

WM. P. FRYE, *President pro tempore.*

Thereupon Mr. PERKINS took the chair as Presiding Officer for to-day.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

CONSTRUCTION OF DAM.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of State concerning the proposed construction by the Dominion of Canada, with the consent of this Government, of a dam from Adams Island, in Canadian territory, to Les Galops Island, in the United States territory, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LEASES OF UNOCCUPIED PROPERTY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of the leases authorized by him for unoccupied and unproductive property of the United States under his control; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. R. 22) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of laws in the District of Columbia."

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. TELLER presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 49, of Denver, Colo., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Berthoud, Colo., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 6, Independent Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation creating an office of foreman of presswork in the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Flemington, Breckenridge, Lawson, Maryville, Cleveland, Leeton, Freeman, Centerview, Warrensburg, Purdin, Strasburg, and Amoret, and of the Brady-Meriden Creamery Company, of Kansas City, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of the Manufacturers' Association, of St. Louis; of the Brown Shoe Company, of St. Louis; of the La Prelle-Williams Shoe Company, of St. Louis; of the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company, of St. Louis; of the L. S. Parker Shoe Company, of Jefferson City, and of C. E. Rambose, of St. Louis, all in the State of Missouri, praying that raw hides be restored to the free list; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Nave-McCord Mercantile Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., praying for the removal of the duty on tea; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of Amalgamated Glass Workers' Union No. 6, of St. Louis; of International Steam Engineers' Union No. 6, of Kansas City; of Marble Workers' Union No. 8481, of St. Louis; of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 607, of Hannibal; of the Pattern Makers' Association of St. Louis; of Stove Molders' Union No. 10, of St. Louis; of Machinists' Union No. 85, of St. Louis; of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 242, of St. Louis; of International Association of Machinists, Union No. 17, of Springfield; of Truck Drivers' Union No. 189, of St. Joseph; of the Metal Trades Council of St. Louis; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 322, of Joplin; of Tobacco Workers' International Union No. 1, of St. Louis; of Progressive Lodge of Independent Association of Machinists, Union No. 41, of St. Louis; of Leather Workers' Union No. 1, of Kansas City; of Coach Painters' Union No. 375, of Springfield; of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 11, of St. Louis; of Columbia Typographical Union No. 160, of Columbia; of Typographical Union No. 206, of Sedalia; of Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 69, of St. Joseph; of Electrotypers' Union No. 36, of St. Louis; of Iron Molders' Union No. 138, of St. Joseph; of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Union No. 298, of Hannibal; of Brass Molders' Union No. 99, of St. Louis; of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Union No. 46, of St. Louis, and of Industrial Council of Kansas City, all of the American Federation of Labor; of Pike Post, No. 391, Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bowling Green, and of Ben Loan Post, No. 35, Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, of Kingston, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Industrial Council, American Federation of Labor, of Kansas City, Mo., and a petition of Local Union, American Federation of Labor, of Sedalia, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation limiting the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of the Commercial Club of Kansas City; of George Washington Council, No. 1, of St. Louis; of Independence Council, No. 1, of St. Louis, and of Independence Council, No. 2, of St. Louis, all of the Order of United American Mechanics, in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., and a petition of the Manufacturers' Association of St. Louis, Mo., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Type Founders' Union No. 5, Independent Typographical Union, of St. Louis; of Prairie Queen Lodge, No. 18, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of Sedalia; of Typographical Union No. 80, American Federation of Labor, of Kansas City; of Local Union No. 910, of Bevier; of Local Union No. 1870, of Minden Mines; of Local Union No. 1226, of Novinger; of Local Union No. 386, of Trenton; of Local Union No. 286, of Lexington, and of Local Union No. 298, of Richmond, all of the Order of United Mine Workers of America, in the State of Missouri, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Springfield, Ash Grove, Neosho, New Hope, Elsberry, Foley, Parkville, and Drexel, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut presented the petitions of Rev. G. N. Cheney and 42 other citizens of Bridgeport; of William J. Gould and 9 other citizens of Black Rock, and of the Baptist Convention of Connecticut, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McMILLAN presented petitions of sundry religious organizations of Adrian, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to the inhabitants of the Pacific islands; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Grand Rapids, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Petoskey, Grand Rapids, Richland, Tustin, and Kalamazoo, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEAN presented the petitions of Gertrude L. Phelps and sundry other citizens of Boundbrook; of Charles H. Shenermann and sundry other citizens of Garfield, and of Frank J. Bachart, of Passaic, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of 270 members of Onward Council, No. 19, Daughters of Liberty, of Jersey City; of Lucy Webb Hayes Council, No. 12, Daughters of Liberty, of Vineland; of 52 members of Pride of Morristown Council, No. 104, Daughters of Liberty, of Morristown; of Welcome Council, No. 110, Daughters of Liberty, of Newport; of 94 members of North Star Council, No. 10, Daughters of Liberty, of Jersey City; of 45 members of Pride of Howell Council, No. 30, Daughters of Liberty, of Farmingdale; of 42 members of Pride of Æolian Council, No. 138, Daughters of Liberty, of Elmer; of 88 members of Independent Council, No. 11, Daughters of Liberty, of Seabright; of 120 members of Pride of Bergen Council, No. 132, of Hackensack; of 154 members of Mary J. Hunt Council, No. 98, Daughters of Liberty, of Millville, and of 72 members of Good Intent Council, No. 75, Daughters of Liberty, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also (for Mr. SEWELL) presented petitions of sundry citizens of Morristown, Morris Plains, Garfield, and Boundbrook, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (for Mr. SEWELL) presented a petition of Wind Beam Council, No. 209, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEARNS presented a resolution adopted by the city council of Salt Lake City, Utah, expressing sympathy at the death of the late President William McKinley, and favoring the suppression of anarchy; which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

A RESOLUTION.

Whereas the spirit of anarchy has inspired assassination, and William McKinley, President of the United States, has been laid low as its victim; and

Whereas in his cruel murder the nation has been plunged into the most profound grief and mourning; and

Whereas this municipality shares in common with all other portions of the Union the consequence of this calamity, and in the general esteem for the noble character, great ability, and blameless life of our departed Chief Executive: Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the city council of Salt Lake City, That we regard with horror the bloody deed which has deprived the Republic of its head; that we join in the general sorrow at his decease; that we appreciate the grand, heroic, and Christian example his whole career has furnished to mankind; that we demand swift but legal justice to his assassin; that we extend our deep and heartfelt sympathy to his loved and loving wife in her sad bereavement; that we call for measures which shall result in the extirpation of anarchism and of all organizations that aim at the lives of public officials and seek to destroy government and social order.

Resolved also, That copies of this preamble and resolution be sent to the widow of our bereaved and lamented President, and to the Congress of the United States, and be published in the daily newspapers of this city.

Presented to and adopted by the city council of Salt Lake City, Utah, September 24, 1901.

Geo. Buckle, president; Geo. Canning; T. B. Beatty; Charles Cottrell, jr.; A. J. Davis; F. S. Fernstram; E. A. Hartenstein; F. J. Hewlett; C. R. Howe; Edgar Howe; J. B. Reid; A. A. Robertson; J. J. Thomas; W. J. Tuddenham; R. B. Whittemore; Ezra Thompson, mayor; J. O. Nystrom, city recorder.

Mr. MARTIN presented a concurrent resolution of the legislature of Virginia, praying that one of the proposed war vessels be constructed at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, in that State; which was read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, as follows:

Be it resolved by the house (the senate concurring), That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives therein be requested to use every just and reasonable endeavor to secure the insertion in the naval appropriation bill of a provision that one of the ships, the construction whereof is or may be therein provided for, shall be constructed in the Norfolk, Va., Navy-Yard.

Provided, however, That nothing herein shall be construed either into an instruction or request to our Senators or Representatives in injury of the private shipbuilding interests of this State.

Agreed to by general assembly of Virginia, December 11, 1901.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS,
Clerk of the House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls of Virginia.

Mr. MALLORY presented a petition of Team Drivers' Union No. 213, American Federation of Labor, of Tampa, Fla., praying that some of the vessels to be provided for in the next naval appropriation bill be constructed in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BURROWS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Petoskey, Grand Rapids, Tustin, and Big Rapids, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KITTREDGE. I present a petition of the legislature of South Dakota, praying that more liberal appropriations be made for Indian education in the Indian schools in that State. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[State of South Dakota, department of state. United States of America, State of South Dakota, secretary's office.]

I, O. C. Berg, secretary of state of the State of South Dakota, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of senate joint resolution No. 11 as passed by the Seventh legislative assembly of the State of South Dakota as the same appears of record in this office and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota. Done at the city of Pierre this 1st day of March, 1901.

[SEAL.] O. C. BERG, *Secretary of State.*

A joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States relative to the education of Indian children in the State of South Dakota.

Whereas the Indian appropriation bill before the Congress of the United States provides for the expenditure of not to exceed $167 per capita for support and education of each Indian pupil enrolled in the Indian industrial schools of the United States; and

Whereas this amount being the same in all sections of the United States without regard to climatic conditions, it is plainly evident that the schools of this section are discriminated against by reason of being obliged to expend for fuel and clothing not less than $25 per capita in excess of the amount expended at other schools of the same class for the same purpose in the warmer climates; and

Whereas this excessive expenditure for fuel and clothing in the South Dakota schools leaves an insufficient balance of the $167 to properly equip and officer the same, thus placing them on an unequal footing for good and efficient work with schools of the Southern climate: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That the legislature of the State of South Dakota does hereby petition and memorialize the Congress of the United States to increase the allowance for Indian education in the Indian industrial schools of South Dakota from $167 to $180 per capita.

Mr. QUARLES presented a petition of Carpenters' Union No. 91, of Racine, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 363, of Waukesha, Wis., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. CULLOM presented a memorial of the Federation of Labor of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against injunctions being granted by Federal judges in labor matters, and praying that the power of Federal judges to grant injunctions in disputes between employers and workingmen be limited and restricted; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McCOMAS presented a petition of 60 citizens of Baltimore, Md., praying that raw sugar be restored to the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Baltimore, Md., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to inhabitants of the Pacific islands; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of Rev. Charles A. Grise and sundry other citizens of Easton, Md., praying for a continuance of the present anticanteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented the petition of H. A. Tuttle and sundry other citizens of Baltimore, Md., and a petition of 370 citizens of Maryland, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of Maryland, and a petition of 634 members of the Society of Daughters of Liberty of Maryland, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

PRINTING OF SHIPPING BILL.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following order; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Ordered, That 500 copies of Senate bill 1348, known as the shipping bill, be printed for the use of the Committee on Commerce.

BOND OF MARSHAL FOR ALASKA.

Mr. HOAR. I introduce a bill, and though it has not yet gone to any committee, I desire to ask that it be put on its passage.

The bill (S. 2044) to increase the amount of the official bond to be furnished by the United States marshal for the district of Alaska in certain cases was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 459 of the act of March 3, 1899, be amended so as to read: "That whenever the business of the courts in any division of the district of Alaska shall make it necessary, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, for the marshal for said division to furnish greater security than the official bond now required by law, a bond in a sum not to exceed $75,000 shall be given when required by the Attorney-General, who shall fix the amount thereof."

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HALE. Before putting that question, let the Senator from Massachusetts explain why it is that the passage of the bill is urged now.

Mr. HOAR. If any Senator objects, I will withdraw the bill.

Mr. HALE. I do not object.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, this bill has not been in the hands of any committee, but it comes from the Attorney-General's Office, where it was drafted.

The Attorney-General now has power to fix the official bonds of marshals in a sum not to exceed $40,000, but in Alaska, owing to the difficulty of communication, it is necessary to have in the hands of the marshal, by the payment of witnesses' and jury fees and other sums, a larger amount than $40,000. So the present $40,000 limit does not secure the United States, and this bill simply provides that in the case of Alaska the Attorney-General shall have discretion to require a bond up to $75,000, if he sees fit. It ought to be done at once. It would not be possible to get the committee together to report it to-day, and I thought under the circumstances, as it is a clear case, I would ask for its present consideration. I will withdraw the bill if a single Senator objects.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 2045) removing the charge of desertion from the name of Alfred Rebsamen; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2046) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Sauls; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced a bill (S. 2047) for the relief of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2048) granting an increase of pension to Louis G. Latour (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2049) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Taylor (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2050) granting an increase of pension to Edward N. Goff (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2051) granting an increase of pension to H. W. Tryon (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. McMILLAN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (S. 2052) for the extension of Albemarle street northwest from Rock Creek Park to its intersection with Forty-second street northwest;

A bill (S. 2053) for the widening of Wisconsin avenue northwest from its intersection with High street and Thirty-seventh street to the District of Columbia boundary line; and

A bill (S. 2054) to regulate the production and use of electricity for heat, light, and power in the District of Columbia.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2055) for the relief of Eunice Tripler, widow of Charles S. Tripler; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2056) granting an increase of pension to David J. Newman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2057) granting a pension to Alfred H. Van Vliet; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 2058) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Alexander Sleight; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HANNA introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2059) granting an increase of pension to John W. Fellows;

A bill (S. 2060) granting a pension to Cyrus Schull;

A bill (S. 2061) granting a pension to Alexander Hudnell;

A bill (S. 2062) granting a pension to Mary Merideth;

A bill (S. 2063) granting a pension to Ida S. McKinley;

A bill (S. 2064) granting a pension to Thomas Rossiter;

A bill (S. 2065) granting a pension to John Schoedler;

A bill (S. 2066) granting a pension to Charles M. Wilson;

A bill (S. 2067) granting a pension to Henrietta M. Lewis;

A bill (S. 2068) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Schroder;

A bill (S. 2069) granting an increase of pension to John B. Goman;

A bill (S. 2070) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Wolfley;

A bill (S. 2071) granting an increase of pension to Rachel Wells;

A bill (S. 2072) granting an increase of pension to Francis H. Switzer;

A bill (S. 2073) granting an increase of pension to Moses K. Hitchcock;

A bill (S. 2074) granting an increase of pension to John H. Hicks;

A bill (S. 2075) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte A. Reeder;

A bill (S. 2076) granting an increase of pension to Edward M. Duff;

A bill (S. 2077) granting an increase of pension to William W. Willis;

A bill (S. 2078) granting an increase of pension to John Wise;

A bill (S. 2079) granting an increase of pension to William Wheeler;

A bill (S. 2080) granting an increase of pension to William Harrington;

A bill (S. 2081) granting an increase of pension to Horatio N. Whitbeck;

A bill (S. 2082) granting an increase of pension to Louise Ward;

A bill (S. 2083) granting an increase of pension to Bertha Forbriger (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2084) granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Ewing.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill (S. 2085) for the relief of Fernando J. Moreno; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 2086) to provide for enlarging the public building at Nashville, Tenn.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. BATE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2087) for the relief of Mary J. Roberts and her children, to wit, John Joseph Stansifer, Eva May Deakins, Octavia Baker, Annie M. Gledhill, Ida Belle Stansifer, and Charles L. Stansifer;

A bill (S. 2088) for the relief of M. Robison, administrator of T. E. Robison, deceased;

A bill (S. 2089) for the relief of Sarah McClay, administratrix of Robert McClay, deceased;

A bill (S. 2090) for the relief of John L. Rhea, executor of Samuel Rhea, deceased, and John Anderson, administrator of Joseph R. Anderson, deceased;

A bill (S. 2091) for the relief of the heirs of J. W. Cloyd;

A bill (S. 2092) for the relief of the heirs of J. L. Kirkpatrick;

A bill (S. 2093) authorizing Musadora, Victoria, Ella, and Frank Wasson to present their claim to the Court of Claims;

A bill (S. 2094) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Rodes;

A bill (S. 2095) for the relief of John Zimmerman;
A bill (S. 2096) for the relief of Thomas J. Powell; and
A bill (S. 2097) for the relief of the legal representatives of P. M. Craigmiles, deceased.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 2098) granting a pension to George H. Morton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2099) to provide for trial and punishment in cases of contempt of court; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2100) granting an increase of pension to John McGrath; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2101) for the relief of the estate of Evan Cook, deceased;
A bill (S. 2102) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Barefield, deceased;
A bill (S. 2103) for the relief of the estate of Edward McGehee, deceased; and
A bill (S. 2104) for the relief of the estate of William L. Clearman, deceased.

Mr. MILLARD introduced a bill (S. 2105) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George W. Witting; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 2106) providing for the improvement, repair, and an addition to the public building at Jacksonville, Fla.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. FORAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2107) granting a pension to Matilda Armstrong;
A bill (S. 2108) granting an increase of pension to Henry Geirhart (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2109) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Davis (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2110) granting a pension to Ananias W. Motz (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2111) granting an increase of pension to William Kepler (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2112) granting a pension to Minnie Gusler (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2113) granting a pension to John Huffman (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2114) granting an increase of pension to Sarah B. Barger (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 2115) granting a pension to Alexander F. Joseph (with accompanying papers).

Mr. FORAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2116) granting an honorable discharge to William W. Johnson (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2117) to correct the military record of John B. Housteau (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2118) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Michael Mahar (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 2119) for the relief of William S. Laney (with accompanying papers).

Mr. FORAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2120) for the relief of Eliza C. C. Arnim (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2121) for the relief of the legal representatives of John H. Jones and Thomas D. Harris; and
A bill (S. 2122) for the relief of Charles Hurrle (with accompanying papers).

Mr. FORAKER introduced a bill (S. 2123) for the relief of the heirs at law of M. A. Phelps and the heirs at law of John W. Renner; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 2124) confirming land title to Leon Godchaux and Arthur Legendre; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2125) to correct the military record of Ferdinand Pizarica; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 2126) for the relief of the estate of August Heberlein; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2127) to revive the grade of vice-admiral in the Navy, and providing for the appointment of William T. Sampson, Winfield S. Schley, and Charles E. Clark as vice-admirals of the Navy for special gallantry in war; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 2128) granting a pension to Jane Taylor; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2129) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Mattimore; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 2130) granting a pension to Margaret A. Munson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2131) granting a pension to Caroline N. Allen; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2132) for the relief of the heirs of C. C. Spaulding, deceased;
A bill (S. 2133) for the relief of the estate of George Smith, deceased;
A bill (S. 2134) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Richard, deceased;
A bill (S. 2135) for the relief of Martha J. Wroe;
A bill (S. 2136) for the relief of the estate of Sarah Talbott, deceased;
A bill (S. 2137) for the relief of Polly Jackson;
A bill (S. 2138) for the relief of Adam Ault;
A bill (S. 2139) for the relief of John Q. Everson and others;
A bill (S. 2140) for the relief of the estate of Richard Lawson;
A bill (S. 2141) for the relief of William A. Gordon, administrator of the estate of William D. C. Murdock, deceased;
A bill (S. 2142) for the relief of the legal representatives of J. J. Abrahams, deceased;
A bill (S. 2143) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Shannon, widow of Joseph R. Shannon, deceased, and administratrix of his estate;
A bill (S. 2144) for the relief of Catherine Winters;
A bill (S. 2145) for the relief of Gotleib Feldmeyer;
A bill (S. 2146) for the relief of inspectors of customs who performed double duty;
A bill (S. 2147) for the relief of the heirs of Gotleib C. Grammer, deceased;
A bill (S. 2148) for the relief of James Legg;
A bill (S. 2149) for the relief of James Baker;
A bill (S. 2150) for the relief of Lorenzo Thomas, jr., and Henry C. Thomas;
A bill (S. 2151) for the relief of the estate of George Smith, deceased;
A bill (S. 2152) for the relief of the estate of William B. Todd, deceased;
A bill (S. 2153) for the relief of Thomas N. Gott;
A bill (S. 2154) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John Clemson and John C. Cookson; and
A bill (S. 2155) for the relief of Eugene L. Derr, executor of the estate of John Derr, deceased.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (S. 2156) granting a pension to Martha E. Horn; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2157) to reincorporate and preserve all the corporate franchises and property rights of the de facto corporation known as the German Orphan Asylum Association of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2158) for the relief of Mary C. Henderson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DILLINGHAM introduced a bill (S. 2159) for the relief of Benjamin Burrows; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a bill (S. 2160) for the relief of Hyland C. Kirk and others, assignees of Addison C. Fletcher; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. QUARLES introduced a bill (S. 2161) granting an increase of pension to A. Curtis Steever Carpenter; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 2162) to increase the efficiency and change the name of the United States Marine-Hospital Service; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 2163) authorizing the sale of water for irrigation purposes to S. W. Morrison, of Colorado, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 2164) to establish a standard of wages for women employed by the Government; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 2165) for the relief of Mrs. Julia A. Thomas, widow and administratrix of John C. Thomas, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2166) for the relief of Eliza C. Butler, executrix of Sarah A. Williams, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2167) for the relief of Jacob S. Butler; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

MAJ. MOSES CHAPMAN.

Mr. COCKRELL. All the copies of Senate report 624, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, from the Committee on Pensions, adverse to the case of Maj. Moses Chapman, have been exhausted. It is an important report, and I ask that 200 additional copies be printed. It covers only two pages.

The order was read and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That 200 extra copies of Senate report No. 624, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

ISTHMIAN CANAL TREATIES.

Mr. MALLORY submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be published in one Senate document the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, with amendments thereto by the Senate at the last session of Congress, and the treaty that was ratified on December 16, 1901, together with amendments proposed thereto, and the votes and pairs on said amendments, and the vote by which that treaty was ratified.

SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN FOREST RESERVE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, prepared in collaboration with the Department of the Interior, upon the forests, rivers, and mountains of the Southern Appalachian region, and upon its agricultural situation as affected by them. The report of the Secretary presents the final results of an investigation authorized by the last Congress. Its conclusions point unmistakably, in the judgment of the Secretary, and in my own, to the creation of a national forest reserve in certain parts of the Southern States. The facts ascertained and here presented deserve the careful consideration of the Congress. They have already received the full attention of the scientist and the lumberman. They set forth an economic need of prime importance to the welfare of the South, and hence to that of the nation as a whole, and they point to the necessity of protecting through wise use a mountain region whose influence flows far beyond its borders with the waters of the rivers to which it gives rise.

Among the elevations of the eastern half of the United States the Southern Appalachians are of paramount interest for geographic, hydrographic, and forest reasons, and, as a consequence, for economic reasons as well. These great mountains are old in the history of the continent which has grown up about them. The hard-wood forests were born on their slopes and have spread thence over the eastern half of the continent. More than once in the remote geologic past they have disappeared before sea on the east, south, and west, and before the ice on the north. But here in this Southern Appalachian region they have lived on to the present day.

Under the varying conditions of soil, elevation, and climate, many of the Appalachian tree species have developed. Hence it is that in this region occur that marvelous variety and richness of plant growth which have led our ablest business men and scientists to ask for its preservation by the Government for the advancement of science and for the instruction and pleasure of the people of our own and of future generations. And it is the concentration here of so many valuable species, with such favorable conditions of growth, which has led forest experts and lumbermen alike to assert that of all the continent this region is best suited to the purposes and plans of a national forest reserve in the hard-wood region.

The conclusions of the Secretary of Agriculture are summarized as follows in his report:

1. The Southern Appalachian region embraces the highest peaks and largest mountain masses east of the Rockies. It is the great physiographic feature of the eastern half of the continent, and no such lofty mountains are covered with hard-wood forests in all North America.

2. Upon these mountains descends the heaviest rainfall of the United States, except that of the North Pacific coast. It is often of extreme violence, as much as 8 inches having fallen in eleven hours, 31 inches in one month, and 105 inches in a year.

3. The soil, once denuded of its forests and swept by torrential rains, rapidly loses, first, its humus, then its rich upper strata, and finally is washed in enormous volume into the streams, to bury such of the fertile lowlands as are not eroded by the floods, obstruct the rivers, and fill up the harbors on the coast. More good soil is now washed from these cleared mountain-side fields during a single heavy rain than during centuries under forest cover.

4. The rivers which originate in the Southern Appalachians flow into or along the edges of every State from Ohio to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Along their courses are agricultural, water-power, and navigation interests, whose preservation is absolutely essential to the well-being of the nation.

5. The regulation of the flow of these rivers can be accomplished only by the conservation of the forests.

6. These are the heaviest and most beautiful hard-wood forests of the continent. In them species from East and West, from North and South, mingle in a growth of unparalleled richness and variety. They contain many species of the first commercial value and furnish important supplies which can not be obtained from any other region.

7. For economic reasons the preservation of these forests is imperative. Their existence in good condition is essential to the prosperity of the lowlands through which their waters run. Maintained in productive condition they will supply indispensable materials which must fail without them. Their management under practical and conservative forestry will sustain and increase the resources of this region and of the nation at large, will serve as an invaluable object lesson in the advantages and practicability of forest preservation by use, and will soon be self-supporting from the sale of timber.

8. The agricultural resources of the Southern Appalachian region must be protected and preserved. To that end the preservation of the forests is an indispensable condition which will lead not to the reduction but to the increase of the yield of agricultural products.

9. The floods in these mountain-born streams, if this forest destruction continues, will increase in frequency and violence and in the extent of their damages, both within this region and across the bordering States. The extent of these damages, like those from the washing of the mountain fields and roads, can not be estimated with perfect accuracy, but during the present year alone the total has approximated $10,000,000—a sum sufficient to purchase the entire area recommended for the proposed reserve. But this loss can not be estimated in money value alone. Its continuance means the early destruction of conditions most valuable to the nation, and which neither skill nor wealth can restore.

10. The preservation of the forests, of the streams, and of the agricultural interests here described can be successfully accomplished only by the purchase and creation of a national forest reserve. The States of the Southern Appalachian region own little or no land, and their revenues are inadequate to carry out this plan. Federal action is obviously necessary, is fully justified by reasons of public necessity, and may be expected to have most fortunate results.

With these conclusions I fully agree, and I heartily commend this measure to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *December 19, 1901.*

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment, under the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, being until Monday, January 6, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 19, 1901.

PENSION AGENTS.

A. O. Marsh, of Indiana, to be pension agent at Indianapolis, Ind., vice Jacob D. Leighty, whose term will expire January 13, 1902.

Wilder S. Metcalf, of Kansas, to be pension agent at Topeka, Kans., vice Cyrus Leland, jr., term expired.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Norman Hutchinson, of California, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Santiago, Chile, vice Henry J. Lenderink, resigned.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Charles F. Wenneker, of Missouri, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Missouri, to succeed Henry C. Grenner, resigned.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Rufus N. Elwell, of New Hampshire, to be collector of customs for the district of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire. (Reappointment.)

NAVAL OFFICER OF CUSTOMS.

James O. Lyford, of Massachusetts, to be naval officer of customs, in the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts. (Reappointment.)

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Charles F. Gallenkamp, of Missouri, to be surveyor of customs for the port of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, to succeed Charles H. Smith, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Charles J. Hamblett, of New Hampshire, to be United States attorney for the district of New Hampshire. A reappointment, his term expiring March 14, 1902.

SECRETARY OF NEW MEXICO.

James W Raynolds, of Las Vegas, N. Mex., who was appointed April 20, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, vice George H. Wallace, deceased.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

Fred W. Daniels, of Sheridan, Wyo., to be register of the land office at Buffalo, Wyo., vice Prince A. Gatchell, removed.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Eugene B. Mather, of Buffalo, Wyo., to be receiver of public moneys at Buffalo, Wyo., vice Ephraim H. Smock, term expired and serving under a temporary reappointment made during the recess of the Senate.

POSTMASTERS.

Frank Hickman, to be postmaster at Hanford, in the county of Kings and State of California, in place of Frank Hickman. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

William V. Roberts, to be postmaster at Fort Collins, in the county of Larimer and State of Colorado, in place of James M. Simms. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Edwin Price, to be postmaster at Grand Junction, in the county of Mesa and State of Colorado, in place of Edwin Price. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Daniel E. Cooper, to be postmaster at Lamar, in the county of Prowers and State of Colorado, in place of Daniel E. Cooper. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

James W. Long, to be postmaster at Ouray, in the county of Ouray and State of Colorado, in place of Anna G. Derry. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Francis A. Freer, to be postmaster at Galesburg, in the county of Knox and State of Illinois, in place of Francis A. Freer. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Russell W. Folts, to be postmaster at Atlanta, in the county of Logan and State of Illinois, in place of Russell W. Folts. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Robert E. Moon, to be postmaster at Fulton, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois, in place of Robert E. Moon. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

J. C. Perdue, to be postmaster at Marshall, in the county of Clark and State of Illinois, in place of William W. Hogue. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

George H. McKinley, to be postmaster at Moline, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, in place of George H. McKinley. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Ansel B. Case, to be postmaster at Prophetstown, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois, in place of Ansel B. Case. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Samuel T. Lindsay, to be postmaster at Robinson, in the county of Crawford and State of Illinois, in place of Samuel L. Bennett. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Thomas H. Thomas, to be postmaster at Rock Island, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, in place of Thomas H. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Harley R. Moberley, to be postmaster at Windsor, in the county of Shelby and State of Illinois, in place of Harley R. Moberley. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Duncan McA. Williams, to be postmaster at Fowler, in the county of Benton and State of Indiana, in place of Duncan McA. Williams. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John G. Dunbar, to be postmaster at Greencastle, in the county of Putnam and State of Indiana, in place of Lucius B. Chapin. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Arthur F. Kinsley, to be postmaster at Hartford City, in the county of Blackford and State of Indiana, in place of Enoch D. Moffett. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

William A. Banks, to be postmaster at Laporte, in the county of Laporte and State of Indiana, in place of William A. Banks. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Jesse L. Dunning, to be postmaster at Ligonier, in the county of Noble and State of Indiana, in place of John H. Hoffman. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

William W. McColloch, to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of White and State of Indiana, in place of William W. McColloch. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

I. L. Wimmer, to be postmaster at Rockville, in the county of Parke and State of Indiana, in place of Mahlon W. Marshall. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

William P. Masters, to be postmaster at Seymour, in the county of Jackson and State of Indiana, in place of Philipp Wilhelm. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John B. Hungerford, to be postmaster at Carroll, in the county of Carroll and State of Iowa, in place of John B. Hungerford. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Samuel D. Henry, to be postmaster at Coon Rapids, in the county of Carroll and State of Iowa, in place of Samuel D. Henry. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

F. W. Meyers, to be postmaster at Denison, in the county of Crawford and State of Iowa, in place of D. L. Boynton. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

William F. Atkinson, to be postmaster at Laurens, in the county of Pocahontas and State of Iowa, in place of William F. Atkinson. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

T. F. Armstrong, to be postmaster at Lenox, in the county of Taylor and State of Iowa, in place of T. A. Ferguson. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

A. O. Ingram, to be postmaster of Mount Ayr, in the county of Ringgold and State of Iowa, in place of W. A. De Lashmutt. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

W. M. Sindlinger, to be postmaster at Waterloo, in the county of Black Hawk and State of Iowa, in place of Isaac C. Munger. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Seth G. Wells, to be postmaster at Erie, in the county of Neosho and State of Kansas, in place of Seth G. Wells. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

Henry F. Heisler, to be postmaster at St. Marys, in the county of Pottawatomie and State of Kansas, in place of Henry F. Heisler. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John Q. Royce, to be postmaster at Phillipsburg, in the county of Phillips and State of Kansas, in place of John Q. Royce. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

A. W. Darling, to be postmaster at Carrollton, in the county of Carroll and State of Kentucky, in place of Thomas C. King. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Orrin A. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, in place of Orrin A. Reynolds. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Thomas F. Beadles, to be postmaster at Fulton, in the county of Fulton and State of Kentucky, in place of Thomas F. Beadles. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

James F. Taylor, to be postmaster at Glasgow, in the county of Barren and State of Kentucky, in place of James F. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Thomas Mason, to be postmaster at Ludlow, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, in place of Thomas Mason. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

John D. Martin, to be postmaster at Madisonville, in the county of Hopkins and State of Kentucky, in place of John D. Martin. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

George M. Crider, to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Crittenden and State of Kentucky, in place of George M. Crider. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

David L. Redden, to be postmaster at Murray, in the county of Calloway and State of Kentucky, in place of James M. Cole. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

James C. Florence, to be postmaster at Stanford, in the county of Lincoln and State of Kentucky, in place of James C. Florence. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Frank M. Hume, to be postmaster at Houlton, in the county of Aroostook and State of Maine, in place of Frank M. Hume. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Julius O. Becraft, to be postmaster at Dowagiac, in the county of Cass and State of Michigan, in place of Julius O. Becraft. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Milo B. Halliwill, to be postmaster at Flushing, in the county of Genesee and State of Michigan, in place of Milo B. Halliwill. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Aaron W. Cooper, to be postmaster at Fowlerville, in the county of Livingston and State of Michigan, in place of Aaron W. Cooper. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Thomas Connors, to be postmaster at Negaunee, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan, in place of John D. Stephens. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Fred A. Woodruff, to be postmaster at St. Joseph, in the county of Berrien and State of Michigan, in place of Fred A. Woodruff. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Adelbert O. Welton, to be postmaster at Butler, in the county of Bates and State of Missouri, in place of Adelbert O. Welton. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

Frank M. Filson, to be postmaster at Cameron, in the county of Clinton and State of Missouri, in place of Frank M. Filson. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

Elias S. Bedford, to be postmaster at Huntsville, in the county of Randolph and State of Missouri, in place of Elias S. Bedford. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

Theodore N. McHaney, to be postmaster at Kennett, in the county of Dunklin and State of Missouri, in place of Theodore N. McHaney. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Cassius M. Gilchrist, to be postmaster at Lathrop, in the county of Clinton and State of Missouri, in place of Cassius M. Gilchrist. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Frank B. Miller, to be postmaster at Maysville, in the county of De Kalb and State of Missouri, in place of Frank B. Miller. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

Thomas M. Bailey, to be postmaster at Rockport, in the county of Atchison and State of Missouri, in place of Thomas M. Bailey. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

George H. Gardner, to be postmaster at Unionville, in the county of Putnam and State of Missouri, in place of George H. Gardner. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

Melvin J. Stearns, to be postmaster at Messena, in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York, in place of Melvin J. Stearns. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Henry B. Whitney, to be postmaster at Phelps, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, in place of Henry B. Whitney. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Richard W. Box, to be postmaster at Pulaski, in the county of Oswego and State of New York, in place of Richard W. Box. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

James C. McCarty, to be postmaster at Rhinebeck, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York, in place of James C. McCarty. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

George W. Reed, to be postmaster at Biltmore, in the county of Buncombe and State of North Carolina, in place of George W. Reed. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

John F. Dobson, to be postmaster at Goldsboro, in the county of Wayne and State of North Carolina, in place of John F. Dobson. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

W. H. Edgar, to be postmaster at Beatrice, in the county of Gage and State of Nebraska, in place of Alexander Graham. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

William H. Ketcham, to be postmaster at Crawford, in the county of Dawes and State of Nebraska, in place of William H. Ketcham. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Charles N. Phillips, to be postmaster at Exeter, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska, in place of Charles N. Phillips. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Kersey O. Holmes, to be postmaster at Kearney, in the county of Buffalo and State of Nebraska, in place of Henry Gibbons. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Jehiel H. Secor, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Madison and State of Nebraska, in place of Seth J. Arnett. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1901.

James L. Stewart, to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Cedar and State of Nebraska, in place of James L. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Charles Miner, to be postmaster at Ravenna, in the county of Buffalo and State of Nebraska, in place of Charles Miner. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Delbert E. Sherman, to be postmaster at Valentine, in the county of Cherry and State of Nebraska, in place of Delbert E. Sherman. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

William H. McNeal, to be postmaster at Wayne, in the county of Wayne and State of Nebraska, in place of William H. McNeal. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Maurice B. Rudderow, to be postmaster at Merchantville, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey, in place of Maurice B. Rudderow. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

Martin N. Chamberlin, to be postmaster at Oakes, in the county of Dickey and State of North Dakota, in place of Martin N. Chamberlin. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Thomas N. Sowers, to be postmaster at Roseville, in the county of Muskingum and State of Ohio, in place of Thomas N. Sowers. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1901.

H. B. Gilstrap, to be postmaster at Chandler, in the county of Lincoln and Territory of Oklahoma, in place of Richard E. Jenness. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Oscar M. Lancaster, to be postmaster at Pawnee, in the county of Pawnee and Territory of Oklahoma, in place of John S. Badger. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Mervain L. Thomas, to be postmaster at Pondcreek, in the county of Grant and Territory of Oklahoma, in place of Mervain L. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

W. Day Wilson, to be postmaster at Clarion, in the county of Clarion and State of Pennsylvania, in place of W. Day Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Clayton O. Slater, to be postmaster at Latrobe, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Clayton O. Slater. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Charles M. McDanel, to be postmaster at New Brighton, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Daniel R. Corbus. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Frank E. Hollar, to be postmaster at Shippensburg, in the county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Frank E. Hollar. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

George H. Moore, to be postmaster at Verona, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in place of George H. Moore. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

D. C. Hogue, to be postmaster at Watsontown, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Samuel O. Comly. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Marshall Smith, to be postmaster at Brownwood, in the county of Brown and State of Texas, in place of Marshall Smith. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

William E. Dwyer, to postmaster at Brenham, in the county of Washington and State of Texas, in place of William E. Dwyer. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

James R. Neece, to be postmaster at Mexia, in the county of Limestone and State of Texas, in place of James R. Neece. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Edmund F. Seydler, to be postmaster at Weimar, in the county of Colorado and State of Texas, in place of Edmund F. Seydler. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Trescott A. Chase, to be postmaster at Bradford, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, in place of Trescott A. Chase. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Luzerne P. Harper, to be postmaster at Suffolk, in the county of Nansemond and State of Virginia, in place of Luzerne P. Harper. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1901.

James Craig, to be postmaster at Waynesboro, in the county of Augusta and State of Virginia, in place of James Craig. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1901.

Samuel S. Fifield, to be postmaster at Ashland, in the county of Ashland and State of Wisconsin, in place of Samuel S. Fifield. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

Robert Alexander McDonald, to be postmaster at Centralia, in the county of Wood and State of Wisconsin, in place of William H. Cochran. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

W. B. Tscharner, to be postmaster at La Crosse, in the county of La Crosse and State of Wisconsin, in place of Josiah L. Pettingill. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

Charles R. Henderson, to be postmaster at Mayville, in the county of Dodge and State of Wisconsin, in place of E. Henry Bruederle. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

Christian N. Johnson, to be postmaster at Merrill, in the county of Lincoln and State of Wisconsin, in place of Christian N. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

Benjamin R. Evans, to be postmaster at Phillips, in the county of Price and State of Wisconsin, in place of Benjamin R. Evans. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

George Graham, to be postmaster at Tomah, in the county of Monroe and State of Wisconsin, in place of George Graham. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Alfred W. Trevitt, to be posmaster at Wausau, in the county of Marathon and State of Wisconsin, in place of Alfred W. Trevitt. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

Eugene Don, to be postmaster at Santa Clara, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California, in place of Abel A. Withrow, removed.

John V. Lane, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, in place of Walter D. Stinson, deceased.

George W. Heath, to be postmaster at Bloomfield, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, in place of Charles W. Powers, removed.

Charles A. Warner, to be postmester at Geneva, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska, in place of Martin V. King, resigned.

Kate C. Warner, to be postmaster at Dayton, in the county of Webster and State of Iowa. Office becomes Presidential January 1, 1902.

Simon Skoogaard, to be postmaster at Greenleaf, in the county of Washington and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

John Typer, to be postmaster at Hoisington, in the county of Barton and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Theodore Elixman, to be postmaster at Corinth, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York. Office becomes Presidential January 1, 1902.

Charles M. Sain, to be postmaster at Lovelocks, in the county of Humboldt and State of Nevada. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

Edwin F. Ellis, to be postmaster at Belle Center, in the county of Logan and State of Ohio. Office becomes Presidential January 1, 1902.

Joseph S. Paul, to be postmaster at South Fork, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

WITHDRAWALS.

Executive nominations withdrawn December 19, 1901.

George P. Dunham, of Ohio, to be Deputy Auditor for the Interior Department.

Ephraim H. Smock, of Buffalo, Wyo., who was reappointed during the recess of the Senate, to take effect May 25, 1901, at the expiration of his term, to be receiver of public moneys at Buffalo, Wyo.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 19, 1901.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ARIZONA.

Hugh N. Price, of Phoenix, Ariz., who was appointed August 3, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Arizona.

PENSION AGENT.

A. O. Marsh, of Indiana, to be pension agent at Indianapolis.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Reuben D. Hill, of Kentucky, to be United States attorney for the western district of Kentucky.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

William A. O'Malley, of Pennsylvania, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Quincy B. Newman, of South Carolina, to be a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

PROMOTION IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

First Lieut. James B. Butt, of Pennsylvania, to be a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

William E. Ward, of Sharon Springs, Kans., to be register of the land office at Colby, Kans.

Fred W. Daniels, of Wyoming, to be register of the land office at Buffalo, Wyo.

Frank C. Sickles, of Unionville, Mo., to be register of the land office at Elreno, Okla.

Henry D. McKnight, of Perry, Okla., to be register of the land office at Lawton, Okla.

Milton A. Elliott, of Camden, Ark., to be register of the land office at Camden, Ark.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Thomas B. Reid, of Elreno, Okla., to be receiver of public moneys at Elreno, Okla.

John A. Trotter, of Granite, Okla., to be receiver of public moneys at Mangum, Okla.

Edward S. Wiggins, of Woodward, Okla., to be receiver of public moneys at Woodward, Okla.

Eugene B. Mather, of Wyoming, to be receiver of public moneys at Buffalo, Wyo.

Levi R. Davis, of Newcastle, Wyo., to be receiver of public moneys at Sundance, Wyo.

Frederick Muller, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., to be receiver of public moneys at Santa Fe, N. Mex.

James D. Maguire, of Norman, Okla., to be receiver of public moneys at Lawton, Okla.

POSTMASTERS.

George N. Mason, to be postmaster at Erie, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois.

Cornelius D. Gist, to be postmaster at Athens, in the county of Athens and State of Ohio.

James T. Sheppard, to be postmaster at Nelsonville, in the county of Athens and State of Ohio.

George T. Drake, to be postmaster at Corning, in the county of Perry and State of Ohio.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *December 19, 1901.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the bill (S. 73) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. 73. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson, Ind. T.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed joint resolution of the following title:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 76) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Represeniatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1901, on the 18th of said month.

REFURNISHING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a report from the commission to direct and supervise the expenditure of the appropriation for refurnishing the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman desire the report read or printed?

Mr. CANNON. I will ask to have it printed; but I desire to submit the accompanying resolution and dispose of it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois presents a report from the commission to refurnish the Hall and other portions of the House, and also submits a resolution, which will be read for consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That so much of the report of the commission to direct and supervise the refurnishing of the House as relates to the rules of the House be referred to the Committee on Rules, and so much of the said report as relates to the care, repair, and purchase of furniture be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, with authority to report the same in one of the general appropriation bills.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The report will be printed, and referred in accordance with the terms of the resolution.

On motion of Mr. CANNON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

TRANSCRIPTS OF RECORDS AND PLATS FOR THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to pass the following bill:

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7471) to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for transcripts of records and plats in the General Land Office.

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation made for the fiscal year 1902, for furnishing transcripts of records and plats, General Land Office, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That copyists employed under this appropriation shall be selected by the Secretary of the Interior at a compensation of $2 per day while actually employed, at such times and for such periods as exigencies of the work may demand.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know something about this bill. Has it been considered by any committee?

Mr. CANNON. It has not.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Does not the gentleman think it ought to go to a committee?

Mr. CANNON. Ordinarily, yes. If the gentleman will allow me just a minute, I think I can satisfy him that it ought to pass. There has been for two or three years an appropriation of $10,000 for the work referred to in this deficiency item. Last year there was a deficiency of almost $10,000. It will be noticed that the employment is not to exceed $2 a day. This is necessary work and proper to be done, and not under the civil service, as the gentleman will notice. I have a letter here from the Secretary of the Interior, in which he asks for this deficiency appropriation, covering the statement that the appropriation for $10,000 has been exhausted; and I know, otherwise, that there is a considerable roll, probably twenty-nine or thirty people, in the main women, who are engaged in this work.

As I stated, the work is proper to be done, and they have expended—did last year and have this—in six months what should have been apportioned throughout the whole year; and now, with the work to be done, with a roll of twenty-nine or thirty people, and, as I understand, substantially helpless people—I do not know any of them—from the standpoint of public service, as well as from the standpoint of Christmas time, when the matter was brought to my attention this morning, as there was no opportunity to call the committee together, it seemed to me, with the recommendation of the Secretary and in addition the insistence of the officials of the General Land Office, that it was my duty to state the facts to the House and ask for the passage of the bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the gentleman allow me to suggest that within the last two weeks the land office at Mangum, Okla., has been destroyed by fire, and these records ought to be made out as soon as possible? That makes an additional reason why this bill should pass.

Mr. CANNON. Well, I have already stated that in the public service it ought to be done; but so far as I am concerned, if I have any influence in the preparation of the bill that carries this fund next year, it will be to report it with an appropriation of $10,000, with the provision that only one-twelfth shall be expended each month.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Is this a Senate bill?

Mr. CANNON. No.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Does the gentleman hope to-day to get it through the Senate?

Mr. CANNON. I suppose probably if it goes over there at once it may pass the Senate. At any rate it seemed to be my duty under these circumstances to ask unaminous consent for its passage.

Mr. FLEMING. Do I understand the gentleman to say that these employees are not under the civil service?

Mr. CANNON. No.

Mr. FLEMING. Can the gentleman explain to the House why they are not?

Mr. CANNON. It was supposed to be a temporary service when first authorized. There was a provision that the pay should not exceed $2 a day, and it has gone that way ever since. I will say to my friend—while I have no employee there, and am not acquainted with any employee on this roll, and never have been, and never asked an appointment—when you fix it at $2 a day, as I understand, it goes substantially to lady copyists—women copyists; and it is represented to me some of them are widows with children and in need of the compensation, and as I believe they are performing the service, I am quite content with the civil-service law, which is part and parcel of the policy of the Departments; but gentlemen understand the situation about a great capital like this by the mere reference to it.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will my colleague yield to me for a question?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly; with pleasure.

Mr. MANN. I understand the gentleman to say that, in his judgment, if this appropriation had been properly expended only one-twelfth would have been expended per month and the appropriation would not now be exhausted.

Mr. CANNON. In my judgment, this appropriation ought to have been apportioned one-twelfth for each month and there ought to be no deficiency. This year, as last year, it has been expended in the first six months, but, in my judgment, if this appropriation is to be continued for the coming fiscal year, which I believe it ought to be, I trust the House will see to it that the direction is made by law to apportion one-twelfth of it to each month.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman will remember that when the appropriation bill was before the House I raised a point of order upon the provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to employ these copyists and the provision was stricken out, but it was afterwards inserted in the bill, in conference or otherwise.

Mr. CANNON. Inserted by Senate amendment.

Mr. MANN. Does not the gentleman from Illinois believe that if the copyists were under the civil-service law no more would be employed than were required, instead of padding the service in order to give employment to friends of influential people?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, I will say to the gentleman that I do not believe there is much employment of friends of influential people. I am rather inclined to believe that this is one of the small appropriations that are expended by virtue of personal appeal from the standpoint of the necessity of the applicant, as well as the ability of the applicant to do the work.

Mr. MANN. Well, so far as the public service is concerned, I should object to the joint resolution; but on the plea of mercy for the widows, made by the gentleman from Illinois, I will make no objection. [Laughter.]

Mr. CANNON. Well, I have given the gentleman all I know about it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Chair will state that this is a bill and not a joint resolution, and the question is on the engrossing and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was read the third time, and passed.

RESERVATION OF FORESTS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, prepared in collaboration with the Department of the Interior, upon the forests, rivers, and mountains of the Southern Appalachian region and upon its agricultural situation as affected by them. The report of the Secretary presents the final results of an investigation authorized by the last Congress. Its conclusions point unmistakably, in the judgment of the Secretary and in my own, to the creation of a national forest reserve in certain of the Southern States. The facts ascertained and here presented deserve the careful consideration of the Congress. They have already received the full attention of the scientist and the lumberman. They set forth an economic need of prime importance to the welfare of the South, and hence to that of the nation as a whole, and they point to the necessity of protecting through wise use a mountain region whose influence flows far beyond its borders with the waters of the rivers to which it gives rise.

Among the elevations of the eastern half of the United States, the Southern Appalachians are of paramount interest for geographic, hydrographic, and forest reasons, and, as a consequence, for economic reasons as well. These great mountains are old in the history of the continent which has grown up about them. The hard-wood forests were born on their slopes, and have spread thence over the eastern half of the continent. More than once in the remote geologic past they have disappeared before the sea on the east, south, and west, and before the ice on the north. But here in this Southern Appalachian region they have lived on to the present day.

Under the varying conditions of soil, elevation, and climate many of the Appalachian tree species have developed. Hence it is that in this region occur that marvelous variety and richness of plant growth which have led our ablest business men and scientists to ask for its preservation by the Government for the advancement of science, and for the instruction and pleasure of the people of our own and of future generations. And it is the concentration here of so many valuable species, with such favorable conditions of growth, which has led forest experts and lumbermen alike to assert that of all the continent this region is best suited to the purpose and plans of a national forest reserve in the hard-wood region.

The conclusions of the Secretary of Agriculture are summarized as follows in his report:

"1. The southern Appalachian region embraces the highest peaks and largest mountain masses east of the Rockies. It is the great physiographic feature of the eastern half of the continent, and no such lofty mountains are covered with hard-wood forests in all North America.

"2. Upon these mountains descends the heaviest rainfall of the United States, except that of the North Pacific coast. It is often of extreme violence, as much as 8 inches having fallen in eleven hours, 31 inches in one month, and 105 inches in a year.

"3. The soil once denuded of its forests and swept by torrential rains rapidly loses first its humus, then its rich upper strata, and finally is washed in enormous volume into the streams, to bury such of the fertile lowlands as are not eroded by the floods, obstruct the rivers, and fill up the harbors on the coast. More good soil is now washed from these cleared mountain-side fields during a single heavy rain than during centuries under forest cover.

"4. The rivers which originate in the southern Appalachian flow into or along the edges of every State from Ohio to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Along their courses are agricultural, water-power, and navigation interests, whose preservation is absolutely essential to the well-being of the nation.

"5. The regulation of the flow of these rivers can be accomplished only by the conservation of the forests.

"6. These are the heaviest and most beautiful hard-wood forests of the continent. In them species from east and west, from north and south mingle in a growth of unparalleled richness and variety. They contain many species of the first commercial value, and furnish important supplies which can not be obtained from any other region.

"7. For economic reasons the preservation of these forests is imperative. Their existence in good condition is essential to the prosperity of the lowlands through which their waters run. Maintained in productive condition, they will supply indispensable materials which must fail without them. Their management under practical and conservative forestry will sustain and increase the resources of this region and of the nation at large, will serve as an invaluable object lesson in the advantages and practicability of forest preservation by use, and will soon be self-supporting from the sale of timber.

"8. The agricultural resources of the southern Appalachian region must be protected and preserved. To that end the preservation of the forests is an indispensable condition, which will lead not to the reduction but to the increase of the yield of agricultural products.

"9. The floods in these mountain-born streams, if this forest destruction continues, will increase in frequency and violence and in the extent of their damages, both within this region and across the bordering States. The extent of these damages, like those from the washing of the mountain fields and roads, can not be estimated with perfect accuracy, but during the present year alone the total has approximated $10,000,000—a sum sufficient to purchase the entire area recommended for the proposed reserve. But this loss can not be estimated in money value alone. Its continuance means the early destruction of conditions most valuable to the nation, and which neither skill nor wealth can restore.

"10. The preservation of the forests, of the streams, and of the agricultural interests here described can be successfully accomplished only by the purchase and creation of a national forest reserve. The States of the southern Appalachian region own little or no land, and their revenues are inadequate to carry out this plan. Federal action is obviously necessary, is fully justified by reasons of public necessity, and may be expected to have most fortunate results."

With these conclusions I fully agree; and I heartily commend this measure to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *December 19, 1901.*

ALBERT SCOTT.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

House resolution 69.

Resolved, That the Doorkeeper of the House be, and he is hereby, authorized to place the name of Albert Scott on the rolls of the House as a laborer, to be paid at the rate of $50 per month from the contingent fund during the Fifty-seventh Congress, subject to the jurisdiction of the Doorkeeper of the House.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. This, Mr. Speaker, is the resolution that I offered the other day. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY] made some question about it, but he has examined it and concedes that we were entitled to him, and has said to the Chair and me that he has no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privileges.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DE ARMOND. For five months I was absent on a visit to the Philippine Islands. During that time some parties saw fit to circulate in my district a report that I had asked to have the consideration of the rural free-delivery service in my district postponed until my return, and considerable comment arose over the matter.

I desire to present to the House, in order to disabuse the minds of those who may have been misled, to uncover those who may have been hypocritical, and to confute those who openly lied, some evidence of the facts in the case. I ask that the Clerk read the letter which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read the letter as follows:

BUTLER, MO., *April 6, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: It has been my understanding that in appointing carriers for rural free-delivery routes effort would be made to give to the Democrats and the Republicans, approximately, equal representation. Upon this theory, when the first carriers for service out of Clinton, Henry County, Mo., were selected, one of the two was a Republican, the other a Democrat, both satisfactory to all concerned. But later, when a number of other carriers were to be engaged for service out of Clinton, the Republican postmaster at that place took it upon himself, as I am informed, to recommend seven Republicans and not a single person of any other party. This same postmaster had part in the selection of the one Republican and the one Democrat in the first instance, consulting then with Democrats and agreeing with them upon the two carriers thus chosen. The county has a large Democratic majority, and Democrats and Republicans cooperated in petitioning for the establishment of the nine routes asked for, with Clinton as the supply point.

But after the selection, by mutual agreement, of the first two carriers named, no recommendations are desired by this postmaster, outside his own party. Now, what I would like to know definitely is whether it still is the intention of your Department to give the Democrats a fair share of these carriers, or whether it is the plan to permit the postmasters to make the selections, to the exclusion of the Congressmen, when a Democrat. If I am to have any influence in determining who shall be the carriers upon these routes, I wish to make some suggestions for a fairer division than eight to one—eight Republicans to one Democrat. If, upon the other hand, I am not to be permitted to have anything to do with the selections, I would like to know it.

I trust that I may have a plain answer to this letter at your earliest convenience, so that I shall know just what the attitude of the Department is toward me, in reference to the matter.

Very respectfully,

DAVID A. DE ARMOND.

Hon. FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I submit that this is not a question of personal privilege, and I am unwilling that it should go on under that guise. I have no objection to its coming in under unanimous consent, but I can not see how it is a question of personal privilege.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I do not see exactly how the gentleman is going to understand what this question of privilege is until this matter is disclosed. I stated that I rose to a question of privilege; that there had been scattered through the district that I have the honor to represent, during my absence, reports to the effect that I had caused action upon the rural free-delivery service to be held up until my return. I say that that representation was false. I say that some honest people were misled by it. I say that some hypocritical people gave countenance to it. I say that some liars circulated it. Now, I propose to show by these letters, some from myself and some from the Department, that a statement of that kind is not true; that it does me injustice; that it misleads the people of my district; that people have been misled in this matter without my fault.

The SPEAKER. The letter read at the desk in no sense presents a question of personal privilege. The gentleman has stated that falsehoods have been circulated in regard to him; but there is nothing before the House to that effect—nothing tangible for the House to consider. If the gentleman has anything sustaining the statement that he has been attacked in his representative capacity, it may very properly be presented to the House.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Do I understand the Speaker to intimate that when I state, as a member on this floor, a fact within my knowledge, I need to have some sort of a voucher?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will endeavor to be understood. The gentleman has sent up to be read as involving a question of personal privilege a certain letter which he wrote to the Department which in itself bears not at all upon any question of privilege. The Chair was simply calling the gentleman's attention to that fact, and suggested further that if the gentleman had anything tangible to lay before the House showing an attack upon him in his representative capacity, it would be a most proper thing to have it presented.

Mr. DE ARMOND. If the Chair will understand me, I have stated the question of personal privilege. I will state it again. I state that I was absent for something like five months on a visit to the Philippines; that during that time reports were put abroad in my district that action in regard to rural free-delivery service had been postponed at my request until my return. I say that that is a false charge. I say that some persons hypocritically gave color to it. I say that other people, lying and knowing that they lied, circulated it; and I say that other people were misled by it. I propose to show that what I say in regard to the fact of the matter is true. I propose to show this by a series of letters, and the letter read is one of them. I do not claim that that letter in itself presents the question of privilege. I use it as a part of my remarks, rising to this question of privilege which I have stated. The question of privilege is that reports have been circulated concerning my action as a member of this House which are not true and are damaging. I propose to show, not so much by what I am uttering now—not at all by that, in fact, but by documentary evidence—that that statement in regard to a matter of fact is untrue.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would ask the gentleman from Missouri if he has anything further to lay before the House?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Why, Mr. Speaker, that letter alone would form no case——

The SPEAKER. Anything that attacks the gentleman in his representative capacity may, in the opinion of the Chair, be submitted to the House.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I do not exactly understand the Chair. Do I understand the Chair——

The SPEAKER. The Chair will endeavor to be understood. If a Representative has a controversy with one of the Departments about patronage, the gentleman from Missouri will readily see that it does not constitute a question of personal privilege, which a member of the House may at any time make the pretext for taking the floor and occupying the time of the House. If the gentleman thinks that attacks have been made upon him in regard to the administration of his office in his representative capacity—if something of that kind were brought before the House—the view of the Chair might be entirely different; but up to this time nothing has been submitted to the House to be read that comes within the rules as a question of personal privilege.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Let me understand the Chair further. I understand the Chair to say that if a member has been attacked in his representative capacity and rises with reference to that, as a question of privilege, that constitutes a question of personal privilege. Now, do I understand the Chair further to hold that in order for that question of personal privilege to arise, it must have to support it or to accompany it some matter in writing or some matter in print?

The SPEAKER. There should be some tangible matter laid before the House, the Chair thinks.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I have laid before the House a statement of fact.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman knows well the difference between conclusions and facts. It seems to the Chair that the House should have specific facts before it in order that it may pass upon the question whether the facts thus presented constitute a violation of the privileges of a member of the House. That is the opinion of the Chair.

Mr. DE ARMOND. That brings the question back, it seems to me, to another matter. I have stated to the Chair the fact that these reports have been circulated. Now, I will ask at this point, before going any further, whether that is sufficient upon that point?

The SPEAKER. Not sufficient in itself, the Chair thinks. The Chair thinks that the specific charges against the gentleman ought to be laid before the House.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Specific charges! Do I understand——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri will see that there is no tangible thing in the nature of a question of personal privilege before the House. The point of order has been made to that effect, and the Chair has ruled that that does not constitute a question of personal privilege. The gentleman states that he has other documentary matters to lay before the House.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Yes, he does; and he asks the opportunity to do so.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not desire to deprive the gentleman of the fullest opportunity to lay them before the House, but the point of order which has been made is well taken, as the matter now stands.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Then I want to understand that fully, and to have the House clearly understand it. I understand that the ruling of the Chair is that unless there be some matter in writing or some matter in print, showing that a Representative in his representative capacity has been attacked, he can not properly rise to a question of personal privilege upon this floor.

The SPEAKER. That is not the position of the Chair at all. The point of order was made against the gentleman's claim that he had a question of personal privilege, when the document that he sent up was read. The Chair is well aware that a member might be attacked physically; that there might be no document at all.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Or a man might be attacked orally, without any writing.

The SPEAKER. He might be attacked orally.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Without any writing.

The SPEAKER. But the gentleman has thus far given nothing explicit.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Surely the Chair did not understand me.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman stated that certain matters were circulated through his district.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Exactly.

The SPEAKER. Then let the circulated matter be laid before the House, so that the House can have it in a tangible form.

Mr. DE ARMOND. In my statement I did not say anything about documents being circulated.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understood the gentleman to say so.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I said the story was circulated.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will allow the gentleman to proceed, under the ruling, however, that the letter submitted does not, so far as now developed, constitute any question of personal privilege.

Mr. DE ARMOND. If the Chair will permit me, of course I understand that the letter does not do that. I have endeavored to state the question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will now proceed, subject to the point that may be made at any time.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I wish to have read another letter. I wish to have read a few letters of mine and a few of the Department, showing that this statement to my detriment is unfounded.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUTLER, MO., *April 9, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: Since writing you a few days ago concerning the appointment of carriers upon the routes running out of Clinton, Henry County, Mo., I have been informed that the postmaster at Windsor, in the same county, has proclaimed that no Democrat need apply for employment as a carrier upon any of the six routes under consideration, with Windsor as the supply point—that all the carriers shall be Republicans. In view of this, I write again to ask that no carriers upon Windsor routes be named without an opportunity being first given to me to be heard upon the subject. I might add what, of course, will be plain enough to you without mention by me—that much dissatisfaction is the result of the course of these two postmasters in this matter. Heretofore, as is matter of general information, contractors for carrying the mails were not confined to any one party, nor were carriers; and it does not seem to be exactly fair or for the good of the service that star routes should be discontinued and rural free-delivery routes established for the benefit of a political party, as narrow partisanship would have it. I can not believe that what is so utterly at variance with the policy which I have understood your Department adopted from the first has your sanction.

Hoping for early reply, and that action at Clinton and Windsor may await further consideration,

I am, very respectfully,

DAVID A. DE ARMOND.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. PAYNE. Now, Mr. Speaker——

Mr. GROSVENOR. I wish to make a different point of order.

Mr. PAYNE. I do not think the Chair fully apprehended the point of order I made. That was that even the statement of the gentleman from Missouri presents no question of privilege, that it is no part of a Representative's duty to appoint or to recommend carriers for rural free delivery, and the broadest interpretation of the gentleman's statement presents no question of privilege.

Mr. GROSVENOR. The point to which I wish to call the attention of the Chair is exactly in keeping with what the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] has said. The rules of the House in defining questions of privilege use this language:

Second, the rights, reputation, and conduct of members individually, in their representative capacity only.

Now, is it possible that when a member invades the jurisdiction of another department of the Government, he being a member of the legislative department only and charged with no duty except that relating to the legislative department—when a member of this branch of the Government sees fit to invade the jurisdiction of another department and undertakes to manipulate the patronage of that department, his conduct in that behalf not involving moral turpitude in any event—is it possible that such a case can involve a matter of privilege to be brought before this House?

Take the matter of free rural delivery. I venture to say there is not a member on this floor against whom complaints have not been made, or through whom complaints have not been made, that one locality has been served in this matter while another locality has not been served, demands being made upon him to know what recommendations he has made. Is it possible that we can fight out our next campaign on this floor by raising questions of this kind under the guise of personal privilege? I think not. When the gentleman from Missouri proceeds to recommend a man for rural free-delivery service, he does not do it in his representative capacity; he does it by the courtesy of the Department, as any other highly respectable gentleman of Missouri might make such recommendations. In no wise does a member in such a case act in his representative capacity.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, upon the question whether this matter is one of personal privilege I tried to make myself understood in the first instance. I have stated that I wished to present a question of personal privilege. I have stated the facts about the circulation of reports prejudicial to me, and unfounded, and I am endeavoring to show that what I stated in that particular is true. I am endeavoring to show it by letters which I wrote to and by letters which I received from the Department in relation to the matter.

I do not claim that the letter just read involves a matter of personal privilege. It is a part of the remarks I am making, rising to a question of personal privilege and addressing myself to the House upon it. Gentlemen on the other side seem to lose sight of a clear and necessary distinction. I am not having those letters read to show a question of personal privilege, but, having stated such a question, I am having these letters read by the Clerk—and I can read them myself if there is any point about that—I am asking to have them read as a part of my remarks and my showing upon this question of personal privilege. That is all there is about it.

The SPEAKER. There are two points of order pending substantially the same. The Chair desires to state that it is a question for the House to decide whether a matter is a question of privilege or not. Many Speakers, for the purpose of saving the time of the House, have passed preliminarily upon questions of this kind. As to the points of order which are pending, the Chair believes that both are well taken. Such matters as that which the gentleman from Missouri is now trying to bring before the House have usually been made matters of "personal explanation" by unanimous consent. The Chair can not see that anything thus far developed by the gentleman constitutes a question of privilege, and thinks that the points of order are well taken.

Mr. DE ARMOND. If the Chair will allow me, I have just read a portion of a letter bearing on this matter, not that I think it necessary to have somebody's letter or somebody's statement to show that a question of personal privilege arises here, but because it seems to be the opinion here that when a member, as a member, upon his responsibility as a member, rises in his place on this floor and makes a statement of a fact he must necessarily submit something in writing or in print about it. Such a position, it seems to me, is incorrect and unreasonable. I read a portion of this letter bearing on this point. I will read the letter myself, or I will have some one else read it.

Mr. PAYNE. After the statement of the gentleman, and under the broadest interpretation of his statement, as to a question of privilege being shown, I object to any letters being read when there is no question of privilege presented. I object to letters being lugged in here under the guise of the statement of a question of personal privilege after the statement of the gentleman, under the broadest interpretation, has disclosed that there is no such question presented.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] a question or two. I wish to see how far he and I agree in our understanding of a question of personal privilege. Does the gentleman consider that the circulation through the district represented by a member of this House of a report, false and injurious to him in his representative capacity, raises or does not raise a question of personal privilege?

Mr. PAYNE. Well, that is a question entirely different from the question now before the House.

Mr. DE ARMOND. No, sir; it is the very question.

Mr. PAYNE. The gentleman states that reports have been scattered through his district concerning his action in recommending——

Mr. DE ARMOND. Not at all. I will enlighten the gentleman. I assume to do so on this matter because apparently he did not hear what I said. I stated that reports were circulated in my district to the effect that before going to the Philippine Islands (I was absent about five months) I caused action in regard to rural free delivery in my district to be held up until I returned. I say that that is false.

Mr. PAYNE. My point is that the gentleman has nothing to do, as a Representative in Congress, with the establishment by the Department of rural free delivery——

Mr. DE ARMOND. The gentleman does not understand my position——

Mr. PAYNE. Or with the holding up of the free-delivery service.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I am not talking about that. Is the gentleman getting so exceedingly technical as to quibble about the question whether I can hold up or can not hold up the free-delivery service?

Mr. PAYNE. Not at all.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I say the report was circulated that I did so; and I say the report is false.

Mr. PAYNE. I say it is not in the power of the gentleman from Missouri, as a Representative in Congress, or of any other gentleman, as a Representative in Congress, to hold up rural free delivery.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Is it in the power of anybody——

Mr. PAYNE. Anything that a Representative may do in that matter is simply individual action on his part, and any other citizen of good repute might interfere in the same way.

Mr. DE ARMOND. And hold up rural delivery in the entire district. Is that the gentlemen's contention?

Mr. PAYNE. No gentleman can hold it up. It is not in the power of a Representative. It is entirely a matter with the Department, and not for the gentleman in a representative capacity. It is not his duty as a Representative to appear before any Department.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Now, let me understand the gentleman. I am not discussing the question whether it is or is not in the power of a Representative in Congress to hold up rural free delivery. I am upon the question of whether it is in the power of a somebody or somebodies in the district to circulate to his prejudice a report that he did hold it up. Is that a part of the power of the citizen?

Mr. PAYNE. Nobody in the district can give the gentleman a right of representation which he does not have by law.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I am not talking about that.

Mr. PAYNE. And the rule very wisely provided that these cases could not be called up in this way.

Mr. DE ARMOND. No one in Missouri or elsewhere can give to me any rights which I do not possess as a Representative, but I do hope that no one here will take from me any rights which I do possess as a Representative. I am not now discussing the question whether I can "hold up" rural delivery. I am making no question of personal privilege on that, but I am making it a question of personal privilege that reports of that kind have been circulated in my district, and that they were false, and if the point is made upon me that that is not a question of personal privilege, I would like to hear somebody other than the wise gentleman from New York say it is not.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will suspend a moment. There is a report from the Committee on Enrolled Bills that is pressing.

ENROLLED BILLS.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled joint resolution of the following title:

Joint resolution (S. R. 22) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I am about to read, Mr. Speaker, in deference to the expression by the Speaker, in which I do not concur, an extract from a letter upon this question. I will read it myself. The letter is open to the inspection of anybody who desires to see it, and the only reason I do not put it in the RECORD is because I do not care to disclose, without the consent of the writer first obtained, some matters in it. I will read a few words.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will indulge the gentleman. The Chair desires to give the gentleman every opportunity to bring himself within the rules of the House.

Mr. DE ARMOND. If I can only learn what they are, I will try to bring myself within them. A false report, reflecting upon my conduct and action as a Representative, was circulated in my district, and I am proposing now to show that it is false, and if that is not a question of personal privilege I do not know what could be. But I will read from the letter:

The impression is all around that you are responsible for all the delay in the Sixth district, especially in St. Clair—

One of the counties in the district which I represent—

in reference to rural free delivery.

The letter relates to the subject of free delivery.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will have the Clerk read a decision that was made on almost the identical question presented.

The Clerk read as follows:

A newspaper having attributed to a member certain remarks which he denied having used, it was decided that no question of privilege was involved. On July 13, 1894, Mr. Allan C. Durborow, of Illinois, as involving a question of privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article published in a newspaper in which were attributed to him certain expressions which he denied having used.

Mr. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR, of Ohio, made the point that the article just read did not present a question of privilege.

The Speaker pro tempore sustained the point of order.

The SPEAKER. Now, the Chair thinks that is on all fours with the question presented by the gentleman from Missouri. If the Chair is to admit discussion of every disturbance that a Representative has within his district over rural free-delivery or post-office appointments the transaction of the business of this country will soon be prevented by the consideration of such questions. Therefore the Chair must hold that nothing has been presented by the gentleman that comes within the rule as a question of personal privilege. The remedy of the gentleman is in an appeal from the decision of the Chair, or to ask unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, which the Chair will be glad to submit to the House.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Will the Chair indulge me?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has ruled. There must be an end to the matter somewhere.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Will the Chair permit me to suggest that there is nothing in that which has just been read showing whether there was or was not any question of personal privilege presented in the newspaper article. If there was any question of personal privilege in it the matter read does not disclose it. The decision was that there was none.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman desire to take an appeal from the decision of the Chair?

Mr. DE ARMOND. First, pending my privilege to take that, Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a statement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to make a personal explanation to the House in regard to the matter that has been presented to it, and the Chair submits the question. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Now, I would be glad if those letters could be sent to me, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The letter to which the gentleman referred has gone to the Reporters' office.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Now, Mr. Speaker, I desire to present to the House what I endeavored to present as a question of privilege, and what would have been disposed of long ago if I had been permitted thus to present it. As a part of that presentation I will state again, so that those of the House who do not understand—and I am astonished at the lack of understanding in some quarters on the subject—may understand just what I am talking about. I will say again that reports were circulated in the district which I have the honor to represent, during my absence on a visit to the Philippine Islands, that I had caused action upon rural free-delivery routes and carriers to be held up until I returned.

I say that statement is false. I say that some of the people who circulated it lied, and knew that they lied; some were deceived by it, and some hypocritically lent themselves to it. Now, to show the facts about the matter. I am at present enjoying the privilege which the House has extended to me. In order to show the facts, I started to have read certain letters from me to the Department, and others from the Department to me, to bear out the truthfulness of the statement I have made. I have had read my letters of April 6 and April 9. Following those, on the 22d of the same month I sent another letter, which I will read:

BUTLER, MO., *April 22, 1901.*

SIR: Not having received any reply to either of my letters to you, the one of the 6th and the other of the 9th of this month, in relation to the course of the postmasters at Clinton and Windsor, in Henry County, this State, in taking it upon themselves to ignore the declared policy of your Department to divide the rural free-delivery carriers between the parties, I take the liberty to recommend that, with respect to the carrier service out of Clinton, Thomas Frazer, of Clinton, be employed instead of G. A. Brock, of Clinton; that Henry Horn, of Montrose, be employed instead of Jesse Yates; that Orville Wall, of Calhoun, be employed instead of Ernest Ritchey; and that H. H. Page, of Brownington, be employed instead of R. V. Welch, of Clinton, making my recommendations in the order here given. Those whom I recommend are Democrats; those in whose stead I recommend them are Republicans. Every one of those whom I recommend is thoroughly qualified and in no way objectionable, unless these places are held to belong to Republicans, and that I can not believe, since I see no good reason for such a change of policy, and I have a right, I think, to conclude that the change has not been made, since you have not so informed me. I hope I may hear from you at your early convenience.

Very respectfully,

DAVID A. DE ARMOND.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

None of these letters, of April 6, April 9, April 22, elicited any acknowledgment or reply. To show that a knowledge of my residence existed in official quarters, and that it was known that I could be reached, and to show further that the Department did not rely upon me as to discontinuing post-offices, I will read a letter written the 1st of April, and also the answer, dated the 9th of April:

BUTLER, MO., *April 1, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: I am advised by Mr. Jones, postmaster at Quarles, in Henry County, Mo., that a remonstrance has gone in to you, numerously signed by patrons of the offices of Quarles, Shawnee Mound, and Postoak, protesting against the discontinuance of service by the star route by which these offices are at present supplied, and representing that the proposed discontinuance will, among other things, delay the arrival and departure of mails twenty-four hours. As requested, I invite your careful consideration of the whole matter involved, about which I judge you will be fully informed, as I am told by Mr. Jones that your special agent has been upon the ground, and, I presume, has heard both or all sides, in addition to making special investigation of the field to be affected. My hope and wish is that justice to all and

the best interests of all may be secured, and that is attainable only by full consideration of all involved. I hope that every reasonable effort will be made to harmonize conflicting interests, so far as may be practicable and proper.

Very respectfully,

DAVID A. DE ARMOND.

Hon. FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM,
Washington, April 9, 1901.

HON. D. A. DE ARMOND, M. C., *Butler, Mo.*

SIR: In reply to your favor of the 1st instant, relative to the protest sent this office protesting against the discontinuance of star route No. 45622, Postoak, by Shawnee Mound and Quarles, to Clinton, you are informed that the star route named was discontinued in connection with the establishment of rural free delivery from Clinton, Mo., which service will be effective April 15, 1901.

You are further informed that this star route was recommended discontinued after a personal examination by Special Agent W. F. Conger. The rural free-delivery carrier from Clinton leaves that office at 7.15 a. m., traveling direct to Quarles and Fairmount, returning to Clinton at 3 p. m. The former star-route carrier left Postoak at 7 a. m., arriving at Clinton at 12 m., leaving at 1 p. m., returning to Postoak at 6 p. m. Postoak, being on the railroad, receives its supply in that manner, and the Department can readily see why the postmaster at Postoak should file a protest, in view of the fact that he might lose the cancellation of mails formerly sent by star-route carrier from Shawnee Mound and Quarles. The Department receives numbers of such protests from postmasters, but, upon examination, it is usually found that the personal interests of the postmasters prompt them to such action. You can readily see that the continuation of this star-route service will be a duplication of service in this territory, at an additional cost of $268, the amount paid the star-route carrier.

Hoping this explanation will be satisfactory to you, I am,

Very respectfully,

J. M. MASTEN,
Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General.

That shows that the Department had my address at that time and knew where to find me.

Upon the 18th of April I received a letter from the special agent looking over rural free-delivery matters in my district, to which I made reply, which I will read:

BUTLER, MO., *April 19, 1901.*

MR. THOMAS HOWARD,
Special Agent Post-Office Department, Windsor, Mo.

DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of yours of the 18th, from Windsor, Mo., asking my concurrence in a recommendation that the offices of Sparrow, Alberta, Quarles, Huntingdale, and Hortense be discontinued on account of the establishment of certain rural free-delivery routes from Clinton, Mo.; and while I wish to continue to help toward the opening of rural delivery routes wherever the people interested would like to have them, I think I ought to give to those who may object to the discontinuance of any office or offices a chance to be heard before I make any recommendation in the matter. There was opposition to the discontinuance of the Quarles office; do you know whether it has subsided? I hope that, in fairness to all concerned, I may be able to act soon.

When the first rural free-delivery route out of Clinton was established, two carriers, the one a Republican, the other a Democrat, were selected, to the satisfaction of both parties. Later, I understand, the postmaster at Clinton has concluded that he will see that Republicans only shall be chosen for carriers upon the other routes out of that place, and I am told that the postmaster at Windsor has decided that none but Republicans need apply for places as carriers upon the routes out of Windsor.

In view of this, and of the declared policy of the Department to divide the carriers between the parties so as to give to each approximately the same number, may I ask whether you are recommending for carriers those named by these postmasters, without giving the Democrats their fair proportion, and of their own selection? I ask that one-half of the carriers from Clinton and one-half of those from Windsor be Democrats, satisfactory to those authorized to speak for the party; and I ask the same throughout this Congressional district. I would like to hear from you in regard to this matter, and I assure you that there will be no effort to impose upon you or the service persons who are not worthy and well qualified for the carrier's work. I will be glad to name to you representatives of the party to which I belong, at Clinton and Windsor and elsewhere throughout the district with whom you can consult as to the Democratic representation on the carrier force. If (as I can not believe) you intend to cooperate with partisan postmasters, to load up this carrier service with their political henchmen, I will pursue the subject elsewhere, and possibly at another time.

Hoping to hear from you at your early convenience, I am yours, truly,

DAVID A. DE ARMOND.

This dwarfed child in the civil-service household took his cue, I suppose, from his superiors, or was instructed by the bosses who instruct all of them, and did not deign to reply.

On the 4th of July, not yet having any reply to my letters, I addressed another letter to that same autocratic Department of the Government, which I will read:

BUTLER, MO., *July 4, 1901.*

SIR: A friend in Windsor, Mo., has furnished me with a copy of a late letter of the Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General to the postmaster at Windsor, in which it is stated that a case mentioned in the letter of the Windsor postmaster, to which the letter of the Acting First Assistant is a reply, being one of rural free delivery out of that place, "is held up in the files of this office awaiting Congressional concurrence in the discontinuance of the post-offices at Yolo and Port Lyon," and that "this matter has been taken up by the Department with the proper authorities."

Of course, I am not at all surprised that neither the First Assistant Postmaster-General nor the Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General has seen fit to say to me directly what is said to the Windsor postmaster, in the letter from which I have quoted; for have not three several letters of mine, directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and relating, among other things, to rural free-delivery matters at Windsor, failed to move the First Assistant, nominal or acting, to the simple, official courtesy of so much as a word in reply or acknowledgment of receipt of any of the three letters? So, advised thus indirectly that you await the concurrence of a member of Congress whose official letters you or your substitute, or both, lack the grace to treat with even scant courtesy, and being informed that Yolo may be discontinued without impropriety, I formally tender the First Assistant Postmaster-General, whether nominal or acting, my concurrence in the discontinuance of the office of Yolo, upon the establishment of rural free delivery in its territory, and for the supply, among others, of its patrons. Fort Lyon is in the Congressional district represented by Judge COONEY.

Respectfully,

DAVID A. DE ARMOND.

The FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

Upon the 10th of July I sailed from New York for the Philippine Islands. After my departure certain letters from the Department were received at my home, and came under my notice for the first time a few days ago.

This is the first of them.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM,
Washington, July 3, 1901.

Hon. D. A. DE ARMOND, M. C., *Butler, Mo.*

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in informing you that the rural free-delivery service has this day been ordered extended from Clinton, Henry County, Mo., with seven additional carriers, to commence on Thursday, August 1, 1901.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JOHNSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

And this the next:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM,
Washington, July 6, 1901.

Hon. D. A. DE ARMOND, M. C., *Butler, Mo.*

DEAR SIR: Department letter of July 3, notifying you of the extension of rural free delivery from Clinton, Henry County, Mo., was issued in error. This matter will be held up, as agreed upon in conference with the Postmaster-General, until the question submitted by you can be fully considered.

Very respectfully,

A. W. MACHEN,
General Superintendent Free Delivery.

It is to be observed that the pleasure which pervaded and brightened the sanctum of the First Assistant Postmaster-General on July 3, like so many other blissful things of this life, was transient and fleeting, because on July 6, it was discovered that the letter was issued in error, and it was announced that—

this matter will be held up, as agreed upon in conference with the Postmaster-General, until the question submitted by you can be fully considered.

Now, another letter came to my home during my absence and came to my notice only upon my return. That is under date of July 13, and is from the same source. It is as follows:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM,
Washington, July 13, 1901.

Hon. D. A. DE ARMOND, M. C., *Butler, Mo.*

SIR: I have your communication of the 4th instant, relative to Windsor (Mo.) case. In reply you are informed that the letters to which you refer received my personal attention. I will make final reply as soon as the matter can be presented to the Postmaster-General for a decision. In the meantime the establishment of all cases in your district will be held up.

Very respectfully,

A. W. MACHEN,
General Superintendent.

It will be noted that in this letter of July 13, mailed three days after I sailed, and when I suppose it was known that I had sailed, reference is made to my three April letters which remained unanswered; and I am informed that—

The letters to which you (I) refer received my (his) personal attention.

It will be observed that in the letter of July 6 we are informed that—

The matter will be held up as agreed upon in conference with the Postmaster-General until the question submitted by you can be fully considered.

In the letter of July 13 it is said:

I will make final reply as soon as the matter can be presented to the Postmaster-General for a decision.

This little discrepancy I leave to the gentlemen who made it. On this point I am left somewhat in doubt, in view of the fact that the Postmaster-General has just severed his relations, or given notice that he will sever them, with the present Administration. I have been wondering whether he has been worn out and, weary with his great labor over this important question, has finally retired for a much-needed rest, or whether, after long wrestling with the question and endeavoring to solve it, he has been forced on account of its tremendous intricacy to give it up and has gone out because he can not solve it. [Laughter.] The question is, Do you still, or do you not, adhere to that oft-repeated declaration that in the appointment of rural free-delivery carriers you will divide them among the parties with approximate equality?

Sometimes I think that the Postmaster-General is retiring because he is tired out by the consideration of this great problem, in the effort to work which he has worn himself down to a frazzle. [Laughter.] At other times I think he may be in vigorous health, but that, proud as he is, confident of his own resources, as he has shown himself to be, he has determined after long trial that he can not solve the problem, and so has gone out in disgust and despair.

In view of these two letters, in view of the conflict between them—I refer to the letters of the 6th and of the 13th of July—it is possible that the attention of the Postmaster-General was not called to the matter at all. About that point I am in doubt.

Under date of October 17, 1901, a letter was sent to me, which I also received after my return.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM,
DIVISION OF RURAL DELIVERY,
Washington, October 17, 1901.

HON. D. A. DE ARMOND, M. C., *Butler, Mo.*

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in informing you that the rural free-delivery service has this day been ordered extended from Butler, Bates County, Mo., with seven additional carriers, to commence on Monday, December 2, 1901.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JOHNSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Now, I only wish to say, in conclusion, that I think this series of letters—or lack of letters to some extent—show several things conclusively: First, that I did not hold up the establishment of the rural free-delivery routes in my district; second, that the Department did not act frankly or fairly or in a manly way in this matter; that the Department did not answer and has not answered a pertinent question which I had a right to ask; third, that the Department, if it has not done so directly by words, has lent itself consciously to misrepresentations circulated in my district concerning me and my official action. I think I know the source of it all.

I think I know that certain Republican "bosses" in Missouri, hoping that one of them, the chief of them, may get into the United States Senate from that State by the methods of a "boss," as some of his ilk have got there from other States, has been holding up the Post-Office Department, using creatures like Howard, and causing official gentlemen to forget the ordinary courtesies of official life, and to be guilty of what I regard as shameful duplicity and hypocrisy and cowardice.

If it should happen that the President of the United States, glancing over the RECORD to-morrow morning, accidentally or otherwise, may allow his eye to rest upon the page which shall relate this story, I hope he will take it into consideration, in connection with his general interest in civil-service reform and the purity of the civil service.

Here is evidence of a deliberate plan—not a bold, manly plan; not the plan of an open, aggressive partisan, but the plan of a sneak—to load up the carrier service with the henchmen of one political party, to peddle the literature of that party, to act as canvassers for newspapers for that party; and then, when the work is done, the final capsheaf will be the fixing of them in the great civil service. I do not care to be the victim; I do not care to stand as the scapegoat, in any degree, for this kind of duplicity, this cowardly political confidence game.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Is the gentleman aware of any instance in which a Democratic Administration has appointed Republicans to office except under the civil-service system?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Yes, I am aware of instances of that kind. I am aware of no instance where a Democratic Administration, or a Democrat in office, or any Republican Administration, or any branch of a Republican Administration, except the particular set of fellows to whom I am alluding, have ever done as contemptible things, by as contemptible means, as those disclosed in this case.

I did not raise, and do not now raise, the question whether Democrats or Republicans should be appointed. If you are going to appoint Republicans, let it be done in an open, manly way, as you, Mr. Speaker, would do it if you undertook to do anything of that kind. Do not do it as a coward and a sneak and under hypocritical pretenses.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. The gentleman has not answered my question.

Mr. DE ARMOND. What is it?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Whether under a Democratic Administration a Republican has ever been appointed to a subordinate office under the Government excepting under the civil-service system?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Oh, yes.

Mr. SULZER. It was done in the case of the postmaster at New York City.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I am speaking of subordinate offices, not offices requiring special talents.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Yes, it is true that such appointments have been made; but in view of the fact that the civil service was first loaded up with Republicans, and then "cinched" by placing those officials under the civil-service law—in view of the fact that the Departments have been gorged with such officials, and were before the law applied to them—I do not care (because I am upon another subject) to expose any Democratic official by going into details of just when he made such appointments, or how many of them he made. I do not care to attack him in that sort of way. My judgment is that no Democrat in office, considering how Republicans have used their patronage, ought to appoint a Republican to any position, provided he can find a Democrat qualified for the place.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. And does the gentleman object to the Republicans following a similar rule?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Let me ask the gentleman this question (as he seems to want to enter upon this side issue), whether he thinks it is the right way to appoint people of his party openly and boldly, or whether it should be done by hypocrisy, deceit, and false pretenses?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I do not admit that any hypocrisy——

Mr. DE ARMOND. I am not asking the gentleman to admit anything; the fact is already proven; the plea of guilty is unnecessary now. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I will say this: That if it was ever attempted by the Post-Office Department to appoint a Democrat in my district as a rural mail carrier I would most emphatically enter my protest against it. [Applause.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. That is all very well. I am very glad to have the gentleman's protest recorded. It rather adds spice to this performance.

But, Mr. Speaker, I have detained the House longer than I desired and longer than I would have done but for certain interruptions and delays for which I am not accountable. I believe that those who wish to learn the truth of this matter will be enabled to do so by glancing over the RECORD. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

BUSINESS OF POST-OFFICE COMMITTEE.

Mr. LOUD, by unanimous consent, submitted the following resolution; which was read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads be authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents for use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by said committee during the Fifty-seventh Congress.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that House bill 3110, a bill to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, may be made the special order for Tuesday, the 7th day of January, to continue to be the special order until the bill is disposed of; not to interfere, however, with revenue bills or appropriation bills.

Mr. CANNON. Pending this request, I should be glad to ask the gentleman from Iowa a question. I should like to know whether, in his opinion, the passing of this bill through the House prior to the acquisition of the right of way for the construction of this canal would tend to embarrass the Executive in securing that right of way by treaty, or whether it would enhance the price to be paid for that right of way, or would make more severe the terms upon which we may secure it.

Mr. HEPBURN. I know of no pending negotiations that would in any way be interfered with by consent to this proposition of mine. On the contrary, I think that legislation of this kind must precede the securing of the right of way. The bill provides a means by which the President may acquire the right of way and control over that strip of territory that would be required for the execution of this work. I would further say that the President, in his message, said that a treaty would be laid before the Senate in a few days which, when ratified, would remove all the barriers to the construction of this canal; and that treaty was ratified on Monday last.

Mr. CANNON. I have noticed in the public prints—at least it is my impression that I have noticed it there, or heard it otherwise—that a treaty was being considered between the United States and Nicaragua and Costa Rica looking toward the securing of the right of way for the construction of the canal. I am not advised as to how far the treaty-making power in the first instance has proceeded, if at all, and my only object in asking the question is this: It is perfectly patent to everybody that if the right of way has not been obtained it should be obtained, and the more doubt we could have in the premises from our standpoint in making the bargain, pending the procuring of the right of way, perhaps the more favorable contract we might make.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, so far as I am advised, those whom we have selected to advise us upon this question have determined that there is no alternative. I understand the gentleman's inquiry to be, May we not, by holding out the fear that another route may be selected, thereby make the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments less tenacious, less insistent upon a high price that they might demand for the rights we want? I think that question has been fully set at rest by the two commissions that we have had—the Nicaraguan Commission of three or four years ago and the Isthmian Commission that has just put its report upon our table. There is no other route, if these gentlemen are to be regarded as authority, and so we can gain nothing by making less certain our purpose or by delaying this bill.

Mr. CANNON. I am not informed as to the status of the negotiations, except as I gather it from the public prints. I am quite content with the public sentiment that indorses and requires the construction of an isthmian canal, but I also believe that the United States should have supreme control over the route, with such territory adjacent thereto as may be necessary for the maintenance of that canal. Now, to pass a bill here before we get that treaty, absolutely to locate the canal or authorize its location, to authorize the President to get the right of way and make an indefinite appropriation, might, it seems to me, cause the Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans to be more severe in their terms than they would be if we were to await the time with patience until the negotiation which the newspapers say is pending is consummated. I do not know how shrewd those Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans are, but the question arose in my mind. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] has given more attention to the matter than I have, and so I should regard his opinion in the premises with much consideration.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I suppose there never has been a time during the last fifty years that this subject has been engaging the attention of the American people when some objection might not be made. I can conceive that to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] there might be much force in what he has stated; but during the fifty years of attempted legislation there has always been something that has been allowed to intervene to occasion delay. I do not believe there ever will be a time when there may not be something that in the opinion of somebody might make it advisable to postpone the beginning of work, the beginning of doing something. I think the bill which we propose to consider here is necessary to the very purpose that the gentleman understands to be now in prosecution. I do not understand that there is any power that can secure all we desire, which the gentleman simply regards as preliminary and as preceding legislation, without the passage of a bill. This bill authorizes the President to do the very things that are referred to by the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. Yes, but I will ask the gentlemen if it is not true that the President has full power under the constitutional clause authorizing him to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the status as it is, to make this treaty? And in point of fact is not the treaty now in process of formation?

Mr. HEPBURN. Whether it is or not I can not say, but I know of no constitutional power by which the President of the United States can take a dollar from the Treasury of the United States without the consent of this House.

Mr. CANNON. Nor do I; but the power to make a treaty and submit it to the Senate for ratification is ample.

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee and Mr. UNDERWOOD rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Iowa yield to the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this is in no sense a political question. I have conferred with the minority members of the committee having the measure in charge, and also with other gentlemen around me, and there seems to be no objection whatever to the granting of the request of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN]. As I understood that request, it simply provides that this bill shall be taken up on Tuesday, the 7th of January, and be made a special and continuing order until disposed of. There is no limit fixed for the debate, and no time prescribed for a vote, as I understand the request.

Mr. HEPBURN. There is none.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Then we are to understand that we are to have a fair debate upon the proposition?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly, so far as "the gentleman from Iowa" can control the matter.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the gentleman whether he coupled with the request that the bill should be considered in Committee of the Whole?

Mr. HEPBURN. I did not; but I presume that would be the ordinary course.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I think it ought to be in Committee of the Whole, so as to afford a fair opportunity for amendment.

Mr. HEPBURN. Then I will add that to my request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman adds to his request, that it be considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, along the line suggested a moment ago, in reference to its being necessary for the Government of the United States to make a treaty with Nicaragua before we could acquire this territory, I would call the attention of members of the House to the fact that at one time in the history of this country, when it was attempted to acquire the island of Hawaii by a treaty, and the necessary two-thirds vote in the United States Senate could not be obtained, a bill was passed through this House by which the President of the United States was authorized to enter into a solemn compact with the Government of Hawaii by which we acquired that territory. Some of us were opposed to it. A majority of the people of the United States favored it, and a majority of the representatives in this House and in the Senate of the United States passed the bill, and were unwilling to be balked by one-third of the representatives in that body.

Now, we know that for many years past a gigantic influence has laid itself across the path of this bill. There is no question that the public sentiment of the United States is ready for its passage. They know that this bill can not be defeated in this House and defeated in the Senate by a majority vote, and now they would have us believe that we must wait until a treaty is made by the United States Senate, which requires a two-thirds vote, and we must submit this proposition for the consideration of one-third of the Senate. For that reason I want to say that I agree with the gentleman from Iowa thoroughly that this House ought not to delay its action pending a treaty. It might never be agreed to, and thus they would defeat the will of the people of the United States.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman will allow me. In debating the question indicated. I have given what was in my own mind touching the construction of this canal, namely, that there must be a place to put it before you can build it. It seemed to me and does seem to me that that place ought to be obtained before we can locate it. However, as this is a request for the consideration of a bill, I do not feel at liberty, with the sentiment of gentlemen around me the other way, to object to the request for unanimous consent to consider the bill as asked for.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. [Applause.]

ASSISTANT CLERK AND STENOGRAPHER TO COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Invalid Pensions to submit the following resolution, and ask its reference to the Committee on Accounts.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 73.

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions be authorized to appoint an assistant clerk and stenographer for said committee for the Fifty-seventh Congress at a salary of $6 per day each, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I understood the gentleman to ask that it be referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. It will be referred to the Committee on Accounts. It was not necessary to introduce it in the House for that purpose.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general leave to print on the Philippine Island revenue bill, passed yesterday, be given for the next five days.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that all members have leave to print for five days from yesterday on the bill passed in regard to the Philippine Islands. Is there objection?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. PAYNE. I will yield a minute to the gentleman.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I want more than a minute.

Mr. PAYNE. I yield two minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have objected for two days to this motion, and for good reasons and for just purposes. I objected because the gentleman who now asks and who has repeatedly asked unanimous consent for the members to print speeches for five days as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee reported to this House a unanimous agreement to cut off debate on the Philippine tariff bill after nine hours' debate, thus giving a minute and a half to each member of the House.

The gentleman asked for unanimous consent to this agreement and it was given, but not understandingly by some, at least, on this side, for many members have said to me that they did not hear the gentleman's statement of the agreement and request, and I myself heard but one word from the gentleman, and that was "agreement." Undoubtedly unanimous consent would not have been given to this nine-hour agreement had it been understood on this side. Later the gentleman asked unanimous consent for leave for the members to "print" their speeches for five days. To this I objected unless the gentleman would agree to a night session, which he refused, saying it was not necessary. And yet I have been besieged to withdraw my objection to his request to print, by both Republicans and Democrats, but to this moment I have refused.

The night session would have relieved the situation some, and the leave to print could have been also had. I thought it was

high time to make those who knowingly consented to the nine hours' debate, as well as those who ignorantly or negligently acquiesced, pay the penalty that denying them leave to print imposed, that better results and more vigilance might be had in the future. I objected to this motion because the Democrats of that committee, that great committee, did not protest against this nine-hour agreement in the committee, and protest in the House when it was reported, bringing a substitute measure with them. There was no explanation of this agreement on this side of the House by any Democrat of the committee, though they should have done so. We were entitled to that at least from some one or all of them, so that we could understand what the gentleman from New York was proposing, and its effect and our rights.

I repeat, urged as I am by both Republicans and Democrats, and by numerous Democrats, smarting as they are under this oppressive agreement, and believing as I do that to a certain extent at least greater vigilance will be shown on this side in the future that will protect our rights and those of the people, I withdraw my objection, made from a pure sense of duty, adding that while I desired to debate the Philippine question generally and shall hereafter, I hope, I felt that the short time tendered me should be used on the tariff bill pending, desiring all the time, under the circumstances, to content myself with printing some clippings pertinent to the Philippine question generally.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired. Is there objection?

Mr. BABCOCK. I renew the objection.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to extend my remarks on that bill in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, as I do not see my colleague [Mr. CANDLER] in the House, that permission be given him to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that his colleague [Mr. CANDLER] be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HAMILTON] be allowed to print a speech he has prepared upon this subject.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HAMILTON] be permitted to print a speech upon this question. Is there objection?

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears none.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I arose to object. I understand that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HAMILTON] has not made any speech; and I do not see why he should have the right to print a speech.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was not aware that the gentleman arose for the purpose of objecting. Objection is made to the request on behalf of the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SHATTUC. I ask unanimous consent that all gentlemen who were at the Philippines this summer may have the opportunity to extend their remarks indefinitely in the RECORD. [Laughter.]

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will make that "postponed indefinitely," I have no objection.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague [Mr. PALMER] be allowed to print a speech on that bill in the RECORD. I will say that yesterday I had promised to yield the floor to him for two minutes, so that he could have laid the groundwork for an extension of his remarks in the RECORD. Under these circumstances I ask unanimous consent that he may have leave to print.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Do I understand that this is to print?

Mr. DALZELL. To print.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Well, it seems to me that unless the leave were general to print——

Mr. DALZELL. I will say to my friend from Mississippi that the term "extend" applies to all gentlemen who technically, perfunctorily get up and say, "Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of laying the ground for a speech on this subject."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I have no objection.

Mr. HAY. I object.

Mr. PAYNE. Now, Mr. Speaker, having done my full duty in the matter of endeavoring to secure general leave to print on this subject in the interest of gentlemen who have prepared remarks upon it, so that they might have an opportunity to print those remarks in the RECORD, I shall make no further effort in this matter, and move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Will not the gentleman from New York withhold that motion for a moment?

Mr. PAYNE. I will.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GREEN] addressed the House for ten minutes yesterday and asked permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD. I do not see him in his seat, and I renew that request for him.

Mr. PAYNE. Well, Mr. Speaker, it seems that no gentleman on this side is to be allowed to extend his remarks, and I insist upon my motion to adjourn.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I ask the gentleman to withhold that motion for just a minute.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York withhold his motion?

Mr. PAYNE. I will withhold for a moment.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. There has been no objection, Mr. Speaker, on this side to any request to extend remarks in the RECORD. There was an objection made to a request for members to print.

Mr. PAYNE. I fail to see the difference——

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that everybody who addressed the House be permitted to extend remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. PAYNE. I object to that. I want to make one remark in reply to the gentleman from Mississippi. I can not see the distinction between allowing a man to print a speech who merely rises in his place and says "Mr. Speaker" and allowing a man to print his speech in full who does not get that chance to rise and be recognized.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Now, let me renew my request to make the permission general.

Mr. PAYNE. I renew my motion to adjourn, Mr. Speaker.

The motion of Mr. PAYNE was agreed to; and accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 45 minutes) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until Monday, January 6, 1902, at 12 o'clock m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting copy of a letter from the Secretary of State submitting to Congress the subject of the construction of a dam from Adams Island to Les Galops Island—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Quartermaster-General relating to the responsibility of Capt. John Newton for the loss of certain clothing—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, reporting leases of unoccupied property—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John Mullican against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending a change in the characteristic of the light at Shinnecock Bay, New York—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a supplemental report as to claims for property taken for military purposes in the war with Spain—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting papers relating to claim of O. H. Walters—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting copy of correspondence in relation to claim of Lieut. William H. Bean—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. HEPBURN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3110) to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the

waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 15); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CANNON, from the commission to direct and supervise the expenditures for refurnishing the House of Representatives and certain offices and committee rooms, and to improve the ventilation of the Hall of the House of Representatives, to which was referred the resolution of the House (H. Res. 74) reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 16); which said resolution and report was referred to the Committees on Rules and Appropriations.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4491) for the relief of Peter Guttorson—Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 96) permitting the construction of a dam across the St. Joseph River near the village of Berrien Springs, Berrien County, Mich.—Committee on Rivers and Harbors discharged, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A bill (H. R. 7464) to provide for the erection of a public building at Jersey City, N. J.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 7465) to extend the privileges provided by an act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1880, as amended—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 7466) to equalize the rank and pay of certain retired officers of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 7467) to amend the act of August 23, 1894, empowering fourth-class postmasters to administer oaths to pensioners—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7468) to increase the limit of cost of public building at Cumberland, Md.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 7469) to provide for the relief of certain settlers upon Wisconsin railroad lands forfeited under the act of September 29, 1890, which lands were treated by the Interior Department erroneously as Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha indemnity lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 7470) to extend the time to redeem or make allowance for internal-revenue stamps, and to authorize the redemption of such stamps upon the presentation of a certified copy of deed where the original deed is not obtainable, and being an amendment to bill entitled "An act authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to redeem or make allowance for internal-revenue stamps," approved May 12, 1900—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 7471) to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for transcripts of records and plats in the General Land Office—Ordered to be printed.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 7472) to prevent the payment of witness fees to Indians in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7473) to promote a conference to formulate a universal language—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURKETT (by request): A bill (H. R. 7474) for per diem service pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7475) amending sections 2307 and 2308, Revised Statutes of the United States, additional homestead—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 7476) for the retirement of Government employees in the classified civil service without cost to the Government—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 7477) to construct a free bridge across the Rio Grande River at El Paso, Tex., between the cities of El Paso, Tex., and Juarez, Mexico—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 7478) to provide for the construction of a public building at the city of Kenosha, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 7479) to revive the rank of vice-admiral in the Navy of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 7480) to encourage industrial education in the several States—to the Committee on Education.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7481) to establish a general system of industrial education in the Territories of the United States and insular dependencies—to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. BURTON: A bill (H. R. 7482) to provide for the reorganization of the consular service of the United States—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 7483) to develop the interstate and foreign commerce of the Mississippi Valley—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 7484) to increase the limit of cost for the purchase of site and erection of a mint building thereon at Denver, Colo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DICK: A bill (H. R. 7485) to regulate the retirement of veterans of the civil war now serving as officers of the Regular Army, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 7486) to promote the efficiency of the clerical service in the Navy of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 7552) entitling any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps appointed a second lieutenant of artillery to take rank in accordance with the date of his original commission in the Navy or Marine Corps—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 99) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 100) for the improvement of the harbor at Racine, Wis.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 101) for improvement of the harbor at Kenosha, Wis.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A resolution (H. Res. 70) providing for a clerk for the Select Committee on the Examination and Disposition of Documents—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. WARNER: A resolution (H. Res. 72) providing for a clerk for the Committee on the Revision of the Laws—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A resolution (H. Res. 73) providing for an assistant clerk and a stenographer for the Committee on Invalid Pensions—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A joint resolution of the legislature of South Dakota, praying for the removal of the sand bar at the mouth of the James River, South Dakota—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A joint memorial of the legislature of Colorado, relative to aboriginal antiquities and prehistoric ruins in that State—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 7487) granting a pension to Melville Oliphant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7488) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Gehr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7489) granting an increase of pension to James Noble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEIDLER: A bill (H. R. 7490) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Gibbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7491) granting an increase of pension to William H. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7492) to correct the military record of Seymour Saxton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A bill (H. R. 7493) for the relief of Isaac W. Busey—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOUTELL: A bill (H. R. 7494) for the relief of B. J. D. Irwin—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7495) granting an increase of pension to William R. Sears—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7496) to grant an honorable discharge to Richard P. Gardner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7497) to grant an honorable discharge to John Tayhan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7498) to grant an honorable discharge to Stephen W. Coakley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 7499) granting an increase of pension to John H. Coonrod—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKETT: A bill (H. R. 7500) granting a pension to Arthur V. Walsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7501) granting an increase of pension to J. R. Williamson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7502) to remove charge of desertion from record of Fritz Johns—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7503) to remove charge of desertion from military record of Robert M. Mann—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7504) to remove charge of desertion from military record of Harman H. Vanfelden—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7505) to remove charge of desertion from military record of Robert Ricketts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 7506) granting an increase of pension to James Cheffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7507) granting an increase of pension to James M. Ashley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7508) to correct the military record of Lewis Rankin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CONRY: A bill (H. R. 7509) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 7510) granting an increase of pension to E. M. Gammon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7511) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7512) granting an increase of pension to Neil Gillespy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7513) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against the name of Charles Durkee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7514) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against the name of James Donnallan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 7515) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against John Carr—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 7516) granting a pension to Washington Butler—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7517) granting an increase of pension to Ralph Mulvane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 7518) for the relief of Henry P. Mayer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 7519) for the relief of Almon McNinch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 7520) for the relief of John Stull—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILL: A bill (H. R. 7521) granting a pension to Elizabeth R. Porter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7522) granting an increase of pension to John S. Mellott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7523) granting an increase of pension to George S. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7524) granting an increase of pension to John W. Hicks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 7525) granting a pension to Marion Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7526) granting a pension to Mary W. Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7527) granting a pension to Hugh C. MacEwen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7528) granting an increase of pension to Frank D. Maine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7529) granting an increase of pension to Philip Atwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7530) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Russell Cochrane, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 7531) granting a pension to James H. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7532) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Michael McCormick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7533) granting land warrants to soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American war—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 7534) granting a pension to Horace Boyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7535) granting an increase of pension to John C. Dillin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 7536) for the relief of the estate of George W. Saulpaw—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOOKER: A bill (H. R. 7537) for the relief of Thomas H. Shannon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7538) for the relief of the estate of Evan Cook, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 7539) for the relief of Capt. Sidney F. Shaw—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7540) granting a pension to James Vannatter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7541) granting a pension to Mrs. Annie Shinn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL (by request): A bill (H. R. 7542) for the relief of James Watt, administrator of the estate of John W. Jones, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7543) for the relief of James Watt, administrator of the estate of Kate S. Jones, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7544) for the relief of David K. Reynolds—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 7545) granting a pension to J. Q. Burchfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 7546) granting an increase of pension to Emma E. S. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7547) for the relief of the trustees of the Christian Church of Fredericksburg, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7548) for the relief of the estate of William V. Chewning, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7549) for the relief of John P. L. Hopkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7550) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fredericksburg, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7551) for the relief of the estate of Henry Fitzhugh, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KERN: A bill (H. R. 7553) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Estes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 7554) granting a pension to William T. Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7555) to remove the charge of absence without leave from the military record of William T. Spencer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LONG: A bill (H. R. 7556) for the relief of J. W. Patterson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 7557) granting a pension to Mrs. Rose Crummett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7558) for the relief of Charles H. Cotton—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 7559) to correct the military record of John Cashner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MICKEY: A bill (H. R. 7560) granting a pension to George W. Butler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 7561) for the relief of the heirs of Nancy R. Dobbs, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7562) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Samuel Burnett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 7563) granting a pension to Mark Watts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7564) granting a pension to Margaret Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7565) granting a pension to Hugh Willis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 7566) for the relief of Elizabeth Thomas—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 7567) to correct the military record of Samuel F. Hall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 7568) granting a pension to Albert Donaldson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7569) granting an increase of pension to John Cline—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7570) granting an increase of pension to Joel F. Terry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7571) granting an increase of pension to Harry R. Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7572) granting an increase of pension to John Costello—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7573) for the amendment of the record of George W. Collins, alias George C. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7574) to restore to the active roll of the United States Army the name of N. B. McKay—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 7575) for the relief of the trustees of Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Huntsville, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 7576) for the relief of Mrs. Annie J. Bassett—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7577) to authorize the issuance of a patent to James Seldon Cowdon upon the payment of certain fees—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 7578) to remove charge of desertion now standing against James Hennessy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 7579) granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 7580) granting an honorable discharge to Jerome A. Wilcox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SELBY: A bill (H. R. 7581) granting an increase of pension to James C. Bradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7582) granting an increase of pension to Edward Leahy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 7583) granting a pension to William J. F. Barcus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7584) granting a pension to William Laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7585) granting a pension to David L. Finch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill H. R. 7586) granting an increase of pension to John S. Stanger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7587) granting an increase of pension to John T. Deweese—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7588) granting an increase of pension to Seth P. Buell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7589) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Creed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7590) granting an increase of pension to Willis J. Kendall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7591) granting an increase of pension to Charles Carlisle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7592) granting an increase of pension to William Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7593) granting an increase of pension to David H. St. Clair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7594) granting an increase of pension to Gideon Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7595) granting an increase of pension to Henry Walters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7596) granting an increase of pension to William C. Bradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7597) granting an increase of pension to Michael McKenzie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7598) granting an increase of pension to Martin Farrar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7599) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Herran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7600) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7601) for the relief of Ephraim Z. Fleisher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7602) for the relief of Mary Nolan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7603) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Evans Owens—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 7604) for the relief of Thomas B. Hall—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 7605) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Gilbo—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 7606) granting a pension to Tracy M. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7607) granting a pension to Chancy Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7608) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. H. Brewer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7609) for the relief of William Thorpe, trustee—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 7610) granting a pension to Henry Hull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7611) for the relief of Clark S. Frazier—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 7612) granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Roby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7613) granting an increase of pension to Evaline Wilson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7614) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7615) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Bales—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 7616) granting a pension to Margaret Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7617) granting a pension to Napoleon B. Greathouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7618) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Sheridan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 7619) for the relief of the estate of William L. Clearman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7620) for the relief of the heirs of Edmund Kelly, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 7621) to authorize the President to revoke the order dismissing William T. Godwin, late first lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, United States Army, and to place the said William T. Godwin on the retired list with the rank of first lieutenant—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 7622) granting a pension to William W. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7623) granting a pension to Aaron M. Applegate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BALL: Petition of citizens of Glasgow, Del., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATES: Petition of J. J. Carter, of Titusville, Pa., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Order United American Mechanics, relating to the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Junior Order United American Mechanics and Typographical Union, of Meadville, Pa., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of Merchants' National Bank, of Meadville, Pa., and Second National Bank of Titusville, Pa., urging the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of certain trades unions of Titusville, Meadville, and Erie, Pa., urging that the naval vessels to be authorized in the naval bill be constructed at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BOUTELL: Petition of Chicago Federation of Labor, concerning injunctions—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKETT: Paper to accompany House bill No. 6595, granting a pension to James Eaman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: Resolution of Media Council, No. 53, Daughters of Liberty, and Coventryville Council, No. 863, Junior Order United American Mechanics, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON: Papers to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Lewis Rankin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to increase the pension of James M. Ashley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDWELL: Petition of citizens of Sangamon County, Ill., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASSEL: Petitions of Eugene Buzzell, R. S. McClure, and other citizens of Lancaster County, Pa., for an amendment to the National Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONNELL: Petition of Typographical Union of Scranton, Pa., in regard to employees in navy-yards and for the enforcement of the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Federation of Musicians and typographical unions of Scranton and Carbondale, Pa., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONRY: Paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petitions of General Putnam Council, Daughters of Liberty, in regard to immigration and other subjects—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of various councils of Junior Order United American Mechanics of Pittsburg and Allegheny County, Pa., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Allegheny County, Pa., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOVENER: Papers to accompany House bill granting increase of pension to Henry P. Mayer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of A. M. Smith and others of the Nineteenth Congressional district of New York, in regard to the constitutional amendment defining marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Mississippi and Ohio River Pilots' Society, for the improvement of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Resolution of Montana Stock Growers' Association, favoring the enactment of a law creating the position of Second Assistant Secretary of Agriculture—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution of Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, indorsing Irrigation Association, in relation to the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

Also, petition of Mississippi and Ohio River Pilots' Society, praying for appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions of Iron Molders' Union of Oil City, Pa., and Brewer Workers' Union of Jamestown, N. Y., favoring the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Charles D. Hunt and other citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIBSON: Petition of Andrew A. Colter, of Knox County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petitions of Mrs. S. Allen and others, of Natrona, and citizens of Bellevue, Sewickley, and Perryville, Pa., for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, proposed plan of Cuban delegates for extension of trade between United States and Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Central Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, Pa., T. S. Trumbull, secretary, in opposition to Chinese restriction—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of Colonel T. M. Bayne Council, of Bellevue; William Thaw Council, of Allegheny, Pa.; Etna Council, of Etna, Pa., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Independence Council, No. 2, Order United American Mechanics, relating to the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASKINS: Resolutions of Bricklayers' Union No. 2, of Barre, Vt., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Resolution of Edwin Colwell Post, No. 23, and J. H. Andrews Post, No. 288, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Michigan, relating to the construction of war ships—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of the Women's Club of Sturgis and 37 citizens of Allegan, Mich., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Mary McLean Wyllys—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HILL: Petition of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 190, of Bridgeport, and Birmingham Post, No. 12, of Norwalk, Conn., for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Connecticut Baptist Convention, N. G. Cheney, and others, of Bridgeport, Conn., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, of Connecticut, against repeal of the present law relating to the canteen at military posts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HITT: Resolution of Rockford (Ill.) Typographical Union, favoring the exclusion of Chinese, Japanese, and Malays—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HULL: Petition of J. C. Ferguson Post, No. 49, Grand Army of the Republic, of Des Moines, Iowa, for the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association of Des Moines, Iowa, for legislation amending the existing interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 3693, for the relief of William Lever—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: Petition of heir of Benjamin S. Carter, deceased, late of Spottsylvania County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heir of William Cook, deceased, late of Spottsylvania County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heir of George Bundy, deceased, late of Spottsylvania County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of the widow of Jeremiah Long, deceased, of Spottsylvania County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: Petition of Logan Johnson & Co., of Boston, and others, in relation to the duty on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MANN: Papers to accompany House bill No. 6875, to remove the charge of desertion against the record of William D. Pearne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 6873, granting a pension to Sarah Maley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 6874, for the relief of E. C. Sturgis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 3884, granting an increase of pension to E. C. Moderwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN: Petition of citizens of South Dakota, asking that the desert-land laws be amended—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McCLEARY: Papers to accompany House bill No. 6871, for the relief of Harmon Scramlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Petition of Mine Workers' Union of Tunnelton, Ind., in favor of the reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MUTCHLER: Petition of Grain Dealers' National Association of Des Moines, Iowa, for legislation amending the existing interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NAPHEN: Petition of Wood Carvers' Association of Boston, Mass., for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association of Des Moines, Iowa, for legislation amending the existing interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PATTERSON: Resolutions of United Mine Workers of America, Junior Order of American Mechanics, Patriotic Order of Sons of America, Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, Iron Workers' Union, Carpenters and Joiners' Union, and citizens of Schuylkill County, Pa., and others, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PIERCE: Petition of James A. Moore, of Obion County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petition of Rev. M. S. Marquis and other citizens of Rock Island, Ill., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: Petition of William G. Thrasher, of Lawrence County, Ala., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Laura E. Wilkinson, late of Madison County, Ala., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Resolution of Union No. 39, Painters and Decorators, of Fort Wayne, Ind., favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of laundrymen of Fort Wayne, Ind., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska: Petition of D. B. Jett and other citizens of Wayne and Pender, Nebr., for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Resolution of Connecticut Baptist Convention, praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an honorable discharge to Jerome A. Wilcox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: Petitions of citizens of the Second Congressional district of Colorado, asking for an antipolygamy amendment to the national Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Union No. 14, American Federation of Labor, Denver, Colo., in regard to employees in navy-yards, and for the enforcement of the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Resolution of J. H. Warren Post, Verona, N. Y., Grand Army of the Republic, asking that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: Resolution of the Board of Trade of Grand Rapids, Mich., for the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: Resolution of F. A. Snyder Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Cygnet, Ohio, and citizens of Toledo, Ohio, favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: Resolution of Typographical Union of Oneonta, N. Y., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WANGER: Resolutions of Jenkintown Council, No. 504, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Margaret Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Napoleon B. Greathouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Edmund Kennedy—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WOODS: Petitions of E. T. Reynolds and other citizens of Chico, Cal., for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG: Resolutions of various labor orders of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act and certain other measures—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Grocers and Importers' Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., for amendment to the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Mississippi and Ohio River Pilots' Society, for the improvement of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill No. 3024, for the relief of Thomas V. Strau—to the Committee on Pensions.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *January 6, 1902.*

The Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou, with whom are the issues of life and death, we are in Thy presence bowed, humble and reverent, as we remember that a chair upon this floor is vacant and that an honored member has passed from among us. Let Thy compassion be the succor and stay of the wife and children who are bereaved and of the great circle of friends by whom he was loved and whom he loved in return.

Nor would we forget, as we come to Thee, Thine honored and beloved servant, the junior Senator from Arkansas. Maintain his fortitude and flow of cheerful spirits. Bless the means used for the relief of his bodily suffering. Grant to return him to such health and strength as he usually possesses, and speedily bring him back with Thy benediction to his place upon this floor.

These and all other mercies we humbly ask, in the name of Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

JOHN P. JONES, a Senator from the State of Nevada, and THOMAS M. PATTERSON, a Senator from the State of Colorado, appeared in their seats to-day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the Journal of the last legislative day.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, December 19, 1901, was read and approved.

DEATH OF SENATOR WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, it is my painful duty to announce to the Senate the death of my colleague, Gen. WILLIAM J. SEWELL. He died at his home, in Camden, on December 27, at 9 o'clock and 30 minutes in the morning.

On some other day I shall ask that the business of the Senate be laid aside that appropriate tribute may be paid to his memory. I offer the following resolutions, for which I ask present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey offers the resolutions which he sends to the desk, and asks for their present consideration. The resolutions will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senate agree to the resolutions?

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, I also offer the following resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 7, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *January 6, 1902.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

The Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We come to Thee, Almighty God, our heavenly Father, because we believe in Thee as a faithful friend, a wise counselor, and a trustworthy guide, and because we know that in our weakness we need Thy counsel and Thy guiding hand in all the affairs of life. We bless Thee for the season that has just past, with its hallowed associations and its far-reaching lessons, the home gatherings, their pleasures and joys; and we thank Thee that Thou has brought us together again in health and strength. And, that the great problems that shall come before this House may be ably and efficiently disposed of, give to these, Thy servants, clear minds, high resolves, and lofty endeavors, that they may prove themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them by a great people whom they represent. Since we last met death has entered into the Congressional family and taken from it a wise and faithful statesman, whose character has left its impress upon those who knew him and upon the nation he served. Comfort, we beseech Thee, the stricken family and bereaved friends with the blessed hope of immortality, and Thine shall be the praise through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of December 19, 1901, was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Weeks, a Representative-elect from the State of Michigan, and Mr. Smith, a Representative-elect from the State of Iowa, appeared at the bar of the House and were duly qualified by taking the oath required by law.

PERSONAL REQUESTS FROM MEMBERS.

By unanimous consent, the following personal requests from members were granted:

To Mr. GRIGGS, leave of absence indefinitely, on account of illness in the family.

To Mr. CRUMPACKER, leave of absence for two days, on account of illness in the family.

LEAVE TO WITHDRAW PAPERS FROM THE FILES.

By unanimous consent, Mr. BISHOP was given leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, papers in the case of Clara B. Pyle, Fifty-sixth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, the following changes of reference were made:

Document No. 151, letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a supplemental report as to claim for private property taken for military purposes in the war with Spain—from the Committee on Appropriations to the Committee on War Claims.

Document No. 127, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Postmaster-General submitting an additional estimate of appropriation for his Department—from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads to the Committee on Appropriations.

House resolutions Nos. 57, 60, and 61—from the Committee on Naval Affairs to the Committee on Rules.

DEATH OF SENATOR SEWELL, OF NEW JERSEY.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my painful duty to announce to this House the death of that distinguished citizen, soldier, and statesman, Senator WILLIAM J. SEWELL, of the State of New Jersey. His death occurred last Friday a week, at his home, about 9 o'clock in the morning. For months he had heroically struggled against disease, which finally proved too strong for his constitution to longer resist, and he passed away, surrounded by his family, and was laid to rest on the last day of the year, mourned by thousands of people of his own and other States as no other citizen of the State was ever mourned.

I shall not at this time, by any extended remarks, endeavor to express for myself, the people of the State, or the thousands of his associates in business and politics the high appreciation and deep affection entertained for him.

At some other time, under more appropriate conditions, the House will be asked to set aside a part of its time, when the members will be afforded an opportunity to pay such tributes to his memory as is befitting such a life, character, and distinguished public service as was rendered by him to the State, in the service of his country, and the council of the nation.

His untimely death is the greatest loss the State of New Jersey has ever suffered.

As a further mark of esteem, I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM JOYCE SEWELL, a Senator of the United States from the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator SEWELL this House do now adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate this resolution to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Accordingly, in pursuance of the resolutions (at 12 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Kissimmee River, Florida, and certain connecting lakes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for improving Mount Vernon Square—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for Springfield Armory—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of additional cost for locks and dams in the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report as to additional cost of locks and dams in Warrior River, Alabama—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending the payment of a sum to the North American Trading and Transportation Company for supplies furnished destitute Alaska Indians—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the secretary of the Industrial Commission, transmitting a portion of the report of the Commission—to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with the draft of a bill, a communication from the Commissioner of Indians Affairs relating to the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a draft of a joint resolution, recommendations in regard to printing report on testing hydraulic cements—to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of deficiency appropriation for Eastern Branch of Soldiers' Home, at Togus, Me.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Chief of Bureau of Statistics submitting an estimate of appropriation for rental of a tabulating machine—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the expenditures for the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the year ended June 30, 1901—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of Col. A. L. Mills in relation to the acquisition of water rights for a supply of water for West Point—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation claims relating to the ship *Rose*, William Chase, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting claim of the Illinois Central Railroad—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, copy of an agreement with Indians of the Grande Ronde Reservation, in Oregon—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Civil Service Commission, relating to the disposition of useless papers in his department—to the Select Committee on Disposition of Useless Papers.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriations for payment of award to the Government of Chile—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Public Printer submitting an estimate of appropriation for deficiency in printing and binding—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an estimate of appropriation for deficiency in the Medical Department, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia submitting an estimate of appropriation for Free Public Library—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for deficiency in printing and binding, Department of the Interior—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for deficiency on account of Yellowstone National Park—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for miscellaneous advertising, War Department—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics submitting an estimate of appropriation for rental of additional room—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 931) granting a pension to Huldah A. Clark—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1046) granting an increase of pension to John J. Martin—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1119) granting a pension to D. W. Marshall—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1200) granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Goodwin—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1225) granting a pension of $12 per month to Matilda Witt, widow of J. Burgess Witt—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1251) for the relief of Thomas Hardin, late of Company F, Fifth Tennessee Volunteers, Mexican war—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1377) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Agnes Tridel—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1521) granting a pension to Rachael A. McKinney—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1796) for the relief of Hiram Cronk—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1823) granting a pension to Jonas Ball—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2273) granting a pension to Martha A. De Lamater—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2544) granting a pension to Mahala Alexander—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2599) granting an increase of pension to John Hall, of Bradley County, Tenn.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3024) granting an increase of pension to Thomas V. Stran—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3550) granting a pension to W. E. Grubbs—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3693) granting a pension to William Leaver—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3910) granting a pension to Dennis J. Kelly—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4622) granting a pension to Frank W. Lynn—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4658) for the relief of Nancy A. E. Hoffman—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5040) granting an increase of pension to John W. Moore—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5570) granting an increase of pension to Mildred McCorkle—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5706) to increase the pension of William R. Burton—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5712) granting a pension to Alice Bozeman—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6034) granting a pension to Ludda B. Arnold—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6054) granting a pension to Fanny Hallett—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6057) granting a pension to Peter Bush—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6189) granting an increase of pension to Eli Potts—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6359) granting a pension to Sanford A. Pinyan—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6378) for the relief of Valina S. Hutchinson—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6418) granting a pension to Katherine Decker—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6476) to increase the pension of Matilda E. Lawton, widow of Elbridge Lawton, late chief engineer, United States Navy—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6655) granting a pension to Mrs. Louisa Carey—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6726) granting an increase of pension to John S. Kephart—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6944) to pension Mrs. Walter E. Spicer, widow of Walter E. Spicer, late in the postal service of the United States—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7132) granting a pension to Haydon Edwards—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7155) granting a pension to Annie Ford—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7157) granting a pension to Milla Williams—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2134) for the relief of Thomas D. Means, administrator of Armand D. Young, deceased—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 5593) for the relief of William M. Underwood, of Lauderdale County, Ala.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 6338) granting relief to certain members of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, war of the rebellion—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2637) for the relief of Charles R. Hooper—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2639) for the relief of Robert C. Hornsburg—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2640) granting leaves of absence to employees of the Post-Office Department in the mail-bag repair shop—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4377) to retire on full pay certain disabled persons from the United States Light-House Service—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A bill (H. R. 397) to correct the military record of W. J. Whitson and Sidney Whitson, and grant their dependent father, Isaac Whitson, a pension—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 774) for the relief of Peter C. Lawyer—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 842) for the relief of Arulus C. Parkhurst—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 896) for the relief of Abel Patrick—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 1621) granting a pension to John M. Calloway and correct his military record—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 1656) to correct the military record of Alexander Nugent and grant him a discharge—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 2147) for the relief of John Holbrooks—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 2574) for the relief of C. C. Roberts—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 2604) authorizing the restoration of the name of Thomas H. Carpenter—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 2706) for the relief of Dobson Johnson, of Dekalb County, Tenn.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 2909) for the relief of Rev. George W. C. Smith—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 3186) amending the military record of Albert E. Pringle and granting his aged and dependent mother a pension—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 3210) for the relief of Warren A. Woodson—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 3464) for the relief of Alexander Lucas, of Viola, Marshall County, W. Va.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 3889) for the relief of John Bass—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 4281) for the relief of Green Clay Gardner, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 4879) for the relief of James W. Holt—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 5288) to remove the charge of desertion against the military record of Michael Cullen—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 5541) to correct the military record of Daniel Arnold—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 5562) to correct the military record of Edward Hughes and place his name on the pension roll at the rate of $25 per month—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 5757) for the relief of Judson G. Howell, late of Company F, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 6700) for the relief of Hiram Kendall—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 6712) to correct the military record of George S. Groesbeck—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 6821) for the relief of George W. Ingram—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 7064) to remove the charge of desertion against the record of Edwin Horton—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 3207) granting a pension to Johanna Buse—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of certain papers relating to House bills 6726, 7155, 1653, 2878, 3693, 1796, 4145, and one for the relief of John Hall, and the same were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. METCALF: A bill (H. R. 7624) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Berkeley, in the State of California—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7625) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Alameda, in the State of California—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 7626) to provide for the erection of a public building and acquire a site therefor at Mount Clemens, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 7627) for the erection of a public building at Des Moines, Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 7628) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 7629) to divide Nebraska into two judicial districts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 7630) for the protection of the President of the United States and those in line of succession to the Presidency, and to promote the welfare of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 7631) to provide for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the ninth judicial circuit—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 7632) to divide Nebraska into two judicial districts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 7633) to provide for and create a judicial district in the State of Michigan, to be designated as the northeastern district of Michigan, and for the appointment of a district judge and other officers therein, and for the holding of courts therein—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H. R. 7634) authorizing a survey of the Guadalupe River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 7635) to authorize the expenditure of certain unexpended appropriations for the improvement of the Clinton River, Michigan, above the Market Street bridge, in the city of Mount Clemens, Mich.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RODEY: A bill (H. R. 7636) to authorize the judges of the district courts of the United States to appoint stenographic reporters, fix the duties and compensation thereof, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7637) to provide for an additional associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 7638) to provide for the erection of a post-office in the city of New York, and making appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. METCALF: A bill (H. R. 7639) to provide relief for such employees in United States navy-yards as may be disabled by accident while in the performance of their duty, and, in the event of fatal casualties, for the relief of their suffering dependents—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 7640) providing for additional appointments to United States Naval Academy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DEEMER: A bill (H R. 7641) to increase the efficiency of the United States Navy by building cruisers and torpedo boats after the design of Richard B. Painton—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 7642) to amend "An act to create a third division of the district of Kansas for judicial purposes, and to fix the times for holding court therein," approved May 3, 1892, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURGESS: A bill (H. R. 7643) directing survey and report on improvement of Guadalupe River from its mouth to city of Victoria—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 7644) to amend section 4426, Revised Statutes, relating to regulation of steam vessels—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7645) to maintain the legal-tender silver dollar at parity with gold, and to increase the subsidiary silver coinage—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7646) to change United States notes into legal-tender gold certificates, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7647) to authorize national banking associations to organize branches and to issue letters of credit—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 7648) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River and to establish it as a post-road—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 7649) for the repeal of section 4716, Revised Statutes, so far as same relates to pension claims under act of 1890 and amendment of May, 1900—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KERN: A bill (H. R. 7650) to reestablish the Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 7651) to provide additional compensation for deputy collectors and inspectors of customs for the district of Huron, Mich., and so forth—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 7652) to amend section 1 of chapter 538 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 7653) to establish a light-house and fog-signal station on the larger of the Two Mile Rocks, in the Golden Gate, San Francisco, Cal.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7654) amending section 3018 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7655) to provide for the construction of a submarine tunnel under the Bay of San Francisco, with air shafts and openings on the United States military reservation on Yerba Buena Island (Goat Island), Bay of San Francisco, State of California—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 7656) granting a service pension to soldiers, sailors, marines, and their widows and orphans, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 7657) providing for the purchase of land used as a cemetery on Johnsons Island, in Sandusky Bay, Ohio—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 7658) requiring the Metropolitan Railroad Company, of the District of Columbia, to extend its Ninth street line, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 7659) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend sections 5191 and 5192 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 7660) to amend an act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States, passed July 24, 1897—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7661) requiring corporations operating street railways within the District of Columbia to equip open cars with guard rails, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 7662) to provide for the annual pro rata distribution of the annuities of the Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi between the two branches of the tribe, and to adjust the existing claims between said branches of the tribe as to said annuities—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 7663) to amend the homestead laws of the district of Alaska—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7664) providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of the land office—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 7665) to create a Railway Mail Service relief fund—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SCHIRM: A bill (H. R. 7666) authorizing the payment of salary to laborers and mechanics in the District of Columbia during temporary absence on account of injuries sustained while on duty—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7667) providing for the erection of bronze tablets commemorating naval victories of this country over foreign foes—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 7668) to provide for the entry and disposition of public lands on the abandoned Fort Laramie Military Reservation, in Wyoming—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 7669) respecting the sale and taxation of inherited Indian allotments, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 7670) providing for the manner of payment of postage on books, catalogues, and other printed matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 7671) providing for a coastwise canal in Texas—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 7672) to amend the criminal laws of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DALZELL (by request): A bill (H. R. 7673) relating to immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 7674) for the purchase and preservation of the battlefields and fortifications of Forts Frederick, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga, in Essex County, N. Y.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 7675) to construct a light-house keeper's dwelling at Calumet Harbor—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 7676) to provide for a national experiment in interstate or territorial irrigation and for disposing of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. BURLEIGH (by request): A bill (H. R. 7677) to further amend section 4708 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to pensions to unmarried widows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 7919) to provide American register for steamer *Eagle*—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 7924) authorizing the appointment as brigadier-general on the retired list of a medical officer on the retired list for distinguished service—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HANBURY: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 102) to provide for the purchase of the painting entitled "Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or Grant and his generals," by Hanson Balling—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. DALZELL: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 103) relative to the disposition of patent specifications and drawings in the western district of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. LACEY: A resolution (H. Res. 76) authorizing the Committee on the Public Lands to employ an additional clerk—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. WEEKS: A resolution (H. Res. 77) authorizing the Committee on Elections No. 3 to employ a clerk—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: A resolution (H. Res. 78) authorizing employment of J. J. Constantine as assistant telegraph operator—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. RIXEY: A concurrent resolution of the legislature of Virginia favoring the construction of a battle ship at the Norfolk Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN: A joint resolution of the legislature of Wisconsin favoring action on the Cullom interstate-commerce bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A joint resolution of the legislature of Wisconsin favoring action on the Cullom interstate-commerce bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 7678) granting a pension to Mary Holmes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7679) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7680) granting an increase of pension to David C. Yakey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7681) granting an increase of pension to William H. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 7682) for the relief of Edward Minter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 7683) granting an increase of pension to Almond Delamater—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7684) granting an increase of pension to Richard T. Marks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 7685) to place Harvey Thompson, Delta, Colo., on the pension roll—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7686) granting a pension to Jason E. Freeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7687) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Washburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7688) granting an increase of pension to William S. Camp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7689) for the relief of Edward F. Mitchell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7690) for the relief of Jesus Maria Martinez—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7691) for payment of $54 to V. Baldwin Johnson for 15 tons of coal—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7692) granting an honorable discharge to John Holderby—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7693) granting an honorable discharge to Thomas B. Hanoum—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 7694) granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. Ray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7695) granting an increase of pension to Frank J. McLaughlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7696) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Sauls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7697) granting an honorable discharge to T. J. Temple—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7698) for the relief of Lucy A. Hopkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 7699) granting an increase of pension to John Hibbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7700) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of John McLaughlin—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7701) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of Peter O'Neill, alias Charles Warren—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7702) for the relief of Thomas Amory De Blois—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BURGESS (by request): A bill (H. R. 7703) for relief of Henry Devlin, W. L. Ratisseau, and the Galveston Gas Fitting and Plumbing Company—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 7704) granting an increase of pension to Christianna Leach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 7705) granting an increase of pension to Dr. William B. Wynne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 7706) for the relief of the estate of Josiah White, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7707) for the relief of the estate of Richard Mann, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 7708) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Fallon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 7709) for the relief of Etienne De P. Bujac—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 7710) granting a pension to Margaret Scanlon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7711) to correct the record of William K. McConnell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7712) to correct the record of William T. Mefford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7713) to correct the record of John B. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7714) to correct the records of Cass County Regiment, Missouri Home Guards, so as to place the name of the late Irwin Walley on grade as captain of scouts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 7715) granting pension to George M. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7716) granting a pension to Mrs. John B. Waldrupe—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7717) granting a pension to Agnes Reilly—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7718) granting a pension to Jacob Goehring—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7719) granting a pension to Rhoda A. McDowell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7720) granting a pension to James W. Peret—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7721) granting a pension to James L. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7722) granting a pension to Caroline L. Rouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7723) granting a pension to William G. Brooks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7724) granting a pension to Mary Frost—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7725) granting a pension Sina Underwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7726) granting a pension to Betty Elmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7727) granting a pension to Mrs. Catharine Shipley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7728) granting a pension to J. S. Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7729) granting a pension to Mrs. Samuel Myers—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7730) granting an increase of pension to John A. Head—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7731) granting an increase of pension to Richard Owen—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7732) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. P. Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7733) granting an increase of pension to Minor B. Monaghan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7734) granting an increase of pension to John Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7735) granting an increase of pension to Luther L. C. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7736) granting an increase of pension to Albert W. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7737) granting an increase of pension to William B. Beardsley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7738) granting an increase of pension to George W. Sheldon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7739) granting an increase of pension to Richard Kohl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7740) granting an increase of pension to B. B. Bacon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7741) granting an increase of pension to Maj. G. Ham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7742) granting an increase of pension to George H. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7743) for the relief of Charles Artzt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7744) for the relief of Seaborn E. Delk—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7745) for the relief of Lizzie T. Perry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7746) for the relief of John Birkett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7747) for the relief of John H. Davidson, alias Henry Bingham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7748) for the relief of William Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7749) for the relief of Patrick Larkin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7750) for the relief of John Brewer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7751) for the relief of William D. Matthews—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7752) for the relief of George Ma Bee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7753) for relief of John Kircher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 7754) granting a pension to Edward F. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7755) granting a pension to Laura G. Weisenburger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7756) granting a pension to W. H. Jennings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7757) granting a pension to John M. Core—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7758) granting a pension to James H. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7759) for the relief of Patrick Buckley—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 7760) granting a pension to Thomas Graham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7761) granting an increase of pension to Louisa A. Crosby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEEMER: A bill (H. R. 7762) authorizing the restoration of the name of Charles H. Veil, late a first lieutenant in First United States Cavalry, to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 7763) to correct the military record of Hiram H. Harrington, alias Henry Harris—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7764) to correct the military record of John Q. A. Knights, alias John J. Lee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 7765) for the relief of R. M. Magill—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 7766) granting an increase of pension to John Huffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7767) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Stone—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7768) for the relief of the trustees of the Christian Church of Danville, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 7769) granting a pension to Cornelia S. E. Dickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7770) granting an increase of pension to George C. Mueller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7771) granting an increase of pension to Frank Seaman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7772) to correct the military record of Allen Jolly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 7773) granting an increase of pension to John Sirrine—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HANBURY: A bill (H. R. 7774) granting a pension to Jacob Weiss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7775) granting an increase of pension to David Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7776) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Bernard Corrigan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENDERSON: A bill (H. R. 7777) granting an increase of pension to Sopronia Cunningham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 7778) granting a pension to Peter Buckley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 7779) granting an increase of pension to William Belk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7780) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. McPike—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOOKER: A bill (H. R. 7781) for the relief of John K. Nutt, administrator of Haller Nutt, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 7782) granting increase of pension to Thomas P. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7783) granting an increase of pension to George E. Dee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7784) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Beltz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7785) granting an increase of pension to William Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7786) for the relief of Thomas Burns—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 7787) granting a pension to Samuel Sanders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7788) for the relief of the heirs of the late Alexander Kirk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON: A bill (H. R. 7789) for relief of estate of John G. Brice—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7790) for the relief of Edward P. M. Robinson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7791) for the relief of David H. Cork—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7792) for the relief of John L. Young—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7793) for the relief of Columbia Hospital and Dr. A. E. Boozer—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 7794) granting a pension to Emeline Blanchard, formerly Clapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7795) granting a pension to Rosa Volz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7796) granting a pension to Lucy M. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7797) granting an increase of pension to Timothy Donovan, alias Thomas Dolan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7798) to reimburse the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, for moneys paid by said city and county to Adolph L. Rehfeld upon a judgment recovered by him against said city and county for damages to his property inflicted by soldiers of the United States Army—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7799) granting an increase of pension to James Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 7800) granting a pension to William Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7801) granting an increase of pension to John Meenach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7802) granting an increase of pension to James R. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7803) granting an increase of pension to Louisa January—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7804) for the benefit of Baldwin De Bell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7805) for the benefit of George W. Taylor's administrator—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7806) for the relief of William G. Gardner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7807) for the relief of Duncan Scott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7808) for the relief of Joseph M. Wilburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 7809) granting a pension to Elizabeth Wheeler—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7810) for the relief of Hugh Brady, alias Hugh Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 7811) granting a pension to Mary King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7812) granting a pension to Youel Husted—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7813) granting a pension to Garrett H. Wilber—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7814) granting a pension to Lewis Bryan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7815) granting a pension to Nancy A. Kilough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7816) granting an increase of pension to James Moss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7817) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Coen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7818) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Devin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7819) granting an increase of pension to Hugh H. Canaday—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONG: A bill (H. R. 7820) granting a pension to Daniel Dye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7821) granting a pension to Ruth E. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7822) granting an increase of pension to David D. Page—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7823) granting an increase of pension to Jacob D. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7824) granting an increase of pension to Levi M. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7825) granting an increase of pension to William W. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7826) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7827) granting an increase of pension to Martin J. Heltzel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7828) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Clayton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7829) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Redgate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7830) granting an increase of pension to John M. Blanpied—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 7831) to correct the military record of Seth Bonney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7832) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Lister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7833) to amend the military record of Henry Quick—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. METCALF: A bill (H. R. 7834) for the relief of George W. Pearson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 7835) granting a pension to Robert Owens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7836) granting a pension to Isaac M. Lamb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7837) granting an increase of pension to Milo B. Holly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7838) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Lawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7839) for the relief of Jacob Rinehart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 7840) granting an increase of pension to Oliver Kerr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRIS: A bill (H. R. 7841) for the relief of Joseph Edelbrock—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A bill (H. R. 7842) granting a pension to Rebecca Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7843) granting an increase of pension to Susannah O. Wardrop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 7844) granting a pension to Alonzo Pendland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7845) granting a pension to Amanda McNail—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7846) granting a pension to Michael Tynan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7847) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7848) granting an increase of pension to Warner L. Vestal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 7849) granting a pension to Elizabeth Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7850) granting a pension to Margaret R. Dutt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7851) granting a pension to Jennie H. Cramer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7852) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7853) granting an increase of pension to James Beistle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7854) granting an increase of pension to David H. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7855) granting an increase of pension to Henry Thoman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7856) granting an increase of pension to Wilson H. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7857) granting an increase of pension to William Minnick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7858) granting an increase of pension to John B. Eaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7859) granting an increase of pension to Seth A. Bartow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 7860) for the relief of Calvin Hardison—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7861) for the relief of the trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Charlotte, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7862) to pay Josephine O. Anderson the sum of $175, the value of property from her taken and used by the troops of the United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7863) to pay to the heirs of Nathan Curry, deceased, the sum of $1,503, for property taken and used by the United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7864) to pay John F. Lawson $237.96, balance due him for services as United States mail carrier—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7865) to pay Thomas S. Truett the sum of $340, the value of property taken from him by troops of the United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7866) to pay the heirs of James Ramsy, deceased, the sum of $250, the value of property from him taken and used by the troops of the United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7867) to pay to the heirs of Pleasant Hines, deceased, the sum of $1,000, the value of property taken from him by the troops of the United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 7868) to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to grant an honorable discharge to Robert Crompton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 7869) to correct the military record of William W. Giles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7870) for the relief of Thomas J. Nichols—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7871) for the relief of the estate of John Sullivan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7872) for the relief of John C. Newton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7873) for the relief of Lucy J. Sullivan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7874) for the relief of Mrs. Elvira Moore, executrix of J. L. Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RODEY: A bill (H. R. 7875) for the payment to Bart A. Nymeyer of the balance due him for surveying public lands—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 7876) granting a pension to Thomas J. Culliton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7877) granting a pension to Uriah A. Mickley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7878) granting an increase of pension to William J. Remington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7879) granting an increase of pension to James L. McCain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7880) granting an increase of pension to Charles J. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7881) granting an increase of pension to Don C. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7882) granting an increase of pension to John H. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7883) granting an increase of pension to Colin R. Cundey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7884) granting an increase of pension to William A. Coverston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7885) granting an increase of pension to Uriah J. Loop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7886) for the relief of Samuel Tomlinson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7887) for the relief of Joseph D. Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7888) for the relief of Gabriel M. Jacques—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 7889) granting an increase of pension to Horace B. Seeley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7890) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Coffelt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIBLEY: A bill (H. R. 7891) granting an increase of pension to Walter Harwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 7892) for the relief of B. J. Young—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 7893) granting an increase of pension to Richard Du Bois—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7894) granting a pension to Jerusha M. Crane—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7895) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Bowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7896) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Wickwire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 7897) granting a pension to Michael John Daly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7898) granting a pension to Michael M. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: A bill (H. R. 7899) granting an increase of pension to Albert S. Graham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7900) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Morenus—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STORM: A bill (H. R. 7901) granting a pension to De Witt Clinton Letts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 7902) granting a pension to Susanna Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7903) granting an increase of pension to Ernest Wagner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7904) to correct the military record of George W. Nixon and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 7905) to reimburse Scott P. Stewart and Andrew J. Stewart, jr., for extra services in surveying public lands in the State of Utah—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7906) granting a pension to Martha G. Young—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 7907) granting an increase of pension to Alice M. Ballou—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 7908) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Kiichli—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7909) for the relief of Washington Horton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7910) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Enoch Vandecar—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7911) to remove charge of desertion from record of Albert Olde—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7912) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Thomas Haller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7913) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William Heine—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7914) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Robert Pratt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7915) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Spencer D. Gleason—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7916) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Michael J. Dowling—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7917) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Joseph Tate, alias William Tate—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7918) granting arrears of pension and increase of pension to James C. Pettee, Company A, Twenty-second United States Infantry—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS: A bill (H. R. 7920) granting a pension to Frederick Adams—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7921) granting an increase of pension to Louis Springer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7922) granting an increase of pension to R. G. Watkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7923) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge from the United States Army to Franz S. Zoller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 104) for the relief of the heirs of Capt. W. W. Withenbury—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of citizens of Independence, Iowa, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Boiler Makers' Union No. 144, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in favor of building war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BELL: Petition of citizens of Pueblo, Colo., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Typographical Union No. 425, of Canon City, Colo.; also Daughters of Liberty; also of Bryan Club of Denver, Colo., and citizens of Cripple Creek, Colo., in favor of the reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of E. W. Pierce and others, of La Junta, Colo., for the reclassification of clerks in the Railway Mail Service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the State Board of Horticulture of Colorado, for the protection of birds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of Chamber of Commerce of Sterling, Colo., favoring Government construction of reservoirs—to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

Also, petition of R. H. Purrington and others, of Trinidad, Colo., against reduction of wool tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, Railroad Telegraphers' Union No. 77, and Boiler Makers' Union No. 44, of the State of Colorado, for the building of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN: Resolutions of the Milwaukee Association of Credit Men, urging amendments to the national bankruptcy act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Resolutions of Boiler Makers and Iron-Ship Builders' Union No. 32, of Kansas City, Kans., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country, etc.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the Associated Fraternities of America, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of the Merchants' Association of New York, requesting establishment of reciprocal relations with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BULL: Papers to accompany House bill 6434, granting a pension to Mary Fitch—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6437, granting an increase of pension to Bertha R. Koops—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6448, to increase the pension of Anne Morris Ramsey—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Eliza Garfield Council, No. 7, Daughters of Liberty, of Providence, R. I., in favor of more stringent immigration laws, the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, and the deportation of anarchists—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of citizens of East Greenwich, R. I., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of New England Hospital Medical Society, for the establishment of a laboratory in the Interior Department—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolutions of Newport (R. I.) Lodge of International Association of Machinists, in favor of a deficiency appropriation for the Ordnance Department of the Navy—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BURGESS: Petition of Harry Develin, for the payment of his claim against the Government—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of citizens of Norridgewock, Me., and resolution of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 459, of Bar Harbor, Me., for restriction of immigration, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of the New England Hospital Medical Society, for the establishment of a laboratory in the Interior Department—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolution of James E. Hall Post, No. 53, Grand Army of the Republic, for an amendment to the pension law—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON: Petition of citizens of Valdez, Alaska, for the erection of light-houses at or near the entrance of Prince William Sound, Alaska—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: Petition of Ida M. Craighead and others, of Berwyn, Pa., for amendment to national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Rockdale Council, No. 803, and Oxford Council, No. 223, of Pennsylvania, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill for increase of pension for Dr. William B. Wynne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Letter of Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company, asking for repeal of tariff on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, letter of United States Export Association, urging efforts to secure increased business with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, letter of the Tea Brokers' Association, urging repeal of war tax on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Southwestern Kansas and Oklahoma Implement and Hardware Dealers' Association, of Wichita, Kans., in relation to trusts—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, letter from Grain Dealers' Association of Kansas, urging the abolition of bucket shops—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, letters of H. S. Dickie, of Wichita, Kans.; Edward S. Dye, of Salina, Kans.; Henry Spink, G. B. Allen, and Benjamin McCreary, of Concordia, Kans., urging a reclassification of the railway postal clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CAPRON: Petition of citizens of North and South Kingston, R. I., in regard to the constitutional amendment defining marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of New England Hospital Medical Society, for the establishment of a laboratory in the Interior Department—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of Eliza Garfield Council, No. 7, Daughters of Liberty, of Providence, R. I., in favor of more stringent immigration laws, the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, and the deportation of anarchists—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CONNELL: Resolutions of James Stewart Council, No. 703, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Jermyn, Pa.; citizens of Dickson City, Pa.; Moses Taylor Council, No. 200, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Scranton; Union No. 1025, of Jermyn; Union No. 1691, of Olyphant; Union No. 1804, of Scranton; United Mine Workers and citizens of Dickson City, Pa., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association, of Des Moines, Iowa, for legislation amending the existing interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: Resolution of Waco Business Men's Club, Texas, favoring the construction of a canal along the Nicaraguan route—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COUSINS: Petition of B. H. Witner and citizens of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for the protection of native races in the islands of the Pacific and elsewhere against the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicants—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, petitions of H. Gates and other citizens of Cedar Rapids and the Fifth Congressional district of Iowa, favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Bricklayers' Union No. 14 and Musicians' Union No. 137, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Rev. T. S. Bailey and others, of the Fifth Congressional district of Iowa, in favor of the Gillett bill for the protection of native races in the New Hebrides—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS: Resolution of Typographical Union of Leavenworth, Kans., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Bricklayers' Union of Topeka, Kans., asking that war ships be constructed in the national navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petition of sundry citizens of the Twenty-second Congressional district of Pennsylvania, in regard to the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of credit men of Pittsburg, Pa., in regard to the Ray bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5909, to correct the record of David W. Smythe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Mabel H. Lazear—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of sundry citizens of the Twenty-second Congressional district of Pennsylvania in regard to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of councils of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Pittsburg, Pa., in regard to the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Masons and Bricklayers' Union, Braddock, Pa., in regard to employment of union labor and the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolution of Lieut. E. R. Geary Post, Pittsburg, Pa., in regard to Graham pension bill—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5908, granting a pension to Clara W. McNair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 3504, granting a pension to Grace A. Negley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Mabel H. Lagear—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Thomas Graham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Louisa A. Crosby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEEMER: Resolutions of Williamsport Typographical Union, Trades Union Assembly, Newberry Castle, No. 496, of

the Knights of the Golden Eagle, of Williamsport, Pa.; Mill Creek Council, No. 1005, of Huntersville; Potter Council, No. 894, of Galeton, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Excelsior Council, No. 4, Daughters of Liberty, of Williamsport, urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union No. 19, and Trades Union Assembly of Williamsport, Pa., urging employment of union men on repairs of vessels and in navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of wholesale grocers and tea dealers of Troy, N. Y., relative to the duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. EMERSON: Papers to accompany the bill to correct the military record of Hiram H. Harrington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to correct the military record of John Q. A. Knights—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of William Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6703 for the relief of George A. Rogers—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Laborers' Protective Union, of Fort Edward, N. Y., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Petition of Della Sinnott and Adine Wooldridge, of Shelby County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GILBERT: Petition of W. C. Roberts and other citizens of Danville, Ky., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Resolutions of Middleport Post, No. 125, Department of Ohio, favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Resolutions of Fitzgerald Post, No. 125, Grand Army of the Republic, of Hastings, Mich., relative to the construction of vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of C. J. Bassett Post, No. 56, Grand Army of the Republic, of Allegan, Mich., relative to amendment of act of June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HANBURY: Resolution of Brooklyn Central Labor Union, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Presbytery of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Brooklyn City Post, No. 233, and U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Resolutions of labor unions of Hartford, Conn., favoring building war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Unity Lodge, International Association of Machinists, of New Britain, Conn., favoring a deficiency appropriation for naval ordnance—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolutions of Hartford, Conn., Central Labor Union, favoring the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HILL: Resolutions of Boilermakers and Shipbuilders' Union No. 237, of Hartford, Conn., concerning construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Hartford (Conn.) Central Labor Union, favoring Chinese exclusion—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of citizens of Little Silver, Freehold, Perrineville, Manalapan, and other towns in Monmouth County, N. J., for an amendment to the national Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Pride of Howell Council, of Farmingdale; Friendship Council, of South Amboy; Lakeside Council, of Newmarket; Freedom Council, of Keyport; Star of the Junior Council, Daughters of Liberty, of Allentown, N. J., for restriction of immigration, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of citizens of Freehold, Little Silver, Perrineville, Manalapan, and other towns in Monmouth County, N. J., for an amendment to the national Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HULL: Papers to accompany House bill 5037, for the relief of the heirs of Daniel Reichard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petitions of citizens of the Seventh Congressional district of Iowa, for a constitutional amendment against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Veteran Post, No. 49, Grand Army of the Republic, Elgin, Ill., against anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON: Petition of citizens of the Third Congressional district of Kansas, praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of United Mine Workers of America, of Weir City, Kans., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of R. L. Sturges—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of carriers on rural free-delivery routes outside of Winfield, Kans., asking for increase of salary—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Commercial Club, of Arkansas City, Kans., in behalf of Chilocco Indian school—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Butchers' Union No. 136, of Pittsburg, Kans.; International Association of Machinists No. 293, of Parsons, Kans.; and General Russell Post, No. 65, Grand Army of the Republic, for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country, etc.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to L. W. Crain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., favoring the creation of a department of commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., opposing reciprocity with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of tea exporters of San Francisco, favoring amendment of section 3018, Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KNAPP: Petition of rural free-delivery carriers of Watertown, N. Y., for legislation in respect to salary—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Elizabeth Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of Hugh Brady—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Metal Polishers' Union of Watertown, N. Y., favoring construction of war vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LACEY: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Mary King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Col. Joseph R. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Sarah M. Devin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Garrett H. Wilber—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Coen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension ot Youel Husted—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to increase the pension of Hugh H. Canady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Mahaska County, Iowa, and United Mine Workers of America of Iowa, Industrial Union No. 1471, and others, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of citizens of Martinsburg and Ottumwa, Iowa, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Union No. 9, of Ottumwa, Iowa, Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Petition of residents of the Twenty-second Congressional district of New York, asking for a Constitutional amendment defining legal marriage as monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG: Papers to accompany House bill 1068, for the relief of Justin M. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6087, for the relief of John W. Carrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6092, for the relief of J. M. Minnick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6088, for the relief of Levi Fellers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6091, for the relief of L. W. Eastin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6084, for the relief of Morton A. Pratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5920, for the relief of Washington T. Filson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6101, for the relief of Amanda E. McQuiddy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of F. A. Ott and others, of the Seventh Congressional district of Kansas, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Southwestern Kansas and Oklahoma Implement and Hardware Dealers' Association, on the subject of trusts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, regarding reciprocity—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of trustees of the University of Illinois, regarding mining engineering—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of National Association of Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, regarding legislation before Congress—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association, favoring amendments to the interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Chicago Federation of Labor, for legislation prohibiting Federal judges from granting injunction in labor cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the National Pure Food Society, regarding duty on raw sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Congregational Church of Harvey, Ill., and others, favoring an anticanteen law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Harvey, Ill., favoring the forbidding of transmission of gambling bets—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Harvey, Ill., and others, favoring the Gillett-Lodge bill—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, petition of C. M. Henderson & Co., regarding the tariff on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of voters of First Congressional district of Illinois, for a constitutional amendment declaring legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7557, granting a pension to Mrs. Rose Crummett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of Woodworkers' Union No. 17, of Chicago, Ill., and others, favoring construction of war vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MARSHALL: Petition of Edgar W. Day and others, of Fargo, N. Dak., for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of citizens of Oberon, N. Dak., and others, for the suppression of polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: Petition of sundry residents of the Twelfth Congressional district of New York, for the suppression of polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New York, favoring building war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of 16 importers of New York, in favor of maintaining the present duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. METCALF: Resolutions of Carpenters' Union No. 36; Stablemen's Union No. 9046; Millmen's Union No. 550; Machinists' Union No. 284; Cooks and Waiters' Union No. 31; Typographical Union No. 36; Upholsterers and Carpet Mechanics' Union No. 54; Painters' Union No. 27; Pacific Coast Union No. 1; Retail Clerks' Union No. 47; Subordinate Lodge No. 233, Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America; Admiral D. D. Porter Post, No. 169; Lookout Mountain Post, No. 88, Department of California, Grand Army of the Republic, all of Oakland, Cal.

Also, resolutions of Alameda County Federated Trades Council; Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Union No. 608, of Sacramento; Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 815, of Hayward, Cal., and resolution of B. H. of B. M. and S. B. A., Union No. 205, of San Francisco, Cal., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MUTCHLER: Petitions of Bethlehem (Pa.) Council, No. 508, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and others, favoring the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, favoring union labor on New Orleans dry dock—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. NAPHEN: Petitions of the Woman's Council of Roxbury, Mass., and others, for the suppression of polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, letter of R. G. Cary, of New York, favoring the tax on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Boston (Mass.) Lodge, No. 264, International Association of Machinists, favoring a deficiency appropriation for naval ordnance—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, letter of J. L. Chalefoux, of Lowell, Mass., favoring establishing arsenal in Alabama—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the McCormick Brewing Company, of Boston, Mass., for the removal of the tax on beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, letter of the Free Hide League of New England, favoring placing hides on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the New England Hospital Medical Society, of Boston, Mass., favoring a laboratory in the Interior Department—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. NORTON: Petitions of C. H. Ickes, of Sandusky, Ohio, and others, of Bucyrus, Greenspring, Attica, and Marion, Ohio, for reclassification of railway postal clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany House bill 5186, granting a pension to John Conter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill 1279, granting an increase of pension to John B. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5194, for the relief of Ellen Scranton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Elizabeth Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill 6921, granting a pension to James W. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill 5181, granting an increase of pension to John H. Eversol—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Margaret R. Dutt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill 1271, granting an increase of pension to Henry Wuescher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to John B. Eaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Seth A. Bartow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of Whetstone Lodge, No. 344, Galion, Ohio, and Potters' Union No. 7, of Tiffin, Ohio, praying that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Seneca Council, No. 29, Daughters of Liberty, regarding immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5204, for the relief of Amos L. Hood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5201, for the relief of Charles Dawley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 1283, for the relief of Jonathan Redfox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5199, for the relief of John Pifher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 1282, to remove the charge of desertion against the record of Jeremiah Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PADGETT: Papers to accompany the claim of Josephine O. Anderson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, letter to accompany claim of John F. Lawson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany the claim of Nathan Curry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill in behalf of the claim of Thomas S. Truitt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill in behalf of the claim of Nathan E. Garner and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill in behalf of the claim of James P. Hiner—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania: Petitions of Charity Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Tremont, Pa.; Washington camps No. 75, of St. Clair; No. 145, of Heglns; No. 85, of Weishample; No. 5, of Ringtown; No. 46, of Minersville; No. 74, of Donaldson; No. 125, of Girardville; No. 50, of Summit, and No. 84, of Ashland, Patriotic Order Sons of America, in favor of more stringent immigration laws, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of Iron Workers' Union No. 343, of Tamaqua, Pa.; Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 228, of Pottsville, and No. 709, of Shenandoah, Pa., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union No. 47, of Pottsville, Pa., in relation to the employment of union bricklayers and masons in the erection of the naval dry dock at New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of members of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Shenandoah, Pa., and others, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the survivors of the Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Pottsville, Pa., favoring the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of H. Ellen Orton, of Sodus, N. Y., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of W. M. Kirby and others, of Auburn, N. Y., favoring bill granting pensions to soldiers, sailors, and marines in so-called Confederate prisons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Resolution of Retail Clothing Clerks' Union No. 10, of Fort Wayne, Ind., in regard to employees in navy-yards and for the enforcement of the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of J. C. De Vinney and 18 citizens of Lima, Ind., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODEY: Petition of Machinists' Union No. 131, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., urging that the naval vessels to be authorized in the naval bill be constructed at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also (by request), petition of Alfredo Delgado and others, of New Mexico, praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: Papers to accompany House bill 4168, to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Stephen Noland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 4174, for the relief of Levi Overman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7019, to correct the military record of Miles F. Durkee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 4170, granting an increase of pension to Henry P. Macloon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 4173, granting an increase of pension to Orrin L. Dake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 4172, granting an increase of pension to George R. Chaney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 4175, granting an increase of pension to Alpheus D. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of George R. Chaney and other citizens of Webster County, Nebr., favoring the passage of a service pension law—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Petition of residents of the Twenty-fifth New York Congressional district favoring antipolygamous legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Trades Assembly, American Federation of Labor, Rome, N. Y., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SIBLEY: Petition of members of churches of Bradford, Pa., asking a constitutional amendment against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolutions of Elm Lodge, No. 420, of New Haven, also, Excelsior Lodge, No. 259, of Derby, Conn., International Association of Machinists, favoring an appropriation of $4,000,000 for ordnance in the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Excelsior Council, No. 48, Daughters of Liberty, of New Haven, Conn.; Hartford Central Labor Union, of Hartford, Conn.; resolutions of J. C. Lewis Council, No. 1, of Meriden; Lady Trumbull Council, No. 5, of Waterbury; Goddess of Liberty Council, No. 3, Daughters of Liberty, of New Haven; the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union No. 15, of Derby, and the New Haven Pressmen's Union, No. 74, of New Haven, Conn., favoring the enactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Boiler Makers and Shipbuilders' Union of Hartford; also resolution of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths of Ansonia, Conn., favoring the building of war ships in the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, and Brass Workers' International Union of North America, local branch at Meriden, Conn., favoring the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Wine Bottlers of New Haven, Conn., asking for the repeal of the war tax on bottled wine—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the Connecticut State Board of Trade, favoring the repeal of the present bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the New England Hospital Medical Society, favoring the establishment of a psychophysical laboratory in the Department of the Interior—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. STARK: Papers to accompany House bill 7612, granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Robey, of York, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 1741, granting an increase of pension to Griffeth Evans, of Beatrice, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7614, granting an increase of pension to Ephriam Lewis, of Fairburg, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of Elliott Post, No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic, of Davenport, Nebr., requesting the enactment of a law directing the construction of a naval vessel at each of the Government navy-yards—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: Resolutions of E. S. Young Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Amsterdam, N. Y., and others, favoring construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill to grant Albert S. Graham an increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, affidavit to accompany House bill 1746, granting an increase of pension to N. W. Herdman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Resolutions of E. E. Sturtevant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Concord, N. H., and others, for the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Molly Stark Council, Daughters of Liberty, of Concord, N. H., for a reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a petition of C. A. Davis and others, of Rochester, N. H., for the removal of duty on raw sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Petition of Martha G. Young, as dependent mother of John G. Young, in the late war with Spain, for a pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition of Mrs. A. Jennie Strauss and others, of the Thirtieth Congressional district of New York, praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, relative to the construction of vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Power City Lodge, No. 316, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., urging appropriation for the Ordnance Department of United States Navy—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WEEKS: Resolutions of Union No. 117 and No. 8250, of Port Huron, Mich., urging that the naval vessels to be authorized in the naval bill be constructed at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Union No. 8250, for restriction of immigration, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of citizens of the Seventh Congressional district of Michigan for an amendment to the National Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of W. W. Giles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Cyrus C. Eaton and other carriers on rural-delivery routes in Saginaw County, Mich., asking for increase of salary—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WOODS: Resolution of Covina Citrus Association, of California, protesting against the ratification of the reciprocity treaties now pending—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24, of San Francisco, Cal., and Raymond Branch, Granite Cutters' Union, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of John A. Logan Post, No. 180, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bishop, Cal., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Pacific Branch of the Free Hide League, asking that hides be placed on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WRIGHT: Resolution of International Association of Machinists, of Susquehanna (Pa.) Lodge, No. 305, for the passage of deficiency bill for naval ordnance—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolution of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 141, of Sayre, Pa., and American Federation of Labor Union No. 9208, of Bradford County, Pa., relative to the construction of vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Tunkhannock Council, No. 339, Junior Order United American Mechanics; Harvey Branch, No. 20, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, and Railroad Trainmen, of Bradford County, Pa., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *January 7, 1902.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

REPORTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Industrial Commission, transmitting one copy each of volumes 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, and 18 of the reports of that Commission; which, with the accompanying volumes, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

LAWS OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the president of the United States Philippine Commission, transmitting copies of the laws enacted by that Commission from the 1st day of September, 1900, until the 8th day of October, 1901; which will be referred to the Committee on the Philippines, and, if there be no objection, without an order to print, leaving it to the committee to recommend what shall be done.

VESSEL SHIP ROSE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law and the opinion of the court filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, relating to the vessel *Ship Rose*, William Chase, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EMMA E. PECK.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of Emma E. Peck, administratrix of William Henderson, deceased, *v.* The United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A. L. DUNLAP VS. THE UNITED STATES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of A. L. Dunlap *vs.* The United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

USELESS PAPERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Civil Service Commission, requesting, in accordance with the act of February 16, 1889, that authority be given the Commission to destroy all useless papers in their possession; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

USE OF FOREST-RESERVE TIMBER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to regulate the use of forest-reserve timber; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game, and ordered to be printed.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, transmitting, in response to a resolution of December 17, 1901, a statement showing the amount paid by the Post-Office Department to certain steamship companies for the ocean mail service rendered by them in each fiscal year during the period from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1901, inclusive; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON TESTING HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, calling attention to the importance of having printed 1,000 additional copies of the report of a board of engineer officers on testing hydraulic cements, etc., together with a draft of a joint resolution for the printing of the same; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING COMPANY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the account and accompanying papers submitted by the North American Transportation and Trading Company in the sum of $2,654.10 for the issuance, in the spring of 1899, of rations to the tribes of Kuyukuk Indians in the district of Alaska, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indians Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

COST OF OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, transmitting, in response to a resolution of December 16, 1901, a copy of each of the contracts now in existence for the continuation of the foreign mail service under the act of March 3, 1891; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

GRANDE RONDE INDIAN RESERVATION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and an accompanying agreement entered into by the United States Indian inspector, James McLaughlin, with the Indians of the Grande Ronde Reservation in Oregon, for cession of the surplus lands of their reservation, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEE INDIANS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and an accompanying draft of a bill for adjusting matters pertaining to the affairs of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians, under their several treaties with the United States, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore announced his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (S. R. 22) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 7471) to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for transcripts of records and plats in the General Land Office; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also transmitted to the Senate the resolutions of the House on the death of Hon. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CULLOM presented a memorial of the German-American Club, of Will County, Ill., remonstrating against the decision rendered in the Schley court of inquiry; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Aaron Weider Post, No. 75, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, of Fairbury, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Lasalle; of Local Union No. 16, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Springfield; of Local Union No. 826, United Mine Workers of America, of Barclay, and of Local Union No. 745, United Mine Workers of America, of Lebanon, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 152, American Federation of Labor, of Manchester, N. H.,

praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Sunapee, Plaistow, Hampstead, and Westville, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of Blankenship Post, No. 77, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, of Martinsville, Ind., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation granting to certain widows of ex-soldiers, whose husbands have been Presidents, larger pensions than are provided by law for soldiers' widows; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the New England Hospital Medical Society, of Boston, Mass., praying for the establishment of a psycho physical laboratory in the Department of the Interior; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of sundry citizens of New York City, praying that sugar be placed on the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of Dorphian Lodge, No. 204, of Schenectady, and of City Lodge, No. 93, of Rochester, all of the International Association of Machinists, in the State of New York, praying that an appropriation be made to supply a deficiency in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry labor organizations, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of New York, and of E. S. Young Post, No. 33, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, of Amsterdam, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry members of the Daughters of Liberty, all in the State of New York, of the Central Federation of Labor, of Albany, and of Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' Union No. 6, of Albany, all in the State of New York, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Pelham Manor, Waverly, Ogdensburg, Albany, Dunkirk, New York City, Schenectady, Brooklyn, East Marion, Troy, Sodus, Green Island, Florida, Waterville, Yonkers, Rensselaer, Sand Lake, Averill Park, Warwick, Gloversville, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Spa, Ballston Spa, West Galway, and Buffalo, all in the State of New York, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WELLINGTON presented a petition of the American Mining Association, of Manila, P. I., praying for the enactment of legislation extending the mining laws of the United States to the Philippines, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented a petition of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association, of New York City, praying for the restoration of hides to the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of 29 citizens of Baltimore, Md., and a petition of 51 citizens of Baltimore, Md., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 6, of Baltimore; of Tobacco Workers' Union No. 70, of Baltimore, and of Bakers and Confectioners' Union No. 12, of Baltimore, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Maryland, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Chesapeake Council, No. 16, of Havre de Grace; of Integrity Council, No. 14, of Baltimore; of Riverview Council, No. 20, of Perryville; of Liberty Council, No. 6, of Baltimore; of Susquehanna Council, No. 8, of Port Deposit; of Star of America Council, No. 2, of Frostburg, and of Rescue Council, No. 1, of Baltimore, all of the Daughters of Liberty; of District Union No. 16, United Mine Workers of America, of Lonaconing; of Typographical Union No. 12, of Baltimore, and of the Independent Trades Council, of Cumberland, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Maryland, and of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24, of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. HARRIS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Chetopa, Galena, Burlingame, Hutchinson, Smith Center, Phillipsburg, Topeka, Kirwin, Peabody, and Spearville, all in the State of Kansas, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BLACKBURN presented petitions of Local Union No. 123, International Association of Machinists, of Paducah; of Federal Labor Union No. 7608, of Mercer Station; of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, of Lexington; of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 49, of Louisville; of Coopers' Local Union No. 110, of Covington; of Tobacco Workers' Union No. 44, of Covington; of Carpenters' Union No. 725, of Bowling Green; of Local Union No. 207, United Brewery Workers, of Louisville; of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association of Newport, and of Machinists' Union No. 152, of Ludlow, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Kentucky, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Lexington, Nicholasville, Versailles, Paris, and Middleton, all in the State of Kentucky, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 1032, United Mine Workers of America, of Pineville; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 411, of Lebanon, and of Capital City Council, No. 29, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Frankfort, all in the State of Kentucky, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Local Lodge No. 125, International Machinists' Association, of Latonia, Ky., praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. BURTON presented petitions of sundry citizens of Wichita, Smith Center, Topeka, Garnett, Hutchinson, Peabody, Spearville, Oswego, Belleville, Wayne, Talmo, Concordia, Iola, Moran, Topeka, Morganville, Burlingame, Clifton, Abilene, Halstead, and Newton, all in the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PENROSE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Belle Vernon, Braddock, Butler, Harrisburg, Charleroi, Allegheny, Fox Chase, New Brighton, Mars, New Vernon, Pittsburg, Milton, Fayette City, Sewickley, Delta, Finleyville, Bradford, Reading, Philadelphia, York, Penbrook, and Williamsport, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of councils Nos. 140, 172, 127, 149, 620, 583, 125, 151, 100, 61, 201, 526, 118, 154, 43, 68, 66, 300, 139, 35, 89, 102, 28, 128, 7, and 148, all of the Daughters of Liberty, and of councils Nos. 108, 550, 421, 148, 853, 160, 141, 546, 271, 357, 1804, 1533, 338, 24, 9178, 780, 504, 15, 29, 863, 104, 998, 443, 285, 28, 111, 945, 164, 101, 154, 640, 211, 838, 307, 125, 901, 496, 803, 335, 549, 172, 896, 331, 339, 22, 207, 1005, 384, 134, and 393, all of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Plymouth, Pa., and a petition of sundry citizens of Crawford County, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the shipment of horses and war materials for the use of British troops in South Africa; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Philadelphia, East Boston, and Lancaster, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the repeal of the duty on raw sugar; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of 70 citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., praying that an appropriation be made to reimburse depositors of the Freedmen's Saving Bank and Trust Company, of that city; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a petition of the East End Board of Trade, of Pittsburg, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of Iron and Steel Workers' Union No. 9249, of Pottstown; of the Central Labor Union of Lancaster; of Potters' Local Union No. 33, of New Brighton; of Central Labor Union of Hazleton; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 37, of Shamokin; of Powder Makers' Union No. 8798, of Pennsylvania; of Laflin Shirt and Waist Cutters' Union No. 40, of

Philadelphia; of Brotherhood of Carpenters' Local Union No. 287, of Harrisburg; of Iron Workers' Union No. 9334, of Columbia; of Stove Mounters' Union No. 46, of Royersford; of Local Union No. 9208, of Athens, and of the Central Trades Assembly of Washington, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented a memorial of the Retail Grocers and General Merchants' Association of the State of Washington, remonstrating against the manufacture and sale of what is known as "process butter;" which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Western Washington Wholesale Grocers' Association, praying for the repeal of the duty on tea; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Retail Grocers and General Merchants' Association, of the State of Washington, remonstrating against the introduction of the parcel-post system of carrying merchandise; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union, No. 247, of Tacoma; of John Buford Post, No. 89, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Washington, of Everett; of Plumbers' Local Union, No. 82, American Federation of Labor, of Tacoma; of Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 433, of Whatcom; of General Grover Post, No. 51, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Washington, of Auburn, and of Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 106, American Federation of Labor, all in the State of Washington, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Spokane and Fairhaven, all in the State of Washington, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce, of Spokane, Wash., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the Columbia River between The Dalles and Celilo, and of the Upper Columbia and Snake rivers; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Lewiston Commercial Club, of Lewiston, Idaho; of the Dayton Commercial Club, of Dayton, Wash., and of the Yakima Commercial Club, of North Yakima, Wash., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the Columbia and Snake rivers in the State of Washington; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of 116 citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WETMORE presented the petition of Rev. M. D. Fuller and 50 other citizens of Rhode Island, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Local Lodge No. 119, International Association of Machinists, of Newport, R. I., praying that an appropriation be made to supply a deficiency in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BURNHAM presented the petition of James M. Davis and 62 other citizens of Plaistow, N. H., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Storer Post, No. 1, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, of Portsmouth, N. H., and a petition of Typographical Union No. 152, American Federation of Labor, of Manchester, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MITCHELL presented petitions of sundry citizens of Oregon, praying for the enactment of legislation placing gasoline and naphtha launches under inspection service the same as steam vessels; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Protective Association, of Portland, Oreg., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Association, of Pendleton, Oreg., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the opening to navigation of the Columbia and Snake rivers in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the boards of trade of Sellwood, Clinton, Kelly, Brooklyn, and of the East Side Improvement Association, of Portland, all in the State of Oregon, praying that an appropriation be made for the removal of two sand bars between the city of Portland and the town of Milwaukee, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of William W. Kerby, of Richland, Baker County, Oreg., praying for the enactment of legislation removing the charge of desertion standing against him on the records of the War Department; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Caddo and Kiowa counties, in the Territory of Oklahoma, praying for the establishment of a land office at Anadarko, in that Territory; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of the Lewiston Commercial Club, of Lewiston, Idaho, praying that an appropriation be made providing for the removal of certain obstructions in the Columbia River at The Dalles and Celilo; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of George W. Peters, of Oakland, Oreg., praying that he be granted a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of the Rev. W. L. Moloy, of Oregon City, Oreg., praying that he be granted a pension of $20 a month; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PERKINS presented petitions of 1,000 citizens of California; of sundry citizens of Hupa Valley, Monrovia, Whittier, Long Beach, Fullerton, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Pueblo, Corona, Pasadena, and Prospect Park, all in the State of California, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Credit Men's Association of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present bankruptcy law, and for the enactment of the so-called Ray bankruptcy bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Pacific Coast Sirup Company and 22 other consumers of sugar of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the restoration of raw sugar to the free list, and that reasonable protection be given to the beet, cane, and refining interests of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24, American Federation of Labor, of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Oakland, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the establishment of a department of commerce and industries; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against the reduction of the duties now in force on importations from Cuba, which provide protection to the agricultural and horticultural products of California; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce and sundry business firms of San Francisco, Cal., praying that the navigation laws relating to the coasting trade be applied between ports in the United States and ports in the Philippine Islands; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of Coopers' International Union No. 28, of San Francisco; of Riggers' Protective Union No. 9172, of San Francisco; of Carpenters' Union No. 769, of Pasadena; of Carpenters' Local Union No. 36, of Oakland; of Stablemen's Union No. 9046, of Oakland; of Cement Workers' Union No. 8917, of Los Angeles; of the Granite Cutters' Union of Raymond; of Typographical Union No. 144, of Fresno, and of Typographical Union No. 56, of Stockton, all of the American Federation of Labor; of Admiral D. D. Porter Post, No. 169, Department of California and Nevada, Grand Army of the Republic, of Oakland, and of Antietam Post, No. 63, Department of California, Grand Army of the Republic, of Petaluma, all in the State of California, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Chapin, Iowa, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill

to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Grain Dealers' Association of Des Moines, Iowa, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the interstate-commerce law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry business men of Boone, Iowa, praying for the repeal of the bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Bluff City Typographical Union, No. 203, of Council Bluffs; of Local Union No. 171, International Association of Machinists, of Missouri Valley; of Sioux City Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 63, of Sioux City; of Leather Workers' Union No. 62, of Des Moines; of Retail Clerks' Union No. 93, of Muscatine; of Boiler Makers' Union No. 144, of Cedar Rapids; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 172, of Davenport, and of Garment Workers' Union No. 148, of Ottumwa, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Iowa, and of Fort Donelson Post, No. 236, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 869, United Mine Workers of America, of Boonesboro; of sundry citizens of Mahaska County; of Bluff City Typographical Union, No. 203, of Council Bluffs, and of Local Union No. 831, United Mine Workers of America, of Evans, all in the State of Iowa; and of the Tri-City Labor Congress, of Clinton and Lyons, in the State of Iowa, and Fulton, in the State of Illinois, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit any American citizen to sell or otherwise supply arms or intoxicating liquors to uncivilized peoples; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Guthrie Center, Traer, Ottumwa, Winterset, Independence, Greene, Martinsburg, Nugent, Cedar Rapids, Crystal, and Toledo, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (for Mr. ALLISON) presented the petition of John Roth and sundry other citizens of Ackley, Iowa, praying for the repeal of the revenue tax on the capital and surplus of banks; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also (for Mr. ALLISON) presented the petition of J. R. Lane and sundry other citizens of Davenport, Iowa, praying for the repeal of the bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (for Mr. ALLISON) presented petitions of Leather Workers' Union No. 62, of Des Moines; of Musicians' Union No. 137, of Cedar Rapids; of Local Union No. 172, of Davenport; of Boiler Makers' Union No. 144, of Cedar Rapids, and of Typographical Union No. 203, of Council Bluffs, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also (for Mr. ALLISON) presented a petition of Local Union No. 613, United Mine Workers of America, of South Ottumwa, Iowa, and a petition of the Tri-City Labor Congress, American Federation of Labor, of Clinton, Iowa, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also (for Mr. ALLISON) presented the petition of Adam Banker and 135 other citizens of Chapin, Iowa, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also (for Mr. ALLISON) presented the petition of V. Chilson and sundry other citizens of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and opium to uncivilized people; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also (for Mr. ALLISON) presented petitions of sundry citizens of Ottumwa, Griswold, Winterset, Independence, Cedar Rapids, and Crystal, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Adrian, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the island possessions of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Michigan, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 1608, American Federation of Labor, of St. Charles, and of Boiler Makers' Union No. 124, American Federation of Labor, Saginaw, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of sundry citizens of Wheeling, W. Va., and a petition of Lemert Post, No. 71, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, of Newark, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Bricklayers' International Union No. 8, of Clarksburg, and a petition of sundry citizens of Handley, all in the State of West Virginia, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. QUARLES presented a petition of the legislature of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation to make more effective the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry rural mail delivery carriers of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation to increase their compensation; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of the Trades and Labor Council of Minneapolis, Minn., praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of an addition to the post-office building in that city; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the adoption of a reciprocal trade treaty with the Dominion of Canada; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the affidavit of Dr. A. B. Lull, of Ballard, Wash., in support of Senate bill No. 1667, granting an increase of pension to Ira Boyington; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of Andrew A. Kelly, of Minneapolis, Minn., praying that he be granted certain relief; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented a petition of Machinists Union No. 91, American Federation of Labor, of Minneapolis, Minn., and a petition of F. W. Halstead Post, No. 57, Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic, of Minneapolis, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of the Golden Link Society, of Austin, and of sundry citizens of Clyde, Grover, Richfield, Minneapolis, Bloomfield, Edina, Bloomington, Northfield, St. Paul, Wilder, all in the State of Minnesota, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURROWS presented petitions of sundry letter carriers of Saginaw County, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation granting an increase in their salaries; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 1608, United Mine Workers of America, of St. Charles; of the Building Trades Council of Detroit, and of Federal Labor Union No. 250, of Port Huron, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Central City Lodge No. 95, International Association of Machinists, of Jackson, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to supply the deficiency in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Boiler Makers' Union No. 124, American Federation of Labor, of Saginaw, Mich., and a petition of Stanton Post, No. 37, Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, of Stanton, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FORAKER presented petitions of 128 citizens of Marysville, Mankato, Oxford, Kingsville, Amboy, Kelloggsville, Griggs Corners, and Conneaut, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the West Milton Farmers' Institute, of Garland, and Nineveh Grange, No. 1500, of Tuscarawas, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 196, United Mine Workers of America, of Philo; of Stone Masons' Union No. 23; of the Boiler Makers and Machinists' International Union, of Columbus; of the Ohio Laundrymen's Association, of Cincinnati, and Local Union No. 563, United Mine Workers of America, of Pleasant City, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Iron Lodge, No. 60, American Federation of Labor, of Youngstown; of Local Union No. 7, American Federation of Labor, of Tiffin; of Assemblers and Adjusters' Union No. 229, American Federation of Labor, of Dayton; of Brotherhood of Painters' Union No. 308, American Federation of Labor, of Cincinnati; of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union, American Federation of Labor, of Toledo; of Electrical Workers' Union No. 39, American Federation of Labor, of Cleveland; of Piqua Union, No. 25, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, of Piqua; of Middleport Post, No. 125, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, of Middleport; of Buell Post, No. 178, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, of Marietta; and of Lemert Post, No. 71, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, of Newark, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of 175 members of Evening Star Council, No. 18, of Mount Vernon; of 31 members of Middletown Council, No. 34, of Middletown; of 40 members of Columbia Council, No. 21, of Akron; of 49 members of Pride of Dayton Council, No. 39, of Dayton; of 58 members of Seneca Council, No. 29, of Tiffin; of 150 members of Diamond Council, No. 33, of Miamisburg; of 41 members of Silver Star Council, No. 8, of Newark; of 302 members of Ohio Council, No. 9, of Dayton; of 95 members of Forest City Council, No. 23, of Cleveland, all of the Daughters of Liberty, in the State of Ohio, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, for more restrictive immigration laws, and for the suppression of anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Buell Post, No. 178, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, of Marietta, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SPOONER. I present a joint resolution of the legislature of Wisconsin, favoring the adoption of certain amendments to the interstate-commerce law. I ask that the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution adopted by the Wisconsin legislature at its session in 1901.

Whereas various decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States during the past few years have rendered many of the most important provisions of the interstate-commerce law inoperative, in consequence of which the law in its present form fails to afford the relief to the shipping interests of the country which was the purpose of its enactment; and

Whereas a bill is now pending in the United States Senate, known as S. 1439, commonly called the "Cullom bill," which is understood to have been framed by a member of the Commission with the approval of that body, comprising such amendments to the interstate-commerce act as in its belief will remedy the defects found to exist therein and render it effective in accomplishing the purposes of its original enactment; and

Whereas the said bill has received the indorsements of the principal commercial organizations of this State and of most of the similar organizations of importance throughout the country, and of the national board of trade, and its passage was urgently recommended to Congress by a national convention held at St. Louis November 20 last, consisting of delegates from 10 national trade organizations, representing various lines of business, and 20 of the most important State and local organizations of similar character in this country: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to speedily enact said Senate bill No. 1439 into law, and we urgently request that the Senators and members of the House of Representatives from this State cooperate in promoting the passage of said bill, and use their best endeavors in securing for it precedence over other pending legislation as its great public importance demands;

Resolved, That the governor be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit copies of this memorial to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of our representatives.

Mr. SPOONER presented petitions of the congregations of sundry churches of Mariah, Scott, Randolph, Oshkosh, Cambria, Carmel, Columbus, and Neenah, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Racine, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the continuance of the present anticanteen law; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Racine, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the island possessions of the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of F. S. Moody and 26 other citizens of Weyauwega, Wis., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' Union No. 45, of Kenosha, and of Cigar Makers' Union No. 363, of Waukesha, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of sundry labor organizations of Madison, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, West Superior, and Racine, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Wisconsin, and of Henry W. Cressy Post, No. 42, Department of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic, of Tomah, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of Rising Sun Council, No. 15, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Malaga, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Plainfield Lodge, No. 167, International Association of Machinists, of Plainfield, N. J., praying that an appropriation be made to supply the deficiency in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Trenton Baptist Association, of Trenton, N. J., praying for the continuance of the present anticanteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 16, of Jersey City, of Iron Molders' Union No. 7, of Jersey City, and of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 33, of Bayonne, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of 33 members of Pride of South Orange Council, No. 121, of South Orange; of 111 members of Lakeside Council, No. 35, of New Market; of 238 members of Pride of Trenton Council, No. 4, of Trenton; of sundry members of Star of the Juniors' Council, No. 113, of Allentown; of 62 members of Pride of Newton Council, No. 133, of Newton; of 49 members of Ridgefield Park Council, No. 49, of Ridgefield Park; of 71 members of Pride of Wantage Council, No. 87, of Deckertown; of 29 members of Excelsior Council, No. 30, of Hanover; of 30 members of Lucretia Council, No. 28, of Plainfield; of 86 members of Pride of Anthony Wayne Council, No. 60, of Newark; of 148 members of Elizabeth Council, No. 10, of Elizabeth; of 156 members of Pride of General Putnam Council, No. 31, of Newark; of 319 members of Paterson Council, No. 39, of Paterson; of 159 members of Freedom Council, No. 36, of Keyport; of 88 members of Passaic Falls Council, No. 137, of Paterson, and of 64 members of Patriot Council, No. 80, of Jersey City, all of the Daughters of Liberty, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Newark, East Orange, Elizabeth, Springfield, South Orange, Wyoming, Millburn, Union, Madison, Parsippany, Troy Hills, Freehold, Plainfield, Monmouth County, Jersey City, Red Bank, Matawan, Rutherford, and Arlington, and of the Woman's Club, of East Orange, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MORGAN presented a petition of sundry officers in the Army of the Philippines, all residents of Alabama, praying for the enactment of legislation allowing them certain pay for expenses of travel; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MASON presented a petition of the trustees of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., praying for the promotion of mining and engineering in land grant colleges and agricultural experiment stations of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens and religious organizations of the State of Illinois, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens and labor organizations of the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Pinckneyville; of Local Union No. 1802, United Mine Workers of America, of Marysville; of the Woman's Union-Label League No. 9, of Chicago; of Local Union No. 744, United Mine Workers of America, of Bartonville; of Local Union No. 11, United Mine Workers of America, of Coal City; of Rockford Typographical Union, No. 213, of Rockford; of 100 members of Local Union No. 826, United Mine Workers of America, of Barclay; of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, of Chicago; of Local Union No. 37, United Mine Workers of America, of Coal City; Local Union No. 264, United Mine Workers of America, of Riverton; of Local Union No. 52, United Mine Workers of America, of Centralia; of Local Union No. 1821, United Mine Workers of America, of Schuline; of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 134, of Chicago; of Local Union No. 710, United Mine Workers of America, of Carterville; of Local Union No. 745, United Mine Workers of America, of Lebanon; of Local Union No. 16, United Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Springfield; of sundry citizens of Spring Valley, La Salle, Peru, and Oglesby; of Local Union No. 99, United Mine Workers of America, of Belleville, and of Local Union No. 874, District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America, of Coal City, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. HAWLEY presented petitions of sundry citizens of Black Rock and Bridgeport, and of the Connecticut Baptist Convention, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of Mary McLean Wyllys, of East Glastonbury, Conn., praying that she be granted a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the affidavit of John R. Buck, of Hartford, Conn., in support of the claim of Mary McLean Wyllys, of East Glastonbury, Conn., for a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petition of C. C. Campbell and 40 other internal-revenue gaugers, storekeepers, and storekeeper gaugers of the seventh collection district of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for leaves of absence with pay; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of sundry free-delivery carriers of the Twelfth Congressional district of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation increasing the compensation of letter carriers; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of S. L. Jones & Co. and sundry other citizens of Fort Wayne; of Local Union No. 244, of Brazil; of Local Union No. 941, of Burnett; of Local Union No. 1634, of Petersburg, and of Local Union No. 190, of Buckeye, all of the Order of United Mine Workers of America, and of Federal Labor Union No. 6620, American Federation of Labor, of Fort Wayne, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. VEST presented a petition of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the National Live Stock Association of Denver, Colo., praying that Territory of Arizona be admitted into the Union as a State; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also presented a petition of the Statehood Convention of Guthrie, Okla., praying for the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also presented a petition of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, American Federation of Labor, of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of a new code of laws for Porto Rico and for the remission of certain sentences imposed under Spanish laws relating to trade organizations; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

He also presented a petition of the National Live Stock Association of Denver, Colo., praying for the admission of the Territory of New Mexico into the Union as a State; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also presented petitions of the American Loyal Republican League of Cleveland, of the American Citizens' National Protective Association of Cleveland, and of the Citizens and Taxpayers' League Branch of Cleveland, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the passage of the so-called ship subsidy bill; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Franklin Institute, of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing individuals and corporations to make certain river and harbor improvements without expense to the Government, and also praying for the establishment of a department of commerce; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of Mrs. Clinton A. Cilley, of Hickory, N. C., praying that she be granted a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the New England Hospital Medical Society, of Boston, Mass., praying for the establishment of a psycho-physical laboratory in the Department of the Interior; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 517, American Federation of Labor, of Portland, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Federation of Labor of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit Federal judges from granting ex parte injunctions in disputes between employers and workingmen; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the National Encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic, praying for the establishment of a national park in and around the battlefield of Fredericksburg, Va.; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented the petition of F. G. Davis and 40 other citizens of Norridgewock, Me., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the National Live Stock Association of Denver, Colo., praying for the enactment of legislation giving the Interstate Commerce Commission adequate power to correct discriminating rates; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of Washington, D. C., praying for the establishment of a marine-hospital service as a national health service; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the National Live Stock Association of Denver, Colo., praying for the adoption of amendments to the Dingley bill, so as to include all goat skins and to impose a reasonable duty upon all imported hides and skins; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the National Live Stock Association of Denver, Colo., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the National Live Stock Association of Denver, Colo., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the exchange of lands held by private ownership within the boundaries of Government forest reserves; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of the National Live Stock Association of Denver, Colo., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the irrigation of the arid lands of the West; which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I report sundry bills from the Committee on Pensions favorably. I beg the indulgence of the Senate to state that most of these bills heretofore passed the Senate, and, failing of passage in the other House, they were reintroduced.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The reports will be received.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 919) granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Knowles;

A bill (S. 1143) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Sweatt;

A bill (S. 197) granting an increase of pension to John Chandler;

A bill (S. 198) granting an increase of pension to Lucy M. Hill;

A bill (S. 1145) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda C. Scott;

A bill (S. 201) granting an increase of pension to Jane K. Hill;

A bill (S. 1035) granting a pension to Esther F. Moody;

A bill (S. 1036) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin G. Sargent;

A bill (S. 202) granting a pension to Mary E. Davis;
A bill (S. 1647) granting an increase of pension to Helen F. M. Edwards; and
A bill (S. 1611) granting a pension to Cynthia M. Record.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 196) granting an increase of pension to Richard N. Blodgett;
A bill (S. 200) granting an increase of pension to Eunice P. Detweiler;
A bill (S. 1146) granting a pension to Adela S. Webster;
A bill (S. 194) granting a pension to Joseph W. Mulford;
A bill (S. 195)) granting a pension to Nellie Bartlett;
A bill (S. 1144) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth O. Gould;
A bill (S. 2161) granting an increase of pension to A. Curtis Steever Carpenter; and
A bill (S. 920) granting an increase of pension to Frances M. Reilly.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 332) granting an increase of pension to Louise A. Crosby;
A bill (S. 335) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Barnum;
A bill (S. 232) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor W. Morgan;
A bill (S. 1037) granting a pension to Helen A. B. Du Barry; and
A bill (S. 1167) granting an increase of pension to John Ferguson.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the bill (S. 660) to provide for the refundment of certain moneys to the Republic of Mexico, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1956) granting permission to Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, United States Army, to accept the decoration of the Cross of Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him by the President of France, reported it with amendments.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1957) granting permission to Mr. Hubbard T. Smith, secretary of the United States commissioner to China and consular clerk of the United States, to accept a decoration conferred upon him by the Government of China, reported it without amendment.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2012) granting a pension to Catherine Conroy;
A bill (S. 2010) granting an increase of pension to Marcia M. Merritt; and
A bill (S. 1148) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Hannifin.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1977) granting a pension to Harrison T. De Long; and
A bill (S. 487) granting a pension to Mary J. Kramer.

Mr. LODGE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment:

A bill (S. 1747) to prevent the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicating liquors in certain islands of the Pacific;
A bill (S. 1958) granting permission to Capt. C. DeW. Willcox, United States Army, to accept the diploma and decoration of Officier d'Académie awarded to him by the Government of France; and
A bill (S. 1955) to authorize George W. Hill, Chief of the Division of Publications of the Department of Agriculture, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Government of the French Republic.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2000) granting a pension to John M. Core;
A bill (S. 659) granting a pension to Thomas E. Clark;
A bill (S. 1197) granting an increase of pension to Mahale Litton;
A bill (S. 1195) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Bridgman; and
A bill (S. 1200) granting an increase of pension to Michael Dillon.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1199) granting a pension to Mary A. Lamb, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment:

A bill (S. 1960) granting permission to Lieut. W. P. Scott, United States Navy, to accept a medal of merit presented to him by the Sultan of Turkey; and
A bill (S. 1953) granting permission to Commander William C. Wise, United States Navy, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany.

Mr. TURNER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 254) granting an increase of pension to Lewis C. Killam; and
A bill (S. 1465) granting an increase of pension to George Fowler.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1670) granting permission to Capt. B. H. McCalla, United States Navy, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany, reported it without amendment.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 665) granting a pension to Kate Pearce, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2128) granting a pension to Jane Taylor, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1622) granting a pension to Theophilus Goodwin; and
A bill (S. 1621) granting an increase of pension to David Pollock.

Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1805) granting a pension to Laura B. Wear, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 887) granting a pension to Sarah McCord, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 692) granting an increase of pension to Daniel T. Rose;
A bill (S. 886) granting an increase of pension to Jonas M. McCoy;
A bill (S. 888) granting an increase of pension to Mary Taylor;
A bill (S. 889) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Burger;
A bill (S. 890) granting a pension to Catherine Moore; and
A bill (S. 891) granting a pension to Lucinda W. Cavender.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 143) granting a pension to Henrietta Salomon, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom the subject was referred, reported a joint resolution (S. R. 28) granting permission to Dr. Eugene Wasdin and Dr. H. D. Geddings, both of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, to accept decorations tendered to them by the Italian Government; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. FORAKER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment:

A bill (S. 1954) to authorize Capt. N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Post-Office Department, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany;
A bill (S. 1573) to authorize Commander James M. Miller, United States Navy; Surg. Oliver D. Norton, United States Navy, and Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, formerly secretary of the Samoan Commission and now secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea, to accept presents tendered to them by His Majesty the Emperor of Germany; and
A bill (S. 1959) granting permission to Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum, United States Army, to accept a medal conferred upon him by the King of England.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

Mr. WETMORE, from the Committee on the Library, reported the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound in cloth 5,500 copies of the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1901: 500 copies for the use of the Senate, 1,500 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 3,500 copies for the use of the Library of Congress.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 2168) granting an increase of pension to Charles O. Baldwin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2169) granting a pension to Mary McLean Wyllys; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 2170) to provide for the erection of a post-office in the city of New York and making appropriation therefor; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2171) for the relief of Phillip Hague, administrator of the estate of Joseph Hague, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 2172) to provide for the payment of medical expenses of sick officers and enlisted men of the Army while absent from duty with leave or on furlough; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2173) granting an increase of pension to Jason E. Freeman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 2174) granting a pension to Scottie E. McClure; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2175) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Vincennes, in the State of Indiana; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. McENERY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2176) for the relief of the representatives of Joseph J. Nicholson, deceased;

A bill (S. 2177) for the relief of the representatives of Moses Reichman, deceased;

A bill (S. 2178) for the relief of the representatives of William Bailey, deceased;

A bill (S. 2179) for the relief of the legal representatives of James Rainey, deceased;

A bill (S. 2180) for the relief of the estate of Marcellin Gillis, deceased;

A bill (S. 2181) for the relief of Joe Carroll;

A bill (S. 2182) for the relief of Alonzo L. Boyer;

A bill (S. 2183) for the relief of the estate of Robert M. Browning, deceased;

A bill (S. 2184) for the relief of the estate of John Colton, deceased;

A bill (S. 2185) for the relief of the estate of Edward Eley, deceased;

A bill (S. 2186) for the relief of Johnson Hemphill;

A bill (S. 2187) for the relief of Florimond Izard;

A bill (S. 2188) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Israel, deceased;

A bill (S. 2189) for the relief of the estate of Paul Koerker, deceased;

A bill (S. 2190) for the relief of Mary A. Dennis;

A bill (S. 2191) for the relief of the estate of Martha Keller, deceased;

A bill (S. 2192) for the relief of the estate of A. Lemee, deceased;

A bill (S. 2193) for the relief of the estate of Elizabeth McIntyre, deceased;

A bill (S. 2194) for the relief of the estate of Ammon McLaughlin, deceased;

A bill (S. 2195) for the relief of the estate of Sarah Montgomery, deceased;

A bill (S. 2196) for the relief of George Neck;

A bill (S. 2197) for the relief of the estate of Phillip Poete, deceased;

A bill (S. 2198) for the relief of the estate of Lestan Prudhomme, deceased;

A bill (S. 2199) for the relief of the estate of Felix Robb, deceased;

A bill (S. 2200) for the relief of Malcolm W. Stewart;

A bill (S. 2201) for the relief of the estate of John Blair Smith, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2202) for the relief of Mrs. Mollie S. Wossman.

Mr. FORAKER introduced a bill (S. 2203) providing for the purchase of a bronze statue of "The Minute Man;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2204) to provide for the erection of a public building at Findlay, Ohio; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2205) to correct the military record of Joseph T. Vincent (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2206) for the relief of Robert W. Caldwell, First Regiment Ohio Heavy Artillery Volunteers (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2207) for the relief of Payton Shields (with accompanying papers).

Mr. FORAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2208) granting a pension to Susan V. Berg (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2209) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Morter.

Mr. FORAKER introduced a bill (S. 2210) relating to Hawaiian silver coinage and silver certificates; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

Mr. ELKINS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2211) for the relief of Gideon C. Corley;

A bill (S. 2212) for the relief of the Presbyterian Church of Huttonsville, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 2213) for the relief of George W. Graham;

A bill (S. 2214) for the relief of George A. Davis, administrator of Mrs. Martha N. Davis, deceased;

A bill (S. 2215) for the relief of George A. Davis, administrator of Patrick Brady, deceased;

A bill (S. 2216) for the relief of Elizabeth Muhleman, widow, and the heirs at law of Samuel A. Muhleman, deceased;

A bill (S. 2217) for the relief of the estate of Jeremiah Kibler, deceased;

A bill (S. 2218) for the relief of John Viands;

A bill (S. 2219) for the relief of Laura A. Willett; and

A bill (S. 2220) for the relief of Andrew J. Holley.

Mr. ELKINS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2221) granting a pension to Edgar Travis;

A bill (S. 2222) granting a pension to Reece A. Milam;

A bill (S. 2223) granting a pension to J. A. Newbrough; and

A bill (S. 2224) granting a pension to Neda S. Thornton (with accompanying papers).

Mr. ELKINS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2225) for the relief of Hugh Chambers; and

A bill (S. 2226) to remove the charge of desertion from John Lyons.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 2227) providing for leaves of absence to certain employees of the Government; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2228) for the better protection of packages sent through the mails; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2229) for the relief of J. M. Bloom; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2230) to increase the efficiency of the United States Navy, for a specially designed cruiser to be built and constructed with Painton's electrical system of multiple screw propellers, and so forth; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2231) to waive the age limit (and the provided requirement that a candidate for appointment to acting boatswain in the Navy who is over age must have served as an apprentice to be eligible for examination) in the case of Chief Boatswain's Mate Charles A. Wilson, United States Navy, a candidate for the appointment of acting boatswain in the United States Navy, and to examine, appoint, and warrant him as a boatswain in the United States Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2232) to compel the introduction and use of fire protection on passenger trains engaged in interstate commerce; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2233) to provide for the casting in bronze and erection in the city of Washington of the colossal equestrian group known as "The Indian Buffalo Hunt;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2234) for the relief of John G. Norris;

A bill (S. 2235) for the relief of customs inspectors;

A bill (S. 2236) for the relief of Nathan Van Beil, of Philadelphia, and others; and

A bill (S. 2237) for the relief of John W. Gummo.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2238) to correct the military record of William Moore;

A bill (S. 2239) for the relief of Jonathan Bush;

A bill (S. 2240) to correct the military record of Patrick Morrissey;

A bill (S. 2241) for the relief of Joseph M. Reed;

A bill (S. 2242) to correct the military record of James E. Freeman;

A bill (S. 2243) for the relief of Frank Oldengot, alias Frank Oltencott;

A bill (S. 2244) to correct the military record of Lewis Camplain;

A bill (S. 2245) to correct the military record of Isaac A. Kase;

A bill (S. 2246) to correct the military record of Charles M. Gridley;

A bill (S. 2247) to correct the military record of Henry F. Miller;

A bill (S. 2248) for the relief of Samuel Showalter;

A bill (S. 2249) to correct the military record of John Frederick;

A bill (S. 2250) directing the muster of David S. Sink as a private of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Virginia (West Virginia) Infantry Volunteers;

A bill (S. 2251) to correct the military record of Henry Straub;

A bill (S. 2252) for the relief of Daniel H. Snyder;

A bill (S. 2253) to correct the military record of Reuben Seiler; and

A bill (S. 2254) to correct the military record of Jesse H. Wagner.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2255) to pension certain soldiers and nonenlisted men who served in the war of the rebellion;

A bill (S. 2256) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Pennel;

A bill (S. 2257) granting an increase of pension to Mary Von Kusserow;

A bill (S. 2258) granting a pension to Francis Fox;

A bill (S. 2259) granting a pension to Sarah J. Snook;

A bill (S. 2260) granting an increase of pension to John Middleton;

A bill (S. 2261) granting a pension to Jeremiah Eltz;

A bill (S. 2262) granting an increase of pension to George Farne;

A bill (S. 2263) granting an increase of pension to Frances Gray;

A bill (S. 2264) granting a pension to William Love;

A bill (S. 2265) granting an increase of pension to William Kelley;

A bill (S. 2266) granting a pension to Thomas Chase;

A bill (S. 2267) granting an increase of pension to Clara A. Penrose;

A bill (S. 2268) granting a pension to Elias Deemus;

A bill (S. 2269) granting a pension to W. H. Gregg;

A bill (S. 2270) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Warren; and

A bill (S. 2271) granting a pension to Jolly Balderston.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2272) granting a pension to George Anthony;

A bill (S. 2273) granting an increase of pension to John W. Jackson;

A bill (S. 2274) granting an increase of pension to Dr. William B. Wynne; and

A bill (S. 2275) granting a pension to Mary J. Williams.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 2276) to fix the time of holding the circuit and district courts for the southern district of West Virginia; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2277) for the relief of Nathan Reed and others;

A bill (S. 2278) for the relief of George W. Craig;

A bill (S. 2279) for the relief of G. W. McKeever (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2280) for the relief of Kelles Chewning (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced a bill (S. 2281) for the relief of David Tweed; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2282) for the relief of Richard King; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. QUARLES introduced a bill (S. 2283) granting an increase of pension to William F. Angevine; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2284) granting a pension to Orilla M. McNally; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WELLINGTON introduced a bill (S. 2285) to reimburse and indemnify the town of Frederick, in the State of Maryland; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2286) for the relief of John T. Vincent; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations.

Mr. WETMORE introduced a blll (S. 2287) granting an increase of pension to Georgie Josephine Walcott; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2288) granting a pension to Lida Atkinson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2289) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin S. Harrower; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2290) granting a pension to Alfred H. Van Vliet; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2291) for the promotion of anatomical science, and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2292) to provide a commission to select a site and secure plans and designs for a memorial arch in honor of William McKinley, late President of the United States, to be erected in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2293) for the relief of Matthew T. Lewis; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 2294) to provide for the compulsory attendance of witnesses at hearings before certain officers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 2295) temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2296) to amend an act approved March 2, 1895, relating to public printing; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2297) to authorize the issue of letters rogatory by the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2298) to amend sections 4076, 4078, and 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, referring to passports; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2299) to provide for the erection of a public building at Decatur, Ill.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2300) to amend the military record of Henry Keeler; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2301) authorizing the Secretary of War to issue an honorable discharge to James Donley; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2302) granting a pension to Rose Crummett (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2303) granting an increase of pension to Noah F. Chafee;

A bill (S. 2304) granting an increase of pension to Arabella A. McKahin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2305) granting an increase of pension to Lemuel Grove (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2306) granting a pension to William H. Lessig;
A bill (S. 2307) granting a pension to Thomas Hall (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 2308) granting an increase of pension to Ira Bacon (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2309) for the relief of Eliphlet Hickman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2310) for the relief of the heirs of Dixon Dameron; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2311) making appropriation for the improvement of the legation building owned by the United States at Tokyo, Japan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CARMACK introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:
A bill (S. 2312) for the relief of D. Froneberger;
A bill (S. 2313) for the relief of D. Froneberger, surviving partner of the firm of D. Froneberger & Co.;
A bill (S. 2314) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Mary E. Garey, deceased;
A bill (S. 2315) for the relief of the estate of Isaac F. Huddleston, deceased;
A bill (S. 2316) for the relief of the estate of F. E. Hacker, deceased;
A bill (S. 2317) for the relief of J. M. Hines;
A bill (S. 2318) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Kincannon;
A bill (S. 2319) for the relief of Hiram Howell; and
A bill (S. 2320) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. M. L. Rogers, deceased.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 2321) granting an increase of pension to William F. Gilliland;
A bill (S. 2322) granting an increase of pension to John B. Graves;
A bill (S. 2323) granting an increase of pension to Elias S. Gibson;
A bill (S. 2324) granting an increase of pension to John Bertalette;
A bill (S. 2325) granting an increase of pension to Solomon D. Taylor;
A bill (S. 2326) granting a pension to Thomas Robbins;
A bill (S. 2327) granting an increase of pension to William Hoag;
A bill (S. 2328) granting an increase of pension to Erastus C. Evans;
A bill (S. 2329) granting an increase of pension to Peter Bittman;
A bill (S. 2330) granting an increase of pension to Willis J. Kendall;
A bill (S. 2331) granting an increase of pension to Robert J. Miller; and
A bill (S. 2332) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Muchmore.

Mr. HARRIS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 2333) granting an increase of pension to Anna C. Wait;
A bill (S. 2334) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Reed;
A bill (S. 2335) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hymer; and
A bill (S. 2336) for the relief of Rebecca Coppinger.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill (S. 2337) for the extension of Le Droit avenue, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2338) granting an increase of pension to Mahala Forkner; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:
A bill (S. 2339) for the relief of Susan B. Chambers;
A bill (S. 2340) for the relief of Charles H. Adams; and
A bill (S. 2341) to authorize the readjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Mr. TURNER introduced a bill (S. 2342) for the relief of the executrix of the estate of George W. Curtis, deceased; which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2343) granting an increase of pension to Edward F. Parker; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 2344) to remove the charge of desertion against Samuel Robbins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2345) for the relief of James Erwin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2346) granting a pension to Amanda C. Bayliss; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2347) granting an increase of pension to Alfred M. Wheeler; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BAILEY (by request) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:
A bill (S. 2348) for the relief of Edmond Sacra;
A bill (S. 2349) for the relief of J. A. M. Thompson;
A bill (S. 2350) for the relief of the heirs of S. H. Ayers, deceased;
A bill (S. 2351) for the relief of the estate of Thomas J. Powell, deceased; and
A bill (S. 2352) for the relief of Mrs. Jane P. Moore.

Mr. BURTON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 2353) granting an increase of pension to Almond Partridge;
A bill (S. 2354) granting a pension to Cora I. Dexter;
A bill (S. 2355) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Robinson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2356) granting an increase of pension to Alica A. Liverd;
A bill (S. 2357) granting an increase of pension to William Price;
A bill (S. 2358) granting a pension to Stalnaker Marteney;
A bill (S. 2359) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hymer (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2360) granting an increase of pension to William Nelson;
A bill (S. 2361) granting an increase of pension to Lorinda Alexander;
A bill (S. 2362) granting a pension to Lycurgus W. Eastman;
A bill (S. 2363) granting an increase of pension to James A. Capen (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2364) granting a pension to John W. Richardson;
A bill (S. 2365) granting an increase of pension to Frederick W. Baker;
A bill (S. 2366) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Gephart (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2367) granting an increase of pension to Wiley L. Daulby (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2368) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hester;
A bill (S. 2369) granting an increase of pension to George W. McKenzie;
A bill (S. 2370) granting an increase of pension to Margarett Bonerlein;
A bill (S. 2371) granting a pension to Andrew J. Felt;
A bill (S. 2372) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Jones (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2373) granting an increase of pension to E. E. Harvey;
A bill (S. 2374) granting an increase of pension to John A. Shukers (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2375) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Ridenger (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2376) granting an increase of pension to Abraham P. Kinkade;
A bill (S. 2377) granting a pension to Charles R. Ford (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2378) granting a pension to Allen Chadwick (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2379) granting an increase of pension to George W. Evans;
A bill (S. 2380) granting an increase of pension to Eli Lewis (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2381) granting an increase of pension to Gustave Schwartz (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2382) granting an increase of pension to James Wanner;

A bill (S. 2383) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Higgins;

A bill (S. 2384) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Newman;

A bill (S. 2385) granting an increase of pension to Elijah W. Penny (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2386) granting a pension to Margarett J. Verbiskey (with accompanying papers).

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2387) in amendment of section 2660 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the qualifications, pay, and duties of officers; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2388) for the relief of Elizabeth L. W. Bailey, administratrix of the estate of Davis W. Bailey, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2389) granting a pension to John E. Farrell;

A bill (S. 2390) granting a pension to Nellie M. Emery;

A bill (S. 2391) granting an increase of pension to Elvira L. Wilkins; and

A bill (S. 2392) granting an increase of pension to Elmer L. Stevens.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut introduced a bill (S. 2393) for the relief of James B. Sargent; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2394) granting an increase of pension to Sybil F. Hall; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2395) for the relief of James Watt, administrator of the estate of Kate S. Jones, deceased;

A bill (S. 2396) for the relief of James Watt, administrator of the estate of John W. Jones, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2397) for the relief of Agnes De Leon.

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2398) granting an increase of pension to George W. Myers (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2399) granting an increase of pension to William H. Ijams;

A bill (S. 2400) granting a pension to Frances L. Ackley; and

A bill (S. 2401) granting an increase of pension to Parley B. West (with accompanying papers).

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced a bill (S. 2402) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William F. Barrett; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2403) for the relief of Robert McFarland; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. VEST introduced a bill (S. 2404) for the relief of Joseph Edward Montgomery; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2405) granting a pension to H. P. Brookhart;

A bill (S. 2406) granting a pension to Arthur I. Nicklin;

A bill (S. 2407) granting an increase of pension to George W. Peters;

A bill (S. 2408) granting a pension to William L. Moloy;

A bill (S. 2409) granting a pension to John A. Rotan; and

A bill (S. 2410) granting a pension to Frances Fuller Victor.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 2411) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William W. Kerby; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2412) to protect the United States mails; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. SPOONER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2413) granting an increase of pension to James M. Eddy (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2414) granting a pension to Sarah C. Felker; and

A bill (S. 2415) granting an increase of pension to Trueworthy Jewell.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 2416) granting an honorable discharge to Peter Green; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2417) relating to quarantine and the public health; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 2418) to ratify an agreement with the Indians of the Devils Lake Reservation, in North Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2419) to provide for exchange of public lands of the United States with bona fide residents who are actual settlers or grantees of lands under grants of Congress; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2420) for the relief of assistant surgeons in the Volunteer Army of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2421) granting an increase of pension to Warren C. Plummer;

A bill (S. 2422) granting an increase of pension to John W. Burnham; and

A bill (S. 2423) granting a pension to Albert A. Daniels (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 2424) appropriating the sum of $5,000 a year for the support and maintenance of the American National Red Cross; which was red twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2425) to increase the salaries of rural free-delivery carriers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2426) to amend section 42 of the code of laws for the District of Columbia, taking effect January 1, 1902; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2427) to amend section 1 of an act authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a duplicate certificate of discharge where the same has been lost, approved March 3, 1873; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2428) to correct the military record of Bernhard Franz; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2429) to provide for the payment of overtime claims of letter carriers excluded from judgment as barred by limitation;

A bill (S. 2430) for the relief of the heirs of Dixon Dameron; and

A bill (S. 2431) for the relief of B. J. D. Irwin, surgeon and brevet colonel, United States Army.

Mr. MASON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2432) to increase the rating of pensions for disease, wounds, or injuries received while in line of duty;

A bill (S. 2433) granting an increase of pension to William T. Evans;

A bill (S. 2434) granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Lynn (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2435) granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. Snapp (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2436) granting a pension to Sarah J. Rhodes;

A bill (S. 2437) granting an increase of pension to James M. Ashley (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2438) granting a pension to Ed. Nelson (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 2439) granting an increase of pension to Richard A. Larimer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2440) granting an increase of pension to John W. Gregg; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced a bill (S. 2441) granting an increase of pension to Ziba S. Woods; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DIETRICH introduced a bill (S. 2442) confirming title to the State of Nebraska of certain selected indemnity school lands; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2443) to divide Nebraska into two judicial districts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 2444) providing for the enlargement of the present site of Federal building in the city of Los Angeles, Cal.; the removal of the present building thereon; the erection of a new Federal building thereon, and appropriating money therefor; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

A bill (S. 2445) to provide for the establishment of a light and fog-signal station on one of the Mile Rocks, San Francisco Bay, California;

A bill (S. 2446) to establish a light and fog signal at a point on Karquines Strait, California, opposite that now occupied by the Selby Smelting Works;

A bill (S. 2447) to provide for the construction of a light-ship for Blunts Reef, Pacific Ocean, off Cape Mendocino, California;

A bill (S. 2448) to establish a light and fog signal at Point Buchon, San Luis Obispo County, Cal.;

A bill (S. 2449) to establish a fog signal at Fort Winfield Scott, Fort Point, Cal.;

A bill (S. 2450) to establish a fog bell and lens lantern light on the southeastern end of Southampton Shoal, San Francisco Bay, California; and

A bill (S. 2451) to establish light-house and fog-signal stations in Alaskan waters.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 2452) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building to be used for a Department of State and a Department of Justice; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 2453) to reopen and adjust the account for service of Lieut. Col. W. A. Jones, Corps of Engineers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2454) for the restoration of annuities to the Medewakanton and Wahpakoota (Santee) Sioux Indians, declared forfeited by the act of February 16, 1863; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 2455) granting a pension to Genevieve Almira Sprigg Ludlow; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2456) granting an increase of pension to Martha M. Bolton; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition for increase of pension of Martha M. Bolton, widow of William W. Bolton, late of Company F, First Missouri Volunteers (Doniphan's), Mexican war, with affidavits of M. H. Sibert, T. C. Holland, Dr. M. T. Collins, and W. A. McNulty. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2457) granting an increase of pension to Warren Y. Merchant; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition for increase of pension of Warren Y. Merchant, 71 years old, late of Company L, First Iowa Cavalry, a pensioner at $12 under the act of June 27, 1890, verified by his affidavit and supported by the affidavits of Hon. C. N. Clark, W. F. Chamberlain, and Dr. P. L. Kabler, certificate of Charles Walker, and affidavit of Charles A. Willoughby, and letters from the War Department and Pension Office. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2458) granting an increase of pension to James M. Shippee; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of James M. Shippee, Company F, Fifth Regiment Michigan Infantry, and Company K, Thirtieth Regiment, for increase of pension, verified by his affidavit and indorsed by four affiants, with affidavit of Dr. J. R. Fritts and letters from the War Department and Pension Office. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2459) granting a pension to Alvin Rine; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of Alvin Rine, Captain Capp's company, Osage County Missouri Home Guards, verified by affidavit, with affidavits of Alvin Rine, H. C. Wyrick, Toney Weitz (assessor), Ed. Williams, J. S. Stephens, William Abbett, and Dr. D. H. Kouns, with Pension Office letter of November 8, 1899, with two discharges. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2460) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Springer;

A bill (S. 2461) granting an increase of pension to George W. McDowell; and

A bill (S. 2462) granting an increase of pension to survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars and to their widows.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 2463) for the relief of certain officers of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2464) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Daniel Sherar; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2465) granting an increase of pension to William G. Towle;

A bill (S. 2466) granting an increase of pension to Albion Robbins;

A bill (S. 2467) granting a pension to Lovina J. Reeves; and

A bill (S. 2468) granting an increase of pension to Horatio N. Francis.

Mr. HALE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 2469) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of George Nelson Armstrong;

A bill (S. 2470) relating to the examination for promotion of warrant officers in the Navy (with an accompanying paper, which was ordered to be printed as a document); and

A bill (S. 2471) providing for the erection and equipment of buildings for a naval engineering experiment station at Annapolis, Md. (with an accompanying paper, which was ordered to be printed as a document).

Mr. FRYE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2472) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Daily (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2473) granting an increase of pension to Elisha C. Fuller (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2474) granting an increase of pension to John French;

A bill (S. 2475) granting an increase of pension to Hacker Davis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2476) granting an increase of pension to Adrianna Lowell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2477) granting an increase of pension to Augustus J. Stackpole (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2478) granting a pension to Abbie Prescott (with accompanying papers).

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2479) to facilitate the procurement of statistics of trade between the United States and noncontiguous territory over which it exercises control; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2480) for the relief of Henry Brandt; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 29) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain, allow, and pay the claims of the several States for all moneys by them actually paid to aid the General Government in maintaining the national defense when carrying on the war of the rebellion; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HALE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 30) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Dorothea Lynde Dix; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. FRYE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 31) to authorize Capt. N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Post-Office Department, to accept decorations from the Emperor of Germany, and from the Governments of Liberia and Venezuela; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MASON introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 32) tendering the thanks of Congress to Miss Clara Barton and presenting to

her a gold medal; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. PENROSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2164) to establish a standard of wages for women employed by the Government; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines, and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. VEST, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the case of John Beck be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, no adverse report having been made thereon.

"FLAGS OF MARITIME NATIONS."

Mr. SCOTT submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there shall be printed 10,000 copies of the document known as "Flags of Maritime Nations," under the supervision of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, with all necessary corrections and changes, 3,000 copies of which shall be for the use of the Senate, 5,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 2,000 for distribution by the Secretary of the Navy.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. KEARNS submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate if any movement is being made looking to the leasing of Indian lands in the Uintah Reservation, in the State of Utah, and to furnish the Senate with all papers and documents relating to the same.

Mr. STEWART. I offer a resolution in addition to the one just submitted by the Senator from Utah, in order to get the whole subject before the Senate. I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Whereas it is reported that leases for large quantities of Indian reservations for mining, grazing, and other purposes are in contemplation: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform the Senate if such leases are in contemplation, and the reasons therefor.

LAWS OF PORTO RICO.

Mr. FORAKER submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 3,500 copies of the report of the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Porto Rico, sent to Congress by the Attorney-General, of which 1,500 copies shall be for the use of the Department of Justice, 500 for the use of the Senate, and 1,500 for the use of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That of the 1,500 copies for the use of the Department of Justice 1,000 shall be held by said Department for distribution in such a manner as the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Porto Rico may indicate.

VICTORIA S. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. SPOONER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Victoria S. Chamberlain, widow of Alvin H. Chamberlain, late a messenger of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

DESECRATION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Mr. PENROSE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate 2,000 copies of Senate bill No. 1220, to prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States.

MESSENGER FOR COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Philippines be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ a messenger, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,440 per annum, until otherwise provided by law.

SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Mr. LODGE. I submit a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read for information.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission be directed to send to the Senate copies of all briefs and notes of counsel in the possession of the Commission submitted upon the question of the right of the Commission to authorize the taking of depositions outside the limits of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I should like to hear it read again, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be again read.

The Secretary again read the resolution, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA.

Mr. TELLER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to transmit to the Senate the report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson upon "The introduction of domestic reindeer into the district of Alaska" for 1901.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia is hereby directed to make careful inquiry and investigation as to whether the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, being "An act to provide that all persons employing female help in stores, shops, or manufactories in the District of Columbia shall provide seats for the same when not actively employed," is being observed, and if not why its enforcement is being neglected, the result of said investigation to be reported to the Senate.

FOREIGN DOCK CHARGES ON AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Mr. NELSON. I have in my hand a communication giving valuable information as to the charges imposed by foreign dock companies upon American products, which I ask to have printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Minnesota? The Chair hears none, and the papers will be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. NELSON. The supply of Senate Document 78, relating to the same subject-matter, is nearly exhausted. I ask unanimous consent that an additional edition of it be printed for the use of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota that the document referred to be reprinted for the use of the Senate? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION.

Mr. PROCTOR was, on his own motion, excused from further service on the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. DILLINGHAM was, on motion of Mr. PLATT of Connecticut, appointed to fill the vacancy.

RATES ON TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAFFIC.

Mr. MORGAN. I offer a resolution, and ask for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama offers a resolution and asks for its present consideration. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interoceanic Canals have leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate, to execute the resolution of the Senate passed on the 21st of May, 1900, which is hereby continued in force, and that said committee is further empowered to make inquiry and report with reference to any agreements or concert of action between any railroad companies in the United States or in Canada or Panama, or of any American line of ships, to control transportation or the rates thereof for cargo or passengers passing across the Isthmus of Panama, and in regard to any matter referred to said committee by order of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Will the Senator from Alabama state what is the scope of the resolution which it is proposed to continue in force?

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, the resolution has been twice passed by the Senate, and has been executed from time to time. It directs an inquiry to be made in regard to the dealings of certain corporations in the United States with reference to the general subject of an interoceanic canal, and was intended originally to reach certain corporations in the United States, chartered in New York and New Jersey, and as I suppose and still believe in active operation, in an effort to control the general subject of a canal, and also to obstruct and prevent legislation by Congress for the purpose of opening the canal. That is the general purport of the original resolution. Then, further, however, it authorizes some additional inquiries which are germane or cognate to the same subject.

The object of the present resolution is to enlarge the scope of the inquiry, so as to enable the committee to inquire into a particular feature of certain contracts which have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, of which I have copies and which I will ask to have inserted in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The contracts referred to are as follows:

This agreement between the Transcontinental Association, an association consisting of the following railroad companies, namely, the Southern Pacific Company, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad Company, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, the California Central Railway Company, the California Southern Railroad Company, the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, the

Oregon Short Line Railway Company, the Union Pacific Railway Company, and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, which association is now represented by J. S. Leeds, its chairman, party of the first part, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of New York, party of the second part, made and entered into this 1st day of January, in the year 1888, witnesseth:

First. That the said party of the first part, in consideration of the undertakings and agreements of the said steamship company hereinafter contained, undertakes, promises, and agrees to and with said steamship company to guarantee, and does hereby guarantee, that the gross earnings upon through freight and passengers between New York and San Francisco to be provided said steamship company by said party of the first part shall be sixty-five thousand dollars ($65,000) per month. All the gross earnings of said steamers from through business between New York and San Francisco, each way, shall go to and belong and be payable to said party of the first part or credited upon its said guaranty to said steamship company.

Second. In consideration of said guaranty of said party of the first part, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company covenants, promises, and agrees to and with the said party of the first part that it, the said steamship company, will, at its own cost and expense, dispatch and run from the port of New York for Aspinwall not more than three nor less than two through steamers per month, and not more than three nor less than two steamers connecting therewith from Panama to San Francisco, and from the port of San Francisco for Panama not more than three nor less than two through steamers per month, and not more than three nor less than two steamers connecting therewith from Aspinwall to New York; and that said steamship company will permit said party of the first part to fix the rates at which all through freight between New York and San Francisco and all passengers shall be transported by the vessels of the steamship company from the port of New York to the port of San Francisco, and from the port of San Francisco to the port of New York, and will furnish room on each of said steamers from New York and San Francisco, respectively, and their connecting steamers for the transportation of, and will transport from New York to San Francisco and from San Francisco to New York, all and only such passengers and such freight as may be obtained under rates fixed by said party of the first part to an amount, as to freight, not exceeding 600 tons of 2,000 pounds each, in case it runs two steamers per month, and 400 tons in case it runs three steamers per month, upon any one steamer, it being understood that the deficiency or excess of said 600 tons or said 400 tons, respectively, of cargo upon any one steamer may be added to or taken from, as the case may be, the cargo of any other vessel sailing in same direction within the same calendar month, the intent being that the steamship company shall carry monthly an average of 600 tons per vessel in case two steamers per month are run, or a monthly average of 400 tons per vessel in case three steamers per month are run.

All above steamers to be first class and equal to those now maintained, and in case of the loss of a steamer or its withdrawal for any cause the Pacific Mail Steamship Company shall, as soon as possible, furnish a steamer of equal capacity and rating. In the event of failure upon the part of said steamship company to furnish proper and adequate facilities for the transportation of at least 1,200 tons of freight each way per month, at the rate of at least 400 tons per vessel, then the guaranty herein provided for shall be reduced pro rata.

The steamship company is to bear and pay all the expenses and charges of every kind of transporting such goods, passengers, and freight from New York to San Francisco, and from San Francisco to New York, including all charges and expenses of every kind in the ports of New York and San Francisco, and all supplies of passengers with food and sleeping accommodations, giving them proper accommodations according to class, and to continue to use all efforts to obtain first-class and other passengers as heretofore.

Third. The understanding and intention of this agreement is that the party of the first part shall, through agents appointed by itself, have entire and exclusive control of all the through business of the said steamship company between New York and San Francisco, each way, and that no through freight or passengers shall be taken except at prices to be fixed by the party of the first part and by its consent, it being understood that said control shall be exercised through the established agencies of said steamship company. If the said steamship company shall have room or capacity for more than 600 tons in the event of its running two steamers per month each way, or for more than 400 tons in the event of its running three steamers per month each way, of through freight, on any steamer, and the party of the first part shall desire to fill it, the said party of the first part shall be at liberty to do so at rates fixed jointly by authorized representatives of the parties hereto, the party of the first part to have one-half of the freights on such excess and the steamship company the other half.

Fourth. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company shall render to the party of the first part an account or statement of the transactions for through business of each month on or before the 10th day of the succeeding month, showing the amount claimed to be due from the party of the first part, under this agreement, and on or before the 30th day of the succeeding month the chairman of the party of the first part shall draw his draft in favor of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company upon each of the railroad companies constituting the party of the first part for the portion payable by it to said steamship company, on account of the aggregate amount payable by the said party of the first part to the said steamship company, according to the foregoing provisions hereof. The portions of such aggregate amount payable from time to time by the respective companies forming the party of the first part shall be such as has been or may be fixed or prescribed among themselves, and each of the said companies forming the party of the first part shall be liable for its own portion of such aggregate amount, but none of such companies shall be liable for the portion payable by the others, or any other of such companies: *Provided, nevertheless*, That in the event of default in payment by any one or more of the companies constituting the party of the first part, of its proportion herein provided for, it shall be optional with the party of the second part to terminate this agreement on giving ten days' notice to the party of the first part through its chairman.

The party of the first part, or any other companies constituting the same, may at any time, on demand, examine the books and accounts of the said steamship company for the purpose of obtaining full details as to freight and passengers transported by said steamship company under this agreement and verifying the accounts and statements of the steamship company.

Fifth. It is mutually understood and agreed that this contract shall be deemed to have commenced on the 1st day of January, 1888, and to include the earnings from through business on steamers sailing on and after that day, and as to each and all of the foregoing provisions shall continue in force thereafter until ninety days after written notice of the intention to terminate the same shall have been given by either party to the other, with this exception: That if the exclusive contract between the said steamship company and the Panama Railroad Company, so far as it refers to the business of the steamship company between San Francisco, is broken or changed in any respect, or if any other competing line by rail or vessel shall be established between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, either overland or via the Isthmus of Panama, that shall affect the through business concerning which this agreement is made, then the said party of the first part may abrogate and terminate this agreement at any time or not, as it may elect.

Sixth. In regard to freight and passengers received by the steamship company at San Francisco for transportation to Europe, via Panama, it is understood that the class of business to be taken and the rates to be charged thereon shall be the subject of conference and mutual agreement between the San Francisco agency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the San Francisco general agent of the party of the first part, to the end that the interests of both parties may be fully protected.

In witness whereof the party of the first part has subscribed its name hereto by its chairman, and the said steamship company has caused its corporate seal to be hereto annexed, attested by its secretary, and its name to be signed hereto by its president, the day and year first above written.

TRANSCONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN,
St. Louis, November 5, 1891.

I hereby certify the following to be a correct copy of an agreement, bearing date of October 1, 1889, between the Transcontinental Association and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, as same is on file in this office.

E. P. VINING, *Chairman.*

This agreement between the Transcontinental Association, an association consisting of the following railroad companies, namely: The Southern Pacific Company, The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, The California Central Railway Company, The California Southern Railroad Company, The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, The Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, The Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway Company, The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, The Oregon Short Line Railway Company, The Union Pacific Railway Company, The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway, Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad, and The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, which association is now represented by James Smith, its chairman, party of the first part, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of New York, party of the second part, made and entered into this 1st day of October, 1889. Witnesseth:

First. That the said party of the first part, in consideration of the undertakings and agreements of the said steamship company hereinafter contained, undertakes, promises, and agrees to and with said steamship company to guarantee, and does hereby guarantee, that the gross earnings upon through freight and passengers between New York and San Francisco, to be provided to said steamship company by said party of the first part, shall be $75,000 per month. All the gross earnings of said steamers from through business between New York and San Francisco each way shall go to and belong and be payable to said party of the first part, or credited upon its said guaranty to said steamship company.

Second. In consideration of said guaranty of said party of the first part the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company covenants, promises, and agrees to and with the said party of the first part that it, the said steamship company, will, at its own cost and expense, dispatch and run from the port of New York for Aspinwall not more than three nor less than two through steamers per month and not more than three nor less than two steamers connecting therewith from Panama to San Francisco, and from the port of San Francisco for Panama not more than three nor less than two through steamers per month and not more than three nor less than two steamers connecting therewith from Aspinwall to New York, and that said steamship company will permit said party of the first part to fix the rates at which all through freight between New York and San Francisco and all passengers shall be transported by the vessels of the steamship company from the port of New York to the port of San Francisco and from the port of San Francisco to the port of New York, and will furnish room on each of said steamers from New York and San Francisco, respectively, and their connecting steamers for the transportation of, and will transport from New York to San Francisco and from San Francisco to New York, all and only such passengers and such freight as may be obtained under rates fixed by said party of the first part to an amount as to freight not exceeding 600 tons of 2,000 pounds each in case it runs two steamers per month and 400 tons in case it runs three steamers per month upon any one steamer, it being understood that the deficiency or excess of said 600 tons or said 400 tons, respectively, of cargo upon any one steamer may be added or taken from, as the case may be, the cargo of any other vessel sailing in same direction within the same calendar month, the intent being that the steamship company shall carry monthly an average of 600 tons per vessel in case two steamers per month are run, or a monthly average of 400 tons per vessel in case three steamers per month are run.

All above steamers to be first class and equal to those now maintained, and in the case of the loss of a steamer or its withdrawal for any cause, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company shall as soon as possible furnish a steamer of equal capacity and rating. In the event of failure on the part of said steamship company to furnish proper and adequate facilities for the transportation of at least 1,200 tons of freight each way per month, at the rate of at least 400 tons per vessel, then the guaranty herein provided for shall be reduced pro rata.

The steamship company is to bear and pay all the expenses and charges of every kind of transporting such goods, passengers, and freight from New York to San Francisco and from San Francisco to New York, including all charges and expenses of every kind in the ports of New York and San Francisco, and all supplies of passengers with food and sleeping accommodation, giving them proper accommodation according to class, and to continue to use all efforts to obtain first-class and other passengers as heretofore.

Third. The understanding and intention of this agreement is that the party of the first part shall, through agents appointed by itself, have entire and exclusive control of all the through business of the said steamship company between New York and San Francisco each way, and that no through freight or passengers shall be taken except at prices to be fixed by the party of the first part and by its consent, it being understood that said control shall be exercised through the established agencies of said steamship company. If the said steamship company shall have room or capacity for more than 600 tons in the event of its running two steamers per month each way, or for more than 400 tons in the event of its running three steamers per month each way, of through freight on any steamer, and the party of the first part shall desire to fill it, the said party of the first part shall be at liberty to do so at rates fixed jointly by duly authorized representatives of the parties hereto, the party of the first part to have one half of the freights on such excess and the steamship company the other half.

Fourth. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company shall render to the party of the first part an account or statement of the transactions for through business of each month on or before the 10th day of the succeeding month, showing the amount claimed to be due from the party of the first part under this agreement, and on or before the 30th day of the succeeding month the chairman of the party of the first part shall draw his draft in favor of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company upon each of the railroad companies constituting the party of the first part for the portion payable by it to said steamship company on account of the aggregate amount payable by the party of the first

part to the said steamship company according to the foregoing provisions hereof. The portions of such aggregate amount payable from time to time by the respective companies forming the party of the first part shall be such as has been or may be fixed or prescribed among themselves, and each of the said companies forming the party of the first part shall be liable for its own portion of such aggregate amount, but none of such companies shall be liable for the portion payable by the others or any other of such companies.

Provided, nevertheless, that in the event of default in payment by any one or more of the companies constituting the party of the first part of its proportion herein provided for it shall be optional with the party of the second part to terminate this agreement on giving ten days' notice to the party of the first part through its chairman.

The party of the first part, or any other companies constituting the same, may at any time on demand examine the books and accounts of the said steamship company for the purpose of obtaining full details as to freight and passengers transported by said steamship company under this agreement and verifying the accounts and statements of the steamship company.

Fifth. It is mutually understood and agreed that this contract shall be deemed to have commenced on the 1st day of October, 1889, and to include the earnings from through business on steamers sailing on and after that date, and as to each and all of the foregoing provisions shall continue in force thereafter until ninety days after written notice of the intention to terminate the same shall have been given by either party to the other, with this exception, that if the exclusive contract between the said steamship company and the Panama Railroad Company, so far as it refers to the business of the steamship company between San Francisco and New York, is broken or changed in any respect, or if any other competing line by rail or vessel shall be established between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, either overland or via the Isthmus of Panama, that shall affect the through business, concerning which this agreement is made, then the said party of the first part may abrogate and terminate this agreement at any time, or not, as it may elect.

Sixth. In regard to freight and passengers received by the steamship company at San Francisco for transportation to Europe via Panama, it is understood that the class of business to be taken and the rates to be charged thereon shall be the subject of conference and mutual agreement between the San Francisco agency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the San Francisco general agent of the party of the first part, to the end that the interests of both parties may be fully protected.

In witness whereof the party of the first part has subscribed its name hereto by its chairman, and the said steamship company has caused its corporate seal to be hereto annexed, attested by its secretary, and its name to be signed hereto by its president the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.] JAMES SMITH,
Chairman Transcontinental Association.
GEORGE J. GOULD,
President Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Attest: JOS. HELLEN,
Secretary pro tempore.

Mr. MORGAN. In the fifth article of these two contracts between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and pretty nearly all the railroad companies in the United States having communication with the Pacific coast there is a provision to which I will call the attention of the Senate.

Fifth. It is mutually understood and agreed that this contract shall be deemed to have commenced on the 1st day of January, 1888—

There is one contract beginning the 1st of January, 1888, and one beginning on the 1st day of October, 1889, which no doubt is still in force. I have never heard of its having been terminated.

Fifth. It is mutually understood and agreed that this contract shall be deemed to have commenced on the 1st day of January, 1888, and to include the earnings from through business on steamers sailing on and after that day, and as to each and all of the foregoing provisions shall continue in force thereafter until ninety days after written notice of the intention to terminate the same shall have been given by either party to the other, with this exception: That if the exclusive contract between the said steamship company and the Panama Railroad Company, so far as it refers to the business of the steamship company between San Francisco, is broken or changed in any respect, or if any other competing line by rail or vessel shall be established between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, either overland or via the Isthmus of Panama, that shall affect the through business concerning which this agreement is made, then the said party of the first part may abrogate and terminate this agreement at any time or not, as it may elect.

I have searched in vain in every place where I thought it was possible to obtain information as to what was this exclusive contract with the Panama Railroad Company. In a report made to the House of Representatives by the Hon. John R. Fellows, chairman of the committee of the House, he says that that contract was between the Panama Railroad Company, then and now owned by the Panama Canal Company, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whereby they were to have the exclusive right of issuing bills of lading for goods passing in transit between New York and San Francisco, either way.

I have not been able to get hold of a copy of that contract, and I shall not be able to get hold of it unless the Senate will empower the committee to send for the persons who know what the contract contains and bring it out before the world. It is perhaps the most wicked monopoly that was ever attempted upon the people of the United States, and it has already cost the people of the Pacific coast millions upon millions of dollars by throwing all the traffic across the continent, whether at Panama or elsewhere, into the hands of the railways and allowing them to fix the rate of freight and passengers across the Isthmus as well as on the steamer lines, and to have a perfect monopoly of all the trade that comes from the Pacific Ocean across this continent or from the Atlantic Ocean across this continent by rail.

When the Senate has considered these two contracts, which I obtained, as I have stated, from the Interstate Commerce Commission, they will see the bearing of the whole matter. By one of these contracts, that of 1888, $65,000 a month was paid by this concert of railroad companies, all of whom are named here, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Line for the privilege of fixing the rate of freight and occupying those ships entirely with their freight, if they choose to put freight upon them, or if not, to compel the people to ship across by rail.

In the latter contract, that of October, 1889, the sum was raised to $75,000 per month, and, so far as I know and believe, that price and that contract stand to-day in full force.

I think it is my duty, Mr. President, to try to get information before the Senate in regard to these matters.

Mr. CULLOM. May I ask the Senator from Alabama a question?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution is not yet before the Senate for consideration. The debate has been proceeding by unanimous consent. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I was trying to ascertain from the Senator from Alabama the scope of this resolution. The prior resolution, which is specifically referred to in it, had a limited scope, but I understand now, from a reading of this resolution, that the scope of the inquiry is enlarged so as to embrace any subject which may be referred to the committee by the Senate in connection with the canal.

Mr. MORGAN. Yes.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. To that I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there any objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. VEST. Let it be read again, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will again be read.

The Secretary again read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interoceanic Canals have leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate, to execute the resolution of the Senate passed on the 21st of May, 1900, which is hereby continued in force, and that said committee is further empowered to make inquiry and report with reference to any agreements or concert of action between any railroad companies in the United States or in Canada or Panama, or of any American line of ships to control transportation or the rates thereof for cargo or passengers passing across the Isthmus of Panama, and in regard to any matter referred to said committee by order of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Mr. FRYE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Commerce 500 copies of Senate bill 1025, to promote the efficiency of the Revenue-Cutter Service.

HOUR OF MEETING TO-MORROW.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed, and the Calendar is in order.

Mr. CULLOM. I think there is a disposition to have committee meetings this afternoon; and as there is very little business ready for action by the Senate, I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. MORGAN. I suggest to the Senator from Illinois that when we adjourn to-day it be until 2 o'clock to-morrow, on account of certain matters that concern a brother Senator, who is an important member of this body. I will make such a motion, if the Senator from Illinois will withdraw his motion.

Mr. CULLOM. Certainly.

Mr. MORGAN. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet to-morrow at 2 o'clock p. m.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 8, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January 7, 1902.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 2044. An act to increase the amount of the official bond to be furnished by the United States marshal for the district of Alaska in certain cases.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

SENATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. 2044. An act to increase the amount of the official bond to be furnished by the United States marshal for the district of Alaska in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. TAWNEY, by unanimous consent, obtained leave of absence for one week on account of sickness in his family.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Mr. HEPBURN. I rise to call up the special order, House bill No. 3110, and I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the consideration of that bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. GROSVENOR in the chair) and proceeded to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3110) to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to acquire from the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for and in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be desirable and necessary on which to excavate, construct, and protect a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movements of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, from a point near Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, via Lake Nicaragua, to Brito, on the Pacific Ocean; and such sum as may be necessary to secure such control is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. That when the President has secured full control over the territory in section 1 referred to he shall direct the Secretary of War to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the the shore of the Caribbean Sea, near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Brito, on the Pacific Ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth as that it may be used by vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest draft now in use, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Greytown to Brito; and the Secretary of War shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal, and such provisions for defense, as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors.

SEC. 3. That the President shall cause such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors, and in the constructing of the same may employ such persons as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. That in the excavation and construction of said canal the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, or such parts of each as may be made available, shall be used.

SEC. 5. That in any negotiations with the States of Costa Rica or Nicaragua the President may have, the President is authorized to guarantee to said States the use of said canal and harbors, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, for all vessels owned by said States or by citizens thereof.

SEC. 6. That the sum of $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, toward the project herein contemplated; and the Secretary of War is, further, hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for materials and work that may be deemed necessary for the proper excavation, construction, defense, and completion of said canal, harbors, and defenses, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be hereafter made, not to exceed in the aggregate $180,000,000.

[Mr. HEPBURN addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit me an interruption?

Mr. CANNON rose.

Mr. HEPBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi, and will then yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

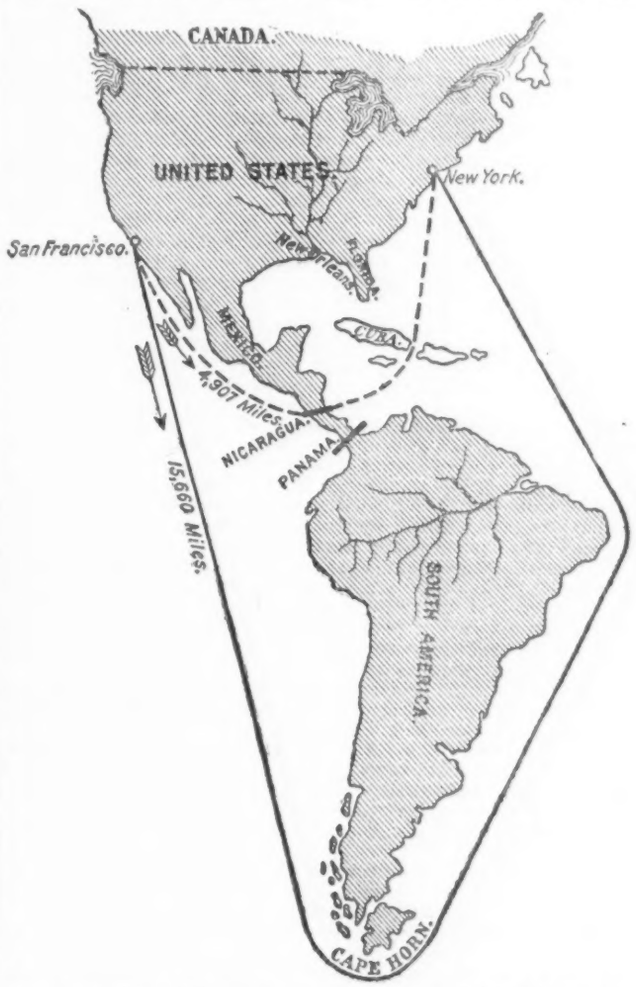
Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Permit me to say, in answer to the gentleman from Illinois, that the language of this bill is not "That the President be, and he is hereby, 'directed;'" but it is "That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, 'authorized' to acquire from the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica," and "pay such sum as may be necessary." There is nothing in this bill to make the President pay an exorbitant or unreasonable amount. The gentleman certainly has confidence in his own President. Is he going to concede that a Democrat, and a Southern Democrat at that, has more confidence in the honesty of the President than he himself has? [Laughter.]

Mr. HEPBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CANNON. I suppose that this is an authority conferred, and as is usual when the Legislature confers an authority upon the Chief Magistrate in the usual respectful terms, there is no doubt but what it is mandatory in its nature, and would be so construed. So much for that.

I want to say in reference to the reply that the gentleman from Iowa has made that I recognize the fact that the public sentiment of the United States demands the construction of an isthmian canal, and I now and for many years, on the stump and in this House, have been in complete harmony with that sentiment. I do not accept as accurate the statement of the gentleman that any question of the time of consideration of this bill, or as to apt amendments of the same, is subject to any just criticism that it is for the purpose of legislative delay. I will also say that, in my judgment, the effect of the enactment of this bill would be to give away an advantage that the people of the United States now have—to get from the Government of Nicaragua a route at a reasonable price and upon proper conditions. I believe that the passage of this bill at this day, without this protocol and this condition being made, will result in a disadvantage to the United States Treasury and will lead to great criticism and delay.

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, so much has been said on the subject of a transisthmian canal, and for so many years, and by so many writers and speakers, that nothing remains to be said. Repetition, tedious repetition, is all that is left for one who attempts to discuss the question now. For more than half a century it has been an active topic, not only in this country but throughout the civilized world. Volumes have been dedicated to it; scores of reports by commissions and committees have been made upon it, and columns have been written about it. Let us hope that the time has now arrived for action and that this Congress, upon this subject, at least, will meet the expectations of the American people. In reporting this bill to the House the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (of which I have the honor to be a member) has called attention to the pledges of the political parties on this subject, and it may not be amiss to do so again.



At its last national convention the Republican party said:

We favor the construction, ownership, control, and protection of an isthmian canal by the Government of the United States. New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products; every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the Administration is to be warmly commended for its successful efforts to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the "open door" in China.

And the Democratic party, at Kansas City, said:

We favor the immediate construction, ownership, and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the Republican platform for an isthmian canal, in the face of the failure of the Republican majority on this subject to pass such a bill in Congress.

Were these utterances placed in the party platforms merely to make them attractive and popular? Were we trimming our sails merely to catch the passing breeze, or were we giving voice to sincere sentiments and honest purposes? Both of the great political parties have said they favored the construction of a canal, to be owned and controlled by the Government of the United States. We have before us a bill which provides for its construction and for its ownership and control. There is no ambiguity or uncertainty about it. Its provisions admit of no doubt and are easily understood. They are open, straightforward, and plain. For years the great benefit and advantage which would accrue to this country by the opening of a way through the Isthmus has been recognized, and yet, moved by one motive or another, all sorts of opposition has been offered.

Chief among the arguments used to defeat the project has been the assertion that we had entered into an agreement with Great Britain which took away from us the right to construct, own, and operate such a canal. It has been claimed that the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty estopped us; that by the terms of that convention it was agreed that the Government of the United States and Great Britain had declared that neither the one nor the other would ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over such a ship canal, or would ever erect or maintain fortifications upon the same, or would ever fortify or colonize or assume or exercise dominion over Nicaragua or Costa Rica or the Mosquito Coast or any part of Central America for the purpose of constructing such canal. For myself I have not believed for years that we were longer bound by that treaty, but for all present purposes we may admit that this contention was not true, and we may admit that those of us who argued that England had herself violated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and thereby absolved us from any further obligations to observe it were wrong.

It does not seem to be material now. We have entered into a new agreement, and it is expressly declared in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but recently ratified and now in force, that the reason for making this new convention is to "facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, * * * and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States."

We can not feel altogether pleased with the new treaty, but it is the best, perhaps, we can hope to get. It unties our hands if they were tied, and it sets us free if we were bound. Had it been made as an original proposition—that is to say, if it had been the first and original agreement with Great Britain—I should have felt inclined to denounce it.

I should have contended for the right of this Government to build this canal without any restrictive agreement with any other nation. But it was not the first treaty. We had previously agreed with the British Empire, in the Clayton-Bulwer convention, that we would never obtain or maintain for ourselves any exclusive control over this canal or seek to obtain such right from the Governments of Central America. England insisted that we were still bound by that convention, and some Americans believed and others affected to believe it. To set this matter at rest, therefore, and to remove all doubt, it may be that the making and approval of the last agreement was best. At any rate, it has been done and there is an end of that matter.

Articles I and II of the new treaty read as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties agree that the present treaty shall supersede the aforementioned convention of the 19th April, 1850.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States, either directly at its own cost or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present treaty, the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

Now, then, all obstructions and impediments of a contractual nature, so far as the right to construct, own, and operate the canal are concerned, having been removed, are we to build it, and if so—

WHICH CANAL?

Shall it be the Nicaragua, or shall it be the Panama? The last Commission appointed by this Government to investigate and report upon this subject has recently, in a very able report, assured us that either route is feasible and practicable. For some reasons the one and for other reasons the other of the two routes is commended. By way of final comparison, however, the Commission says:

After considering all the facts developed by the investigations made by the Commission and the actual situation as it now stands, and having in view the terms offered by the new Panama Canal Company, this Commission is of the opinion that "the most practicable and feasible route" for an isthmian canal, to be "under the control, management, and ownership of the United States," is that known as the Nicaragua route.

The price at which the Panama Canal Company held its franchise, its partly finished canal, and its railroad, and the price at which it offered these properties to our Commission, was $109,000,000; but since the report was made, and since the introduction of the bill now under discussion, this company, on the principle, perhaps, of getting what it can before it is too late, now offers to sell to us at $40,000,000. In my humble judgment, this should not change our course or for one moment cause us to hesitate. The Nicaragua route, being the northerly one, is nearer to us and most convenient for us.

Physical conditions there are such as give unquestioned assurance of the success of the enterprise. I am afraid this startling proposition of the French company to reduce its price from one hundred and nine millions to forty millions is another shrewd effort to induce delay and bring about schisms, conflicts, and confusion in Congress. I am afraid it is a Trojan horse. I do not believe the Panama Canal Company is authorized to sell its franchise to us. In the concession made by the Republic of Colombia to this company it is expressly provided that the privileges given shall not be transferred to any nation or foreign government, and it is further provided that any attempt to do so shall operate as a forfeiture. Moreover, the Panama Canal Company has only a ninety-nine years' lease, and if they had the right to sell to us at all they could sell only this leasehold. It would not give us that ownership which we would demand before putting our millions into this enterprise.

The Colombian Government, it is said, has expressed willingness, on some sort of terms, to consent to a transfer of the franchise of the "New Panama Canal Company" to the United States, but doubt and uncertainty exist as to how far Colombia would be willing to go with us. It is practically certain, however, that absolute ownership of the canal, with sufficient contiguous territory, will never be ceded to us in perpetuity.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Do you contend that this offer to the United States by the Panama Canal Company works a forfeiture of their rights?

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. I do. The report of our Isthmian Canal Commission, recently transmitted to Congress, informs us that such a clause exists in the concession given to this canal company by the Government of Colombia; that an offer to sell to any foreign government operates as a forfeiture.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. The language is "any attempt to sell."

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. "Any attempt." That is right.

On the other hand, it is apparent that we will have no difficulty in making terms with the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It is believed that at this moment protocols between these Governments and ours have been arranged in diplomatic circles. Let us therefore not be deterred or diverted from our purpose in this matter, but let us pass the Hepburn bill, which adopts the Nicaraguan route. More than $250,000,000, from the days of De Lesseps to the present time, have been wasted and squandered at Panama. Less than that, so it is estimated, will build and equip the canal which this bill proposes.

DISTANCES SAVED.

I shall not undertake to discuss the question as to whether or not the investment would be a paying one from a purely speculative point of view. It is believed that tolls derived from the use of the canal would be ample for its maintenance and would pay good interest. Entirely aside from this, however, is the great impetus it would give our commerce by the saving of distance on the high seas. I present here a table of distances, in nautical miles, between commercial ports of the world and distances saved by the Nicaragua Canal, which I take from an excellent paper read before the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce by Hon. Hugh Craig:

Table of distances, in nautical miles, between commercial ports of the world, and distances saved by the Nicaragua Canal.

[Compiled from data furnished by the United States Hydrographic Office. Length of sailing routes approximate only.]

Between—	Around Cape Horn for sailing vessels.	Via Magellan for full-powered steam vessels.	Via Cape of Good Hope.	Via Nicaragua Canal.	Advantage over sailing route.	Advantage over steam route.
New York and—						
San Francisco	15,660	13,174	.....	4,907	10,753	8,267
Puget Sound	.....	13,935	.....	5,665	.....	8,270
Sitka	.....	14,439	.....	6,177	.....	8,262
Bering Strait	.....	15,705	.....	7,402	.....	8,303
Acapulco	.....	11,555	.....	3,045	.....	8,510
Mazatlan	.....	12,037	.....	3,675	.....	8,362
Hongkong	.....	.....	13,750	10,692	3,058	.....
Yokohama	.....	.....	15,217	9,227	5,990	.....
Melbourne	13,760	12,860	12,830	9,802	3,898	2,958
Auckland, New Zealand	12,600	11,599	14,009	8,462	4,138	3,137

Table of distances, in nautical miles, between commercial ports of the world, and distances saved by the Nicaragua Canal—Continued.

Between—	Around Cape Horn for sailing vessels.	Via Magellan for full-powered steam vessels.	Via Cape of Good Hope.	Via Nicaragua Canal.	Advantage over sailing route.	Advantage over steam route.
New York and—						
Honolulu, H.I	15,480	13,290	.....	6,417	7,063	6,873
Callao	.....	9,640	.....	3,744	.....	5,896
Guayaquil	.....	10,300	.....	3,227	.....	7,073
Valparaiso	9,420	8,440	.....	5,014	4,406	3,426
New Orleans and—						
San Francisco	16,000	13,530	.....	4,147	11,853	9,392
Acapulco	.....	11,920	.....	2,285	.....	9,635
Mazatlan	.....	12,402	.....	2,915	.....	9,487
Callao	.....	10,005	.....	2,984	.....	7,021
Valparaiso	.....	8,805	.....	4,254	.....	4,551
Liverpool and—						
San Francisco	15,620	13,494	.....	7,027	7,993	5,867
Acapulco	.....	11,875	.....	5,765	.....	6,110
Mazatlan	.....	12,357	.....	6,395	.....	5,962
Auckland	12,130	11,919	13,357	11,182	948	737
Guayaquil	.....	10,620	.....	5,947	.....	4,673
Callao	.....	9,900	.....	6,464	.....	3,436
Valparaiso	9,380	8,760	.....	7,734	1,646	1,026
Honolulu	.....	13,610	.....	9,137	.....	4,473
Yokohama	.....	.....	14,505	11,947	.....	2,558

Length of canal, in nautical miles	147
New York to eastern port of canal	2,060
Liverpool to eastern port of canal	4,780
Hamburg to eastern port of canal	5,127
Havre to eastern port of canal	4,691
New Orleans to eastern port of canal	1,300
Western port of canal to—	
San Francisco	2,700
Portland	3,345
Puget Sound	3,458
Valparaiso	2,807
Callao	1,537
Yokohama	7,020

NECESSITY FOR A CANAL.

This connection between the two great oceans—this passageway between the continents of North and South America—is a pressing necessity. We need it for the convenience and the expansion of our commerce. We need it for the proper handling of our Navy, for bringing nearer together our eastern and western shores, for the protection of our island possessions, and for easy access to them. The American farmer needs it that foreign markets may be opened up for the products of his toil; the merchant and manufacturer that he may compete with rivals in other lands.

General Tracy, when Secretary of the Navy, put the whole question, from a naval point of view, in this very succinct but strong and comprehensive language:

The canal must be built, or two independent navies maintained, one in the Atlantic, the other in the Pacific; and the increased cost of building the Navy and maintaining it would be very much greater than the cost of building the canal.

And now, as to the commercial advantages to this country to be derived from a transisthmian waterway, can I do better than adopt the language of the Hon. Archibald R. Colquhoun, the distinguished English engineer, in his work called The Key to the Pacific?

It will render greater service to the New World than the Suez Canal does to the Old. It will bring Japan, northern China, Australasia, and part of Malaysia nearer to the Atlantic cities of the United States than they are now to England. * * * It will give an immense impulse to United States manufactures, especially cotton and iron, and will greatly stimulate the shipbuilding industry and the development of the naval power of the United States.

* * * * * * *

The canal is a necessity of the age, and were the cost double what I estimate it to be, the immense benefits certain to result would amply justify its execution. It will bind together the remote sections of that immense country, assimilate its diverse interests, go far toward solving many difficult problems, and make the United States still more united. Finally, I believe it will, taken in connection with the vast changes occurring in the Far East, bring about the most serious rivalry to the commercial supremacy of Great Britain which she has ever yet had to encounter.

Our National Treasury, Mr. Chairman, is bursting with a surplus of unneeded dollars. We have something like one hundred and seventy millions cash balance over and above our gold reserve of one hundred and fifty millions. A large surplus is recognized as a danger signal. We will begin to seek for ways to spend it, and will inevitably fall into inexcusable extravagances. Can we do better than to put it into this canal? Can we do anything that will bring greater wealth and power and pride to our country?

I believe that this alleged proposition of the Panama Canal Company, coming to us just at the moment it does, is intended for delay. Every time the passage of an isthmian canal bill has been undertaken, something like this has occurred. Let us proceed to pass this bill without further ado. If it is a wrong step, we can retrace it; but if we fail to provide for the canal at this session, we will disappoint the American people. [Loud applause.]

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, public sentiment of the country certainly favors the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal. It can hardly be doubted that a majority of the members of this House, together with the President, heartily indorse this great work. In the last half century volumes have been written and spoken in Congress, in the public press, and otherwise, about building the canal. Hence little additional information can be given the country on the subject.

Action is what is demanded now.

The concise, terse, and able report of the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, who has given years of labor and study, and whose name is so prominently linked with this great project, is accepted by this House and the country as a true and faithful response to the practical business wishes of the people.

More than fifty years ago our Government entered into an agreement with Nicaragua for the construction of a canal uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by way of Lake Nicaragua—practically the same route as the one now under consideration. The facts and conditions that led up to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the contention of Great Britain under that treaty are familiar to us all. And while it is true that many of the ablest American statesmen have insisted that the claim of Great Britain to the exercise of any rights whatsoever respecting the construction or control of a waterway on this continent was inconsistent with the Monroe doctrine, yet we are happily rid of all this by the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. And to-day, Mr. Chairman, the people of the United States, on their own responsibility and subject to their control, are about to commence the greatest commercial enterprise in the history of the world—the uniting of the two great oceans for all time to come.

It is, Mr. Chairman, a great project, fraught with vital possibilities, not only to our own country, but to the civilized world.

There are three bills before the Congress, two introduced at the other end of the Capitol and the bill now under consideration by the House. All of these bills designate the Nicaragua route and authorize the President to take all needful steps to perfect necessary arrangements with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The Morgan bill of the Senate and the bill under consideration in the House agree on the maximum cost and expenditure of $180,000,000. The Senate bill referred to appropriates $5,000,000 and the House bill $10,000,000 to begin the construction of the work. The chief difference, as I understand it, between these two measures is the manner in which the work can be controlled and directed. The Senate bills intrust it to a board consisting of the Secretary of War and eight other citizens to be appointed by the President, or to five citizens of the United States, not including the Secretary of War. The House bill turns over the construction of the canal to the President and the War Department. In a great public enterprise like this we should be guided by the light of the lamp of experience. The world is familiar with the great scandal that sprung from the skillful jobbery and plunder in the work on the Panama Canal. Great names and brilliant reputations went down in ruin and disgrace. In the bill now under consideration responsibility is placed upon the President and the War Department, and this is a guaranty that our interests will be watched.

Another significant feature of the House bill is the authority it gives the Secretary of War to construct at the termini of the canal safe and commodious harbors, with such provisions for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of the canal and harbor.

These differences in the two bills are not of such importance as to delay seriously the action of the Congress, and especially when a decisive vote of the members of this House in favor of the Nicaragua Canal will frustrate the machinations and schemes that seek the defeat of this measure, even under the pretense and guise of necessary delay.

Mr. Chairman, it appears to me, from the investigation that I have been able to make, that there are several sound, practical, and unanswerable reasons why the United States should claim that a canal through the American Isthmus shall be an American canal, to be built, owned, and protected by the United States. It can not be denied that the republics in all the Americas, all of which are maritime states, have the right to insist that the power that controls the canal and is responsible for its management shall be American, as the powers that control the Suez Canal are European, without having to cross an ocean to assert their rights when they are violated.

The question of financial and physical ability is an important factor in this matter. We know that the United States is the only power in America that has the means to build a canal and the strength to protect and defend it by sea and by land after it is completed. It is a safe estimate for us to make that the United

States will pass more commerce through the canal than all the other American states combined.

Our Government also is the only power that has a communicating coast-line traffic, or an interchange of its own productions, on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Its coast-line navigation is shortened 10,000 miles when the canal is opened. Besides this it is the only American power that has and must maintain fleets on both oceans.

Our extensive possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific and in the Gulf of Mexico require connection by short lines of water communication.

Ours is the only power in the world that has resolved to build a canal across the American Isthmus with money drawn from its own Treasury, and it is the only power in the world that could venture to shoulder such a burden. Great Britain has certainly abandoned the purpose, if it ever existed, and has admitted the exclusive right and duty of the United States to construct, own, and control the canal.

Mr. Chairman, these well-known facts vindicate the right and duty of the United States as the American State that must do this great work. When President Monroe declared that any effort on the part of the Holy Alliance to acquire territory in this hemisphere would be accepted as an unfriendly act to our Government he proclaimed a doctrine that stands to-day as the only guaranty and security that the American republics have of the preservation of free, sovereign, and independent government. A canal constructed and owned by any state foreign to that in which it is located is bound to require from such foreign state a guaranty of the protection of the sovereignty of the state that grants the concession; hence no Central American state could accept such a guaranty from a transoceanic power without serious and manifest danger to the Monroe doctrine or even its abandonment. It would be unwise and contrary to statesmanship and safety for the United States to permit such conditions to arise or exist as will or may ultimately lead to the absorption of an American republic into a European or Asiatic monarchy, and no plan could be devised that would more certainly end in that result. I think, Mr. Chairman, that it can be stated that no work, great or small, was ever more thoroughly or critically examined and inquired into in advance of actual construction than the two routes at Panama and Nicaragua. The surveys as described in the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission are so exact and convincing that the engineering questions involved in a comparison of the two routes are reduced to a certainty as to facts.

The result as to computation and measurement furnishes a safe and reliable basis of the estimate of expenditure as to both routes, and Congress can make its appropriation with a confidence unprecedented in a work of such magnitude. Some people wildly think and say that the opening of a canal through the Isthmus means an unlimited and ceaseless expenditure of the people's money, but the truth, as it has been demonstrated by some of the greatest engineers in the world, is convincing, clear, and satisfactory in support of their estimates. It appears, therefore, that there is no real ground for apprehension on this line.

It is a persuasive fact that every survey made of the Nicaragua route is in substantial correspondence with every other survey on the estimate of cost or expenditure, the only difference resulting from the length and dimensions of the canal as projected in the different surveys. The agreement of all these surveys in the important essentials of measurements, quantity of water, its source of supply and how affected by the varying seasons, excavations and embankments, the quantities of earth, loose and solid rock to be removed, demonstrate the reliability of such estimates.

If, in view of these facts, Congress still has doubt of the feasibility, practicability, and cost of the Nicaragua Canal, then it is bound to have far greater doubt as to the Panama Canal, which has been pronounced against, I believe, by every party of engineers and every commission the Government has sent out, and by engineers employed by other governments to survey, locate, and ascertain the cost of a lock canal. It appears, then, that doubts and apprehensions constitute the chief ground on which the opponents to the Nicaragua Canal rest their case. No security can be given that can defy all unseen causes of obstruction and delay, nor can actual demonstration be made in advance of any great work like this. But, Mr. Chairman, there is one matter around which the shadows of a doubt do not gather; it is that the American people demand the opening of the waterway to connect the two great oceans of the world, and they demand that Congress shall appropriate their money to this national work. Mr. Chairman, this is a marked period of national development and improvement. It behooves us, not only for the betterment of individual interests, but in a spirit of national pride and love of country, to reach out for such commercial acquisitions as will contribute to the strength and glory of our Republic. There is to-day a general alarm in the island of Great Britain, and her political speakers, the public press, the pulpit, and commercial bodies are all crying out that something must be done to check the decadence of British trade. It is undoubtedly a fact that the United States and Germany are outstripping the British Isles and are capturing the markets of the world.

For the ten months of 1901 ending the 31st of October the returns show a decrease of imports and exports in British trade of a little less than $58,000,000, as compared with same period for last year. It is in this connection that I refer to the impetus that the construction of the Nicaragua Canal will give to our commercial interests and growth. It is right for us to judge of the future by the past. The discussion of this canal by the statesmen of our country was really coeval with the date of our national existence. From that time to the present our growth from thirteen colonies to forty-five magnificent, independent, and sovereign States has challenged the wonder and admiration of the world. We have, without friction and without disturbing the theory of our republican form of government, carved out of empires of territory acquired by conquest and purchase splendid States, prototypes of the original States. We have as a nation, under the guidance of God, met and overcome all national dangers and waxed stronger day by day and year by year. The war between the States that shook with a giant strength the foundations of our republican institutions cast its dark shadows of sorrow and tears across our national pathway, but we rejoice to know that the burning passions and depressing gloom of that fearful struggle have vanished in the sunshine and love of a reunited people. To-day I believe we stand in the dawning light of a new era of national growth and prosperity.

The building of the Nicaragua Canal, a project—the immensity of which the human mind can scarcely grasp—brings to us this glittering vista.

The war with Spain came as but the forerunner of our latent and undeveloped power. It revealed to us our hidden prospects and declared our manifest destiny. It is a mistake to say that the war with Spain made us a world power. It was but an expression of a long-cherished and carefully nursed national yearning to possess Cuba. We needed Cuba in our Government business; and as long as the island was or will be in the hands of another Government it will be a menace to our institutions and our growth. I hold, Mr. Chairman, in my hands a bill for which eminent Cubans will ask the consideration of Congress, entitled "An act to promote the prosperity of Cuba and extend the markets for American products."

The language of President McKinley's message of December 5, 1899, may well be recalled at this time: "This nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the future good government of Cuba. We have accepted a trust, the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba, yet to arise from the ashes of the past, must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength if its enduring welfare is to be assured. Whether those ties shall be organic or conventional, the destinies of Cuba are in some rightful form and manner irrevocably linked with our own, but how, and how far, is for the future to determine in the ripeness of events."

It is an admitted fact to-day that the great obstacle to the prosperity of Cuba now and in the future is found in its commercial relations with the United States; that prosperity depends upon Cuba finding a fair market for its principal products—sugar and tobacco. Market for those products under existing conditions can be found only in the United States. The question is, How shall we fulfill our trust?

I sincerely believe, Mr. Chairman, that the best way for the United States to meet that "grave responsibility" with due regard for all our national obligations and "To promote the prosperity of Cuba and extend the markets of American products" is for the United States to confer statehood upon Cuba at the earliest practicable date, and forever settle the vexed and very perplexing question of a reciprocal tariff—with all the benefits on our side.

Surely the most hypercritical friends of the inalienable rights of man could not say that we had violated any national pledge if we conferred on Cuba the rights and blessings of that form of government that it has taken us a century and a quarter to build and perfect for ourselves.

I do not understand, Mr. Chairman, that our Government is now or will become a military power because we have attained an influential position among the nations of the world. I believe that with the aid of the Nicaragua Canal our country will become not "a power of bloodshed and arms," but a great commercial power that will bring to us wealth and the trophies of peace.

Primarily and directly the States of the South will be the greatest beneficiaries of the Nicaragua Canal. And no State, I dare say, will realize greater benefits than Alabama, which I have the honor in part to represent on this floor. There is no sectional

feeling or politics in this great movement. We have reached that time in our national growth that a benefit to one section of the Union is accepted as a benefit to the whole country. The South is full of promise, and untold wealth, power, and glory awaits its development. I do not hesitate to say that there is no spot or locality on earth, with equal size of Alabama (something over 51,000 square miles) to which the future holds out such promises of wealth.

Our geographical situation, great resources of iron, ore, and coal, splendid forests of yellow pine, walnut, cherry, oak, maple, and other hard woods, our fertile lands that bountifully produce rice, oats, wheat, rye, tobacco, cotton, and corn, with our splendid water, all these indicate our future growth. It is an increased commerce and trade that the South wants. Give us the Nicaragua Canal and our just share of the trade of the Orient, and twenty, yea thirty million bales of cotton in the South will not be a surplus, and 5-cent cotton will become a memory of the past, while 12-cent cotton will come to stay.

Commenting on the statement that the stretch of country from Wheeling, W. Va., to Birmingham, Ala., contains forty times as much coal as Great Britain had before she stuck a pick in the ground, the New York Journal of Commerce takes occasion to say of the South's wealth and advantages:

West Virgina alone has 16,000 square miles of coal, as compared with Great Britain's 12,000. The South has nearly one-half the standing timber of the United States. It holds a practical monopoly of the production of cotton, furnishing three-fourths of all the staple required for the 100,000,000 spindles in the world. It has almost a monopoly of the phosphate rock, which is the foundation of the fertilizer business both in this country and in Europe; and now the Gulf and Atlantic coasts have in Texas and in other localities a fuel supply calculated to meet any possible demand of industrial progress.

In spite of the circumstances that have operated to discourage the investment of capital in the South, its cotton mills represented in 1900 a money value of $150,000,000, against $61,000,000 a decade earlier; the consumption of cotton in these mills 1,597,112, against 546,894 bales in 1880. The number of spindles employed in 1900 was 6,200,000, against 1,712,930 in 1890. The railroad mileage in the South has increased in the same ten years from 42,825 to 53,000 miles. The amount of coal mined has increased from 21,500,000 to 48,192,053 tons, and the amount of pig iron produced from 1,953,459 to 2,604,671 tons. The same ten years saw an increase in value of the agricultural products of the South from $866,000,000 to $1,200,000,000, and in the value of exports from Southern ports from $315,021,008 to $530,317,545.

But I furnish still more recent data, down to August 31, 1901, which discloses the astonishing fact that the cotton bales consumed by the Southern mills are 45.17 of the total consumed in American mills.

GAINING IN MANUFACTURING.

The gain the South has made in the matter of cotton manufacturing will be observed from the following table:

Year ended August 31—	Northern mills.	Southern mills.
	Bales.	*Bales.*
1892	2,190,766	686,080
1893	1,687,286	743,848
1894	1,601,173	718,515
1895	2,083,839	862,838
1896	1,600,271	904,701
1897	1,804,680	1,042,671
1898	2,211,740	1,231,841
1899	2,190,695	1,300,399
1900	2,068,300	1,597,112
1901	1,966,897	1,620,931

These are some of the features and lines of Southern progress that makes glad the Southern heart and causes us to hail with joy the building of the Nicaragua Canal. There need not as yet be any unbecoming spirit of rivalry between Northern and Southern mills, for the result of both sections combined have not yet captured our home market, because $34,000,000 worth of cotton goods were shipped into this country last year.

Mr. Chairman, there is another feature that I consider a strong inducement for acceptance of the Nicaragua route. It is this: If we could finish the Panama Canal under the most satisfactory conditions to the United States, we would certainly be confronted with danger that would not arise if the canal is located on the Nicaragua route.

Europe and Asia would most likely unite in furnishing money to Costa Rica and Nicaragua to open a canal on terms of disadvantage to our commerce. This is so easily practicable that we would certainly expect it. If this should be done, what would be the natural result? Most likely the Central American States would reunite in a confederation or become annexed to Mexico, and in either event we would have a formidable commercial enemy if not a worse one in our path, with Europe and Asia at their backs. But, it is asked, Why is this not as likely to occur at Panama, if the canal is located at Nicaragua? The answer is patent: Great Britain does not want France to control any American canal, a fact that had much to do with the revocation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is believed if Colombia should attempt to borrow money in Europe to build an American canal she would have to pay the French stockholders in the Panama Canal a very large amount of money for what they have expended. This Colombia could not do.

The incumbrance of this French claim is too heavy a handicap on the Panama route to make a canal there a competitor with the canal at the Nicaragua route for a long time to come, if not for all time. But a still stronger reason is that the Nicaragua Canal is 600 miles nearer to our eastern frontier, and 350 miles nearer our western frontier than the Panama Canal. This, according to most reasonable computation, means five days more for steamers of average speed and fifteen days for sailing ships by the Nicaragua than by the Panama route—a loss of time that is of immense significance to ships of commerce and to our ships of war. We would be substantially excluded from all voice in a canal built by Costa Rica and Nicaragua with money borrowed from Europe, and our canal at Panama would be more than 400 miles farther from the United States than the Nicaragua route. The competition of two canals, one built with European and Asiatic money and the other owned by the United States, would soon lead to antagonism, and finally result in hostilities.

The fact is that our Government ought to control both routes, for our country will yet in its great growth need two canals, and the first practical step looking to that end will be the building of the Nicaragua Canal. We have surveyed it at an immense expense, have measured every foot, and demonstrated its great advantages, and the proposition to turn over these surveys to foreign capitalists, and to give them the best route to enable them to reap the profits is the climax of financial folly.

After years of contention with Great Britain we have closed with honor the Clayton-Bulwer imbroglio, and shall we now enter upon new negotiations with France in order that we may become successors to a company whose frauds disgusted the world and came near dismembering France?

It is known that her courts direct a new canal company in the nature of a receiver of the old company, which has 300,000 French stockholders, who still own their stock in the present new company. How can these wronged and injured citizens of France be dealt with unless the United States has a treaty with France? Shall we pay them the $109,000,000 that they ask or some smaller sum that for purposes of delay they may pretend to offer in order to get the doubtful chance of constructing a canal that has already cost $250,000,000 and is not one-third completed? Then when we have done with France and the horde of swindlers who have brought shame upon a noble people we must turn our attention to Colombia, a country that does not know who is its President a year in succession, or indeed at any time, and negotiate with it over a bargain counter for canal rights and privileges? In that there is not one ray of hope. Now is the accepted time for the long-deferred work, and Nicaragua is the accepted route. [Applause.]

[Mr. MANN addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Chairman, when a similar bill was before this House during the sessions of the last Congress I was constrained, much against my will, to cast my vote against it for two reasons; and I must say, in the light of later events, that I have no regret for the compulsion that was then upon me.

The first reason was that as a member of the committee to which this House has intrusted the conduct of its foreign affairs I could not deliberately vote that our country should break a treaty, the most solemn document that can be enacted on this earth between nations, in the face of the declaration by our State Department that so long as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was in existence this country could not, without breach of faith, proceed to build a canal across the Isthmus.

The second reason was a simple business proposition. This House had authorized a most admirable Commission, at great expense, to look into the cost and the feasibility of the different routes that were proposed. Under that consideration I could not cast my vote in favor of the bill before that Commission had reported. Now, Mr. Chairman, the first obstacle has been removed, with all credit to our country, by the very handsome action of the British Government. The second condition is now before us. We have waited for the report of the Commission. It has been placed in the hands of every member of this House.

I wish to say now, for fear my position on this question may be misunderstood, that if the judgment of this House does not see fit to carry out the views of some of the members, I pledge my vote to this bill; for the man does not sit in this House who is more impressed both with the feasibility and the necessity for the construction of a canal than I am, both for the benefit of our own commerce and that of other countries.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me curious that such different conclusions should be reached by those who read the report of this Commission. Some are impressed with the idea that the whole report is to be read and interpreted on the condition that we can not buy the Panama Canal. I am one of those who take that

view; for, bearing that proposition in mind, I think any man who will read that report carefully will come to the conclusion that the Commission advocate the Panama route. First, it is many miles shorter; second, it takes less time in transit; third, there are harbors already constructed at either end; fourth, it has a fewer number of locks through which ships must pass, and, fifth, and to my mind the most important of all, it can be maintained at an annual cost of $1,300,000 less than the Nicaragua Canal can be maintained. I have as yet heard no one capitalize that cost and add it to the expense of construction of the canal. My friends, a fixed charge of $1,300,000 annually, at 4 per cent interest, represents nearly $25,000,000 of capital, which you must add to the cost of the construction of the canal if it is to become a fixed charge on our people. And in my judgment the people will look at this question from an economical standpoint and will hold us responsible for the expenditure of their money.

I wish you to note that I take all my facts and statements from the Commission which this House authorized to report to us for our information. I believe we should be largely guided by that Commission's report.

Of course, none of us is responsible for the bad management and the fearful losses of the Panama Canal Company. With that we have nothing to do, except to extend our sympathy to the unfortunate investors. The considerations which to my mind should control us here should be the benefit to the commerce of the world and the cost to the taxpayers of our country; and of these things, and of other facts which I will try to present to you, I shall have something to say.

The difference in the time of transit, according to the report of this Commission, is the difference between twelve hours by the Panama route and thirty-three hours by the Nicaragua route. We are told that the Nicaragua Canal is a day nearer to San Francisco. My friends, if it takes a day longer, or twenty-two hours longer, to go through the Nicaragua Canal, where is the saving? The time will be exactly the same, within two hours. We are told that it is so much nearer San Francisco, as if that was the only trade that is to pass through the canal. Is it not an advantage to be a day nearer to all the trade on the western South American coast? The whole trend of sentiment in our country now is in the direction of the expansion of our trade.

I regret to see that many gentlemen here look only to the Orient. Let me tell you that there is a trade in South America which our country has entirely neglected, which is simply waiting for American enterprise, waiting for our commerce to come, and we must not lose sight of the fact that the Panama Canal is twenty-four hours nearer to all that vast field for American exploitation. That country is not inhabited by Chinamen whose prejudices we must break down, whose wants we must cultivate in order to build up our commerce, but it is inhabited to-day by civilized people who have civilized wants already, who are buying from other countries, and who do not buy from us because we have not sought their trade through proper channels or with proper energy.

The chairman of the committee held out an alluring bait that almost caught me in my earnestness for the building up of our merchant marine. He held out the vague hope that American ships might be allowed to pass through this canal without cost.

Why, Mr. Chairman, that would bring up a first principle of international law—that no government can levy a tax on the commerce of the high seas; and this canal with its neutrality preserved will occupy the same position as the high seas in relation to the commerce of other countries. And if perchance in our patriotism and our home policy we should undertake to maintain that for the rest of the world, the Panama Canal would be completed in the shortest possible time, for the combined wealth and ingenuity of Europe would be sent there, and united together for its completion. They would be obliged to do it in self-defense.

There are other reasons which I will advert to shortly, for it is getting late in the afternoon, and I do not wish to take up too much time. First, there is the question of the locks. Everyone who has any knowledge of canals knows of the difficulty of passing vessels through locks. You may theorize as to the time it will take. Everyone who has watched that slow operation and the hitches that take place even with the most improved mechanism knows that unforeseen delays will occur, and any delay in one lock of the canal will delay the vessels awaiting transit; and where there is a difference of eight locks against two in these canals you can see that it is a very important item. I am not an engineer, and on the question of curvature, which they have alluded to, I can only take what they say, that that element is entirely in favor of the Panama Canal.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I will close with one suggestion. This country found itself bound by the Bulwer-Clayton treaty. Why? Because it had been drawn as a compact between two nations, with all the honor of them at stake for its preservation. I may say that there was an unwritten compact with this Republic when it gave its tacit permission to the citizens of France to construct that canal across the Isthmus of Panama. That great and talented people had already constructed the Suez Canal successfully. Its usefulness had been demonstrated to the world by the benefit to its commerce. They then, with their great liberality and far-seeing philosophy, sought to further benefit the world by building a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. No executed contract was made, but I think no one will doubt that this country stood up and said, "Yes; you may go ahead." They did go ahead with the expenditure and loss of all their money, and yet we have no responsibility for their foolish conduct.

But in the present condition, we having seen their hopeless condition, having seen their recklessness in their management, their agents having returned to France and submitted the question to the stockholders, and they now come forward in that straight, business-like way which we American people understand and are ready to negotiate; they offer to sell their canal, at what price? No haggling this time; no uncertainty as to the valuation. They have allowed the agents of this House to appraise their property and to submit their proposition. Now, I ask if all in fairness we should not give these people a hearing? I believe as strongly and as enthusiastically as the chairman of the committee himself that a canal must be built, and of necessity; but I do say, what is to be gained by the little time, the few weeks of difference it would make in giving a hearing to these people, and to authorize the President, or, if you choose, the Commission, to give them the alternative of these two routes? I think it would be the part of sober action and of good judgment by this House.

Mr. HEPBURN. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. ADAMS. If I can answer you any question I will do so, but I am afraid that I may not be able.

Mr. HEPBURN. If it is true that the very setting of a day to consider this proposition by the House of Representatives induced this company to reduce their demands for the canal from $109,000,000 to $40,000,000, does not the gentleman think it would be wise for us to take another step and pass this bill with the possibility that they would take off another ten million? [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. ADAMS. I do not think so. I do not see very well, if we wish to treat our sister Republic and its people with any show of fairness, why we should expect anything of the kind. I think that the amount that they have proposed is a fair price on what is left of this unfortunate enterprise, and I do not think the great American people, who have just given such evidence of its fairness and forced the rest of the world to treat China equitably, would be willing to occupy any such position; and I will say to the gentleman that it is the people of our sister Republic who have made this loss, it is her people who helped to found this Republic, it is her people that have been our allies throughout the existence of our country; and I will quote our Chief Magistrate in his message to this Congress, when he said the foreign policy was to be the Monroe doctrine and the golden rule. He then announced a foreign policy that none can deny and all can support; and I say if we wish to occupy that position toward our sister Republic and the inhabitants of France, we of the United States must not press those unfortunate people to the wall.

It is the widowand the orphan that are meeting the loss; and if we can take the Panama Canal and complete it and run it more economically, I say it is the duty of this House of Representatives to hear what is to be said and to give them a chance and not push them to the wall. It was not the introduction of this bill that forced them to their present position. They knew this bill was coming. It had already passed the House of Representatives at the last Congress. They knew the sentiment of this House and they knew it was going to prevail. The trouble was that their agents were in a most awkward position. They were sent out by the company, and if they asked too much they knew they would not get it, and if they asked too little they knew what would happen at home. What they anticipated has happened at home, and now under the new conditions their representatives are coming out to submit their proposition. I am informed by a gentleman on my left that they never asked one hundred and ninety millions; that they never asked anything, and so far as my own information goes they refused to make a definite proposition. They wanted to arbitrate and assess the value of their holdings; but of course if the chairman says that they did make that offer I do not question it.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the canal is going to be built. The requirements of the world demand it. The American people have decided for its consummation in their political conventions. But I believe also that we should exercise our best judgment on this question. It is now purely a business proposition, and I think this House should go a little slow. A delay of a very few weeks

would not be much when we are told that there is a difference of four years in the completion of the Panama Canal as against that of the Nicaraguan route.

Mr. MERCER. Will the gentleman permit me a question?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. MERCER. Does the gentleman think that, providing the House passes this bill to-morrow afternoon, the Senate of the United States will pass the bill the next day?

Mr. ADAMS. Not from my knowledge of the Senate of the United States.

Mr. MERCER. Then there is plenty of time for a legitimate proposition to reach the United States.

Mr. ADAMS. I have so much better opinion of the influence of this House upon the Senate that I can not take the position the gentleman proposes—that the action of this House, representing the people who raise the revenue, would have no influence whatever with the Senate of the United States. I am not prepared to pass this bill thinking that the action of this honorable House will carry no weight whatever in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. MERCER. If the House passes the bill as it stands, the gentleman thinks the Senate will undoubtedly take the bill up and pass it promptly?

Mr. ADAMS. I do not know. I am sorry to say that the Senate has not always followed the wise example set by the House.

Mr. MERCER. The gentleman ought not to criticise the Senate.

Mr. ADAMS. I am not criticising the Senate. Far be it from me to do so. The gentleman asked a question and I answered it.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, is it in order for me to offer an amendment to the bill at this time?

The CHAIRMAN. It is not. General debate has not yet closed.

Mr. MORRIS. Is it in order for me to give notice that to-morrow at the proper time I shall offer an amendment for the consideration of the members of the House?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman can ask unanimous consent to print his proposed amendment in the RECORD for the information of the committee.

Mr. MORRIS. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to be permitted to have printed in the RECORD an amendment which I propose to offer at the proper time, and which I now send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided, however, That if the Panama Canal, so far as constructed, and the property, rights, privileges, and franchises of all the corporations or persons interested therein can be acquired by the United States, free and clear of all incumbrances, for a sum not exceeding $40,000,000, and in addition thereto equally desirable political and territorial rights and privileges as in case of the Nicaraguan route, and at no greater expense, within six months from the passage of this act, then the President of the United States, if the Isthmian Canal Commission, or a majority thereof, shall so recommend, is hereby authorized to purchase the same, and to complete the construction of said Panama Canal, subject to all the conditions, provisions, and limitations aforesaid. And the sum of $50,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, toward the project herein contemplated.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota that his proposed amendment may be printed in the RECORD for the information of the committee?

There was no objection.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to; and, the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. GROSVENOR, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration House bill 3110 and had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. MAHON for four days, on account of sickness in family.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Without objection, change of reference was made as follows:

House bill 7212, to provide for the leasing for grazing purposes the vacant public domain, reserving all rights of homestead and mineral entry, the rentals to be a special fund for irrigation—from the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Charles H. Price, administrator of estate of Thomas J. Whyte, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Marion Lewis against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriation for consulate at Puerto Cortez, Honduras—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relating to the permanent annual appropriation for the collection of revenue—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for the San Antonio Arsenal, Texas—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting a revised estimate of appropriation for the Government Hospital for the Insane—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a list of leases granted by him during the year 1901—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill relating to the use of timber from forest reserves—to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting information in relation to payments under Weil and La Abra awards—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting a statement as to certain unsatisfactory construction work at West Point—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of N. B. Parker, administrator of estate of Epsie Jackson, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of appropriation for collecting the customs revenue for the year 1903—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting claim of Lieut. Norton W. Stickle—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, relating to the transfer of certain buildings at Key West to the Convent of Mary Immaculate—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1591) for the relief of Charles H. Adams, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 17); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1010) for the relief of Larrabee & Allen, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 18); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5896) for the relief of the Allaire Works, of New York, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 19); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5070) for the relief of Hamilton M. Sailors, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 20); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SIMS, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2659) for the relief of parties for property taken from them by military forces of the United States, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 21); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BROMWELL, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3239) providing for the free transportation of all mail matter sent and received by Mrs. Ida S. McKinley, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 22); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills; which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5503) for the relief of Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tenn.—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2331) for the relief of Ralls Lodge, No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2330) for the relief of the heirs of the late William H. Finch—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2329) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Craddock—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2328) for the relief of Edwin F. Mathews—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2326) for the relief of Elenor W. Smith—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2327) for the relief of St. Charles College—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2338) for the relief of George W. Payne—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2372) for the relief of John Harper, Alexander Hammontree, and others, trustees of the Methodist Church at Warrentown, Mo.—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2445) for the relief of the Madison Female Institute, at Richmond, Ky.—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3310) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Frank Gaffney, late of the gunboat *Crusader*, in the war of the rebellion—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 4760) for the relief of the trustees of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Harpers Ferry, W. Va.—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 5050) for the relief of the legal representatives of Margaret A. Russell, deceased—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 5431) granting a pension to Henry Cook—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 7925) to provide for the administration of civil affairs in the Philippines, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 7926) for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883, and commonly known as the Bowman Act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McLACHLAN: A bill (H. R. 7927) for the erection of a public building at Santa Barbara, Cal.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 7928) to provide for the improvement of the Ohio River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. McLACHLAN: A bill (H. R. 7929) providing for the enlargement of the present site of Federal building in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., the removal of the present building thereon, the erection of a new Federal building thereon, and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HANBURY: A bill (H. R. 7930) to provide for eight hours' work for post-office employees—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 7931) for the promotion of anatomical science, and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 7932) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 7933) providing for the commutation for town-site purposes of homestead entries in certain portions of Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A bill (H. R. 7934) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the pension laws by increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm or leg in the service," approved August 4, 1896, by extending the provisions thereof to soldiers and sailors who are otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the disabilities therein provided for—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 7935) to adjust the pensions of those who lost limbs or were totally disabled in them in the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7936) to amend section 4400 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 7937) permitting crude petroleum and other oil to be transported in vessels belonging to the subjects of foreign powers—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JOHNSON: A bill (H. R. 7938) to amend section 5209, Revised Statutes United States, 1878—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 7939) to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes," approved June 13, 1898, as amended by an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes,' and to reduce taxation thereunder," approved March 2, 1901—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 7940) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes," approved June 13, 1898, and as amended by an act amendatory thereof, approved March 2, 1901, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes,' approved June 13, 1898, and to reduce taxation thereunder"—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 7941) to extend the time to redeem or make allowance for internal-revenue stamps, and to authorize the redemption of such stamps upon presentation of a certified copy of deed where the original deed is not obtainable, and being an amendment to an act entitled "An act authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to redeem or make allowance for internal-revenue stamps," approved May 12, 1900—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 7942) adding certain townships to Noble County, Okla.—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. BURTON: A bill (H. R. 7943) to increase the limit of cost of the public building at Cleveland, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 7944) to amend the Alaska civil code—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. MORRIS (by request): A bill (H. R. 7945) to extend the lien for mariners' wages to the masters of vessels—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7946) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City, by dumping or otherwise, and to punish and prevent such offenses"—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7947) providing for the investigation of the conduct of officers of steam vessels—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 7948) repealing the stamp tax on the bonds of letter carriers and substitute letter carriers in

the rural free-delivery service—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WARNER: A bill (H. R. 7949) to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States—to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

By Mr. PUGSLEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 7950) to protect and support commercial credit, to equalize rates of interest, to provide for the incorporation of clearing houses, to regulate and define their operations, to provide a clearing-house currency secured by pledge of commercial assets and the responsibility of the associated banks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BURTON: A bill (H. R. 7951) to amend section 4400 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to a reciprocal recognition of boiler-inspection certificates between the several maritime nations having marine inspection laws—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 7952) requiring the Brightwood Railroad Company, of the District of Columbia, to make certain improvements, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 7953) to establish a mint of the United States at El Paso, in the State of Texas—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7954) providing for leasing the arid public lands of the United States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7955) to amend the act relating to Indian depredations—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7956) providing additional districts for the recording of all instruments required by law to be recorded in the Indian Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 7957) to amend section 3 of an act approved May 9, 1900, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 7958) authorizing the adjustment of the rights of settlers on certain Executive order Indian reservations in the Territory of Arizona—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 7959) providing for free homesteads on the public lands in Oklahoma Territory for actual and bona fide settlers, and reserving the public lands for that purpose—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. TIRRELL: A bill (H. R. 7960) to provide for the erection of a public building at Marlboro, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 7961) to authorize the State of Utah to select indemnity lands for the purpose of common schools in subdivisions of 40 acres, and providing for the location thereof—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BREAZEALE: A bill (H. R. 7962) to cede to the State of Louisiana certain lands situated in the parishes of Caddo, Bossier, Webster, De Soto, Sabine, Red River, and Grant—to the the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 7963) for the extension of School street southward to Kenesaw avenue, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PIERCE: A bill (H. R. 7964) authorizing survey of Forked Deer River, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7965) authorizing survey of Obion River, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7966) authorizing survey of Obion River, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 8114) authorizing the Navy Department to employ civilian mariners in charge of naval colliers—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8115) changing the component parts of the ration issued in the naval service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8116) to revive the grade of vice-admiral and to increase the number of lieutenants and ensigns in the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8117) to authorize the use of depositions before naval courts in certain cases—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8118) relating to Navy and Marine Corps officers advanced under the provisions of sections 1503 and 1605 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8119) limiting the liability of sureties on bonds of officers of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8120) to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Navy, and to regulate promotion therein—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8121) providing for rank and pay of certain retired officers of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8122) changing the title of naval cadet to that of midshipman, and providing for their age of admission to the Naval Academy, and for certain appointments from the States at large—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8123) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 3719 of the Revised Statutes, relative to guaranties on proposals for naval supplies"—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 8124) to provide for the erection of a public building at Connellsville, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 8125) to confirm a lease with the Seneca Nation of Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 8126) to amend the provisions of the Revised Statutes so as to procure statistics of trade between the United States and noncontiguous territory over which it exercises control—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 8127) to establish at Atlanta, Ga., a subtreasury—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 8128) to grade substitute letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 8129) to amend sections 4076, 4078, and 4075 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STEELE: A bill (H. R. 8130) for the relief of the Miami Indians of Indiana—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 8131) to further define the duties of the Federal courts concerning contempts and punishments therefor—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOOKER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 105) tendering the thanks of Congress to Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, United States Navy, and to the officers and men of the squadron under his command—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 106) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to give to the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution the custody of certain Revolutionary trophies at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 107) for preliminary survey of ship canal between Puget Sound and Grays Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CURTIS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 108) to authorize the members of the Prairie Band of Pottawatomie Indians in Kansas to purchase lands in Wisconsin or elsewhere, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 109) to prevent the lease of certain Indian lands in Oklahoma Territory for a longer period than one year—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HITT: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 110) to authorize N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Post-Office Department, to accept decorations from the Emperor of Germany and from the Governments of Liberia and Venezuela—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WANGER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 111) relating to the badge of the Army and Navy Union—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LACEY: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 15) providing for the printing of Thomas Jefferson's Morals of Jesus of Nazareth—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A resolution (H. Res. 79) requesting information from the Secretary of the Interior relative to Oklahama town sites—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON (by request): A resolution (H. Res. 80) for repainting the portraits of the ex-Speakers of the House of Representatives, including the present Speaker—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. DALZELL: A resolution (H. Res. 81) to amend House Rule XXXIV—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A memorial from the governor and legislature of Utah, in favor of woman suffrage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a memorial from the governor and legislature of Utah, for the opening of the Uinta Indian Reservation to settlement—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a memorial from the governor and legislature of Utah, favoring the purchase of Temple Farm and Moore House at Yorktown, Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a memorial from the governor and legislature of Utah, relating to the Oriental Centennial Fair at Portland, Oreg.—to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, a memorial from the governor and legislature of Utah, for the establishment of a National Soldiers' Home at Salt Lake, Utah—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a memorial from the governor and legislature of Utah, for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BALL of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 7967) granting a pension to Robert Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7968) granting a pension to Norris L. Lungren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7969) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 7970) to correct the date of muster of Company F, Pacific Battalion, Missouri Home Guards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 7971) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Cole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 7972) removing the charge of desertion from the name of Alfred Rebsamen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7973) granting a pension to John Clay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BREAZEALE: A bill (H. R. 7974) for the relief of the estate of John N. Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7975) for the relief of Charles Banks—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 7976) to correct the military record of Second Lieut. Joseph Smolinski—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7977) granting an increase of pension to Allen G. Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7978) granting an increase of pension to Alfred B. Lowry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURK of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 7979) to correct the military record of William S. Russell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7980) to correct the military record of Francis Fox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7981) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Frain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 7982) granting an increase of pension to William T. Peterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7983) granting an increase of pension to William Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7984) to correct the military record of Jacob Hafner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CASSEL: A bill (H. R. 7985) for the relief of the legal owners of the Columbia Bridge, at Columbia, Pa.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 7986) granting a pension to Clara C. Hawks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7987) granting a pension to Horace Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7988) granting a pension to Horace Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7989) granting an increase of pension to Eli T. Hoyt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7990) granting an increase of pension to Uriah Reams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7991) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Daskam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7992) to correct the military record of Joel N. Sanford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7993) to correct the military record of C. W. Thompson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 7994) granting an increase of pension to Margaret M. Grant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7995) granting an increase of pension to James K. Van Matre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7996) to correct the military record of James Quinn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 7997) granting a pension to Henry Burns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Florida: A bill (H. R. 7998) granting an increase of pension to William H. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEEMER: A bill (H. R. 7999) for the relief of Peter J. Hill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: A bill (H. R. 8000) granting a pension to Florence Von Steinwehr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8001) granting a pension to Louisa Wigand—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8002) granting an increase of pension to Otto Hofacker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8003) granting an increase of pension to Louisa M. MacFarlane—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8004) granting an increase of pension to Matilda R. Schoonmaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 8005) granting a pension to Samantha A. Newcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 8006) for the relief of Mrs. Martha E. West—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8007) granting an increase of pension to James W. Lewis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8008) for the relief of Charles T. Rader—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8009) granting a pension to Sarah B. Clingerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLEMING: A bill (H. R. 8010) for the relief of W. O. Donovan and the heirs of Lizzie M. Donovan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 8011) granting a pension to Stalnaker Marteney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8012) granting a pension to William McClain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8013) granting a pension to Robert Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8014) granting a pension to Lawson H. Lemons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8015) granting a pension to Daniel W. Lynch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8016) granting a pension to Hannibal C. St. Clair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8017) granting a pension to John Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8018) to correct the military record of Stephen Helton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 8019) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Packman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8020) granting an increase of pension to Francis Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOX: A bill (H. R. 8021) granting a pension to Jonathan F. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HANBURY: A bill (H. R. 8022) granting a pension to Prudentia L. D. Nugent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8023) granting an increase of pension to John Downing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8024) for the relief of John P. Murphy—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8025) to correct the naval record of Daniel Rierdon—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A bill (H. R. 8026) granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. McClure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 8027) for the relief of John Haug—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8028) for the relief of George Lewis Cousens—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8029) granting a pension to William J. Ballard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOY: A bill (H. R. 8030) to correct the military record of William Newman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KERN: A bill (H. R. 8031) granting an increase of pension to Clinton Fizer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 8032) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Bosworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8033) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus N. Bradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTAUER: A bill (H. R. 8034) granting a pension to James Colton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8035) granting an increase of pension to Lemuel R. Wilcox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8036) for the relief of Kate A. Hill—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8037) to correct the military record of Frank Duffy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LONG: A bill (H. R. 8038) granting a pension to David Epple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8039) granting an increase of pension to Morton A. Pratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8040) granting an increase of pension to Edward L. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A bill (H. R. 8041) for the relief of George W. Spencer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8042) for the relief of Herbert W. George—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8043) to correct the military record of Thomas Wood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 8044) granting an increase of pension to Henry Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8045) for the relief of Robert McClermont—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8046) for the relief of Oak Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, of Norfolk, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 8047) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Fields—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8048) granting an increase of pension to James A. Bramble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 8049) granting a pension to H. J. Springfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8050) for the relief of William H. Bean—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 8051) granting an increase of pension to John J. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 8052) for the relief of Frank M. Dooley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8053) for the relief of the estate of John S. Claybrooke, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 8054) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Wellington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8055) granting an increase of pension to John Amer Sills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8056) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Schroeder—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8057) granting an increase of pension to John E. Bowman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8058) for the relief of George Brewer, of Montgomery County, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. POU (by request): A bill (H. R. 8059) for the relief of the estate of H. D. Coley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 8060) granting a pension to Albert P. Bugbee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8061) granting a pension to Frances E. Wild—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 8062) granting an increase of pension to Allie Dill Broughton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8063) for relief of Harlow L. Street—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RHEA of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 8064) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Sinon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBB: A bill (H. R. 8065) granting a pension to Aaron T. Bush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8066) granting a pension to John O. Brewer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8067) for the relief of Henry Bisch—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8068) for the relief of Isaac G. Whitworth—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUPPERT: A bill (H. R. 8069) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCHIRM: A bill (H. R. 8070) granting an increase of pension to George Leonard Foss, alias George Leonard—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8071) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Anton Ernst—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8072) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph C. Boyd and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8073) to grant an honorable discharge to Jacob Hahn, of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 8074) granting a pension to Melinda Vance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8075) granting a pension to Nancy M. Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8076) granting a pension to Henry E. Hubbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8077) to remove the charge of desertion against Samuel Allen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 8078) granting a pension to Thomas J. Culliton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8079) granting a pension to Woodville G. Stanbly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8080) granting an increase of pension to Harry M. de Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8081) granting an increase of pension to John Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SKILES: A bill (H. R. 8082) granting a pension to Jefferson Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8083) granting a pension to Martha McCrilles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8084) granting a pension to Alfred Vansickles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 8085) granting a pension to David K. Wardwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 8086) granting a pension to Emeline Weaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8087) granting an increase of pension to Leah Bedford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8088) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Alonzo McCourtie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 8089) granting a pension to William Christie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8090) granting a pension to Mary E. A. McConnelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8091) granting a pension to Hulbert O. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8092) granting a pension to Loretta Foote—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8093) granting a pension to Sophia Lorned—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8094) granting a pension to Lucius Bowdish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8095) granting an increase of pension to Saturnin Josnowski—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8096) granting an increase of pension to Ransom M. Fillmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8097) to correct the military record of David Paterson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8098) to correct the military record of Franklin E. Roberts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8099) to correct the military record of H. M. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8100) to correct the military record of Timothy Way—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 8101) granting a pension to Edward A. Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8102) granting a pension to William H. Cline—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8103) for the relief of Silas Guernsey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8104) for the relief of Rodman Hart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STORM: A bill (H. R. 8105) granting a pension to Mary Taffe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 8106) granting a pension to Daniel J. Mahoney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8107) granting a pension to John M. Lawton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 8108) for the relief of John Hornick—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of New York: A bill (H. R. 8109) granting a pension to William H. McCarter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8110) granting a pension to Annie L. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8111) for the relief of Zilla A. Ingerick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8112) for the relief of John King—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 8113) to correct the military record of Larkin Tonguet—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 8132) to remove the record of dishonorable dismissal from the military record of John Finn, alias Flynn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8133) to grant authority and jurisdiction to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8134) granting a pension to James H. Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8135) granting a pension to Joseph Quinn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 8136) granting a pension to Penelope A. Dexter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKETT: A bill (H. R. 8137) granting an increase of pension to Josiah B. Cope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8138) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William H. Spradling—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 8139) for the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DE GRAFFENREID: A bill (H. R. 8140) for the relief of J. H. Bulls, heir of Dempsey D. Bulls—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8141) for the relief of the heirs of Augustus Catchings—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8142) for the relief of L. D. Settle, administrator of Marcus Settle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8143) to quiet the titles of certain lands in the State of Mississippi, and for the relief of the estate of Eli Ayres, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 8144) for the relief of the legal representatives of H. W. Rookwood, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8145) granting an increase of pension to Harvey B. Linton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8146) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Owens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8147) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8148) granting an increase of pension to Mathew C. White—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8149) granting an increase of pension to James B. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8150) granting an increase of pension to Edward T. Kennedy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8151) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Parkison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8152) granting an increase of pension to W. S. Hutchinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8153) granting an increase of pension to James V. Hutts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8154) granting an increase of pension to Joel P. Mosley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8155) granting an increase of pension to Henry Parks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8156) granting an increase of pension to Charles McIntire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8157) granting a pension to Napoleon B. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8158) to correct the military record of Mathew H. Cole and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8159) for the relief of William Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8160) for the relief of George W. Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8161) granting an increase of pension to William H. Leavell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8162) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah S. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8163) granting an increase of pension to John F. Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8164) granting an increase of pension to John Shepley—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8165) granting an increase of pension to Oscar M. Peck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8166) granting a pension to Mrs. S. E. Edwards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8167) granting an increase of pension to James T. Quick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8168) granting an increase of pension to James M. Markham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8169) to correct the military record of Elliott L. Dorman and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8170) granting an increase of pension to James B. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8171) granting a pension to Nancy J. Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8172) for the relief of Haughton A. Hayden—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 8173) authorizing the Secretary of War to grant an honorable discharge to Hugh Danver, late major of the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A bill (H. R. 8174) granting a pension to Andrew J. Billings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8175) granting an increase of pension to John N. Covey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8176) granting an increase of pension to James H. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8177) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Ignatz Pfeifer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 8178) to authorize Eugene Wasdin and H. D. Geddings, of the Marine-Hospital Service, to accept testimonials from the Italian Government—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 8179) granting an increase of pension to Frederick W. Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JACK: A bill (H. R. 8180) granting an increase of pension to William S. Derby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8181) granting an increase of pension to George W. Kinsel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 8182) for relief of Thomas Stack—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORRELL: A bill (H. R. 8183) granting a pension to Annie D. Taggart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 8184) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8185) granting an increase of pension to John G. Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 8186) for the relief of John D. Chadwick—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 8187) granting a pension to William T. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: A bill (H. R. 8188) granting an increase of pension to Thomas McLees—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of citizens of the Twenty-fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, favoring a constitutional amendment declaring legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of members of the Junior Order United American Mechanics of the Twenty-fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Allegheny County Grand Army Association, favoring the pending bill to pension Mrs. Ruth B. Osborne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of Lieutenant S. M. Adams Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of McDonald, Pa., favoring building war vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Fayette Lodge, 472, International Association of Machinists, of Connellsville, Pa., favoring a deficiency appropriation for naval ordnance—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to pension Mrs. Sarah T. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to pension John T. O'Rourke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMS: Petition of State Legislative Board of Railroad Employees of Pennsylvania, and Printing Pressmen's Union No. 4, of Philadelphia, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Keystone Association of Philadelphia, in opposition to amending the copyright law—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, resolution of a mass meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, expressing sympathy with the Boers, the women, and the children of South Africa—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Petition of citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BABCOCK: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Mary Holmes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to increase the pension of William H. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BALL: Papers to accompany House bill 5842, for the relief of George T. Hamilton—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 4453, for the relief of the sureties of Frank A. Webb—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of Independence Council, No.

2, Order United American Mechanics, St. Louis, Mo., for restriction of immigration, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Branch No. 5, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, of St. Louis, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Wood Carvers' Union No. 25, of St. Louis, favoring the construction of naval vessels in the Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of St. Louis Manufacturing Association, favoring the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory into the Union—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, resolution of St. Louis Credit Men's Association, in favor of House bill 4310, to amend the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELL: Resolution of Trades and Labor Assembly, Cripple Creek, Colo., favoring a department of mines and mining—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, resolution of Board of Horticulture, Denver, Colo., favoring protection of insectivorous birds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Petition of the members of the bar of Douglas County, Franklin County, Johnson County, and Wyandotte County, Kans., for the passage of House bill 7642, to create a third division of Kansas for judicial purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of J. E. George and others, for the passage of the Bowersock bill, providing for the leasing of public lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BRICK: Papers to accompany House bill to amend the military record of Joseph Smolinski—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Petition of Christian Bashor, of Washington County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of T. W. Dove, of Washington County, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BULL: Petition of Lady Lincoln Council, No. 5, Daughters of Liberty, of Providence, R. I., for restriction of immigration, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BURK of Pennsylvania: Petition of Penn Township Council, No. 65, and Colonel R. P. Dechert Council, No. 978, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia, and Printing Pressmen's Union, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association, for the passage of amendments to strengthen interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Grocers and Importers' Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring amendments to the national bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of a mass meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, concerning the relief of reconcentrados in South Africa—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of American Bankers' Association, New York, urging the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of National Iron League of the United States, favoring a separate letting of the various branches of work for public buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, resolution of German-American Typographical Union No. 1, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring building war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of the Third Congressional district of Pennsylvania, against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, concerning an isthmian canal and reciprocity—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of Arizona Territorial statehood convention, asking that Arizona be admitted into the Union as a State—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petitions of Grace Council, No. 147, and Eagle Council, No. 7, Daughters of Liberty, of Philadelphia; Washington Camp, No. 485, Patriotic Sons of America; Independence Council, No. 2, Order United American Mechanics; and citizens of Pasadena, Cal., in relation to immigration, anarchy, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Julia A. Train—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: Resolutions of Bricklayers and Masons' Union of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURKETT: Papers to accompany bill to pension J. B. Cope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill to pension J. R. Williamson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of the Cigar Makers' Union of Plattsmouth, Nebr., favoring building war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Cigar Makers' Union of Plattsmouth, Nebr., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of F. G. Davis and others, of South Norridgewock, Me., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANNON (by request): Resolution of First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Danville, Ill., praying that Congress indicate to Great Britain the desire of this nation that the war in Africa against the Boers be brought to an honorable close without needless effusion of blood—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to William T. Peterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to William Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany the bill to correct the military record of Jacob Hafner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Petitions of Line City Lodge, No. 139, of Beloit, Wis., and other lodges of Racine, Oshkosh, and Kenosha, Wis., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Washington Council, No. 1, and Independence Council, No. 2, Order United American Mechanics, in relation to immigration and the suppression of anarchy, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of merchants and landowners of Porto Rico, for imposition of duty on coffee imported into Porto Rico, and on foreign coffee imported into the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Bricklayers' International Union of Janesville, Carpenters' Union of Racine, Kenosha Typographical Union, of Kenosha, and others, for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country, etc.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Petition of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Grand Army of the Republic, Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring construction of war vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of the Tenth Congressional district of New York, for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DALZELL: Papers to accompany House joint resolution 103, relative to the disposition of patent specifications and drawings in western district of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Henry Burns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Florida: Protest of H. W. Greetham and 43 others, against the ruling of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General in refusing the privileges of the mail to the Appeal to Reason—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of the legal representatives of H. W. Rockwood, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John F. Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to James B. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEEMER: Resolutions of Lumber City Castle, No. 421, Williamsport, Pa., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of F. J. Burrows and other citizens of the Sixteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania for an amendment to the National Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE GRAFFENREID: Petition of James H. Bulls, of Texas, for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DOVENER: Petition of Viola A. Wolfe and 34 others, citizens of Ohio and Brooks counties, W. Va.; and W. L. McCowan and 62 others, citizens of Ohio County, W. Va., favoring an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Leather Workers' Union No. 60, of Wheeling, W. Va., favoring the construction of naval vessels at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Resolution of the Silverbow Trades and Labor Assembly, Butte, Mont., urging the enactment of legislation removing competition from prison or convict labor—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of James M. Ham and 70 other citizens of the Second Congressional district of New York, for legislation to punish polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Columbus Lodge, No. 401, of Brooklyn, N. Y., urging appropriation for the Ordnance Department of United States Navy—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolutions of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, urging that the naval vessels to be authorized in the naval bill be constructed at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FOX: Resolution of Water Valley Lodge, No. 61, International Association of Machinists, Philadelphia, urging appropriation for the Ordnance Department of United States Navy—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Jonathan F. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: Petition of Trades Council of Battlecreek, Mich., urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of Florence P. Strasser and 18 other citizens of Allegheny, Pa., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association of Des Moines, Iowa, for legislation amending the existing interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, proposed plan of Cuban delegates for extension of trade between United States and Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Mississippi and Ohio River Pilots' Society, praying for appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of the Keystone Association, of Philadelphia, Pa., in opposition to the passage of House bill amending the law relating to copyright—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, resolution of the Presbytery of Allegheny, Pa., for the establishment of a laboratory in the Interior Department—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of State Legislative Board of Railroad Employees of Pennsylvania, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Tippecanoe Battle Ground Memorial Association, of Lafayette, Ind., favoring an appropriation for the erection of a monument in commemoration of the victory of Gen. William Henry Harrison over the Indians in the battle of Tippecanoe—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Petition of the Tea Trade of the United States, against the reduction of the duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, opposing the repeal of duties on wool and hides and asking other duties—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Resolutions of A. B. Sturgis Post, No. 73, Grand Army of the Republic, of Sturgis, Mich., relative to amendment of act of June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Resolutions of Sons of Temperance of Connecticut, against Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of International Association of Machinists of Hartford, Conn., for the passage of deficiency bill for naval ordnance—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of Daughters of Liberty of Belmar, N. J., and Milltown, N. J., for restriction of immigration, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of citizens of South Amboy, N. J., for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage as monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HITT: Resolution of Grocers' Association of Rockford, Ill., denouncing any change of existing law regarding parcels post—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. JACK: Petition of citizens of the Twenty-second Congressional district of Pennsylvania, favoring a constitutional amendment defining a legal marriage as monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany the bill to pension William S. Derby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany the bill to pension George W. Kinsel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of E. H. Badeau Council, Daughters of Liberty, Fishkill on the Hudson, N. Y., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KNAPP: Resolution of International Association of Machinists, Ontario Lodge, No. 240, of Oswego, N. Y., for the passage of deficiency bill for naval ordnance—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KNOX: Petition of Lady Franklin Council, No. 17, Daughters of Liberty, of the Fifth Congressional district of Massachusetts, favoring reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LACEY: Paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Bosworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to increase the pension of Cyrus N. Bradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Papers to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Frank Duffey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Petition of citizens of Third Congressional district of Maine, favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN: Petition of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MAYNARD: Protest of Tilghman Lumber Company, of Norfolk, Va., against the passage of House bill 638, for extension of time on patents Nos. 273773 and 276198—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. McCALL: Resolutions of New England Hospital Medical Society, for the establishment of a laboratory in the Interior Department—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of Orville Coats and other citizens of Somerville, Mass., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to H. J. Springfield, of Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of William H. Bean, of Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORRELL: Petition of Keystone Association of Lithographers, protesting against the passage of House bill 14289—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, petition of citizens of the Fifth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of citizens' meeting at Philadelphia, expressing sympathy with Boer women and children in South Africa—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Annie D. Taggart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of Clearfield Council, Mutual Council, Cohocksink Council, Daughters of Liberty, and Cohocksink Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, State Legislative Board of Railroad Employees, and Printing Pressmen's Union No. 4, of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MORRIS: Petition of the American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels, Duluth, Minn., urging the passage of certain bills pending in Congress—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Perry R. Day and others, of Bagley, Minn., for the extension of the free-homestead act of May 7, 1900—to the Committee on ———.

Also, petition of Thomson-Glaskin Company and other business firms of Duluth, Minn., favoring amendments to the national bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORTON: Resolution of Brightwood Citizens' Association of the District of Columbia, in relation to the equipment of the Brightwood Railroad—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania: Petitions of United Mine Workers of America, Union 1767, of Silver Creek; 1578, of Mount Laffee; 1641, of Rausch Creek; 1500, of Mahanoy City; 1513, of Nuremberg; 1517, of Ashland; 1464, of Girardville; 1534, of Heckscherville; 1624, of Lavelle; 1659, of St. Nicholas; 1599, of Lorberry; 1577, of Connerton; 1543, of Shaft; 1638, of Mount Pleasant; 1541, of Gilberton; 1640 and 1639, of Minersville; 866 and 1333, of Mahanoy City; 1571, of Tamaqua; 166, of McAdoo; 1361, of Donaldson; 1587, of Llewellyn, and 1594, of Frackville; also, Retail Clerks' Association of Tamaqua and Ashland, Pa.; 50 citizens of Tremont township, Schuylkill County, Pa.; also, Junior Order United American Mechanics, No. 530, of Shenandoah; 1001, of Friedenberg; 848, of Ashland; 547, of Tamaqua; 659, of Artz; 812, of Cressona; 460, of Minersville; 847, of Girardville; 933, of St.

Clair: 935, of McKeansburg: 317, of Tower City, and 23, of Schuylkill Haven, and officers of the State council of Pennsylvania, Junior Order United American Mechanics, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of citizens of Penn Yan and Pulteney, N. Y., for the removal of the stamp tax on bottled wines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petition of Hugh Walker and 100 other citizens of Milan, Ill., favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIXEY: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of W. W. Giles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBB: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Henry Bisch—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Isaac G. Whitworth—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 37, of Fort Wayne, Ind., asking for immediate enactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilding, Union No. 54, of Fort Wayne, Ind., favoring construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Resolution of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Grand Army of the Republic, Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the construction of naval vessels at the Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of the Fifteenth Congressional district of New York, favoring an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN: Resolutions of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York, urging that the naval vessels to be authorized in the naval bill be constructed at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SCHIRM: Petition of citizens of the Fourth Congressional district of Maryland, favoring a constitutional amendment for the suppression of polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Journeymen Horseshoers' Union of Baltimore and others, in favor of building war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the Baltimore Typographical Union, favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion bill—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT (by request): Petition of Francis Knapp, for an amendment to the National Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: Petition of W. H. Kelly and others, of Chase County, Nebr., asking the display of the American flag on schoolhouses, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHATTUC: Papers to accompany House bill 5273, granting an increase of pension to James Van Yant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7321, granting an increase of pension to John Wybrant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7318, granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Homer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7322, granting an honorable discharge to Pardou M. Bowen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Cincinnati and Madisonville, Ohio, for the enactment of a law prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: Papers to accompany House bill 4184, increasing the pension of John Glenn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for increase of pension to Henry E. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: Resolution of American Federation of Labor Union No. 9444, of Elkville, Ill., relative to the construction of vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of United Mine Workers of America, of Carterville, Pinckneyville, Herrin, Murphysboro, Hollidaysboro, Duquoin, and Willisville, Ill., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of Hartford Central Labor Union, of Hartford, Conn., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Central Labor Union of Meriden, Conn., favoring a national eight-hour law—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. STARK: Resolution of Elliott Post, No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Nebraska, relating to the construction of war ships—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petition of C. A. Davis and 25 others of Rochester, N. H., for the removal of the duty on raw sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SULZER: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to John W. Lawton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of H. Hill, jr., of New York City, for an amendment to the National Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Petitions of Anna P. H. Hansen and other citizens of Ephraim, Payson, Salt Lake City, Richfield, Smithfield, Kaysville, and Logan, Utah, praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIRRELL: Petition of citizens of the Fourth Congressional district of Massachusetts, favoring a constitutional amendment declaring a legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of New York: Resolution of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of D. F. Bonner and other citizens of Florida, Palisades and Warwick, N. Y., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Thomas McLees—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Resolution of Lock City Lodge, No. 439, of Lockport, N. Y., urging appropriation for the Ordnance Department of United States Navy—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WANGER: Resolution of Ferndale Council, No. 685, and Pipersville Council, No. 620, Junior Order United American Mechanics, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Iron and Steel Workers Union, No. 9249, of Pottstown, Pa., and Stove Mounters' Union, No. 46, of Rogersford, Pa., American Federation of Labor, favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WOODS: Resolution of Los Angeles Credit Men's Association of Los Angeles, Cal., favoring amendments to the national bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *January 8, 1902.*

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. RAWLINS, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal, without objection, will stand approved.

SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 7th instant, copies of the briefs and notes of counsel in possession of the Commission submitted upon the question of the right of the Commission to authorize the taking of depositions outside the limits of the United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 7471) to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for transcripts of records and plats in the General Land Office was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

(Sundry messages in writing were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.)

USELESS PAPERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, I discover in the record of yesterday's proceedings that under the heading of "Useless papers in the Executive Departments," "the President pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Civil Service Commission requesting, in accordance with the act of February 16, 1889, that authority be given the Commission to destroy all useless papers in their possession; which, with the accompanying

papers, was referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed."

Under the law the President of the Senate must appoint two Senators, to whom, with two members of the House, all such communications shall be referred. If there are any other communications received in regard to the destruction of useless papers they ought to go to a committee to be composed of two members of the Senate and two members of the House, and if they report that the papers are no longer valuable for present use or for historical purposes, then the Department can destroy them.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That appointment must be made at each Congress?

Mr. COCKRELL. It ought to be made at each Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. For each individual case?

Mr. COCKRELL. All such communications can be referred to the same committee—a committee on the part of the Senate composed of two Senators.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair was under the impression that the communication which was referred yesterday related to papers in the Government Printing Office, and for that reason the Chair referred it to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. COCKRELL. No; it was a communication from the Civil Service Commission.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will appoint, then, as members of that committee on the part of the Senate, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]. If there be no objection, the reference of the communication yesterday will be reconsidered, and it will be referred to that committee.

CHARGES ON AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN LONDON.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate:

In response to the Senate resolution of December 16, 1901, requesting the President, "if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the Senate, at the earliest practicable time, a copy of the report made by Ambassador Hon. Joseph H. Choate to the State Department on October 9, 1901, relative to certain charges imposed by the London dock companies upon American flour and other American products shipped to that port," I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying paper.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 7, 1902.

LYNCHING AT TALLULAH, LA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, in connection with the President's message of January 29, 1901, relating to the lynching of certain Italian subjects at Tallulah, La., a report from the Secretary of State relating to the claim of Giuseppe Defina, an Italian subject, for damages to the amount of $5,000, on account of his having been forced by threats and menaces to abandon his home and business at Millikens Bend, La.

This claim was transmitted to the Fifty-sixth Congress at its second session, but no action appears to have been taken thereon.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 7, 1902.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. KEAN presented petitions of Friendship Council, No. 16, of South Amboy; of True American Council, No. 136, of Caldwell; of Star Council, No. 56, of Milltown; of America Council, No. 17, of Belmar; of Pride of Madison Council, No. 95, of Madison, all of the Daughters of Liberty, and of State Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Trenton, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Silk City Lodge, No. 188, International Association of Machinists, of Paterson, N. J., praying that an appropriation be made to supply a deficiency in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of South Amboy and Chatham, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARRIS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Emporia, Kans., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BATE presented a petition of the Cotton Exchange of Memphis, Tenn., praying that Congress tender a vote of thanks to Admiral Schley and place him on the retired list with the rank of vice-admiral; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 79, American Federation of Labor, of Nashville, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Cotton Exchange of Memphis, Tenn., praying that an appropriation of $50,000 be made for experimenting to find the best mode for the destruction of the Mexican cotton-boll weevil; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Press Feeders and Helpers' Union No. 30, American Federation of Labor, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and a petition of Martha Washington Council, No. 3, Daughters of Liberty, of Briceville, Tenn., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a petition of General Harrison Post, No. 36, Department of South Dakota, Grand Army of the Republic, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KITTREDGE presented a petition of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union No. 1, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. MILLARD presented petitions of Typographical Union No. 190, of Omaha; of International Association of Machinists No. 180, of North Platte; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 427, of Omaha, and of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 276, of Plattsmouth, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Merchants' Association of New York, N. Y., praying for the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba.

He also presented the petition of G. W. Helm and 110 other citizens of Oklahoma Territory, praying for the enactment of legislation giving to the Eggleston Industrial Colony certain tracts of Indian pasture land; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of the Citizens' Northwest Suburban Association, of Washington, D. C., praying for the transfer of the District of Columbia appropriation bill from the Committee on Appropriations to the Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

IMPROVEMENT OF SKIDAWAY NARROWS, GEORGIA.

Mr. CLAY. I present a letter addressed to me by Col. J. H. Estill, of Savannah, Ga., with accompanying papers, relative to the improvement of Skidaway Narrows, in that State. I ask that the letter and accompanying papers be printed in the RECORD, omitting the names, and that they be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the letter and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE MORNING NEWS,
Savannah, Ga., January 6, 1902.

Hon. A. S. CLAY,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Traders, lumber, mill, and turpentine men, and fishermen and oystermen have been trying for several years to have Skidaway Narrows improved, and Congressman R. E. LESTER had a resolution passed in Congress instructing the Engineer Department to submit estimates as to the cost of the work.

Skidaway Narrows is a creek connecting the waters of the Savannah River via Augustine Creek, Wilmington, and Skidaway rivers, with the Ogeechee River and other waterways to the southward. You may recognize Wilmington River as that upon which Thunderbolt is situated, and Skidaway River that upon which the suburban resort known as Isle of Hope is located; in fact, Skidaway Narrows is a continuation of Skidaway River. So important was this route in colonial times that a fort, the ruins of which are still to be seen, was erected at Isle of Hope to protect the colonists at Savannah and the people of South Carolina from the forays of the Spaniards and their Indian allies.

During the Confederate war the Narrows were obstructed to keep Union war vessels from getting in the rear of Savannah, and since then the water course has been almost unnavigable, except at high tides.

A year since Captain Gillette, United States Corps of Engineers, addressed letters to a number of citizens, among them myself, asking our views concerning the improvement of the Narrows, and a meeting of those addressed was held and I was made chairman. After considerable labor we gathered all the facts obtainable (see copy of report of Dr. L. A. Falligant, inclosed herewith) and forwarded them to Captain Gillette.

Now the purpose of my letter is to ask you to help get an appropriation for deepening Skidaway Narrows. There are three other routes that might be improved, viz, Parson's Cut (on which the United States Government, through private manipulations, spent $20,000 or $25,000, and which was never used except by steamers going to Mr. Parson's island, Warsaw, and which is now almost useless), Romney Marsh Creek, and Habersham's Cut. None of them, however, have the advantages presented by Skidaway Narrows, which, besides being the safest and shortest for the class of small vessels which trade between Savannah, Thunderbolt, Wilmington Island, Isle of Hope and southward, it is of great advantage to settlements along the route, not only to fishermen and oyster-packing firms, but to those who reside at those places in

the summer, whereas the other routes are through uninhabitable marshes. Furthermore, where one steamer passes through the other passages, though they have to wait for high water, a hundred sailing vessels use Skidaway Narrows, and if the latter should be deepened, steamers and tugs would use it as well as small trading vessels. It has the advantage of doing the most good for the greatest number.

Mr. LESTER, as I have stated, has been looking after this business, and he knows that I am writing to you to ask your help. I wish you would see him. He can explain the present status of affairs.

With my best wishes for you and yours during the year upon which we have just entered, I am,

Very truly, yours,

J. H. ESTILL.

SAVANNAH, GA., *November 20, 1901.*

Col. J. H. ESTILL,
Chairman Committee of Meeting Called to Consider Capt. C. E. Gillette's Letter of Inquiry, Savannah, Ga.

DEAR SIR: Having been appointed by you chairman of the subordinate committee to ascertain as far as possible existing facts bearing upon the importance of widening and deepening Skidaway Narrows for the benefit of local commerce between Savannah and the localities between Savannah and the Ogeechee River which are most naturally interested therein, I inclose herewith certain papers which have come into my possession in response to a circular letter addressed by me (marked Exhibit A) and sent to a large number of parties who could give me all the information likely to be obtained from the owners and masters of vessels concerned in local coastwise commerce. You will also find in the inclosed letter or package a considerable list of names of petitioners, signed in pencil, and which for convenient examination I have copied in ink.

Two important revelations appear to be developed by these facts—one of which is that the route of travel is shorter in time, shorter in distance, and in every way safer than the lower route by way of Romney Marsh, and would on practically all occasions be used by boatmen if it was wide enough and deep enough in its progress through Skidaway Narrows. One reason for this preference is that it is farther away from ocean gales, and another reason is that there are but four rises and falls of the tide between Hellgate and Savannah, as follows: From Hellgate to highwater in the Narrows on a flood tide; from the Narrows by Isle of Hope to Wilmington River on the ebb tide; from Jackson Point to St. Augustine Creek Bridge, and possibly to Savannah on the next flood tide, if the wind is favorable, all of which would only constitute two flood tides and one ebb tide between Hellgate and Savannah.

The lower route through Romney Marsh, so far as controlled by rising and falling tides, independent of wind, gives an ebb tide from Hellgate to the mouth of Adams River; second, a flood tide in Adams River to "the divides;" third, an ebb tide through Odingsell River to the mouth of the cut through Romney Marsh; fourth, a flood tide through Romney Marsh, with an ebb tide to Warsaw or Wilmington river, unless a good breeze drives the boat to Warsaw River during high water; fifth, a pull against an ebb tide from Warsaw Island to Thunderbolt if the wind is favorable, or, sixth, a wait near Warsaw until flood tide if the wind is not favorable, and subsequently all the irregular conditions of wind and tide between Thunderbolt and Savannah incident to chance on both routes, consuming practically four flood tides and four ebb tides, or two days more time than required by the inner route through the Narrows.

Summing up the conditions of wind and tide on both routes, I do not think any unbiased investigator would have any difficulty in selecting the route by the Skidaway Narrows, if it only be made "deep enough and wide enough." I have had considerable difficulty in obtaining reliable information as to the number of boats and persons employed thereon in this local commerce. But in a general way, from such information as I have been able to gather, and excluding therefrom almost all boats going farther south than Ossabaw Island, it would appear that there are now between 350 and 400 passing back and forward every week or ten days. Allowing but 3 or 4 hands to each boat, there are probably 1,000 persons employed in this local commerce. How much this number would be increased by the deepening and widening of "the Narrows" may be conjectured from the general effect of such improvements in other localities.

Very respectfully, yours,

L. A. FALLIGANT,
Chairman Special Committee.

We, the oystermen and fishermen who navigate the rivers between Savannah and Florida, heartily indorse the project of opening Skidaway Narrows to a sufficient width and depth for the easy passage of vessels at all times and tides, this route being the shortest, quickest, safest, and most convenient for us to travel in preference to all other routes between Hellgate, on the Big Ogeechee River, and Savannah, and we earnestly entreat our Representatives and Senators in Congress to use their best endeavors to secure the accomplishment of this much-needed improvement in our water route, not only for our own use and benefit, but also for that of our local commerce in general.

IRRIGATION INVESTIGATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. PLATT of New York. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] on the 16th ultimo, to report it with amendments, and I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

The amendments of the Committee on Printing were, in line 1, before the word "thousand," to strike out "five" and insert "three;" and in line 5, before the word "thousand," to strike out "five" and insert "three;" so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That there be printed 3,200 additional copies of the bulletin entitled "Irrigation Investigations in California, Bulletin No. 100, United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations, 1901," of which 3,000 copies shall be for the use of the Department of Agriculture and 200 copies for the use of the Senate.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

Mr. PLATT of New York, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the following concurrent resolution, submitted by Mr. WETMORE on the 7th instant, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound in cloth 5,500 copies of the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1901; 500 copies for the use of the Senate, 1,500 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 3,500 copies for the use of the Library of Congress.

LAWS OF PORTO RICO.

Mr. PLATT of New York. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER] on the 7th instant, providing for printing the report of the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Porto Rico, to report it without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 3,500 copies of the report of the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Porto Rico, sent to Congress by the Attorney-General, of which 1,500 copies shall be for the use of the Department of Justice, 500 for the use of the Senate, and 1,500 for the use of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That of the 1,500 copies for the use of the Department of Justice 1,000 shall be held by said Department for distribution in such a manner as the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Porto Rico may indicate.

Mr. COCKRELL. I observe in this resolution and in the one which was passed a moment ago, to which I did not call attention, that the usual distribution of the number of copies as between the Senate and the House is varied. In the former resolution there were 1,500 copies given to the House and 500 to the Senate, and the same distribution is proposed by the pending resolution. Unless there is some special reason for it, the rule should be observed that the Senate shall have half as many copies as the House, in other words, one-third, and that in a publication of 1,500 copies the Senate shall have 500 and the House 1,000. I do not know of any special reason why the rule should be departed from in this case. I do not know that it is important at all.

Mr. PLATT of New York. I have no objection to an amendment such as the Senator from Missouri suggests.

Mr. COCKRELL. Does the Senator think it is important that the House should have a larger proportion of copies of this publication than is usually given?

Mr. PLATT of New York. Yes, sir.

Mr. COCKRELL. I have no objection to it in this case, but I do not want to have it understood that in ordinary publications there is to be a departure from the rule we have observed heretofore.

Mr. PLATT of New York. I will look out for it in the future.

Mr. COCKRELL. Very well.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2481) to effect relinquishment and surrender by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company of its right to use and occupy a portion of the Mall for a passenger station, and provide for a passenger station and terminals in the city of Washington, D. C., to be used in common by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2482) for relief of the policemen employed at railway crossings in the District of Columbia, under section 3, act approved June 24, 1898; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WETMORE introduced a bill (S. 2483) relating to the names of streets in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2484) granting an increase of pension to Loren S. Richardson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2485) granting an increase of pension to Tempy French; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2486) to provide for the erection of a public building at Champaign, Ill.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2487) for the relief of Bvt. Capt. James D. Vernay; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 2488) for the relief of P. S. Corbett; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 2489) granting an increase of pension to William Sweet; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill (S. 2490) for the relief of Robert J. Spottswood and the heirs of William C. McClellan, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. FOSTER of Louisiana introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2491) for the relief of Henry W. Ross;

A bill (S. 2492) for the relief of Raymond Pochelu;

A bill (S. 2493) for the relief of the estate of Alfred Duplantier, deceased;

A bill (S. 2494) for the relief of Peter F. Kendall;

A bill (S. 2495) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. E. J. Penny, deceased;

A bill (S. 2496) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Boudreau, deceased;

A bill (S. 2497) for the relief of Dominique Pochelu; and

A bill (S. 2498) for the relief of Eli C. Brown.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 2499) to declare the St. Joseph River, in the State of Indiana, not navigable, and validating structures thereon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2500) for the relief of Mary A. Coulson, executrix of Sewell Coulson, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2501) granting an increase of pension to John W. Rollins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 2502) granting an increase of pension to Kate Virginia Dewey Cushing; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. QUARLES introduced a bill (S. 2503) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to fulfill certain treaty stipulations with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, and making appropriation for the same; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2504) to prevent the desecration of the American flag; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 2505) granting an increase of pension to John Barnard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 2506) to correct the military record of Ferdinand Pezzica; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MILLARD introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2507) granting a pension to John R. Manchester (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2508) granting an increase of pension to Pauline Lowe Murphy; and

A bill (S. 2509) granting a pension to Eliza Ferguson.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced a bill (S. 2510) extending the time for the commencement and completion of the bridge across the Missouri River at or near Oacoma, S. Dak.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2511) granting a pension to William Phillips; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2512) for the relief of Elijah Stannard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 2513) to ratify an agreement with the Lower Brule Band of the Sioux tribe of Indians in South Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CLAY (by request) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2514) for the relief of the estate of James Johnson, deceased;

A bill (S. 2515) for the relief of the estate of Enoch Humphreys, deceased;

A bill (S. 2516) for the relief of estate of Joshua Hill, deceased;

A bill (S. 2517) for the relief of the estate of John M. Nace, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2518) for the relief of W. J. Langston.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a bill (S. 2519) to add dental surgeons to the Medical Corps of the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 2520) granting an increase of pension to Emma McLaughlin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2521) for the relief of J. W. Cannon (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2522) for the relief of John Thomas Wightman;

A bill (S. 2523) for the relief of the heirs of William Elliott;

A bill (S. 2524) for the relief of the widow and heirs at law of Charles Wilkes, deceased, late a rear-admiral in the United States Navy (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2525) for the relief of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Larkinsville, Ala.;

A bill (S. 2526) for the relief of the Boliver Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of Stevenson, Ala.;

A bill (S. 2527) for the relief of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Pleasant Springs, Ala.; and

A bill (S. 2528) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to adjudicate the claim of Augustine Meaher and Daniel J. McDonald, as administrators of the estates of James M. and Timothy Meaher, and to remove the bar of the statute of limitations therefrom.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2529) granting an increase of pension to Marcia H. Edgerly; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 33) proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. CULLOM submitted an amendment proposing to make an appropriation of $3,000 for a consul at Nankin, China, in lieu of an appropriation of like amount for consul at Chinkiang, China, intended to be proposed by him to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $5,000 for paving Holmead avenue from Whitney avenue to Lydecker avenue and Lydecker avenue to Thirteenth street, intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

LEASES OF MINERAL LANDS BY INDIANS.

Mr. RAWLINS. I submit a Senate resolution and some accompanying letters, which I ask to have read, and after their reading let the proper reference be made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah presents a resolution, and asks that the accompanying papers be read.

Mr. RAWLINS. Yes, sir; in order that they may be considered in connection with the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Secretary will read the resolution and the accompanying papers.

The Secretary read as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate, That the Committee on Indian Affairs is hereby instructed to make inquiry into and report to the Senate upon the following matters:

First. What, if any, title the Indians have to the valuable minerals within their reservations; and what, if any, authority they have to make leases thereof, or in any manner dispose of the same; and what authority, if any, the Secretary of the Interior has to approve such leases.

Second. What leases, if any, have been made by Indians within any reservation; and what, if any, such leases have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and what, if any, such leases are now in contemplation or under consideration for approval or disapproval.

Third. What methods have been employed to obtain the consent of the Indians to such leases and the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior; and what companies have been organized and combinations formed to obtain such leases; where have the organizations taken place; who are the stockholders and officers thereof; and whether any persons connected with Congress or the Government of the United States, or holding offices thereunder, have been or now are interested in or engaged in the promotion of such companies or combinations in obtaining leases for mineral lands within Indian reservations.

And said committee is authorized, for the purpose of making a full investigation of the foregoing matters, to send for papers and to summon and examine witnesses, and the expense of such investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 21, 1888.

The ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

MY DEAR JIM: Please pardon my long silence, but you know Miller and I have been so fearfully busy (?) since arriving that we have done nothing. I got your letters. Was quite surprised when I learned that they had ordered the delegation here. At first I feared it would hurt us, and had they caught me in time, as they tried to, I should have advised against it. However, it was too late and we made the best of it, and it may come out all right.

They are here and are being nicely taken care of. They will see the Secretary to-morrow, and will insist upon it that they desire to lease their lands, and wish the Commissioner to send them a good man to get the lease. We have not been able to do anything definite so far. We are, however, getting things in apparently good shape for action as soon as we can. The Secretary has been away so much that our commission has not even had a chance to

confer with him. The outlook is that soon after the Indian conference to-morrow the Secretary will conclude to grant a permit to some one to go ahead and get a lease; then we hope to get our work in and have him approve the lease in advance, and then go on and get ahead of the others so that there can be no fault found by those being shut out. The Indians will also ask that the Hathenbruck lease be killed forever. Everybody interested is thoroughly aroused to the fact that our fight is worth making, and that victory or defeat is near at hand, so that I do not think any bet will be overlooked.

I wish you were here (Miller says he wishes so more so), but in view of this delay I presume it is just as well that you did not take the time to join us. Should matters so shape themselves that we need your immediate assistance will wire you. Senator RAWLINS has wired the Secretary to not sign the elaterite lease, and protests against granting any lease. I am just informed that the Secretary will approve the lease to-morrow. I am glad of that, because it is a strong pull for another lease, and, I hope, ours.

Secretary Meiklejohn has been away, and as he is the one I desire to take your store matter up with, I have not been able to do anything. Will not overlook it, however. General Heath's absence is the cause of my not taking up the post-office matter. Will follow that also.

Miller sends love; I do the same.

HARPER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 8, 1899.*

Mr. S. M. MILLER,
Denver, Colo.

DEAR MILLER: Since last writing you we have had another visit from Judge Thoman, who, together with his associates, made every effort to force us to agree to a combine with the same organization referred to in our last, viz, the Western, or Chicago and Milwaukee, and the Eastern, or New York organizations. He went to New Jersey and incorporated a company for $3,000,000, then proposed that a division be made as follows: Five per cent to be used by him in such a way as he may deem best; 35 per cent to remain in the treasury for future use, and the balance, or 60 per cent, to be divided equally among the three organizations—20 per cent each. It was the unanimous opinion of our friends that we ought not to consider this for a moment, believing as we do that we have far better chances than any or all of the others at the other end of the line, and equally or better chance here to win out independent of other interests.

If, during your negotiations with the Indians, there appears to you to be great danger for us and there is a prospect that we can not obtain any lease at once unless we combine with some one else, then advise us at once by telegraph, telling us where the danger lies. We are going to act upon a suggestion made us to-day by one whose suggestions in such a matter are entitled to great respect, not to wait for any permit, but to go right straight ahead and use all our efforts at once to secure a lease. Several applications have been made for permits to go to the reservation to secure a mineral lease.

All the applications now on file will be held up for the present and no permits will be issued. I will write a letter to Myton telling him that you are coming and that at the suggestion of the proper authority no permit is necessary.

Were permits issued to all who have applied you would probably find several persons on the ground with you trying to get the lease.

In that event you would have to proceed boldly but cautiously, and keep a close watch on what the others are doing.

Timms is working from here through Dr. McDonald, the veterinary surgeon at the post. But you need not fear the Doctor, as he will very soon be out of the way. It may be advisable to "lay low" until he gets his orders to leave and had gone away.

We have little fear that he can do us no damage, but he must be watched, and, if he leaves within a few days, as now seems likely, it would be advisable to wait until he is out of the way.

Thoman is the only man we think needs careful looking after.

He, or the Raven Mining Company, has just paid in $1,000 for the Indians on the elaterite lease. This money has not been earned, but has been paid in as a bluff to catch the Indians so as to get from them a new lease. Thoman has also been trying to get Myton off the reservation so as to get a chance to treat with him and get him away from us if possible. They are desperate, and will go to any length to detach Myton from his fidelity to us. However, Myton is fully aware of their intentions and will not be misled by any proposition they may make to him, realizing that our interests are mutual in every particular.

As it looks now, however, I am very hopeful that you can get on the ground and go to work with the Indians without any interference from the other parties.

After the first council the Indians hold to consider the matter there will be probably an adjournment of a week or two before they take any final action.

When that first council adjourns you can probably tell how the land lies. If you think it advisable or necessary for us to combine with some other interests, wire me at once. If you then need help in the matter, will send somebody out at once. * * *

We inclose herewith blank forms for lease to be used with the necessary acknowledgments and affidavits and certificates at the end. See that all the formulas are carefully and accurately followed.

We think that it is very important that you should start at once and push the thing through as rapidly as possible. We will have a great advantage in being on the ground first, and we hope there will be no one to interfere with you.

Keep me advised in the matter as fully as possible.

Very truly, yours,

E. R. HARPER.

I will send a copy of this to Myton, Mease & McAndrews, so that they will be advised at once of the situation and be prepared to act as soon as you arrive.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 13, 1899.*

MY DEAR JIM: I am informed that Timms, the man who claims to have a sure hold on the lease if he can secure a permit to go on the reservation, left here last night ostensibly to go west to look after some other business, but I am quite sure that he expects to make a dive for the agency. He has been working through Dr. McDonald, and we concluded it best to have the Doctor given "a change of base" for his health. I wrote to Myton to wire me when Myton goes. This man Timms has the prior claim for the right to go on the reservation, as his application has been in for a year or two, hence it is embarrassing to the Department to turn him down if he is a responsible party. However, it may be necessary for a permit to be given him first. In that case it will be necessary for us to "knock" him until he is out of the way, hence demonstrating that he can not get the lease. At the same time I am a little afraid of that, and prefer that Miller and you boys go ahead independent of permit and try and get loose, provided you think that best. You are on the ground and know best. If I find the Department gives Timms a permit, I will try and have them grant the same to all applicants.

In that case we will have to fight it out and take our chance. Saturday I will be appointed special allotting agent. From now on I will have nothing to do with the lease matter—publicly (?). However, it may be found essential (?) that I should accompany Mr. Graves to the reservation to assist in determining which of the proposed ditches will be best for the dear Indians. Do you suppose I can judge that matter correctly?

As I understand the matter, nothing further can be done until Mr. Graves makes his report. Then the Secretary will grant the permit as he deems best. I do not know how soon Mr. Graves will go out there, but I presume it will be a month or six weeks before he gets there. In the meantime have the proper papers duly filed with the Land Department and as I wrote you in my last.

Am just in receipt of the following wire from Judge Thoman, Chicago: "I carry a very important private letter to you. Can you meet in New York Wednesday? Answer quick." My reply will be that I can not meet him there. If important, come here. I am not running after the bluffer.

Sincerely,

HARPER.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I desire to make a suggestion. I suggest that the letters which are being read be printed in the RECORD. Would not that answer the purpose of the Senator from Utah?

Mr. RAWLINS. The Secretary is about through with the reading. I suggest that he complete it.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I have no objection to consuming the time of the Senate in this way, except that it is a rather unnecessary proceeding.

Mr. RAWLINS. The Secretary is nearly through.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will continue the reading.

The Secretary read as follows:

WASHINGTON, *March 14, 1899.*

MY DEAR MEASE: Fearing something may turn up unexpectedly with Miller, I address this to you.

I know you will conclude that we are wild at this end, the way we are changing our orders and suggestions. That is owing to the fact that matters are changing very rapidly here. To-morrow I will have Colonel McKay wire Miller something like this: "Delay action until you receive my letter of last night," signed N. McKay.

That will mean this letter from me. Owing to the way matters have changed here, and the necessity for me to be kept out of this, I have concluded that it will be best for all wires between you and I, or Miller and I, should be addressed to N. McKay, 1008 Thirteenth street NW., and all wires sent from here be signed by him—even the cipher ones. This will preclude the possibility of it leaking out there that I am associated in the matter. The reason will more clearly develop in the future, I think.

The Timms people have been plugging fearfully hard for the last day or so. I did not look upon them as of much consequence until I learned that, through Curtis of Kansas, they have undoubtedly secured the assistance, to a degree at least, of Assistant Secretary Ryan—a very important factor. Ryan has been fighting against any lease; but now thinks that one should be granted, but insists that the Timms people be allowed the first chance, owing to their having the first application.

To-day he said he would oppose anyone having a prior chance to them. Under these circumstances we can see that should we proceed as planned and obtain the lease without consent he will head us off at this end, while if the Timms crowd have their chance first and fail then they can have no influence toward stopping us either out there or here. Then, again, we consider the fact that without a permit it will place Myton in a hard place to grant Miller to go ahead when he has refused others.

Taking all these matters into consideration, we came to the conclusion that the only thing to do is to hold back until the Timms crowd have had their chance and failed. Consequently, to-day I wired Appleman, at Denver, and asked if Miller had left, and if so, when. The reply just received is that "He left last night. Can catch him at Price." Still, after consultation we concluded it best to let him go on to the post, where he can confer with you, Myton, and McA., and be the better posted as to the matter of procedure. Then when you get this wire from McKay that you are ready to take care of Timms, that is, head him off when he comes, and if you are ready and sure you can knock him out, we will see that permit is granted him at once, giving him thirty days to make the trial. Just as soon as he gets through, then a permit will be granted Miller, and he can go ahead, thereby getting Timms & Co. out of the road and leaving the way open for us to make arrangements to get his, or rather Ryan's, assistance here.

It is our opinion that it will be best for Miller to be away while he is there, so that they can not make the claim that he interfered with their chances. Miller might run over to Vernal or out to Salt Lake, under which and under all circumstances all expenses will be met by the crowd. However, we leave the question of his staying on the ground to your judgment, only do not forget that we must not put any officer in the hole by anything we may say or do. I know that it will look bad to have to put it off and take a second chance, but we must consider not only the matter of securing the lease, but getting it approved; at the same time protect our good official friends.

It occurs to me that you may wish to use the word "Timms" quite a little, so I have entered it in the cipher code, top of page 86, after word "jaundice." Please make like entry in the code I sent you yesterday, so that in wiring the word "jaundice" will mean "Timms."

I see that the White Rivers are getting ugly, and I presume that they will not be willing to talk lease to anyone until they are given some attention as to their Colorado land. It occurs to me that it might be a good idea to have a contract ready with some good attorney, to present at the same meeting Miller expects to capture, and by thus showing them that the Department is looking after that matter, get them in better spirits to consider and favorably act on our matter.

Let me hear your opinion on that matter, and if you agree with me will try and have it so arranged. There is no doubt but that Major Bryan will have the sanction of the Department to secure the contract, and if you think best will have him send his contract on for action at time.

As you have the cipher and code I guess you can pick out quite enough to at least mystify the operators and yet keep matters cleared up with us and thereby keep in much better touch.

Address Col. N. McKay, and recognize all wires signed by him as the same as signed by me.

Sincerely,

HARPER.

Be sure and have a good conference over all these matters with Myton and McAndrews, so that no move is made without the clear understanding of all.

HARPER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 25, 1899.*

MYTON, MEASE, MCANDREWS & MILLER.

MY DEAR FRIENDS: I send a copy of the following to each of you:

It was decided to-day that it will be best for me not to go to the reservation until after Timms has been there and gone. It is feared that should I go now,

as contemplated, it might give grounds for the claims that I was there to influence against favorable action upon Timms's request, and I can not afford to place [me] or my friends in such a position.

The whole situation must rest with you boys, and if you can not prevent Timms or any other party from securing the lease then our plans fall through.

As a final statement of our understanding of the whole matter to-day, I will say:

First, it looks now as though a permit will be granted to Timms the fore part of the week, and he be given thirty days in which to go upon the reservation to attempt to secure the lease. His priority of application precludes our heading him off.

Mr. Myton will undoubtedly be instructed to call the necessary council for the purpose. The sooner that can be done the sooner will the chance come to others to act.

Second. It will devolve upon you boys to see to it that he is not successful. It will no doubt be a difficult task, but it must be done so as not to arouse any suspicions.

Third. After Timms gets through, if unsuccessful, then our chance will come. Then you must plan to surely win.

Fourth. In the meantime do not let any word from any or all other sources mislead you to the belief that they have or can secure any advantage at this end of the line, or that we have agreed or will agree to any combination whatever. We have by far the strongest organization here and will so continue it, and we have not made (nor will we make) any combinations, simply because we can see no possible reason why we should not hold out and push the whole matter through alone.

Finally. Listen to nothing from Thoman or Timms or any of their gang or any other interests. We depend upon you each and all to stand or fall together. With such concerted action we will finally win.

Sincerely, yours,

E. R. HARPER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution and accompanying papers will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER subsequently said: Mr. President, I notice that the resolution presented by the Senator from Utah [Mr. RAWLINS], and in connection with which certain documents were read, was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. It appears to me, inasmuch as the resolution contemplates a very important inquiry, that it ought first to go to the Committee on Indian Affairs for that committee to determine the advisability of making such inquiry.

I will state that when matters of that kind come to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, that committee has authority only to determine whether or not there is money enough in the contingent fund to pay for the inquiry, and when a favorable report comes from that committee the resolution ordinarily is adopted and the inquiry is provided for.

The matter has been up before, and I think it has been the sense of the Senate that in all important matters of this kind the standing committee having jurisdiction of the subject-matter ought first to report to the Senate that in its judgment it is advisable to make the inquiry. I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. RAWLINS. Mr. President, it seems to me that while ordinarily that might be a necessary and proper procedure, yet in this case it must be manifest to the Senate that an investigation should be made. I have conferred with the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and I do not believe there is any doubt about the propriety of the investigation. Of course, I do not care what course the resolution takes.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. If the Senator from Utah will allow an interruption, I will state that I regard this as a matter affecting the regular procedure of the Senate. I think at the last session of the Senate it was the sense of this body, after some discussion, that resolutions proposing investigations should be referred to the committee having jurisdiction of the subject before they were referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

In this particular instance it may not be important, but it is important as a rule of procedure. The Senate can scarcely judge, upon a resolution presented, whether there ought to be an investigation. The committee having jurisdiction of the subject can look into it and say whether there ought to be an investigation; and I think that is the better way. I hope the resolution will be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, of which the Senator from Utah is himself a member, and to which he can give all the information it may need.

Mr. RAWLINS. I have no objection to that course, if it is insisted upon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection, the reference of the resolution to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate will be reconsidered; and the question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire, to refer the resolution to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT CODE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed, and the Calendar under Rule VIII is in order. The first case on the Calendar will be stated.

The bill (S. 493) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia" was announced as the first business in order.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator having this bill in charge not being present, I ask that it go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be passed over without prejudice. The Secretary will state the next case on the Calendar.

SUBPORT OF SUMAS, WASH.

The bill (S. 263) extending to the subport of Sumas, Wash., the privileges of the seventh section of the act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The bill (S. 451) to provide for acquiring the rights necessary for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans was announced as the next business in order.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Manifestly we can not take up this bill under the five-minute rule. Let it go over without prejudice.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be passed over without prejudice.

CURRENT RIVER BRIDGE, ARKANSAS.

The bill (S. 74) to authorize the Southern Missouri and Arkansas Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Current River in Arkansas was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, with amendments.

The first amendment was in section 1, page 1, line 9, after the word "township," to strike out "as," and in line 10, after the word "line," to insert "and approved by the Secretary of War;" so as to make the section read:

That the Southern Missouri and Arkansas Railroad Company, created and existing under the laws of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, is hereby authorized to erect and maintain a bridge across Current River in township 19 north, range 2 east of the fifth principal meridian, in the county of Randolph, in the State of Arkansas, or at any point near said township selected by said railroad company for crossing said river with their railroad line and approved by the Secretary of War.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in section 4, page 3, line 4, after the word "progress," to strike out "thereon" and insert "of construction or after completion," and in line 6, after the word "war," to insert "and any changes in said bridge which the Secretary of War may at any time order in the interest of navigation shall be made by said company at its own expense;" so as to make the section read:

That the plan and location of said bridge, with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge, and near thereto, exhibiting the depth and currents, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval, and until he approves the plans and location of said bridge it shall not be built; but upon approval by the Secretary of War the said corporation may proceed to the erection of said bridge in conformity with said approved plan, and should any change be made in the plans of said bridge during the progress of construction or after completion such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War, and any changes in said bridge which the Secretary of War may at any time order in the interest of navigation shall be made by said company at its own expense.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out section 6, in the following words:

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of War, upon receiving the design and specifications of said bridge and a map of the location and such other information as he may call for, and upon being satisfied that the bridge when built according to such design and drawings will be in accordance with the requirements of this act and will not unreasonably obstruct the navigation of said river, is hereby authorized and directed to approve said design, drawings, and specifications, and so to notify said railroad company. Upon receiving said notification said railroad company may construct said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved design, drawings, and specifications.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE AT YANKTON, S. DAK.

The bill (S. 910) to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to amend section 6 of the act approved March 3, 1899, authorizing the Dakota Southern Railroad Company to construct a combined railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Missouri River at Yankton, S. Dak., by extending the time for commencing the construction of the bridge to March 3, 1903, and by extending the time for completing it to March 3, 1905.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL C. KNOWLES.

The bill (S. 919) granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Knowles was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Daniel C. Knowles, late captain Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES L. SWEATT.

The bill (S. 1143) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Sweatt was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles L. Sweatt, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

POLICY OF PENSION COMMITTEE.

Mr. COCKRELL. As I understood the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], chairman of the Committee on Pensions, these bills which were reported and are now on the Calendar are copies of bills which were reported favorably at the last Congress and passed by the Senate and not acted upon in the House.

Mr. GALLINGER. A portion of them were, I will say to the Senator from Missouri, but some of them were not. Some of them are original bills. I stated that a proportion of them had passed the Senate heretofore, but not all. All of these bills had careful consideration in the committee yesterday morning, and were reported in accordance with a vote of the committee.

Mr. COCKRELL. I recognized a number of them as bills which were passed by the Senate at the last session, and I wanted to know whether they were all of that kind.

Mr. GALLINGER. A considerable number of them are, but not all.

Mr. COCKRELL. Is the bill for the relief of Daniel C. Knowles one of them?

Mr. GALLINGER. No; it is an original bill, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I think in these matters of increases of pension there ought to be at least some assurance to the Senate that the committee has had some evidence of particular reasons why they should be increased. I suppose that the general law with reference to pensions endeavors to grade the pensions according to the deserts of certain classes, and where exceptions are made there certainly ought to be some special reason.

It is a very delicate matter for some of us to have anything to say on the subject of pensions, and I do not think I have ever had anything to say on it heretofore. Wherever, in the opinion of the committee, pensions should be granted, I am disposed to rely upon the judgment of the committee and say nothing; but where it is proposed to take a particular pensioner out of the class to which he belongs and to give him a pension not allowed to others of the same class, I think there certainly ought to be some good reason for it.

I have every confidence in the committee and in the distinguished chairman of the committee, and believe that every effort is being made to prevent undue preferences or favoritism in any regard; but I do think that where a large number of bills proposing to give increased pensions are submitted to the Senate, we ought to have at least an assurance from the Senator from New Hampshire, the distinguished chairman of the committee, that in each case there is some special reason which takes that particular case out of the class to which it belongs.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, if the Senator from Georgia will permit me, he is entirely right in his suggestion and contention. The committee is endeavoring as best it can to accomplish the very result that the Senator has in mind.

Mr. President, as an illustration I will cite the first bill that was passed. Daniel C. Knowles, then a young man, was a teacher in the Pennington Academy, in New Jersey, when the war broke out. He left his profession and recruited in New Jersey a company of college boys. They went to the war, and almost every one of them was either killed or wounded in one of the great battles of the war.

Mr. Knowles, in consequence of exposures in the Southern swamps, was attacked by fever and ague, and for a long time was on the point of death. However, he recovered sufficiently to get to his home, but was compelled to resign his service in the Army. He afterwards became a distinguished minister of the Methodist denomination, and was at one time at the head of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, in Tilton, N. H., but he has been an invalid in consequence of his Army exposures from the time of his resignation from the Army.

He struggled on as well as he could. He received a pension, although he did not apply for it until he was compelled to do so by circumstances. He might have been pensioned the very day he left the Army, but he did not, I think, apply for a pension until 1880, and he is receiving a pension of $20 a month under the general law.

A few years ago a disease of the bones of the foot developed. He consulted very eminent surgeons in the city of Boston, and had his foot amputated. The surgeon who amputated his foot, well known to me personally as one of the most distinguished surgeons in New England, has given it as his unqualified opinion that the disease of the foot was due to the poisoned condition of the system and was directly related to his military service. Three other eminent surgeons have concurred in that opinion.

But the Bureau of Pensions, in its wisdom, presided over, as the medical department is, by a very technical physician as medical referee—a man who, I have been informed, never practiced general medicine, but was a specialist before he was appointed to that place—rejected the claim, saying the proof was not sufficient that the loss of the foot was due to military service. He set himself up as possessing a more accurate knowledge of the case than the surgeon who performed the amputation and the other physicians who had treated the soldier from the time he left the service.

The Committee on Pensions has given great care to this case, as it does to every case, and it unanimously concluded to overrule the Bureau of Pensions and grant the increase, the equities being so strong and the probabilities so great that the amputation was the result of disease contracted in the service, which poisoned the system and has continued to poison the system ever since, that the committee felt justified in doing so.

I will say furthermore to the Senator, that if the Bureau of Pensions had accepted the evidence of the surgeons who treated this man and who amputated his foot—distinguished surgeons as they are—Mr. Knowles would have received a pension considerably in excess of $40 a month through the regular channel.

Mr. President, it is a difficult task which we have to perform as a committee. We want to do justice to every soldier, and we do not want to do injustice to any soldier or to the Government, and I think every case which the committee reports will bear the closest scrutiny. We make written reports in every case. We give our reasons. We may err in judgment, of course, but we are trying to do justice along the line and not do violence to either the interests of the men who served the Government in the field or to the Government itself.

I trust that the Senator from Georgia will examine our reports with care, and I feel sure he will find that we are, at least, honestly endeavoring to do what is right.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to have the Senator from New Hampshire read the rules of the committee. Here is a copy.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will state that for the purpose of trying to relieve the committee from the tremendous work that is imposed upon it, a work requiring more hours of labor than any Senator not connected with the committee has the least comprehension of, I came to Washington during the recess and spent several days here in consultation with officials of the Bureau of Pensions and others, and worked conscientiously in an endeavor to prepare a code of rules that would exclude from consideration here all cases that were not of merit and which would simply impose upon the committee the consideration of cases that had at least a considerable degree of merit in them. As a result of that the committee has prepared a code of rules. Every Senator will in a day or two be supplied with a number of copies of the code, which I think to a large extent will eliminate from consideration bills that ought not to come here, and which, if presented, ought not to receive favorable treatment at the hands of the committee.

In the first place I called attention in a note to the fact—and I think I will read that note——

Mr. COCKRELL. Read the whole thing.

Mr. GALLINGER. Well, I will read the whole thing:

RULES.

NOTE.—The Pension Committees of the two Houses of Congress were created to consider a limited number of claims, some of which were necessarily rejected by the Bureau of Pensions for the reason that they were not covered by any existing law, while others were rejected upon legal or medical technicalities which Congress could properly set aside as a matter of equity and justice. It was not the intention to have Congress flooded with pension bills, but simply to afford a means of relief in cases of exceptional merit. Unfortunately, the primary and essential purpose of these committees has been lost sight of, and there seems to be a prevalent opinion that it is proper to bring every rejected claim, either for original pension or increase, to the attention of Congress, and in many instances the Bureau of Pensions is being entirely ignored. For the purpose of endeavoring to prevent the introduction of bills which can not be favorably considered, and to enable the committee to give attention to bills which are worthy of consideration, the

following code of rules has been adopted for the information of the Senate and the guidance of the committee:

RULE 1. To secure the introduction in the Senate of a bill for pension, or increase of pension, a carefully prepared petition should be addressed "To the Congress of the United States," setting forth the applicant's post-office address, his age, and the proper designation of the military organization to which he belonged, or the names of all naval vessels on which he served, and the length of service; whether application for pension has been made to the Bureau of Pensions, and if so the action taken thereon; and if no such application has been made the reasons therefor; the nature and degree of all disabilities, whether mental or physical, showing specifically those claimed to have been contracted in the service and in the line of duty; and if application was made under the act of June 27, 1890, stating all existing disabilities not due to vicious habits, and the extent to which they disable him from the performance of manual labor; also the character and value of all property owned by him, and net annual income from all sources. The facts enumerated in said petition should be supported by claimant's sworn statement, and the petition and affidavit should be transmitted to one of the Senators representing the State in which the applicant resides.

RULE 2. No bill will be considered by this committee unless application for pension or increase of pension has first been made to the Bureau of Pensions, nor while the claim is pending in the Bureau, except in cases where conclusive proof is presented that the claimant has no pensionable status under existing laws.

RULE 3. Where original pension or increase of pension has been allowed by special act no proposition for additional pension will be entertained.

RULE 4. In no case will allowance of arrears be recommended, nor will application for increase of pension be favorably considered if claimant is regularly in receipt of a salary from the Government of the United States.

RULE 5. Bills proposing to pension sons or daughters of soldiers will not be entertained except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the proposed beneficiary has been idiotic, deformed, or otherwise permanently helpless from a period antedating the age of 16 years, and then only in case of destitution. In such cases the rate allowed shall not exceed $12 per month.

RULE 6. Bills for increasing pensions which have been granted by the Bureau under the act of June 27, 1890, at less than $12 per month will not be given consideration. The soldier must establish his title to and be granted the maximum rate provided by said act before applying to Congress. If it be shown that a claimant who is in receipt of pension at the maximum rate under that law is in absolutely destitute circumstances or suffering from a permanent disability of an extreme nature, a bill proposing to grant additional pension may be favorably considered, and if a rejected claim exists under the general law, the equities in the latter claim will receive consideration in connection with the bill.

RULE 7. Where pension has been allowed at the rate of $8 per month under the law of 1887, granting service pensions to soldiers and widows of soldiers of the Mexican war, no proposition for increase will be entertained until after application has been made to the Pension Bureau and action taken thereon under the amended Mexican pension law granting $12 per month to such as are wholly disabled for manual labor and in destitute circumstances.

RULE 8. Bills proposing to pension men who were not mustered into the military service, except in cases where in emergencies they performed military duty and were wounded, or unless some special or extraordinary service was rendered in connection with the Army, are not admissible.

RULE 9. The rating for pension or increase of pension to widows of officers will be graded according to rank, as indicated in the following statement.

Mr. President, by this rule we are going to get rid, so far as the committee is concerned—the Senate can, of course, override the committee, if they so choose—but we are going to get rid of these large pensions to the widows of general officers, which, to my mind, have been questionable, to say the least, in some previous legislation.

For major-general and brigadier-general in the Army and commodore and rear-admiral in the Navy, not exceeding $50 per month.

That is to say, if the widow of a very distinguished officer is receiving $30 per month under the general law, is in destitute circumstances, and the service of the soldier has been exceptional in length or in important duty performed, the committee may, in its discretion, increase that pension to a sum not exceeding $50 per month. In many cases $100 and $150 has been given, and I think the committee now has a bill under consideration, or at least in its possession, whereby it is proposed to give a pension of $2,000 a year to the widow of an officer. Of course we will not report the bill in the form it came to the committee.

For colonel and lieutenant-colonel in the Army and Marine Corps, and captain, commander, and those officers of the Navy, such as surgeon, paymaster, chief engineer, ranking with commander by law, lieutenant commanding, and master commanding in the naval service, not exceeding $40 per month.

For major in the military service and Marine Corps, and lieutenant and such other surgeons, paymasters, and chief engineers who rank with lieutenant by law in the naval service, and passed assistant surgeons in the naval service, not exceeding $35 per month.

For captain in the Army and Marine Corps, chaplain in the Army, and provost-marshal, professor of mathematics, master and assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster, and chaplain in the naval service, not exceeding $30 per month.

For first and second lieutenants in the Army and Marine Corps, acting assistant or contract surgeon, and deputy provost-marshal, first assistant engineer, ensign, and pilot in the naval service, and enrolling officer, not exceeding $25 per month.

RULE 10. Consideration will not be given to any bill proposing to restore to the roll the name of a widow whose pension was forfeited by remarriage.

Attention is called to the fact that in the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress a law was passed which gives that class of widows, where they are meritorious and where they are in destitute circumstances, an opportunity to go to the Bureau of Pensions, under certain conditions, and have their names restored to the roll, so that we will hereafter absolutely refuse to consider such claims. The law is as follows:

In order to afford relief to this class of widows Congress passed an act, which was approved March 3, 1901, amending section 4708 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to read as follows:

"The remarriage of any widow, dependent mother, or dependent sister entitled to pension shall not bar her right to such pension to the date of her remarriage, whether an application therefor was filed before or after such marriage; but on the remarriage of any widow, dependent mother, or dependent sister having a pension such pension shall cease: *Provided, however*, That any widow who was the lawful wife of any officer or enlisted man in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the period of his service in any war, and whose name was placed or shall hereafter be placed on the pension roll because of her husband's death as the result of wound or injury received or disease contracted in such military or naval service, and whose name has been or shall hereafter be dropped from said pension roll by reason of her marriage to another person who has since died or shall hereafter die or from whom she has been heretofore or shall be hereafter divorced upon her own application and without fault on her part, and if she is without means of support other than her daily labor, as defined by the acts of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 1900, shall be entitled to have her name again placed on the pension roll at the rate now provided for widows by the acts of July 14, 1862, March 3, 1873, and March 19, 1886, such pension to commence from the date of the filing of her application in the Pension Bureau after the approval of this act: *And provided further*, That where such widow is already in receipt of a pension from the United States she shall not be entitled to restoration under this act: *And provided further*, That where the pension of said widow on her second or subsequent marriage has accrued to a helpless or idiotic child or a child or children under the age of 16 years she shall not be entitled to restoration under this act unless said helpless or idiotic child or children under 16 years of age be then a member or members of her family and cared for by her, and upon the restoration of said widow the payment of pension to said child or children shall cease.

"SEC. 2. No claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for pension under this act."]

RULE 11. Bills proposing to pension brothers or sisters of soldiers are not admissible.

RULE 12. Bills for original pension will ordinarily be considered in preference to those for increase.

RULE 13. Upon request of a Senator any bill will be promptly referred to a subcommittee, but the bill must be reported back to the full committee for consideration and action.

RULE 14. An authorized statement by a member of the committee, or by the Senator introducing a bill, as to the circumstances of the claimant, will be required when satisfactory evidence does not appear among the papers accompanying the bill.

JACOB H. GALLINGER,
Chairman.
JOHN H. WALKER, *Clerk.*

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. Are these rules identical with those adopted by the House committee?

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say to the Senator that they are practically so, and I will now divulge a secret in saying that the rules were prepared by the Senate committee, but were given to the press by the House committee, to which a copy of the rules had been sent as a matter of courtesy. Very likely it was an inadvertence by some one connected with that committee.

Mr. SPOONER. If there is any essential difference in the rules, will the Senator kindly indicate it?

Mr. GALLINGER. It is very slight. The House Committee on Pensions is a committee having jurisdiction only of bills relating to the old wars, not the civil war. There are two Pension Committees in that body—the Committee on Invalid Pensions and the Committee on Pensions. There is one rule relating to the act of 1890 which the Committee on Pensions of the House did not adopt, as they have nothing to do with pensions under that act, and they have inserted one or two immaterial matters which are not in this code. However, the rules are essentially the same, and my effort has been to get the two committees of the House to agree to uniform rules. Whether that is possible or not I am not prepared to say; but efforts will continue to be made in that direction, in the hope that we shall have a uniform code of rules for the three committees, and thus be able to perform our duties here without doing violence to the rights of any class of soldiers in the granting of very large pensions that the common soldiers have the right to complain about, as they do.

Mr. MCCOMAS. I should like to ask the Senator whether it is not practicable and also very desirable that the rules of the two Houses in regard to pensions should be identical? A bill may pass one House and fail in the other if the rules are different. I know the chairman of the committee has a large experience and will agree that the rules of both Houses regarding pensions should be identical.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator is right about that, and that is the very thing I am trying to accomplish; but we have no jurisdiction here over the action of the other body, so I can not make any rash promises.

Mr. SPOONER. I suppose these rules are binding upon conference committees?

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes, sir; the conference committees are pretty careful about that.

Mr. COCKRELL. As I understand, the rules adopted by the House Committee on Pensions proper are precisely the same as those adopted by the Senate committee, excepting the part here which refers to invalid pensions. I think in their rule they have no provision in regard to cases under the law of June 27, 1890.

I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire whether in cases where increase of pension is sought the committee considers the two essentials that are placed here in these rules—the

first being extreme disability for manual labor and the second destitution? Do you allow an increased pension to a person who has a reasonable support or an income sufficient for a reasonable support independent of the pension, or do you confine these increases to those who are both destitute and physically disabled for any manual labor and have no employment or capital that yields them any income?

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say, in response to the Senator's inquiry, Mr. President, that that is precisely what we are aiming to do. We do not propose to grant increases of pension to either men or women who have an income outside of their pensions which will enable them to live in comfort, but we invariably require proof of comparative destitution at least.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I desire to repeat what I said before—the entire confidence which I have in the Senate Committee on Pensions, and in the distinguished chairman who presides over it. I think that the fact that the suggestion or inquiry made by me has brought forth the very satisfactory statement which has been made by the chairman of the committee is sufficient compensation for whatever time has been consumed by the interruption made by me.

It is a fact known to us all that pension cases are taken up generally under a special order or under a unanimous agreement, and that in large numbers bills are passed here without any possibility of scrutiny on the part of Senators, and when circumstances make it absolutely necessary that we should rely implicitly upon the committee. Therefore, it is of the utmost value, not only to us, but to the country at large, that the honorable Senator from New Hampshire, the distinguished chairman of the committee, has been able to make a statement to the Senate and to the country which will satisfy us and the public of the fact that in the large amounts which are appropriated annually for the increase of pensions the committee and the Senate are not granting these increases as matters of favor, but are governed by rules, the propriety of which will be recognized by all.

Of course, Mr. President, as I said before, it is a delicate matter for some of us to have anything to say on the subject of pensions. Those of us who are so situated recognize the propriety of proper pensions and give our support most heartily, freely, and cheerfully to such pensions. I repeat, that it is a matter of gratulation that we have had this statement from the chairman of the committee, which will satisfy the Senate and the country that the utmost care is being taken by that committee, upon which, I repeat, we can rely in the passage of these bills, to see to it that pensions are only granted in meritorious cases.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to ask the chairman of the committee whether the Committee on Invalid Pensions in the House of Representatives has adopted similar rules?

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, so far as I know, that committee never has had any rules, but it is perhaps proper that I should say that the clerk of the committee has come to our committee and is in possession of copies of our rules. I think that committee is going to give them consideration. Whether the rules will be adopted by them or not, I can not say.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope they will adopt some rules, so that there will be something for the public guidance,

Mr. GALLINGER. I have earnestly urged that, and hope it will be done.

Mr. McCOMAS. I should like to have the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire, the chairman of the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am listening.

Mr. McCOMAS. I should like to know whether the rules proposed have enough flexibility to reach a case like that of Dr. Lazear? I think the chairman of the committee is familiar with the case of which I speak. Dr. Lazear and other physicians went to Cuba at the instance of the Government, and from love of science and love of country they submitted themselves to the perils of inoculation of yellow fever, certain physicians sleeping under coverlets and bedclothing of men who had had yellow fever, others submitting to the inoculation of mosquitoes which were infected with the virus of that fever. Dr. Lazear, especially, was zealous and submitted to unusual injections of the poison from mosquitoes. He incurred a severe case of yellow fever and died. He went to Cuba at the instance of the Johns Hopkins University, through love of science and love of country, and there he lost his life, leaving a widow and family. He was never mustered into the service of the Army; he was a volunteer without being mustered in, and lost his life for country and science and for the safety of our soldiers. I desire to ask the distinguished chairman of the committee whether the rules have enough flexibility to admit, in the judgment of the Senate—if they should think that a physician who loved science and loved his country and thereby lost his life—the granting of a pension to the widow and children who survive him?

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say, in response to the interrogatory of the Senator from Maryland, that if it can be shown that the service performed was in direct connection with the Army, we have a rule which distinctly covers it; but if it was not with that end in view, if it was simply to promote science or to determine whether or not men inoculated by mosquito bites in certain sections of the country or the world can survive, I do not think it would be a proper case for pension. If a bill in such a case should be introduced it would rather be, it occurs to me, in the nature of a claim than a pension. Congress might, recognizing the services which had been rendered to humanity and to the welfare of the people not only of Cuba, but of our own country, especially the Southern portion of it, very justly, it seems to me, do something for the dependents of that man who gave up his life in the pursuit of science.

Our rule is that men not mustered into the service, if they performed in emergencies military duty—and there have been a few such cases; as, for instance, where a teamster took the rifle of a fallen soldier, marched in the ranks, and fought and was wounded—and we have had a few cases of men who performed very distinguished service for the Army as scouts and spies, which saved the lives of soldiers and the property of the Government by the services they rendered. In these few exceptional cases we have recognized their right to consideration by Congress in the matter of pensions to themselves or their dependents.

I trust, Mr. President, I have made the position of the committee clear on this matter, and it will rather rest with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. McCOMAS] or with the friends of Dr. Lazear to determine, before we can take jurisdiction of cases of that nature, whether or not this service was performed as a military matter or in connection with the welfare directly of the Army, or whether it was purely in exploitation of a theory that very likely has led up to very important scientific results, although I am not myself very clear on that point.

Mr. McCOMAS. I want to say to the Senator that I think his classification includes a case like that of the physician I have named, who died just as bravely as any man fighting out on the picket line, in behalf of science incidentally, but directly for the safety of the Army in Cuba, where he lost his life. I shall urge the case, and I shall feel safe in the hands of the chairman of the committee, if our rules are elastic enough.

Mr. COCKRELL. In regard to the relaxation of the rule, I understand that the rule 8 of the committee, which has been read, proposes that—

> Bills proposing to pension men who were not mustered into the military service, except in cases where in emergencies they performed military duty and were wounded, or unless some special or extraordinary service was rendered in connection with the Army, are not admissible.

I hope the Committee on Pensions will stand firmly by that rule. Pensions are granted for military service, and not for civilian service. If a teamster or anyone else in the civil employment of the Government should get into an engagement, perform military duty, and in that engagement be wounded or disabled, he would be pensioned, not because of his civilian employment, but because of the military duty he was performing at the time. I trust we shall never depart from the rule of granting pensions only for military service.

I remember distinctly the first discussion that ever was had in this Senate over pensioning a teamster. We had discussions here time and time again, and in every solitary instance we beat the Committee on Pensions when they would report in favor of pensioning a teamster, until a case came before us where a teamster had been wounded in battle. From that time on that has been recognized as the rule of the Senate, and I hope it will not be departed from.

Mr. McCOMAS. I will ask the Senator from Missouri if he does not think the case I have stated would be a proper case for granting a pension?

Mr. COCKRELL. I do not, and I say so very frankly. I do not think it comes within this rule at all. It is a case where Congres might think proper to afford relief, but not by way of pension. There is the distinction. The service was not necessarily connected with service in the Army. It was not military duty, fighting against an enemy, carrying forward the forces of the Army, or anything of that kind. I do not think it the kind of military duty for which pensions should be paid. We originally passed the law of July 14, 1862, granting pensions to soldiers who incurred disabilities, wounds, or diseases in the line of duty in the service. That law was the sole law for guidance in the issuance of pensions until the act of June 27, 1890, was passed. We then deviated from the requirement that the disabilities should have been contracted in the service, in the line of duty, and under the law of June 27, 1890, pensions were granted for all disabilities where they were contracted before or since the war, in or out of service, where they were not due to the vicious habits of the applicant. Those are the two laws by which we are governed now.

Mr. McCOMAS. Mr. President, I do not desire to cause delay

in the consideration of the pension cases now before the Senate, but I want to dissent from the views expressed by the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL]. I believe in fixed rules, and I think it is time that the Senate and the House should establish fixed rules, so that Congress shall not be deemed an indiscriminate and capricious court of appeals to undo the work of the Pension Bureau; but I can not assent that the narrow limitations of the Senator from Missouri shall obtain. In the particular case which I have mentioned and shall urge upon the Senate, the man morally is just as worthy of a pension as others who served their country with like motives of bravery and consistency.

It has not been the rule—I respectfully dissent from the statement of the Senator—that a man must be mustered into the service of the country before he can be pensioned by his country. There are found in history and in the vaults of this Capitol cases of men who were Minute Men in the Revolution, and pension bills were passed for their relief. President Washington did not refuse to sign bills for their relief because they had not been mustered into the military service of the country. I recall now a case in respect to several soldiers of the war of 1812 who had been voted a pension by Congress. When the bill was sent to President Jackson, he did not ask whether they came within the rigid rule stated by the Senator from Missouri, but asked whether they had done this service to their country, and when he found they had, he did not veto, but signed the bill.

In my own observation and experience, I recall the case of another soldier, Joseph Romiser, of Cumberland, Md. He was a soldier, but had not been mustered into the service. He was shot through the head before he had been mustered in. When the President of the United States said that Congress should not have voted a pension to this man because he had not been mustered in, although he had been shot in the service of his country, Congress, in both Houses, by a large vote, passed the bill over the veto of the President. I contend in such a case a man has served his country just as much as if he had been mustered in as a soldier. So in the other case I have mentioned, the man who wards off an enemy or averts an attack upon the Army, as a pestilence of yellow fever, and does that to save the army in Cuba, is worthy of a paltry pension being granted to his widow and children of $30 a month. We have made that rule which George Washington approved, and which Congress has approved over vetoes of the President, and I think Congress will again in such a just case approve of a pension under such circumstances.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair calls the attention of the Senate to Rule VIII, which only permits a Senator to speak once, and not over five minutes, without the consent of the Senate, while the Calendar of unobjected cases is being considered.

Mr. BACON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Missouri have liberty to proceed.

Mr. MCCOMAS. I join in the request for unanimous consent that the Senator from Missouri may be permitted to proceed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection, leave will be granted.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, I wanted simply to say that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. MCCOMAS] has confirmed exactly what I have said. We have always pensioned men when they were disabled while in the performance of any military duty; certainly we have pensioned members of the militia force when they were not mustered into the military service whenever they were in an engagement and were disabled. Congress can grant a gratuity, but it should not be on account of any military service. I am not opposing the measure to which the Senator from Maryland refers, because I think that man probably ought to have a gratuity, but not for military service. There must be a distinction maintained between the cases.

JOHN CHANDLER.

The bill (S. 197) granting an increase of pension to John Chandler was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John Chandler, late of Company F, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH W. MULFORD.

The bill (S. 194) granting a pension to Joseph W. Mulford was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "forty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph W. Mulford, late acting ensign, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month, to be paid to his legally constituted guardian.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LUCY M. HILL.

The bill (S. 198) granting an increase of pension to Lucy M. Hill was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lucy M. Hill, widow of Charles H. Hill, late of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NELLIE BARTLETT.

The bill (S. 195) granting a pension to Nellie Bartlett was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 9, after the word "month," to insert "and $2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Eli V. Bartlett, jr., until they reach the age of 16 years;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nellie Bartlett, widow of Eli V. Bartlett, jr., late of Company L, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month, and $2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Eli V. Bartlett, jr., until they reach the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIZABETH O. GOULD.

The bill (S. 1144) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth O. Gould was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "seventeen;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth O. Gould, widow of Edward F. Gould, late first lieutenant Company D, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LUCINDA C. SCOTT.

The bill (S. 1145) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda C. Scott was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lucinda C. Scott, widow of John Scott, late of Company G, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY E. W. MORGAN.

The bill (S. 232) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor W. Morgan was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary E. W. Morgan, widow of Stokely Morgan, late lieutenant-commander, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $25 per month, and $2 per month additional to the minor child of said Stokely Morgan until said child shall have reached the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Mary E. W. Morgan."

JANE K. HILL.

The bill (S. 201) granting an increase of pension to Jane K. Hill was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jane K. Hill, widow of Rowland G. Hill, late first lieutenant, Twentieth, and captain, Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HELEN A. B. DU BARRY.

The bill (S. 1037) granting a pension to Helen A. B. Du Barry was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" and in the same line, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that she is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Helen A. B. Du Barry, widow of Beekman Du Barry, late brigadier-general and Commissary-General of Subsistence, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire simply to make a statement concerning that bill. It will be observed that the committee has amended the bill by striking out "fifty" and inserting "thirty." A similar bill passed the Senate at the last session at $50 per month, but in view of the rule we have adopted limiting these amounts the pension has been reduced to $30 per month.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is right.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Helen A. B. Du Barry."

ESTHER F. MOODY.

The bill (S. 1035) granting a pension to Esther F. Moody was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Esther F. Moody, widow of Convers Moody, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BENJAMIN G. SARGENT.

The bill (S. 1036) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin G. Sargent was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Benjamin G. Sargent, late of Company F, Fiftieth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

A. CURTIS STEEVER CARPENTER.

The bill (S. 2161) granting an increase of pension to A. Curtis Steever Carpenter was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of A. Curtis Steever Carpenter, widow of William L. Carpenter, late captain, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANCES W. REILLY.

The bill (S. 920) granting an increase of pension to Frances W. Reilly, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frances M. Reilly, widow of Henry J. Reilly, late captain Light Battery F, Fifth Regiment, United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and $2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Henry J. Reilly until they shall reach the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN FERGUSON.

The bill (S. 1167) granting an increase of pension to John Ferguson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the word "Thirteenth," to strike out "Company L," and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Ferguson, late of Thirteenth Battery Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD N. BLODGETT.

The bill (S. 196) granting an increase of pension to Richard N. Blodgett was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Richard N. Blodgett, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EUNICE P. DETWEILER.

The bill (S. 200) granting an increase of pension to Eunice P. Detweiler was considered as in Committee of Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-five" and insert "twenty-five;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eunice P. Detweiler, widow of John S. Detweiler, late major, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY E. DAVIS.

The bill (S. 202) granting a pension to Mary E. Davis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary E. Davis, widow of Charles M. Davis, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOUISA A. CROSBY.

The bill (S. 332) granting an increase of pension to Louise A. Crosby was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 5, after the words "name of," to strike out "Louise" and insert "Louisa;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Louisa A. Crosby, widow of Pierce Crosby, late rear-admiral, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Louisa A. Crosby."

JOSEPH H. BARNUM.

The bill (S. 335) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Barnum was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 5, after the words "name of," to strike out "captain," and in line 6, after the word "captain," to strike out "of;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph H. Barnum, late captain Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HELEN F. M. EDWARDS.

The bill (S. 1647) granting an increase of pension to Helen F. M. Edwards was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Helen F. M. Edwards, widow of Francis W. Edwards, late of Company H, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADELA S. WEBSTER.

The bill (S. 1146) granting a pension to Adela S. Webster was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Adela S. Webster, widow of Amos Webster, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CYNTHIA M. RECORD.

The bill (S. 1611) granting a pension to Cynthia M. Record was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Cynthia M. Record, helpless and dependent daughter of Lewis L. Record, late chaplain Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REFUNDMENT OF MONEYS TO MEXICO.

The bill (S. 660) to provide for the refundment of certain moneys to the Republic of Mexico was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to the Republic of Mexico, through its duly accredited representative at Washington, $412,572.70 on account of the awards adjudged by the United States Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of the United States to have been fraudulently made in the Weil and La Abra claims.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIEUT. GEN. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

The bill (S. 1956) granting permission to Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, United States Army, to accept the decoration of the Cross of Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him by the President of France, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment, in line 3, to strike out the words "Major-General" and insert "Lieutenant-General."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPOONER. I move to insert the word "retired" after the designation of rank.

Mr. CULLOM. I think that is right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin proposes an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "Schofield," in line 4, insert "retired."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. LODGE. The title should be made to conform to the language of the bill as amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair was going to call attention to it.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting permission to Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, retired, United States Army, to accept the decoration of the Cross of Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him by the President of France."

HUBBARD T. SMITH.

The bill (S. 1957) granting permission to Mr. Hubbard T. Smith, secretary of the United States commissioner to China and consular clerk of the United States, to accept a decoration conferred upon him by the Government of China was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CATHERINE CONROY.

The bill (S. 2012) granting a pension to Catherine Conroy was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Catherine Conroy, widow of John Conroy, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARCIA M. MERRITT.

The bill (S. 2010) granting an increase of pension to Marcia M. Merritt was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Marcia M. Merritt, widow of William H. Merritt, late lieutenant-colonel First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DENNIS HANNIFIN.

The bill (S. 1148) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Hannifin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Dennis Hannifin, late second lieutenant Company F, Seventy-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARRISON T. DE LONG.

The bill (S. 1977) granting a pension to Harrison T. De Long was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harrison T. De Long, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Harrison T. De Long."

MARY J. KRAMER.

The bill (S. 487) granting a pension to Mary J. Kramer was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Pennsylvania," to strike out "Infantry Volunteers" and insert "Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twelve" and insert "eight;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary J. Kramer, widow of Andrew J. Kramer, late of Company E, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROTECTION OF NATIVES OF CERTAIN PACIFIC ISLANDS.

The bill (S. 1747) to prevent the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicating liquors in certain islands of the Pacific was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. CULLOM. I hope that bill will be considered. I think there is no objection to it. A similar bill has once passed the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It provides that any person subject to the authority of the United States who shall give, sell, or otherwise supply any arms, ammunition, explosive substance, intoxicating liquor, or opium to any aboriginal native of any of the Pacific islands lying within the twentieth parallel of north latitude and the fortieth parallel of south latitude and the one hundred and twentieth meridian of longitude west and one hundred and twentieth meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, not being in the possession or under the protection of any civilized power, shall be punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three months, with or without hard labor, or a fine not exceeding $50, or both. And in addition to such punishment all

articles of a similar nature to those in respect to which an offense has been committed found in the possession of the offender may be declared forfeited.

If it shall appear to the court that such opium, wine, or spirits have been given bona fide for medical purposes it shall be lawful for the court to dismiss the charge. It is further provided that all offenses against this act committed on any of said islands or on the waters, rocks, or keys adjacent thereto shall be deemed committed on the high seas on board a merchant ship or vessel belonging to the United States, and the courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction accordingly.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAPT. C. DE W. WILLCOX.

The bill (S. 1958) granting permission to Capt. C. De W. Willcox, United States Army, to accept the diploma and decoration of Officier d'Académie, awarded to him by the Government of France, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE W. HILL.

The bill (S. 1955) to authorize George W. Hill, Chief of the Division of Publications of the Department of Agriculture, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Government of the French Republic was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN M. CORE.

The bill (S. 2000) granting a pension to John M. Core was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John M. Core, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THOMAS E. CLARK.

The bill (S. 659) granting a pension to Thomas E. Clark was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Thomas E. Clark, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MAHALE LITTON.

The bill (S. 1197) granting an increase of pension to Mahale Litton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mahale Litton, mother of Philander D. Litton, late of Company G, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES R. BRIDGMAN.

The bill (S. 1195) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Bridgman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles R. Bridgman, late second lieutenant Company E, Thirty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY A. LAMB.

The bill (S. 1199) granting a pension to Mary A. Lamb was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "dependent," to strike out "child" and insert "daughter;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary A. Lamb, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas Lamb, late of Company I, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MICHAEL DILLON.

The bill (S. 1200) granting an increase of pension to Michael Dillon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Michael Dillon, late of Company A, Forty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIEUT. W. P. SCOTT.

The bill (S. 1960) granting permission to Lieut. W. P. Scott, United States Navy, to accept a medal of merit presented to him by the Sultan of Turkey was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It provides that permission is hereby granted to Lieut. W. P. Scott, United States Navy, to accept a medal of merit presented to him by the Sultan of Turkey, and that the Department of State of the United States is hereby authorized to deliver the said medal to him.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMMANDER WILLIAM C. WISE.

The bill (S. 1953) granting permission to Commander William C. Wise, United States Navy, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEWIS C. KILLAM.

The bill (S. 254) granting an increase of pension to Lewis C. Killam was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lewis C. Killam, late of Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE FOWLER.

The bill (S. 1465) granting an increase of pension to George Fowler was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George Fowler, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and first lieutenant Company H, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Sharpshooters, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAPT. B. H. M'CALLA.

The bill (S. 1670) granting permission to Capt. B. H. McCalla, United States Navy, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, it seems to me that this class of bills, which are not very infrequent now, ought always to be accompanied by a report stating the principal circumstances of the honor, or at least that some Senator cognizant with the facts should state them to the Senate so that they can go on record.

Mr. CULLOM. If the Senator from Massachusetts will allow me, I will state that there has been a letter from the Secretary of State in every instance, stating the facts about the case. Many of these measures have been left unacted upon for several years, the decorations have been lying in the State Department, and the Secretary of State has been very anxious to get rid of them in some way. He recommended very strongly that action should be taken by the committee in reference to them and that Congress should finally dispose of the cases.

Mr. HOAR. That I am very glad to know, but the law prohibits such honors from foreign governments to persons in the military and naval service of the United States without the leave of Congress. The Constitution itself prohibits such acceptances by persons holding any office of profit or trust under the United States. I think that the law and the constitutional rule are, in general, wise and ought to be adhered to, but it is the custom that where a military or naval officer of the United States has rendered an act of conspicuous gallantry or some other conspicuous service to mankind or to a foreign country he shall be permitted as a mark of peculiar honor to receive such a decoration of honor. I do not object to that at all; I rather approve of it; but I think whenever it is done there should be put upon the record of Congress the reasons for such acceptance, either in the ordinary way of a report or by a statement of the facts on the floor of the Senate. It is very much for the advantage of the officer to have that done, because it makes his own country cognizant of his merit.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I will say to my colleague in this connection, as the chairman of the committee has stated, that we have always, in every case, a letter from the Secretary of State explaining the reasons before the committee acts. But the cases which have been submitted here without a report, as the chairman said, have been pending for a long time, and I think I am

not mistaken in saying that nearly all of them passed the Senate last year and failed to pass the House.

Mr. HOAR. I think my colleague will agree that the facts should be made known, or the act of Congress ought to be observed.

Mr. LODGE. I agree entirely that the reasons ought to be set forth, but almost all of these bills had been passed upon heretofore both by the committee and by the Senate.

Let me add in this connection what ought not to be overlooked—that the bills simply permit the acceptance of the decoration, or in some of the cases a watch is given for some service. The bills simply permit the acceptance. No decoration can be worn by any officer in the service of the United States in the Army or Navy.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, I think the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] is entitled to serious consideration by the Senate. The constitutional provision is a very broad one:

> No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

There is reason for that provision of the Constitution. There is a principle underlying it. I suppose the whole theory of leaving it to Congress to decide whether in a given case consent should be given which would make a particular person an exception to the constitutional rule was that there should be a full statement of the facts to Congress in order that they might judge.

I do not think that such bills ought to pass as a matter of course. That may be a narrow view of it, but I do not think so. I think sometimes it might very well happen that an officer in the service of the United States abroad might earn a decoration or a title or something of that sort in a manner which would not exactly meet with the approval of Congress.

I agree entirely with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]—and I judge that the Senator from Massachusetts who last spoke agrees with him also—that hereafter, when favorably reported by the committee, such bills should be accompanied by a report stating the character of the services rendered and the circumstances under which the decoration was given.

Mr. LODGE. The point I wish to make, and that I made before, is that almost every one of these cases was passed upon by the committee and reported favorably and passed by the Senate last year, and that is undoubtedly the reason why the letters of the Secretary of State have not been printed in the form of reports.

I wish also to state that the committee is not careless about this matter, and never has been. The chairman will recollect as well as I do that we have, on one occasion at least, stopped one of these decorations in the committee, and certainly it has never been the intention of the committee to report a bill allowing any decoration to be accepted that was not a proper one.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I will only state that I supposed the letter of the Secretary of State would be printed along with each bill, but the letters do not seem to be with the bills now. But as nearly all the bills had been heretofore acted upon by the committee and passed by the Senate, so far as I was concerned I supposed that was all that would be necessary in those cases. If a case should come up in which there was any doubt as to whether we should grant permission to accept a decoration, I for one would be in favor of a very rigid investigation, and I would oppose any bill that was of at all doubtful propriety.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I do not wish to object to this bill. I observe that quite a number have passed already, and this one was on the point of passage when I rose. It would be a little invidious to object to half of them and not to all, and I will not do that. But I wish the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations would undertake to have prepared at the State Department a document stating the reasons in regard to all these cases and send it to the Senate to be put with the bills hereafter, or he might have it done by his clerk.

Mr. CULLOM. I will say to the Senator that I went to the State Department this morning with the view of asking just that information from the Secretary of State. He did not happen to be there, and I did not suppose, as a matter of fact, that these bills would come up to-day.

Mr. HOAR. I suggest to the Senator to have this information supplied hereafter.

Mr. CULLOM. When this case is disposed of, by the consent of the Senate I will move an executive session. I think the bill has not been disposed of.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I will state that this decoration was granted to Captain McCalla on account of his service at the siege of Pekin with the naval expedition. It was in recognition of services he rendered there.

Mr. HOAR. Now, Mr. President, this little statement of my colleague has itself put a laurel on the brow of Captain McCalla. I would value more than the decoration of the Emperor of Germany the statement of a Senator of my own country, and especially of my colleague. So no harm has been done by this discussion.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fifteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 9, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 8, 1902.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.

First Lieut. Edwin A. Jonas, United States Marine Corps, to be an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, in said corps, to fill an existing vacancy.

INDIAN AGENT.

George L. Robinson, of North Dakota, to be agent for the Indians of the Fort Berthold Agency, in North Dakota, vice Thomas Richards, term expired.

PENSION AGENT.

John T. Wilder, of Johnson City, Tenn., to be pension agent at Knoxville, Tenn., to take effect January 13, 1902, at the expiration of his present term. (Reappointment.)

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

John C. Dancy, of North Carolina, to be recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, vice Henry P. Cheatham, resigned.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

George P. Bennett, of Rapid City, S. Dak., who was appointed March 19, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Rapid City, S. Dak., vice Archibald K. Gardner, removed.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Nathan H. Alexander, of Montgomery, Ala., to be receiver of public moneys at Montgomery, Ala., vice John C. Leftwich, whose term will expire January 12, 1902.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

W. S. Graham, of Auburn, Cal., to be surveyor-general of California, vice James M. Gleaves, deceased.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, to be Secretary of the Treasury, vice Lyman J. Gage, resigned.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

Conrad N. Jordan, of New York, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, in the State of New York. (Reappointment.)

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

George W. Whitehead, of New York, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed Wilbur F. Wakeman, removed.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John E. McCall, of Tennessee, to be collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Tennessee, to succeed David A. Nunn, resigned.

CONSUL.

Alphonse J. Lespinasse, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Tuxpan, Mexico, vice James A. Mulkey.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

James H. Cooper, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Oswego, in the State of New York. (Reappointment.)

James S. Harriman, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Belfast, in the State of Maine. (Reappointment.)

George H. Lyman, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts. (Reappointment.)

Gad Smith, of Michigan, to be collector of customs for the district of Superior, in the State of Michigan, to succeed John Quincy Adams, whose term of office will expire by limitation January 16, 1902.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Elmer J. Miller, of Ohio, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Columbus, in the State of Ohio. (Reappointment.)

Robert G. Pearce, of Illinois, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Rock Island, in the State of Illinois. (Reappointment.)

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

John R. A. Crossland, of Missouri, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Liberia, vice Owen L. W. Smith, resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Frederick S. Nave, of Arizona, to be United States attorney for the Territory of Arizona, vice Robert E. Morrison, whose term expires February 14, 1902.

Isaac W. Dyer, of Maine, to be United States attorney for the district of Maine. A reappointment, his term expiring January 9, 1902.

George G. Covell, of Michigan, to be United States attorney for the western district of Michigan. A reappointment, his term expiring February 14, 1902.

Sardis Summerfield, of Nevada, to be United States attorney for the district of Nevada. A reappointment, his term expiring January 9, 1902.

Alfred E. Holton, of North Carolina, to be United States attorney for the western district of North Carolina. A reappointment, his term expiring January 9, 1902.

James L. Martin, of Vermont, to be United States attorney for the district of Vermont. A reappointment, his term expiring January 9, 1902.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

B. F. Daniels, of Arizona, to be United States marshal for the Territory of Arizona, vice Myron H. McCord, who is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the last recess of the Senate. Mr. McCord was appointed in the place of William M. Griffith, whose term expired June 14, 1901.

John Cannon Short, of Delaware, to be United States marshal for the district of Delaware. A reappointment, his term expiring January 9, 1902.

William Henkel, of New York, to be United States marshal for the southern district of New York. A reappointment, his term expiring January 13, 1902.

Henry C. Dockery, of North Carolina, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of North Carolina. A reappointment, his term expiring January 9, 1902.

Edward G. Kennedy, of South Dakota, to be United States marshal for the district of South Dakota. (A reappointment, his term expiring January 9, 1902.

MEMBER MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Maj. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as a member of the Mississippi River Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved June 28, 1879, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a 'Mississippi River Commission' for the improvement of said river from the Head of the Passes, near its mouth, to its headwaters," vice Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be relieved.

MEMBER MISSOURI RIVER COMMISSION.

Maj. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as a member of the Missouri River Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," vice Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be relieved.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. E. Van Arsdale Andruss, Artillery Corps, to be colonel, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

NOTE.—On December 5, 1901, this officer was nominated to the Senate for the above promotion, with rank from September 22, 1901, and was so confirmed December 18, 1901.

This message is submitted for the purpose of correction of date of rank—September 23, 1901, instead of September 22, 1901.

Second Lieut. Clarence N. Jones, Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1901.

Second Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1901.

Second Lieut. James P. Robinson, Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1901.

Second Lieut. Harry C. Williams, Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1901.

NOTE.—On December 5, 1901, this officer was nominated to the Senate for the above promotion, with rank from August 1, 1901, and was so confirmed December 18, 1901.

This message is submitted for the purpose of correction of date of rank—July 1, 1901, instead of August 1, 1901.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, to be captain, December 12, 1901, vice Meyler, deceased.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, January 1, 1902, vice Bache, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. James P. Kimball, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, January 1, 1902, vice Greenleaf, retired from active service.

Maj. John Van R. Hoff, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, January 1, 1902, vice Pope, promoted.

Maj. George W. Adair, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, January 1, 1902, vice Kimball, promoted.

Capt. James D. Glennan, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, January 1, 1902, vice Hoff, promoted.

Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, January 1, 1902, vice Adair, promoted.

INFANTRY ARM.

Edwin M. Stanton, at large, late private, Company H, Fifth Infantry, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Artillery Corps.

Noel Gaines, of Kentucky, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Alfred S. Morgan, of Minnesota, late captain, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Granville Sevier, of Tennessee, late captain, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, September 23, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Artillery Corps.

James D. Watson, at large, second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Cavalry Arm.

William E. W. MacKinley, of Illinois, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

George F. Bailey, of Vermont, late second lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Irvin L. Hunsaker, late first sergeant, Company H, Eighteenth Infantry (now first lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts), to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Infantry Arm.

Alexander MacMillan Hall, of Tennessee, late second lieutenant, Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Franklin P. Jackson, of New York, late second lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles C. Herman, jr., at large, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

George C. Rockwell, at large, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Artillery Corps.

Fred T. Austin, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Adna G. Clarke, of Kansas, late captain, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

John Storck, of Texas, late second lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers (now post commissary-sergeant, United States Army), August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cavalry Arm.

William M. Graham, jr., of Texas, late first lieutenant, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles O. Thomas, jr., at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

John G. Winter, jr., of Texas, late private, Troop F, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William O. Reed, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Artillery Corps.

Henry R. Casey, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Infantry Arm.

Albert Owen Seaman, of Illinois, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry (now first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry), February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

William Lawson Little, of Tennessee, contract surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant, January 6, 1902, to fill an original vacancy.

CAVALRY ARM.

Private Albert J. Mohn, Troop H, Third Cavalry, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

Private John K. Hume, Troop D, Fourth Cavalry, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cavalry Arm.

James B. Henry, jr., of New York, January 6, 1902.

Infantry Arm.

James P. Castleman, of Kentucky, February 2, 1901.
Samuel G. Talbott, at large, February 2, 1901.
George C. Marshall, jr., at large, February 2, 1901.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Artillery Corps.

Daniel W. Hand, at large, late captain, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Theophilus B. Steele, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cavalry Arm.

Anton Jurich, jr., at large, late quartermaster-sergeant, First South Dakota Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Artillery Corps.

James H. Bryson, of Georgia, late second lieutenant, Second Georgia Volunteers, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William F. Jones, at large, late sergeant, Company M, Second Alabama Volunteers, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Richard C. Marshall, jr., of Virginia, late captain, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

John McLeod Page, at large, late private, Company B, First Washington Volunteers, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Infantry Arm.

Vincent M. Elmore, jr., of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William R. Kendrick, of Arkansas, late captain, Second Arkansas Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Augustus F. W. Macmanus, at large, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Albert S. Williams, at large, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be first lieutenants with rank from February 3, 1901.

First Lieut. Curtis W. Otwell, Seventh Infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Hubert L. Wigmore, Fifteenth Cavalry, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

To be second lieutenants with rank from February 2, 1901.

First Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, Artillery Corps, vice Pillsbury, promoted.

First Lieut. Francis A. Pope, Artillery Corps, vice Adams, promoted.

First Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Artillery Corps, vice Lukesh, promoted.

First Lieut. Stanley B. Hamilton, Artillery Corps, vice Rhett, promoted.

First Lieut. William P. Stokey, Artillery Corps, vice Slattery, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wildurr Willing, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. William L. Guthrie, Twelfth Cavalry, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Clarence H. Knight, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Nathaniel E. Bower, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Francis W. Clark, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

TO BE SURGEONS OF VOLUNTEERS WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Capt. William D. Shelby, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, January 6, 1902, vice Raymond, honorably discharged.

Capt. Roger P. Ames, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, January 6, 1902, vice Lippitt, honorably discharged.

TO BE ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF VOLUNTEERS WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Thurston Smith, of Indiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, January 6, 1902, vice Hooper, honorably discharged.

Hyman M. Cohen, of Maryland, contract surgeon, United States Army, January 6, 1902, vice McCall, honorably discharged.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, to be Postmaster-General, vice Charles Emory Smith, resigned.

POSTMASTERS.

James W. Hughes, to be postmaster at Birmingham, in the county of Jefferson and State of Alabama, in place of James W. Hughes. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1901.

William P. Jones, to be postmaster at Batesville, in the county of Independence and State of Arkansas, in place of William P. Jones. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John N. Sarber, jr., to be postmaster at Clarksville, in the county of Johnson and State of Arkansas, in place of William A. Price. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Jacob Shaul, to be postmaster at Marianna, in the county of Lee and State of Arkansas, in place of Jacob Shaul. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Francis M. Reeves, to be postmaster at Mena, in the county of Polk and State of Arkansas, in place of Francis M. Reeves. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

William B. Empie, to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Jackson and State of Arkansas, in place of William B. Empie. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Sheldon Littlefield, to be postmaster at Anaheim, in the county of Orange and State of California, in place of Sheldon Littlefield. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John C. Boggs, to be postmaster at Newcastle, in the county of Placer and State of California, in place of John C. Boggs. Incumbent's commission expires February 11, 1902.

Lo C. Dana, to be postmaster at Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, in place of Lo C. Dana. Incumbent's commission expired April 14, 1901.

Brough P. Quaintance, to be postmaster at Golden, in the county of Jefferson and State of Colorado, in place of Brough P. Quaintance. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1902.

Homer H. Grafton, to be postmaster at Manitou, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, in place of Homer H. Grafton. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Frederick L. Gaylord, to be postmaster at Ansonia, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, in place of Frederick L. Gaylord. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1902.

Marshall Emmons, to be postmaster at East Haddam, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, in place of Marshall Emmons. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Joel T. Wildman, to be postmaster at Guilford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, in place of Mary B. G. Bullard. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Charles S. Hall, to be postmaster at Wallingford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, in place of Charles S. Hall. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1902.

Henry P. Farrow, to be postmaster at Gainesville, in the county of Hall and State of Georgia, in place of Henry P. Farrow. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1902.

John M. Duff, to be postmaster at Tifton, in the county of Ber-

rien and State of Georgia, in place of John M. Duff. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1902.

Thomas M. Ray, to be postmaster at Valdosta, in the county of Lowndes and State of Georgia, in place of Thomas M. Ray. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1902.

John T. Chenault, to be postmaster at Benton, in the county of Franklin and State of Illinois, in place of John T. Chenault. Incumbent's commission expires January 20, 1902.

William F. Calhoun, to be postmaster at Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, in place of William F. Calhoun. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

William Graue, to be postmaster at Elmhurst, in the county of Du Page and State of Illinois, in place of William Graue. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Smith D. Atkins, to be postmaster at Freeport, in the county of Stephenson and State of Illinois, in place of Smith D. Atkins. Incumbent's commission expires January 20, 1902.

Harrison P. Huntsinger, to be postmaster at Pinckneyville, in the county of Perry and State of Illinois, in the place of Harrison P. Huntsinger. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Andrew S. Goodell, to be postmaster at Rock Falls, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois, in place of Andrew S. Goodell. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1902.

William C. Roodhouse, to be postmaster at Roodhouse, in the county of Greene and State of Illinois, in place of William C. Roodhouse. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John H. Creager, to be postmaster at West Chicago, in the county of Du Page and State of Illinois, in place of John H. Creager. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Lenthold C. Brown, to be postmaster at Wheaton, in the county of Du Page and State of Illinois, in place of Lenthold C. Brown. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Jasper N. Frist, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Vermilion and State of Indiana, in place of William H. Bonner. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

William H. Anderson, to be postmaster at Elkhart, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, in place of William H. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expires January 19, 1902.

Newton H. Myers, to be postmaster at Jeffersonville, in the county of Clark and State of Indiana, in place of Newton H. Myers. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1902.

Walter W. Wills, to be postmaster at Linton, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana, in place of Walter W. Wills. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Joseph W. Dale, to be postmaster at Mitchell, in the county of Lawrence and State of Indiana, in place of Joseph W. Dale. Incumbent's commission expired July 8, 1901.

Charles J. Swezey, to be postmaster at Nappanee, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, in place of George F. Brown. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1902.

Arthur A. Holmes, to be postmaster at Sullivan, in the county of Sullivan and State of Indiana, in place of Arthur A. Holmes. Incumbent's commission expires January 19, 1902.

Frank I. Sefrit, to be postmaster at Washington, in the county of Daviess and State of Indiana, in place of Frank I. Sefrit. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Elmer S. Bessey, to be postmaster at Claremore, in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, in place of Elmer S. Bessey. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Horatio E. Smith, to be postmaster at Dows, in the county of Wright and State of Iowa, in place of Horatio E. Smith. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

L. H. Mayne, to be postmaster at Emmetsburg, in the county of Palo Alto and State of Iowa, in place of Frank S. Appelman. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1902.

Joseph Mallison, to be postmaster at Fonda, in the county of Pocahontas and State of Iowa, in place of Joseph Mallison. Incumbent's commission expires January 17, 1902.

James L. Berry, to be postmaster at Humeston, in the county of Wayne and State of Iowa, in place of James L. Berry. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1901.

Gerald L. Whinery, to be postmaster at Iowa Falls, in the county of Hardin and State of Iowa, in place of Gerald L. Whinery. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Luther Conklin, to be postmaster at Kingsley, in the county of Plymouth and State of Iowa, in place of Luther Conklin. Incumbent's commission expires February 11, 1902.

John Ledgerwood, to be postmaster at Leon, in the county of Decatur and State of Iowa, in place of John Ledgerwood. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Francis A. Lewis, to be postmaster at Marcus, in the county of Cherokee and State of Iowa, in place of Francis A. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expires February 11, 1902.

James H. Morrison, to be postmaster at Seymour, in the county of Wayne and State of Iowa, in place of James H. Morrison. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

J. C. Stewart, to be postmaster at Sheldon, in the county of O'Brien and State of Iowa, in place of Willard W. Reynolds. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Thomas Walpole, to be postmaster at Storm Lake, in the county of Buena Vista and State of Iowa, in place of Thomas Walpole. Incumbent's commission expires February 11, 1902.

William H. Tyrrell, to be postmaster at Waverly, in the county of Bremer and State of Iowa, in place of William H. Tyrrell. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1902.

Frank Harlow, to be postmaster at Kingman, in the county of Kingman and State of Kansas, in place of Frank Harlow. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Frank H. Roberts, to be postmaster at Oskaloosa, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kansas, in place of Frank H. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Levi Ferguson, to be postmaster at Wellington, in the county of Sumner and State of Kansas, in place of Levi Ferguson. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Benjamin F. Ginn, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Bracken and State of Kentucky, in place of Benjamin F. Ginn. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Edwin B. Linney, to be postmaster at Danville, in the county of Boyle and State of Kentucky, in place of Edwin B. Linney. Incumbent's commission expires January 19, 1902.

Thomas Sympson, to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Simpson and State of Kentucky, in place of Thomas Sympson. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

W. A. Waters, to be postmaster at Springfield, in the county of Washington and State of Kentucky, in place of W. A. Waters. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Elisha E. Clark, to be postmaster at Biddeford, in the county of York and State of Maine, in place of Elisha E. Clark. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Arthur T. Moor, to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of Franklin and State of Maine, in place of Arthur T. Moor. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Edward Harding, to be postmaster at Gorham, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, in place of Edward Harding. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Frank A. Knight, to be postmaster at North Berwick, in the county of York and State of Maine, in place of Frank A. Knight. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Willard M. Dunn, to be postmaster at Waterville, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, in place of Willard M. Dunn. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

Winslow Gray, to be postmaster at Campello, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, in place of Winslow Gray. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1901.

William E. Dunbar, to be postmaster at Taunton, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, in place of William E. Dunbar. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John Ballentine, to be postmaster at Badaxe, in the county of Huron and State of Michigan, in place of John Maywood. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

James V. Campbell, to be postmaster at Ada, in the county of Norman and State of Minnesota, in place of James V. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Edwin D. Holmes, to be postmaster at Detroit City, in the county of Becker and State of Minnesota, in place of Edwin D. Holmes. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

John R. Johnson, to be postmaster at East Grand Forks, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, in place of John R. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

W. M. Fuller, to be postmaster at Little Falls, in the county of Morrison and State of Minnesota, in place of Dura Corbin. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Charles C. Eastman, to be postmaster at Wadena, in the county of Wadena and State of Minnesota, in place of Charles C. Eastman. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Thomas Francis, to be postmaster at Bevier, in the county of Macon and State of Missouri, in place of Thomas Francis. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

Samuel H. Elkins, to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Boone and State of Missouri, in place of Samuel H. Elkins. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1902.

Samuel A. Chapell, to be postmaster at Monett, in the county of Barry and State of Missouri, in place of Samuel A. Chapell. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

James M. McAnulty, to be postmaster at Nevada, in the county of Vernon and State of Missouri, in place of James M. McAnulty. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

Alexander N. Thomas, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Hamilton and State of Nebraska, in place of Alexander N. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1902.

Tillie C. Buckley, to be postmaster at Stromsburg, in the county

of Polk and State of Nebraska, in place of Tillie C. Buckley. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1902.

Henry P. Kraus, to be postmaster at Reno, in the county of Washoe and State of Nevada, in place of Henry P. Kraus. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

Thomas A. Adams, to be postmaster at Gorham, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire, in place of Thomas A. Adams. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

William H. Small, to be postmaster at New Market, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, in place of William H. Small. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

David M. Anderson, to be postmaster at Gloucester City, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey, in place of David M. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Charles H. Putnam, to be postmaster at Deposit, in the county of Broome and State of New York, in place of Charles H. Putnam. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Samuel D. Willard, to be postmaster at Geneva, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, in place of Samuel D. Willard. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Stephen D. Boyce, to be postmaster at Port Jervis, in the county of Orange and State of New York, in place of Stephen D. Boyce. Incumbent's commission expires February 11, 1902.

Henry D. Weaver, to be postmaster at Leetonia, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, in place of Henry D. Weaver. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1902.

William C. Douglass, to be postmaster at Alva, in the county of Woods and Territory of Oklahoma, in place of William C. Douglass. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Frank R. Cyphers, to be postmaster at East Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Frank R. Cyphers. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

William H. Baker, to be postmaster at Ridgway, in the county of Elk and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William H. Baker. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1902.

John W. Stuart, to be postmaster at State College, in the county of Center and State of Pennsylvania, in place of John W. Stuart. Incumbent's commission expires January 10,1902.

George E. Washburn, to be postmaster at Wyncote, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania, in place of George E. Washburn. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1901.

David Aiken, to be postmaster at Greenwood, in the county of Greenwood and State of South Carolina, in place of Lewis M. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1898.

George S. McCravy, to be postmaster at Laurens, in the county of Laurens and State of South Carolina, in place of Jesse M. Robertson. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John C. Hunter, to be postmaster at Union, in the county of Union and State of South Carolina, in place of John C. Hunter. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1901.

Preston Rion, to be postmaster at Winnsboro, in the county of Fairfield and State of South Carolina, in place of Preston Rion. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John F. Reid, to be postmaster at Elk Point, in the county of Union and State of South Dakota, in place of Marcellus B. Kent. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John A. Stanley, to be postmaster at Hot Springs, in the county of Fall River and State of South Dakota, in place of John A. Stanley. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1902.

John L. Sinclair, to be postmaster at Dyersburg, in the county of Dyer and State of Tennessee, in place of John L. Sinclair. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1902.

John C. Campbell, to be postmaster at Johnson City, in the county of Washington and State of Tennessee, in place of John C. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1902.

William Spellings, to be postmaster at McKenzie, in the county of Carroll and State of Tennessee, in place of William Spellings. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1902.

John B. F. Dice, to be postmaster at Morristown, in the county of Hamblen and State of Tennessee, in place of John B. F. Dice. Incumbent's commission expires February 11, 1902.

Alexander Ragan, to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Cocke and State of Tennessee, in place of Alexander Ragan. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1902.

Abe L. Davidson, to be postmaster at Tullahoma, in the county of Coffee and State of Tennessee, in place of Harlan P. Dewey. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1902.

Mary W. Morrow, to be postmaster at Abilene, in the county of Taylor and State of Texas, in place of Mary W. Morrow. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1901.

Henry Palm, to be postmaster at Albany, in the county of Shackelford and State of Texas, in place of Henry Palm. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Elisha B. Atterbury, to be postmaster at Comanche, in the county of Comanche and State of Texas, in place of Elisha B. Atterbury. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1901.

James P. Driscoll, to be postmaster at Eureka, in the county of Juab and State of Utah, in place of James P. Driscoll. Incumbent's commission expires January 20, 1902.

Joseph W. Waddy, to be postmaster at Buena Vista, in the county of Rockbridge and State of Virginia, in place of Joseph W. Waddy. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1902.

John B. Kimberly, to be postmaster at Fortress Monroe, in the county of Elizabeth City and State of Virginia, in place of John B. Kimberly. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1902.

Thomas W. Carter, to be postmaster at Orange, in the county of Orange and State of Virginia, in place of Thomas W. Carter. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1902.

Elwin A. Howe, to be postmaster at Ludlow, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, in place of Elwin A. Howe. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

John P. Webster, to be postmaster at Lyndonville, in the county of Caledonia and State of Vermont, in place of John P. Webster. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Joseph B. Eldredge, to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, in place of Joseph B. Eldredge. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

W. T. Cavanaugh, to be postmaster at Olympia, in the county of Thurston and State of Washington, in place of W. T. Cavanaugh. Incumbent's commission expired July 22, 1901.

Emilus S. Goodell, to be postmaster at Viroqua, in the county of Vernon and State of Wisconsin, in place of Emilus S. Goodell. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1901.

Sira W. Willey, to be postmaster at Hinton, in the county of Summers and State of West Virginia, in place of Sira W. Willey. Incumbent's commission expired June 29, 1901.

Perry L. Smith, to be postmaster at Rawlins, in the county of Carbon and State of Wyoming, in place of Perry L. Smith. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

George E. Work, to be postmaster at Sistersville, in the county of Tyler and State of West Virginia, in place of George E. Work. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

Melville H. Soper, to be postmaster at Horton, in the county of Brown and State of Kansas, in place of John Collins. Incumbent's commission expires January 10, 1902.

George W. Holmes, to be postmaster at Selma, in the county of Fresno and State of California, in place of Edward Bush, resigned.

Edward H. Bantzer, to be postmaster at San Pedro, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, in place of Herman Jacoby, resigned.

John F. Davis, to be postmaster at Bridgton, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, in place of Abel H. Harriman, resigned.

Charles F. Stevenson, to be postmaster at Beverly, in the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, in place of E. P. Rodman, removed.

Carlos Burroughs, to be postmaster at Collinwood, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, in place of Charles T. Raymer, resigned.

Charles J. Purcell, to be postmaster at Newberry, in the county of Newberry and State of South Carolina, in place of William Y. Fair, removed.

William H. Kraper, to be postmaster at Metropolis, late Metropolis City, in the county of Massac and State of Illinois, in place of William H. Kraper, reappointed.

Frank E. Pells, to be postmaster at Ballard, in the county of King and State of Washington, in place of James E. Zook, resigned.

Daniel McDonald, to be postmaster at Barboursville, in the county of Knox and State of Kentucky. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

William C. Johnson, to be postmaster at Williamstown, in the county of Grant and State of Kentucky. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Arthur Merrill, to be postmaster at Avon, in the county of Fulton and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Jay M. Jackson, to be postmaster at Lorimor, in the county of Union and State of Iowa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

David H. Barrows, to be postmaster at Armada, in the county of Macomb and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

R. Burchard Hults, to be postmaster at Port Washington, in the county of Nassau and State of New York. Office became Presidential July 1, 1901.

Warren F. Simrell, to be postmaster at Hallstead, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

WITHDRAWALS.

Executive nominations withdrawn January 8, 1902.

Edwin Price, to be postmaster at Grand Junction, in the State of Colorado.

Oliver H. Stilson, to be postmaster at Grand Rapids, in the State of Minnesota.

William M. Sargent, to be postmaster at South Royalton, in the State of Vermont.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate December 10, 1901.

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Horace N. Allen, of Ohio, lately minister resident and consul-general to Korea, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Korea.

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate January 8, 1902.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Norman Hutchinson, of California, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Santiago, Chile.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *January 8, 1902.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

COMMITTEE ON DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. MINOR of Wisconsin and Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri as the Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. HEPBURN. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the special order—House bill 3110.

Mr. MOON. I ask the gentleman to withdraw that motion for a moment that I may make a personal request.

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. MOON. My colleague, Mr. RICHARDSON, is quite sick and unable to attend to-day's session. I ask that he have leave of absence for to-day.

There being no objection, leave of absence was granted.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Mr. HEPBURN. I now renew my motion, that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to resume the consideration of the special order.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union (Mr. GROSVENOR in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3110) to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

[Mr. SHACKLEFORD addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The committee informally rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, a message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The committee again resumed its session.

Mr. LOVERING. Mr. Chairman, I realize that this is no time to discuss the needs or merits of a maritime canal. They are conceded by the voice of all parties, and therefore we may dismiss that part of the subject. After all these years of discussion, after all the money that has been expended in commissions as to the best route, it seems to me that it would be unfortunate if at the last moment we should fall into the fatal error of selecting the wrong route. I have always favored the Nicaragua Canal. I was not present when this bill was voted upon in committee, but I am free to say that had I been present I should have voted for it, and I certainly gave my assent to it afterwards. I have voted for the Nicaragua Canal because I thought it would be the best route that could be selected. I voted for it because the Commission reported in favor of it. I favored the Nicaraguan Canal because, until very recently, I believed that the transcontinental railroads were using the Panama Canal as an obstruction to any canal.

But I have satisfied myself, Mr. Chairman, that this is not the case at this time. I have satisfied myself that the transcontinental railroads are not behind this movement to-day. And I was sorry to hear my friend, the chairman of this committee, for whose opinion I have the highest regard, stigmatize as an obstructive measure any mention of the Panama Canal.

It is perfectly plain to me, Mr. Chairman, that the moving spirit of this offer comes from the French company itself. It is perfectly plain to every thinking man that the reason why this is brought forward to-day is that these people find themselves in the position of having expended or thrown away $260,000,000 on their enterprise, and are anxious to save some of it to themselves. That is all there is to-day to this fresh offer to sell the Panama Canal at $40,000,000, as it is rumored that we have.

I say it is rumored. A rumor is sometimes entitled to respect, and I think in a great matter like this it is entitled to respect to-day. We know that it is something more than a rumor. We know that the French company have an agent in this city to-day authorized to make an offer to the Commission of all the rights and property of the Panama Company for the sum of $40,000,000.

Now, then, if it is a fact that the Commission would have recommended the Panama Canal, provided they could have got it for $40,000,000—and we are led to infer that they might have done this by their own report—and if it is a fact, as rumor says, that it has been offered for the sum of $40,000,000, then it seems to me that it is business for us to pause and take advantage of the new situation. It seems to me that it is business to give to this Commission an opportunity to revise their report and make a supplemental recommendation.

As it stands to-day, I am in favor of some such amendment as has been offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MORRIS]. I think it places the whole subject before us in a businesslike manner. I shall, therefore, Mr. Chairman, so far as I am advised at this present moment, support the Morris amendment, and I sincerely hope that the gentlemen of this House will awake to the situation and will not permit this Government to make a fatal error at this moment. [Applause.]

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I am not on this committee, but I have given attention to the matter of an isthmian canal for a long course of years. When the previous bill, in substantially the same terms, was before this House I offered an amendment, which I shall offer to-day, to strike out all reference to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and to allow the President full discretion to obtain territory for the canal from any foreign state; to strike out all reference to Grey Town and the terminus at Brito, and to authorize the President to build the canal by any route from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific.

The amendment also adds the necessary clause that the President shall be authorized to acquire any property or franchises which are outstanding and necessary for the building of the canal. That amendment was offered then, and is offered now, bona fide, in order to secure the canal, and because these amendments will aid in the securing of the canal.

May I submit as part of my remarks a draft of the bill as it would be with these alterations (new matter in italics)?

A bill to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to acquire for and in behalf of the United States control of such portion of territory now belonging to *any foreign States* as may be desirable and necessary on which to excavate, construct, and protect a canal, of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movements of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, *and also to acquire any outstanding franchises or property that may be necessary for the construction of such canal;* and such sum as may be necessary to secure such control is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. That when the President has secured full control over the territory, *franchises, and property* in section 1 referred to he shall direct the Secretary of War to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean Sea to a point on the Pacific Ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth as that it may be used by vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest draft now in use, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing; and the Secretary of War shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal and such provisions for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors.

SEC. 3. That the President shall cause such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors, and in the constructing of the same may employ such persons as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. That in the excavation and construction of said canal *such waterways now existing* as may be made available shall be used.

SEC. 5. That in any negotiations with the States *aforesaid* that the President may have the President is authorized to guarantee to said States the use of said canal and harbors upon such terms as may be agreed upon for all vessels owned by said States or by citizens thereof.

SEC. 6. That the sum of $10,0000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, toward the project herein contemplated; and the Secretary of War is further hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for materials and work that may be deemed necessary for the proper excavation, construction, defense, and completion of said canal, harbors, and defenses, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be hereafter made, *on warrants to be drawn by the President of the United States*, not to exceed in the aggregate $180,000,000.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I can not begin without paying my tribute to the gentleman [Mr. HEPBURN] who has pressed this bill before this House for so many years. He deserves and will receive the thanks of the American people. With this canal his name will

always be associated in their minds and in their hearts. I believe with him as I have believed heretofore that the time has come for action. If it were a private corporation—a railroad company or a canal company—that was going to do this work, its directors would say that enough information has been gathered to justify putting the matter in the hands of an executive committee. Whether for surveys or for building or for choice of routes we are not those who should act. Our action goes to the Senate and may be differed with. It goes to the President and may be differed with. When the choice is between two good things, the course for a railroad company would be to leave the matter to some small executive committee. When Congress must meet a question of this kind, the proper course is to leave it to the Executive provided by the Constitution, to be determined by him with the advice of his Cabinet.

Mr. STEWART of New Jersey. Why should Congress shirk its well-understood legislative duty in determining this route? Why force that decision upon the President of the United States?

Mr. PARKER. Because, as I maintain, it is not the duty of Congress to determine on the details of the route; because those details must depend on varying considerations. At the present moment there is talk of a protocol with Nicaragua. We know of none yet with Costa Rica; and the agreement of Costa Rica is just as essential as that of Nicaragua. If, on the other hand, either of those countries should try to get more for their territory than we think it honestly worth, we would have to submit to their demand if we determine upon a single route. If the President has the right to determine the route that shall be taken, according to the conditions and according to the prices that may be asked, then all parties and governments come to us as suitors.

To build this canal at Panama is to make of any town there the Alexandria of the new world—the connecting link and mercantile depot of the continent. To build it at Nicaragua is to open the whole interior of a vast and fertile country for settlement, colonization, and improvement. Why should they not be suitors? Why do we hear of good terms offered from Nicaragua now, and of willingness on the part of Costa Rica, and of a desire on the part of the Panama Canal Company to sell to us, but for the fact, the great fact, that we did not by a vote of the United States Congress two years ago settle on any one route, but said: "We will go where it is best to go."

Now, Congress does not desire to wait. I go further than the gentleman to whom I have paid my tribute. When he says, "Give the power to the Executive," I say, Give it wholly, and do not bind him by conditions; give him the necessary discretion which any private corporation in a similar matter would give to its executive officers.

We hear of a new terminal in the city of New York for a great continental system of railroads. Would that terminal have been possible if that continental system had resolved beforehand that that particular location for the terminal was to be taken? If such had been the action of that corporation, they would have been obliged to pay ten prices for the property. They are known always to want terminals, but they let their executive officers perform the executive duty of selecting and fixing the location of the terminals. If there were two possible routes for a railroad, would the directors resolve that the road shall be constructed by one of those routes, or would it leave to its executive management the opportunity to secure the route?

Mr. Chairman, we may not only congratulate the gentleman from Iowa upon his energy and zeal which has kept this matter before this House, but we congratulate him on the results. It was that energy and zeal which forced into the appropriation bill, even if against his will, the provision for a new and careful survey of these regions. I was one of the few members who were convinced when this bill was before us heretofore that we had not sufficient information to make a decision, but must leave it to the President. The result of this Commission is a surprise to all members of this House. It has swept away the whole Menocal system of interior lakes. It has swept away the whole Menocal system of making dams by tumbling rocks of rubble into the water and letting the water flow over them. It has disposed of that idea as a dream. It has found out that foundations were impossible at the point where Menocal put his dam. It has shown where better foundations can be put. It has investigated what had not been investigated before—the real conditions at Panama, now known for the first time. We were acting before much as the French engineers were acting—150 of them—who received and ratified without comment or investigation the ridiculous so-called surveys that were submitted to them at the beginning of the Panama Canal.

We are acting now upon information in reference to the Panama Canal, as well as the Nicaragua Canal, which warrants us in action. But let us not make that action insufficient. Let us put full power in the hands of the President to go where it may seem best, upon the conditions as they may arise, and upon the advice of the Commission, whom we all trust.

After investigating this report with care, I see great wisdom in it. We ordered that Commission to report which was the best route. They have had the wisdom, knowing that two routes were possible, not to report on one or the other absolutely, but that one or the other is better, according to the price for which we can obtain the Panama Canal franchises. This is the true position. It keeps those States almost on their knees at our feet to grant us concessions. Do not by the vote of this House bar out either possible route, for if you do so you will double the price of the other. If you want to make a good bargain keep your minds open for either route. The choice is an Executive duty.

Now, sir, other things have occurred since two years ago. At that time England, under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, claimed rights in such a canal, and there was the danger of angering a great power. But even the opposition to the gentleman's bill which killed it so emphasized the determination of the American people to have a canal as to secure the surrender of that treaty and its abrogation.

We should not hamper the Executive in a matter which is reported to be doubtful. This report of the Commission is definite on that subject. We may condense the last four pages of their report as to the advantages of each route. They tell you that at Nicaragua the dam construction will be easier; that Nicaragua is nearer to us; that the climate there is healthier, and that the country is one which is fit to be opened and developed. That is all.

They tell us as to Panama that it is much easier there to regulate the water of the lake which must be in the center of either canal, and which in Panama will be self-regulating by overflow, while in Nicaragua there must be a careful arrangement of dams to impound the water and to maintain it at different heights in different parts of the year. They say that Panama has a railroad, a harbor, and accommodations for labor, while Nicaragua has not, and that thus Panama has the advantage in the matter of ability to begin work now, without waiting. They tell you that the work at Panama is concentrated at but one point practically—the Culebra cut, and the dam, principally at the Culebra cut—and that this concentration will allow us to employ fewer laborers and more machinery and concentrate our staff and management. The length of the Panama Canal is 134.59 miles less than that of the Nicaragua Canal. It is a little over 49 miles long (49.09), while the Nicaragua Canal is over 183 (183.66). The canal proper, excluding lakes, is 36.41 miles long by the Panama route and 73.78 miles long by the Nicaragua route, a difference of nearly 37½ miles. Remember that every mile of canal is a danger to the navigation of large steamers in a narrow channel, with occasional winds and possible storms.

The report states also that the operation of the Panama Canal will be $1,300,000 per annum cheaper than the operation of the Nicaragua Canal; and if we borrow that money at 2 per cent, it represents a capital of $65,000,000. That is, the capital invested will be $65,000,000 less by the Panama route than by the Nicaragua route in the matter of permanent maintenance and operation alone.

The summit at Panama is 28 feet less. The lift for vessels is 82 feet by the Panama route and 110 feet by the Nicaragua route. The locks on the Panama route are necessarily fewer.

In the curves of the canal there are 26.44 miles less by the Panama route than by the Nicaragua route, and when you add together the total curve in each canal there are 1,568 degrees less in the Panama route, which means that in the Nicaragua Canal there are curves which require in all 4½ complete circlings of a vessel more than in the Panama Canal. The considerations of safety which apply to the navigation of a big vessel in a narrow channel apply all the more when that vessel has to swing around a curve, and when the pilot must determine how far any part of the vessel is swinging away from the line originally drawn. We have a bridge connecting my own State with Staten Island, and since the construction of that bridge it has been impossible to tow the canal boats which used to pass along Staten Island Sound. Near the draw there is a turn, and the boats can not safely go through. This business has gone out of existence over that route. This matter of curves is serious. The time by the Panama route is much less. That time is estimated at twelve hours for Panama and thirty-three hours for Nicaragua. The transit must be by daylight, and thirty-three hours means three days instead of one, a difference that almost takes away the advantages of greater nearness.

All this we get simply from the four concluding pages of that report.

Add, that Panama has been surveyed, not only with the chain and transit and the diamond drill, but it has been surveyed by means of the experience which comes through hard and continuous work, so that every difficulty at Panama is known. When

you come to Nicaragua, with more locks, with much more embankment, with at least one great dam, with so much greater length, the dangers in an earthquake region are greatly multiplied. May we add that, great as these engineers are, we know enough of drifting sand along the Atlantic coast to know that no great harbor has ever been constructed in those drifting sands? The harbor at Grey Town forty years ago had 30 feet of water, and it has not 6 feet now. It is filled with sand. The harbor which was made by a jetty by the new Maritime Canal Company was dredged out to 13 feet, but that it is now filled with sand, and the jetty is broken down in many places. It is believed that we can construct a harbor there, but it is only a matter of belief.

I wish to thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] who spoke yesterday upon this bill. He said truly there are risks to any plan. He said truly that if we take no risks we will never construct any engineering work. We must take our risks in a matter so greatly affecting not only the Treasury of the United States, but the supremacy of the United States upon this continent and the growth of its Pacific slope. But when we put power in the hands of the President to execute the recommendations of the Commission who have investigated this subject let us give him power to execute all their recommendations.

The Commission report to us that as the Panama Canal Company asked $109,000,000 for their franchise and property we can not take it, and that it is better to go elsewhere. But the Commission substantially say that if that canal company will take the amount at which they value those franchises and the work done, including the Panama Railroad, then it will pay us to go there, provided, always, the proper treaties can be negotiated, either with the United States of Colombia or with Costa Rica or Nicaragua.

All this, Mr. Chairman, is a matter of executive management, to be managed by the Executive, who has charge of the job; and I appeal to this House not to fetter or bind the President of the United States and tie him up to any one line of action, but to give him the power to build and construct a canal for the largest vessels, from the Caribbean Sea to a point on the Pacific Ocean, with full power, also, to acquire either from the Governments or from any outside party the franchises and lands necessary to build that canal at the best place, so that we will be ready to proceed and construct it without being fettered to any one place.

My friend will say that this works for delay. No, sir. A bill for a canal is called for by the people of the whole United States. It asks no more than they ask. It can not be hung up by the different opinion of any other body constituting this Congress as to the location of this canal. It must pass and go to the President and be executed. It is the particulars in this bill which will hold it back and provoke opposition and debate as to the question of route. The time has come for action. Let us leave the matter in hands where it is sure to be decided. Let us not ask that the Panama Canal should be adopted. Let us not ask that the Nicaragua Canal should be adopted. I disclaim the ability or the knowledge of the facts—facts still to a great extent unknown, facts as to the bearings of the countries who own this territory, facts that may develop after these executive surveys. I disclaim the right to decide. Provision must be made that the services of that great Commission should be continued and that action should be taken by the President of the United States with their advice.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday I gave notice in the House that at the proper time, if I should get an opportunity, I would offer an amendment, with a view of putting the proviso in this bill which I then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read, and asked that it be published in the RECORD. I notice from the course which the debate has taken this morning that that resolution has at least put into crystallized form a proposition which seems to have been in the minds of many members of the House, and has thus furnished a basis of debate. I have no pride of authorship in that proviso. It may, perhaps, contain inaccuracies of language and some ambiguities. There is one which I shall correct in the final form in which I shall offer it; but it at least expresses the idea which I wished to convey.

And it is now proper, Mr. Chairman, that I should explain to the House, perhaps in some detail, the object sought to be accomplished by this amendment. There is an overwhelming sentiment in the country and in this House in favor of an isthmian canal, and with that sentiment I am entirely in accord. We want an isthmian canal, and we want it built with as little delay as possible. We are willing, if necessary, to appropriate two hundred millions or more to accomplish this result. On that proposition I think I may say we are all practically agreed. That is a proposition on which any man, the people at large, may form a proper judgment, whether they have technical or scientific knowledge or not. That is a question of great national and commercial importance, which the people are capable of deciding for themselves, and which they have decided, and in favor of a canal.

But, Mr. Chairman, we also want the best canal—the best as to location, the best as to the cost of maintenance and operation, the best as to its durability and freedom from danger of destruction. These are questions for scientific men, for skilled and competent experts. To determine these questions we passed an act in March, 1899, authorizing the appointment by the President of a Commission, whose duty it should be to make full and complete investigation, the most careful and searching investigation, of the Isthmian routes, and particularly the Nicaragua and Panama routes. To enable that Commission to make such careful, complete, and searching investigation we appropriated the large, I might say the enormous, sum of $1,000,000. That Commission was appointed. It was made up of the most eminent men that could be found in this country for character, capacity, and scientific and practical knowledge in their profession.

The Commission has made a most thorough and exhaustive investigation of both of these routes. In that investigation it has had the advantage of all the data that have been collected by every Commission or individual that had gone before as to the Nicaragua route, and it has had the advantage as to the Panama route of all the data and knowledge that have been acquired by the eminent engineers who have had that in charge and have actually and practically been engaged in constructiug a canal thereon. The result of that investigation is before us in this report.

I am obliged to say, Mr. Chairman, that before this report was published, and I read it, I did not believe in the Panama route at all. I did not believe there could be any question but that the Nicaragua route was the most feasible and practicable route across the Isthmus. And indeed I rather thought that the Panama route was not feasible or practicable at all. I believed, as some gentlemen has expressed it here this morning, that it was being made use of as a means for delaying us in going forward to prosecute the work of constructing a canal.

I had in mind the enormous losses which had occurred in the operations of the companies which had undertaken its construction. I had in mind the foul scandals which had attached to it. I had in mind the fact that it had driven the great De Lesseps to prison and to his grave a disgraced and broken-hearted man. I had in mind the many millions of dollars that had been squandered in bribes and in what is known as promotion and financing, which are but other names for the process of exacting two dollars for furnishing one. And so I say I had no faith whatever in the Panama Canal project, or in its feasibility or practicability.

I had in mind all these things. But I am also obliged to say, Mr. Chairman, that since I have read this report and have had the benefit of the investigations and opinions of these great engineers I am myself unable to say which of these two routes I believe to be the better one. And I think any gentleman who will read this report will agree with me that he is unable to determine what route the Commission thinks would be the better one, provided the complications and embarrassments which have grown up around the two Panama Canal companies had not arisen. I am inclined to think from what they say that if we could get equally as favorable concessions from Colombia as from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and could be freed from the complications of the French companies, it would be, certainly it might be, their deliberate judgment that the Panama route was the better one.

Now, at the commencement of the undertaking of a work of such gigantic magnitude, a work that will certainly cost nearly two hundred millions, and may cost more, it certainly behooves us to act with the utmost wisdom. It certainly behooves us to give the most careful consideration to the report of these accomplished and eminent men. I do not propose to discuss the report in detail.

I do not pretend to be able to give such technical information to this House as these men have been able to give, although I expect that perhaps my early training as a civil engineer might enable me to give some possible enlightenment upon the subject. I have listened to the argument of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER] in that direction, and agree in much that he has said; but in my opinion all of those questions are for the consideration of the experts. They are for the consideration of these men that we ourselves have authorized the appointment of, and for whose work we have made ample provision. I have the utmost and most absolute confidence in them, and I accept, without question, their conclusions.

Now, let us just glance for a minute at what the actual summing up of the report is. What do they report? They report that it will cost one hundred and forty-four millions (in round numbers) to complete the Panama Canal; that in their opinion the work already done thereon, and the rights, property, and franchises of the companies which have been prosecuting that work are at present worth about $40,000,000, making in all as the cost to us, if we could secure this property for that sum and should undertake the completion of the Panama Canal, $184,000,000. On the Nicaragua route they report that it will cost one hundred and eighty-nine million eight hundred and odd thousand dollars, or,

in round figures, $190,000,000. They also report that they have had a sort of tentative offer from the Panama Canal people of $109,000,000.

These are the figures. They also report that there are certain complications connected with the rights, franchises, and concessions of the Panama Canal people which it will be troublesome to get rid of, and they wind up their report with this significant language. I call the attention of the House to it.

> There are certain physical advantages—such as a shorter canal line, a more complete knowledge of the country through which it passes, and lower cost of maintenance and operation—in favor of the Panama route, but the price fixed by the Panama Canal Company for a sale of its property and franchises is so unreasonable that its acceptance can not be recommended by this Commission.

Now, if I interpret this language correctly, it at least bears the construction that if they had been able to get an offer of this property for what they considered it worth they would perhaps have made a different recommendation.

The Commission further says:

> After considering all the facts developed by the investigations made by the Commission and the actual situation as it now stands, and having in view the terms offered by the new Panama Canal Company, this Commission is of the opinion that "the most practicable and feasible route" for an Isthmian canal, to be "under the control, management, and ownership of the United States," is that known as the Nicaragua route.

That is the final summing up of the report, leaving out all the technical part of it. Now, that is what has prompted me to draw this amendment. Let us examine it for a moment, if I may have the patience of the House, and see what it proposes. It proposes to hold open the door to the President of the United States to negotiate with the Government of the United States of Colombia and with all the parties interested in the Panama Canal to see whether or not we can get equally as favorable concessions from Colombia as from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and whether or not we can purchase the property of this canal company free from the claims of all corporations or persons having any rights, liens, or claims thereon for the sum of $40,000,000 or less.

And it also provides that if we shall be able to accomplish these things, then the President of the United States shall again call to his assistance this Commission and ask for their advice, and having obtained their advice in favor of the Panama Canal route, that he shall be authorized to begin the construction of the canal on that line. That is what this proposition means. It has no purpose of delay, because I provide that all these things must be accomplished within six months.

I confess—for I want to be frank and candid with the House and the country—that I think this a short time for negotiations of this magnitude. But I have bowed to what seemed to be the impatience of the House at any idea of delay. I say there can be no delay under this provision, because we shall not be able within six months—anybody who knows anything of negotiations with people of Spanish descent knows that we shall not be able within six months—to finish the negotiations with the people of Nicaragua and Costa Rica which will be necessary to give us the proper rights along that route.

So that the President, while negotiating with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, is permitted also to negotiate with the United States of Colombia—I believe that is the name—at the same time. We give notice to that Government and to the Panama Canal people that we will stand no further dickering and delay; and we give notice to Nicaragua that we will not be imposed upon.

These are the things which, according to my idea, will be accomplished by this amendment or proviso. And then the appropriation is made of $40,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to buy these rights, and $10,000,000 to go on with the work.

Now, mark you, if these things are not brought about within the time thus fixed, then the construction of the Nicaragua Canal will go right on. And I want to say to the gentleman from Iowa that I shall not suffer myself to be placed in a position of opposition to an Isthmian canal. If I shall be unable to secure the adoption of this amendment I shall vote for the bill. But I propose this amendment to this House as a plain business proposition.

The gentleman from Iowa yesterday suggested the idea that we might go on and pass this bill, and then if it should subsequently be found that these things could be brought about and that it was desirable to adopt this route, we could deal with the conditions as they arise and could change the law to suit them. Let gentlemen examine this bill. If we pass it in its present form, what do we practically say to the President? We say to him, "We have, after due care and deliberation, selected the Nicaraguan route." Will he, in the face of that declaration by us, enter upon any negotiations for any other route? Would he have the right to enter upon any such negotiations? Would there not be the positive mandate of the law that he should construct this canal along the Nicaraguan route, whether it was well to do it or not, and no matter whether or not it should be subsequently ascertained that it could be more advantageously constructed on the other route.

More than that, may he not, if he goes on to make these negotiations with Nicaragua without notice to her or to the world that we propose also to negotiate with Colombia, and indeed without authority to negotiate with the latter Government, bind this Government by stipulations by which we shall be in honor bound to construct the Nicaragua Canal along the route proposed, no matter whether the other route shall turn out to be the better or not. This is the situation with which we are confronted. This amendment provides against all these things, leaving us free to deal with Colombia and the Panama Canal people, and at the same time leaving this bill just as it is, in case of a decision within six months by the President and the Commission that the Panama Canal is not to be built, authorizing the work to be done on the Nicaragua Canal at the earliest possible time.

I have tried within the limited time allowed me to give expression as clearly and concisely as I could, without reference to scientific or technical questions, without reference to the advantages of either route, to the idea that as business men we should defer to the judgment of those men whose knowledge makes them the best judges, and should be guided by their advice, and that we should hold the door open so that our people may take advantage of the very best route. It seems to me that this is plain common sense. It is plain business sense, and it is wise statesmanship.

Now, this is about all I have to say. We are about to enter upon a work, not a work of a decade, not a work of a century, but a work which will be a monument to the glory and power of this nation for a thousand years to come; and I venture to express the hope that the name of my friend from Iowa may, as it deserves, go down to posterity for all time to come associated with that glory for his services to the country in securing an isthmian canal.

I do not speak in opposition to a canal. I simply ask that this House shall so act that we may be able to choose the very best route for a canal. I might say a great many things in favor of the Panama route; I might say some things against the Nicaragua route. I do not choose to. I wish to be guided by the scientific experts we have employed. I am ready to accept their judgment. But I want it to be a final and complete judgment. I think that as business men, deciding upon a similar matter, we would be guided by the advice of our lawyers, or our doctors, or our architects, or our engineers, or whatever other skilled men we might be in the habit of employing. That is the whole proposition. As I said in the beginning, I have no pride of authorship in this amendment or proviso. I am ready to accept any other amendment which carries the same idea and accomplishes the same purpose. I simply ask that the House pause, and, if possible, hold this door open to us so that we may enter therein if we wish to. [Applause.]

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Chairman, I am glad that this bill failed in the Fifty-sixth Congress. I shall be equally glad to see it pass in the Fifty-seventh. A minority of this House—not a very large minority—voted against a similar bill in May, 1900. But conditions have changed since then.

It is in no spirit of blame or fault-finding with those gentlemen whose enthusiasm for this magnificent project caused them to vote for the pending measure in 1900 that I say the short space of twenty months has abundantly vindicated the course of the minority. Several objections were set forth by that minority then. The first was that no such bill as this should pass until the diplomatic situation was clear. There was an existing treaty with Great Britain which forbade our passing that measure. This country can not afford to take any attitude except that of scrupulous regard for treaty engagements with all nations, strong or weak, anywhere upon the globe.

Since then a treaty with Great Britain has been ratified which supersedes the former one and makes the way clear. Equally important was the settlement of the situation created by the existence of treaties between Nicaragua on the one part and Spain, France, and Belgium on the other, providing that each of those nations should have equal rights with any other in any canal or waterway which might be constructed across the Isthmus. That situation is also provided for.

Another contention of the minority was that the canal should be a neutral one. Anything else would invite attack and make this great enterprise one for the promotion of war rather than of peace. If this canal does not stand upon the solid basis of commercial benefit it has no standing at all, and we had best not have anything to do with it. If it does not also stand on the basis of equal opportunity to all nations for passage between the two oceans, then it has no rational foundation. In giving to the shipping of all countries equal advantage we shall best promote our own trade and the sale of our own products. This also has been secured.

I was a little amused by the remarks of my friend from Mis-

souri [Mr. SHACKLEFORD], who said he desired that the American eagle might find his place on the highest crag in the neighborhood of this canal and scream. If there is any place, gentlemen of the committee, where the American eagle ought not either to sit or to scream, it is on this canal. True, we can not do without the American eagle. Without him a type of very eloquent oratory would languish and die. [Laughter.] Then, too, the American eagle is not a bad bird. He flies gracefully aloft, flaps his wings, and never goes backward. He never sits on the fence; but I do not think it is altogether safe for us always to follow this lovely but sometimes predatory bird, as an example in our diplomatic and other policies. [Applause and laughter.]

It would cause us to follow the lead of some men who are advocating war, who themselves were never within 4,000 miles of the cannon's mouth and have no immediate intention of ever getting there. [Laughter.] It would cause us to adopt a policy of boastfulness and of grab where one of amity and of liberality ought to prevail. If the idea of those who have spoken in favor of an American canal and a policy of exclusiveness were to prevail, I fear that in the years to come we would find somewhere in the desolate wastes of Nicaragua a monument on which would be inscribed at the top, "This is on the route of a proposed but abandoned canal," and on the base, in larger letters, would be written the words, "The American eagle is vindicated." [Laughter.]

This is a plain business proposition and we should consider it as such.

Another contention of the minority was that the Commission which had been appointed should complete their report. That report has been completed. The Commission was made up of most eminent men, including some who are at the very head of the profession, both in civil and military life. One man was a statistician and economist of ability, and another has had large experience in public life, having been a member of the Senate. Another member was a retired naval officer who during his active service was one of the ablest and most respected naval officers this country has ever furnished.

That Commission was the first body which ever examined all the projected routes across the Isthmus. It was the first to give elaborate and thorough examination to the whole subject, and it did its work very thoroughly. It found that the numerous surveys that had been made were faulty or incomplete. One of the first things discovered by the Commission was that the site theretofore selected for the great dam in the San Juan River, in Nicaragua, was located in the wrong place; that a sufficient foundation could not be obtained there. They found another and a better locality. They examined the proposed routes across the Isthmus of Darien, and in brief they exhausted the field and made comparison of the different routes.

Now, I am not altogether satisfied with the work which has been done. It is not the fault of the Commission; but the Panama Company, having certain concessions in Colombia and having performed considerable work there, although recognizing the demand of this country for a canal to be built and owned by the Government, not only waited until the eleventh hour before making any proposition, but they waited until after the twelfth, so that the Commission was unable to decide between the two most prominent routes as purely engineering propositions.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Propositions to whom?

Mr. BURTON. That is, propositions for building that waterway by the two routes. It was desirable that they should be compared on an equal footing. The price for the concessions obtained and the work done on one of those routes was then placed at so unreasonable a figure that it was eliminated from the consideration of the Commission, and they were not able to give that route its proper place in comparison with the others.

I repeat what I said in 1900, that the question of the engineering features is one for experts. I went elaborately into the question of the comparative advantages of the respective routes at that time, as they appeared to one not an engineer, giving five particulars in which one route was preferable and five in which the other was to be preferred. It does not seem best for me to take the time of the House in going elaborately over that ground again.

So far as the political phases of this question are concerned, this House is the most competent body to decide. So far as the general commercial phases are concerned, this House or Congress is also the most competent body to decide; but when it comes to the engineering features, it is a question for experts. I have given a great deal of attention to a comparison of these two routes. It is a most interesting pursuit, but I should feel that I was not only very bold, but even rash, if, without experience as an engineer or even going over the ground, I were to give an opinion as to which, in point of construction and operation, is the better. I am frank to say that my leanings, so far as I have any, are toward the Panama route.

It would seem that the shortness of that route is an advantage which in time will tell powerfully in its favor. In the construction of a canal of this nature there are a number of other things to be considered. There is the possibility of establishing dry docks and repair shops for the boats that go through. Many of these boats will have made long voyages, and repairs will be necessary.

One difference in favor of the Nicaragua route is alleged to arise from the fact that by reason of the winds it would afford easier access to sailing vessels than the Panama, but it is a question whether there is not a countervailing disadvantage to the Nicaragua route for those sailing vessels in having to go through a canal of so considerable length, where for at least the greater proportion of the distance a sailing vessel could only go by the aid of a tug, and where, by reason of sharp curves, in many places two or more tugs would be required, one in front, to furnish the motive power, and another behind, to prevent the vessel from sheering against the bank.

Another question of importance is the expense of insurance. A few years ago some gentlemen in Boston, New York, and Portland were very much disturbed because of prospective loss of traffic from their respective cities to Europe because of probable increase of traffic on the route down the St. Lawrence, which was much shorter than from the cities named. But it developed that the advantages of the shorter route were neutralized by the rates of insurance, which were much higher by the St. Lawrence route than by that in the open sea from New York, Portland, and Boston.

There is a natural impatience at delay in this matter, but it seems to me this House ought to adopt either the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MORRIS] or that by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER]. Both are guarded carefully. One leaves the whole matter to the President. He unquestionably would call upon the Commission already in existence for assistance, and would be influenced by their judgment. The other definitely selects the Panama route, provided the concessions and conditions are as favorable as can be obtained by the Nicaragua route.

This latter amendment puts one route against the other, and provides that the Panama route shall not be selected unless the political and territorial concessions are as favorable as by the other and is recommended by a majority of the Commission; and then there is added a provision which forecloses the possibility of delay, to the effect that all this shall be done within six months. If the Panama route should be selected, three things would have to be attended to very carefully: first, the validity of the title to be conveyed by the French company; second, the cession of a strip of 6 to 10 miles wide over the route, in which we should have police and sanitary jurisdiction, both at the time of the construction and the operation of the canal; third, and most important of the three, is the concession or lease from the Colombian Government. Now, the lease of the company is for ninety-nine years. That ought to be made perpetual. In an enterprise of such great magnitude as this ninety-nine years is a very brief period. Unless these three conditions are complied with the Panama route is out of the question.

One other point in favor of the Panama route which I intended to mention before was forcibly brought to my attention a few days ago by a prominent official who has carefully examined both projects, namely, that the examination upon that route has been more carefully made than upon the other and that there is far less danger of disagreeable surprises either in the construction or the operation of the canal. There is one part of the engineering work that presents a greater difficulty than any upon the other route, but the full extent of the difficulty has been measured and discounted.

One word about the future of this canal. No trade millennium will follow its construction. It is probable that during its entire existence the traffic will be considerably less in tonnage and still less in value than that by the Suez.

The water routes approaching the Suez Canal are bordered by countries that are richer and more populous. It also affords a shorter route between a more considerable number of the great commercial centers. The average haul, whether by the Panama or the Nicaragua route, will be longer. In the construction it is probable that there will be difficulties not anticipated, and at times that element which is fickle and sways from one side to the other, an element that is now shouting the loudest for a canal, will say that it would have been better if we had never undertaken it. But the unanswerable argument for this project is that the developments of this commercial era demand a waterway between the two great oceans.

It is the next great step in the commercial growth of this country, and if we enter upon it we must do so with no thought of turning back. It is desirable that we should go at it wisely, deliberately, and select the best route, and, when this has been done and the way has been cleared, go ahead with that vigor and pluck which characterizes the American citizen in peace or in

war. In the march of progress the dreams of one century are the realities of the next. For four hundred years a canal has been under consideration. It has been attempted by Spaniards and by Frenchmen. It has engaged the attention of men of many other nationalities. Now, let this country, with its unlimited resources, with its great energy, with its ambition for the future, like a giant, take hold of this enterprise and push it to a successful completion. [Applause.]

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to say a word on the Isthmian Canal bill, and I should not if I had not received two letters which I want to lay before the House.

The first letter is written by a civil engineer of high reputation living in my State, who has been employed on the Panama Canal for six and a half years. He gives his testimony as an expert, but in line substantially with what the gentleman from Ohio has just said; and I ask the careful consideration of the letter by the members of the House.

On Saturday last, while at home, I casually met the gentleman on the street. He said to me: "Mr. Hill, I think you are making a mistake if you do not vote to accept the French proposition for the sale of the Panama Canal." A year ago he said the same thing, substantially, and wrote me a letter on the subject, and I referred it to Admiral Walker. Admiral Walker requested me to write to Professor Ward and ask him to come down here, that he might have a consultation with him, which he did do the week before the Commission went to the Isthmus.

The letter is as follows:

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., *January 5, 1902.*

Hon. E. J. HILL, M. C.

SIR: In reply to your request that I give you my reasons for the superiority of the Panama route over that of Nicaragua, I desire to say that I have no other interest in the matter but that of our country, that we may have the best.

My experience on the Isthmus of Panama has been about six years and a half, of which two years were with the American Dredging Company, with the first canal company. The Commission have seen our work.

When the new company was organized I returned to the Isthmus and for four years and a half saw proven to my satisfaction that the canal of Panama is feasible, even to "tide level," the latter project being simply a question of money. Work concentrated on the great Culebra cut was decided on, and we saw day by day disappear the old bugbear of the "famous moving mountain;" and it is proven beyond a doubt that the slopes of the cut will stand; and we proved that the Chagres River was another bugbear easily disposed of. To be brief, the advantages of Panama are these:

1. Two excellent ports connected by a well-constructed and equipped railroad parallel to the canal line, connecting with every camp.

2. An established line of steamships between New York and Colon, also owned by the railroad company.

3. A competent equipment of engines, cars, and rails on the actual scene of work, together with well-equipped and powerful machine shops ready for immediate use.

4. Ten thousand laborers could be housed at a day's notice, and almost as speedily fed. There are abundant tools on the spot for immediate use.

5. The actual and definite plans of and for the actual completion of the canal are the ones now in operation.

The experimental work is done; conditions, and positive ones, are established.

6. At Panama the dangers of serious damage to the works from earthquakes are very slight. Can this be asserted for Nicaragua, almost within the storm-center of these convulsions of nature?

Do the American people know that the Panama Railroad is owned by the Panama Canal Company as well as the steamship company?

It is not by any means necessary that work be suspended at Panama should the Nicaragua route be selected by our Government. The hypothecation of the railroad would furnish funds for a long continuance of the concession and a very certain increase of interest in its completion by outside parties.

Now, my dear sir, I ask you what is there in favor of Nicaragua more than a most excellent preliminary survey? No ports, no railroad, no definite, positive concession to the United States. If I may say more than to hint at the disturbances which often occur at Nicaragua from volcanic origin I may be accused of partisanship for Panama.

One more word and I am done. These advantages I present for your consideration are not "French" arguments. Hunter, of the Manchester Canal; Koch, of Kiel, and our own Henry Abbott and Charles Paine, late president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, have written of them.

Finally, I do not believe that Nicaragua, with its high level, numerous locks, and doubtful Atlantic port, will be able to meet the tremendous traffic which is sure to develop at no distant date.

Let us have the best at once; Nicaragua can come later if need be.

I am, sir, sincerely, yours,

EDWARD TRUMBULL WARD.

P. S.—I have given it to you as I feel it.

E. T. W.

Now, gentlemen, I have hesitated very seriously as to the propriety of my course in this matter, for I am fully aware that any action on the part of any member here looking to any other than the positive and direct passage of this bill as presented by the committee will be considered as a matter of delay.

I received a letter from another gentleman, a prominent manufacturer in my State, and I desire to say that the gentleman not only represents leading manufacturing interests in my State, but also has establishments in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

I refer to a letter of J. W. Stone, president of the Nonpareil Cork Manufacturing Company. He says:

I appreciate the fact that public sentiment has generally crystallized in favor of the Nicaragua route, but that is unquestionably due to the fact that a great many people feel that the canal has been retarded by hostility and improper efforts of the transcontinental railroads, and they regard any further consideration or talk about this matter as only another effort of the enemies of the canal to again postpone its construction.

The physical advantages of the Panama Canal are so obvious, according to the various accounts which the leading scientific and technical publications of this country have given us, that it seems to me we can well afford to wait a short time, if by waiting we can secure this route. Moreover, the work already accomplished on the Panama line would cut down the total time of construction of the canal, so that, even if it were begun a year later than the Nicaragua, it would be completed in very much shorter time.

Then the writer of this letter goes on to present another consideration, which is worthy the serious thought of members of the House:

Moreover, the political side of the question should be given reasonable consideration, it seems to me. It is not within the limits of reasonable possibility that if we construct the Panama Canal any foreign power will ever feel called upon to attempt another canal across the Isthmus, and it would be a manifest act of unfriendliness to the United States if this were done. On the other hand, if we construct the Nicaragua Canal it seems to me quite possible that some foreign power, desirous of gaining a foothold in that part of the world, might complete the Panama Canal under cover of the French company, in which case we would have no possible pretext for objecting, though we might have a very clear understanding that the new canal meant trouble sooner or later for the United States. It seems to me, in the present state of affairs, not utterly impossible that Germany might feel disposed to take some action of this kind, and it could be done in very similar fashion to that in which the British Government practically built the Suez Canal and, as we all know, controls it to-day, although officially the British Government does not appear in its management.

In our own case—

He now proceeds to speak of the manufacturing interests of his own particular company—

we certainly have every reason to desire as much speed as possible in the construction of the canal, for our business on the Pacific coast is rapidly growing, and we have at the present time between 20 and 30 carloads of our material to be shipped to San Francisco before the 1st of May, and while our relations with the railroad companies are very pleasant, and the through freight rates we have satisfactory, nevertheless, as all the railroads are under one control in the matter of rates, and competition thereby eliminated, we never know at what time there may be an unfavorable change in this regard. The canal across the Isthmus would afford the necessary competition, and steady existing rates, if it did not lower them.

I feel, in view of our position, therefore, that we are as thoroughly interested as any manufacturer in seeing a prompt construction of the canal, and yet I believe a reasonable time used to obtain control of the Panama route, which the French company seems now disposed to sell us on reasonable terms, will be well employed, and prove the speedier method of construction in the end.

Should your consideration of the matter lead you to take a position along these lines, in the discussion of the canal in the House, I feel confident that your constituents, at any rate the large manufacturing interests, would strongly support you in it.

Thanking you for requesting my opinion, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

J. H. STONE, *President.*

Mr. Chairman, I have nothing further to add except to say that, in view of the reasons presented in these letters, I shall vote in favor of the alternative plan, presumably the Parker amendment.

Mr. BURGESS obtained the floor.

Mr. HEPBURN. If the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURGESS] will yield for a moment, I would like to ask the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] a question. He has stated that his opinion was somewhat affected by the statement of his correspondent or his friend that the Panama Canal would be much more expeditiously completed than the Nicaragua Canal could be. I wish to know whether he has taken into consideration in that connection the opinion of the Commission in regard to the difficulty presented by the Culebra cut, the opinion of the Commission being that eight years would be required to dispose of that cut?

Mr. HILL. I do not know that that consideration would necessarily affect the case if we have a railroad running the entire length of the canal, so that work may be carried on upon different parts of the canal at the same time. I can see how such a problem would affect the case of the Nicaragua Canal until a railroad had been built; but on that route a railroad being fully completed and in operation, the work on the Panama Canal could be carried on upon different parts of the route at the same time.

Mr. HEPBURN. Undoubtedly.

Mr. HILL. Consequently the difficulty at particular points would not necessarily extend the time of the completion of the canal.

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly not, if they were all undertaken simultaneously. But the ultimate time required for completion of the work will be controlled by the portion of the work requiring the longest time; and the disposition of this cut, the commissioners say, will consume eight years, while no single work upon the other canal will, in the estimate of the Commission, occupy more than four years.

Mr. HILL. The problem is parallel with the construction of the underground tunnel now going on in New York City. The work is being carried on through the entire length of the line, the different points to meet at a future time. The operation of the railroad in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal would give us precisely the same advantage, which we would not possess in connection with the Nicaragua route unless we construct a railroad.

Mr. BURGESS rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURGESS] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. I should like to ask the gentleman from Connecticut a question.

Mr. BURGESS. I am certainly willing if it does not come out of my time.

Mr. HILL. I have no control of that.

Several MEMBERS. Regular order!

The CHAIRMAN. The regular order is called for. The gentleman from Texas will proceed.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chairman, I regret, especially as a new member, that my sense of duty impels me to criticise a section of this bill; and lest some carping critic, by reason of what I shall say, shall hereafter accuse me of joining with any real or imagined forces to defeat this measure, I desire to say that I am in thorough sympathy with the distinguished chairman who reported this bill when he says that the time for delay is past and that the American people demand that a waterway shall be constructed now, linking together the two great oceans that bathe the shores of the greatest Republic in the world. But fear of adverse criticism ought not to deter even a new member from doing here what he must do everywhere if he would succeed; that is, stand upon what his judgment tells him is right and wise.

With reference to the diverse routes proposed and discussed here I shall for two reasons support the bill without amendment as to route. First, I defer to the wisdom of the great committee before whom this whole matter, I am sure, was fully considered; and second, I defer to the wisdom of a great party to which it is an honor to belong and which declared in its last national platform in favor of the Nicaraguan route. That declaration, as well as the wisdom of the committee who have fixed it in the bill, binds me to the support of that route.

Now, this great project presents itself naturally to the reasonable mind in two views—first, as a commercial aid; second, as a military work. With reference to the first proposition, perhaps no State in the American Union feels a deeper interest in this work or has a more profound hope of seeing it undertaken and successfully accomplished than that State which in part I have the honor to represent, nor does any district in any State feel, in my judgment, quite so deep an interest in this great canal as the seaport city lying in the district which I have the honor to represent—Galveston—stricken by a great storm, but still the open door of the great Northwest to the ocean and a world's commerce.

The commercial importance of this project can scarcely be overestimated except in point of time of accomplishment. Given its completion and the run of years, and imagination can scarcely conceive what effect upon this country and its commerce such a magnificent waterway would have. Thoughtful men recognize the factor of transportation as one of the controlling elements in commercial growth, development, and supremacy; and in the shortening of the route from our ports to the trade of the Orient and the development of our commercial world supremacy, which is ours if we but grasp the opportunity and use it for all it is worth, thoughtful men recognize that this canal increases all the powers and opportunities that lie before us.

But this is equally true of the military feature of this canal. While it shortens the route to the markets of the Orient, it shortens the route by which the Pacific may aid the Atlantic and the Atlantic aid the Pacific in the event of war with any foreign foe. The famous run of the *Oregon* around South America furnishes us with a vivid picture of what it might be worth to us in the event of war to have this canal so fortified and controlled as that immediately upon a declaration of war it could be seized by America, who owns it, and whose money built it, and whose President negotiated the treaty permitting the investment of the money and the consummation of the project, and protect her citizens by all the military advantages that the canal when fortified would give us in the event of war.

In pressing this I am not urging upon this House any delay about this matter at all. Practically I am in favor of no amendment with reference to this bill except a simple provision cutting out the ambiguous language that closes section 2 of the bill and fixing it beyond all question and dispute so that without reference to treaty, without reference to divers opinions of distinguished Senators, without reference to the discretion of any Secretary of War, however able and honest, now or hereafter, the American people shall declare here and now, through their elected representatives, that they desire this canal fortified so as to be controlled against any foreign power in the event of war, and utilized for our advantage. It is useless to argue that this language commands that, although it may be asserted, perhaps, that it permits it.

The distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] was asked yesterday with reference to the fortification of this canal, and he asserted, and I agree with him entirely, that America has the right to fortify the canal. But it is not a question of having the right; it is a question of exercising the right at this time. It is not a question of abstract right existing in the people to brush away treaties and to build fortifications at some future time, but it is a question, in my judgment, of starting right at the beginning and declaring in such express words that no ambiguity can arise when the discretion of the Secretary of War becomes involved under this provision.

This provision reads:

and the Secretary of War shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal, and such provisions for defense, as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors.

Under that what must of necessity be constructed? What does that command the Secretary of War to do? It commands him to construct safe and commodious harbors at the termini of the canal. I think that is clear and needs no amendment.

And such provisions for defense as may be necessary—

In whose discretion?—

for the safety and protection of said canal and harbor.

I judge it will be frankly conceded that it is not designed by the committee reporting this bill that the Secretary should, under that provision, be directed to exercise the right of the United States to fortify the canal. If I am wrong in that assumption, then I would differ from the committee if they placed that construction upon this language.

This bill, when passed, will be subject to the provisions of the treaty recently ratified, except in so far as by its express terms any provision of that treaty may be abrogated, as could be done by act of Congress, under numerous decisions of the Supreme Court. But with that ambiguous language, in my judgment, the treaty recently ratified bears the reasonable construction that the power of the United States to fortify and to use it as an arm of the military power in the event of hostilities is eliminated and withdrawn, proscribed, if you please, by the contracting power, Great Britain, with whom the treaty was negotiated. And, so far as I am concerned, I am frank to say I am actuated by no bitterness when I speak of Great Britain.

I have nothing in my bosom that rankles against the country whose blood mingles with ours, whose laws, whose religion, and whose literature have enriched those of the great Republic of this western continent. But if there ever was a people on earth who are in the habit of getting everything they could—from a Bible to a Boer—they are the people of Great Britain, and that is the simple truth. If there ever was a country that was in the habit of asserting every right that could plausibly be maintained and successfully enforced, it has been Great Britain. The growing commercial supremacy that is certainly in the future for America will provoke the alarm, envy, and selfish greed of foreign nations, and war may come because in nearly every war commerce, trade, and greed were its causes.

Something may suddenly arise which, in the opinion of some other country, may make it necessary to try to check the threatened world's supremacy of American commerce, and we may get into a war with Russia, with France, with Germany, or even with England, and if we should become engaged in a war with either one of these countries England would be in a position, for her own commercial protection, to assert her own construction of this treaty and to unite, in order to cripple us and throttle our trade, with such foe if we attempted to utilize our canal, built with American money.

I tell you, in my judgment this simple language in this second section has more of interest for weal or woe to the American people in the future than any given number of words of ten times the number in the bill. War is always a possibility, sometimes a probability; and it might arise suddenly, as wars have arisen, especially in this Republic. Now is the time, with the wisdom of this Congress, upon a nonpartisan measure indorsed in the platforms of both the great parties of this country, indorsed by every American citizen, for the patriotism of this body to unite in providing in this bill for the military power of this country as well as the mere commercial aid to the country.

Whether you want war or are opposed to war, you ought to favor the fortification of the canal. If you want war, this is one of the instruments of war. If you do not want war, this is one of the agencies which prevent war. If you are for high tariff or for low tariff, if you are for anti-imperialism or imperialism, if you are for the eagle or the pelican, if you are for America and American supremacy, you ought to be for the fortification of this canal, which will certainly be built, and give us absolute domination in connection with a great navy that will be built, and ought to be built, on both the Pacific and Atlantic, and make true for all time the Monroe doctrine on the Western Hemisphere.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague's time may be extended ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the time of the gentleman from Texas may be extended ten minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call attention to the provision of the treaty recently ratified, not in any spirit of reflection on any of the distinguished Senators who considered the treaty or anybody else, but for the sole purpose of showing, now that it is ratified, how it affects this project now under consideration.

I take it I need not pile up law books here to get the lawyers of this House to agree to two propositions. First, that as a general rule war suspends the operation of a treaty. Second, that a clear exception to the rule well recognized by the leading writers upon international law is that if by the terms of the treaty a state of hostility is contemplated and provided for, then the rule, instead of applying, the converse is true, and the obligation to maintain the treaty is increased by war, because made in contemplation of war, just as any contract between individuals binds them in every essential as contemplated by the parties as expressed in the instrument.

Now look to this treaty, and what do we find? Not only that in the old treaty, which this purports to abrogate, we are prohibited from fortifying the canal in express terms, but in this there is no prohibition, it is true, except a clearly implied one, in my judgment, in the provision which I want to read to you.

SEC. 2, ART. 3. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

Now, another well-known rule is that a qualifying phrase fixes the meaning of the phrase that it qualifies.

The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

If that does not by every reasonable intendment to the legal mind prohibit the United States from fortifying the canal then I have misunderstood the rules of law as I have gathered them from the books. Why expressly permit us in terms "the police power," preceded by the word "however," and following the sentence "that no act of hostility shall be committed within the canal," unless the necessary construction was intended that it bars the right of the United States to fortify the canal?

Again:

No belligerent—

Says section 4—

shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials in the canal except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

Tell me, gentlemen, that that does not contemplate war and provide for it.

Section 5 further provides:

The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within 3 marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

Now, I read these provisions for the purpose of demonstrating my position, which is this: That under this provision of the bill which authorizes the Secretary of War to make certain provisions for the defense of the canal, and this treaty which is now binding, that the Attorney-General of the United States, or any other respectable lawyer, would be forced to decide that we could not fortify the canal, and it would take a specific act of Congress abrogating the treaty hereafter to do it. Whether that is true or not there is doubt about it. Meet the doubt by amending the bill now. If there is no doubt about it, do now what ought to be done and will be done by command of the American people hereafter if not now. [Applause].

One more thing, and I am done. Somebody says that war suspends this treaty. Suppose we admit that. Did you ever hear of the man who had an uncovered house in Arkansas? When it rained he could not cover it, and when it did not rain it did not need a cover. If we do not fortify the canal in time of peace in war we can not, and in peace we do not need it. That is the argument. There is only one time to fortify it, and that is now, at this time, in connection with its construction.

I tell you that the American people's unanimity, so graphically depicted by the chairman of the committee with reference to opposition and delay, is equally magnificent and resonant with reference to the fortifications of the canal. I tell you this is a question that should eliminate any partisan cry in the hearts of American patriots. Every man who is a patriot, in my judgment, in this broad land is going to write somebody down in the back of his book for a blackball at the ballot box hereafter who votes against the fortification of this canal as it is constructed.

I am free to confess that I had rather be censured as a new member for attempting to suggest to a great committee and the leaders in Congress than to be censured by the American people whose representative I am, and to feel that I was afraid on this floor, for fear that somebody would laugh at me, and say that I was trying to defeat the canal, to advocate what I believed the people wanted and what I knew was right.

This bill ought to bear a specific and clear amendment commanding the Secretary of War to fortify this canal sufficient to control it against the fleet of any hostile foe in time of war. These simple words could be affixed and would be sustained, and ought to be, by every patriot in the land. [Applause.]

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I supposed when we started this discussion that there would be no difference of opinion as to the better route. We have been clamoring for an isthmian canal persistently through the influence of this Government, and especially since 1872. There never has been a time until now when it was possible to build a canal by the American Government. A half a century ago the idea of spending $200,000,000 on this waterway would have been impossible. Not only that, but one decade ago, two decades ago, if we had had the money, it would have been utterly impossible to get an American Congress to consent that the Government of the United States might build and own a great interoceanic canal.

The idea at that time of individualism was so great, and the fear of paternalism so great, that it was impossible; but now we are all agreed that the Government of the United States should build this canal. We are all agreed that the Government should own and operate the canal. The only question at issue seems to be whether we shall take one route or the other. And the argument of our friends seem to hinge more upon the question of construction, what the cost may be, rather than the proper place for the canal itself.

Our friends seem to think that this bill ought to be discouraged as a mere nucleus for dickering with other governments. If we have no choice among ourselves as to where this canal should be, if our friends would as leave have the Panama route as the Nicaragua route, then it is very well to put in these amendments and to insist upon their passage. But if you or if I have a conviction that if we are to have a canal it must be over one route or the other, then it seems to me that we should be ready to vote now for our choice.

It is not true, as I gather from this report, that there is any doubt in the mind of this Commission as to which route would be better for the people of the United States. It is true the Commission, acting for the great American people, all of whom think, is careful to give the advantages of one and the advantages of the other; but in summing up, the Commission has declared a decided preference for the Nicaragua route. It has given reasons, and numerous ones, why the Nicaragua route should be taken at all events. And the mere fact that this Commission stated that by reason of the large figure asked for the Panama route it was out of the question signifies, in my judgment, very little.

The Commission practically answers every objection made here. It has told us that while the Nicaragua route is longer, yet from the eastern ports of the United States, in our commerce both with Asia and the Pacific slope, there would be a saving on the round trip of two days. The Commission tells us that as to our commerce from the Gulf ports on every round trip there would be a saving of four days.

We know, everybody who thinks knows, that we are now in the dawn of, on the great Pacific seas, the greatest commercial strife that ever has occurred since the world began. We also recognize that upon or near the Pacific is quite a third of the population of the entire globe.

A few years ago Japan, one of the peoples of the farther Pacific, awoke to the possibilities of the human race. Then it had a foreign commerce of only about $30,000,000 per annum, or equal to $1 per capita. But having awakened to a realization of its possibilities it has in the short space of time built up a foreign commerce of over $200,000,000, or, in other words, its commerce has risen from $1 to $7 per capita. Everyone believes that the time is near when China will have an awakening which will increase her commerce from less than $1 per capita to from $3 to $5 at least. There will be a strife for this commerce such as was never before seen.

What position, then, do the people of the United States desire to occupy relative to the great Pacific Ocean? Do we desire to go hundreds of miles farther south? Do we desire to go hundreds of miles nearer our competitors and dig the Panama Canal, and say to Europe, "We are digging a canal equally for your benefit, for all of our competitors, and therefore we are unselfish," or shall we say logically that we want a canal primarily for Americans? If we do we should have a choice; and our choice must be the Nicaragua route, whatever the cost may be.

What have we at stake? If our present commerce were going to-day through the Nicaragua Canal—the commerce from the Gulf, the commerce from the Eastern ports, the commerce between the Pacific and the Atlantic, between Australia, China, and the entire continent of North America—the question of fuel,

the question of time, the question of space, might measure our power to control our rightful proportion of this great commerce.

Our Commission was not oblivious to this consideration. It has guarded itself all along the line by saying that the Nicaragua Canal is altogether feasible; that it is longer, that the curvature is greater, but invariably says our ships can make a voyage from the eastern ports through Nicaragua one day quicker than through the Panama, and from the Gulf ports two days would be saved by the Nicaragua route. The fuel bills alone for the additional time required to swing around through the Panama Canal on our trade between the Atlantic and Pacific would be enormous during the year, and if we shall get our proportion of the $1,500,000,000 foreign commerce that must soon be built in the Orient, four days' extra coal on every round trip through Panama from Gulf ports, and two days' extra coal on each round trip from our eastern ports around through the Panama would at the end of the year run into millions of useless expenditure and a great waste of time.

That Commission finds that for our commerce the Panama Canal would not be beneficial in a single field except on the western coast of South America. What does that commerce amount to? It is but a trifle at best, compared with our whole commerce. The Commission shows that if the Panama Canal were built it would encourage no interior trade in that part of the country. The Panama Railroad has never built up a commerce there except for the conveniences of working on the canal and the conveniences for the operation of the railroad.

What does the Commission say about the Nicaragua Canal? It says that if that canal were built there would be a great commerce built up between this country and the interior of that portion of South America. It shows the benefit there all along the line in favor of the Nicaragua route, with the single exception of the shortage of distance and some little advantages in construction and maintainance. Is that what we are looking for? Is it a question as to where we can build a canal at the least cost that we are trying to solve? No; the pertinent question is, What canal will furnish the best outlet for the great commerce that is to come from the Gulf, the great commerce that is to come from the East, the great commerce that is to come from the West back to the East?

It is this that we are looking for to-day; and when we take the report of the Commission and read it, we find that there is no question between these two routes as to their feasibility and desirability for our domestic or foreign trade. The Panama makes a canal for the world and benefits our competitors more even than it does the American people. The Nicaragua route would be our highway right at our doors on the Atlantic and on the Pacific, and our competitors would have to come by our doors instead of our meeting them halfway.

Now, there is one thing that is unquestionably true: The greatest commerce that is to grow up for the benefit of the American people anywhere on earth is going to be the commerce between the different portions of our own country. There is no doubt that the people of the United States are going to be more surprised at the development of the western portion of this continent than they will be at the development in the Orient or elsewhere. If the waters of the great western lakes and rivers are distributed, there will be a producing country on the western portion of this country that will unquestionably surpass anything known to man. That part of the country can never expect to become a manufacturing center in the general lines. The people there must be essentially producers from the soil of high-priced crops, such as sugar beets, fancy fruit, etc.

There are thousands of impediments to their coming forward as a competitor in general manufacturing, but in half a century more the western part of this country will astound the world with its field products. This will make a commerce between the Gulf and the Eastern States that will probably surpass anything we shall ever see in any other country. Therefore the Nicaragua route for this commerce seems to me to be so much superior to the Panama route that there is hardly room for serious contention. Again, we now have an opportunity to build the Nicaragua Canal. The preliminaries are settled. The money is in the Treasury.

What is this opportunity worth? It may be incalculable. Who knows what effect the dickering delay necessary to advance the Panama to this stage may cost us?

We have the revenues to pay for the canal as we build it. We unquestionably have the concessions, we have the spirit, the people of the United States are a unit, and we are ready to proceed with the building of the canal on the Nicaragua route. And why should we be checked? You say to investigate and negotiate for another route, to see if we can not build another cheaper. I deny that this is pertinent. It is the best and not the cheapest we want. The location makes the Nicaragua our route and our people should be satisfied with nothing less.

Mr. COONEY. Mr. Chairman, I desire that the Clerk shall read the document I send to the desk as a part of my remarks.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 242) to repeal the treaty between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Whereas the Governments of the United States and Great Britain did, on the 19th day of April, 1850, enter into a treaty, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, for the purpose of facilitating and aiding the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by the way of the River San Juan de Nicaragua and either or both of the lakes of the Nicaragua or Managua to any port or place on the Pacific Ocean, and to jointly control and protect the use thereof; and

Whereas although a half century has elapsed since said treaty was made, no canal connecting said oceans has been built, but the changed conditions of population, of commerce, and of said Governments, while grievously increasing the necessity for, have rendered said treaty a barrier to the successful construction and operation of any ship canal between said oceans; and

Whereas it is the expressed desire and purpose of the people of the United States, through their Government, to immediately construct, own, and operate a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans independently of any European power, and that this Government, recognizing its disposition and ability to control such canal on the broadest principles of liberality and justice toward all nations and peoples, can not be strengthened or made more secure by compulsory treaties with European nations: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized and directed to notify the Government of Great Britain of the desire and purpose of this Government to construct a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to negotiate with said Government of Great Britain for the mutual and absolute abrogation of all the unexecuted parts of the treaty made between said Governments the 19th of April, 1850, relative to the construction of a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and that should the President be unable, or from any cause fail, to effect the abrogation of said treaty as aforesaid on or before the 1st day of December, 1900, then said treaty is hereby annulled, abrogated, and repealed from and after said date.

Mr. COONEY. Mr. Chairman, it has only been a year and a half since I had the honor of introducing the joint resolution just read. I now have the pleasure of congratulating the House on the fact that the provisions of that resolution have become the law of the land, and that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated and repealed. This is the removal of an obstacle from an isthmian canal that required more skillful engineering than will the building of the dam across the San Juan at Boca San Carlos.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was the mountain that has heretofore blocked the pathway of any canal. It could not be dug around, nor cut through, nor tunneled under; but this resolution, acting as efficiently and quietly as the ancient mustard seed of faith, has removed the mountain and now gives to those who through sunshine and tempest have labored for this canal their first enraptured and unobstructed vision of its shimmering stream running through Nicaragua from ocean to ocean. That pathetic scene of tumultuous joy described by Zenaphon, when, after marching through every hardship and danger, his men fell into each others embrace and wept tears of joy on each others necks as at last they beheld the sea which assured them they were near home was never equaled until the honorable gentleman who reported the pending bill and the distinguished statesman and Senator from Alabama met and in each others arms contemplated the wreck of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. With them we all rejoice in the event.

The American people had been taught for the last forty years by orator, politician, and pamphleteer that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been forced upon them when the nation was young and weak, and no amount of historical facts or moral reasoning could prevail against that impression. The first Hay-Pauncefote treaty was obnoxious more from the fact that it was but an amendment of the former treaty than that it expressly prohibited the fortification of the canal after we had built it. The last treaty which has been recently confirmed and made law gracefully recognizes and submits to the prevailing public opinion of this country by abrogating and repealing the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by the substitution of a wholly new and independent treaty by which we have gained substantial advantages and Great Britain has not lost a single one. Indeed it must be conceded that until that indefinite period in the future arrives when our foreign shipping shall dominate the commerce of the world Great Britain will receive the chief advantages. Of foreign shipments entered at the ports of this country alone it is estimated that Great Britain carries 57 per cent, the United States 20 per cent, and other foreign countries 23 per cent.

The merchant marine engaged in the world's commerce is estimated: Great Britain, 60 per cent; the United States, 5 per cent, and all other countries, 35 per cent. It will be evident from this that the direct benefits to the shipping interests of Great Britain and the United States by the building of the canal may be conservatively estimated as 90 to 10. The additional fact that we are to build, police, and maintain the canal at our own expense enhances the value of its advantages to Great Britain. Wherein Great Britain has lost anything or given us anything in this whole affair I am at a loss to comprehend. We have the advantage of

a canal that may stimulate an American merchant marine, but that is a purely speculative advantage for which we propose to pay every dollar it is worth. Our chief and substantial advantage is in the amicable and just settlement of a dangerous subject between two powerful and great peoples in relieving the public mind from responsibility to an obnoxious treaty and permitting us to enter untrammeled upon the execution of one of the greatest achievements ever undertaken by man, wise or unwise, profitable or unprofitable, as it may be, but certainly one upon which the American people have fastened their hearts.

By the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the canal is to be open to all nations and people at all times for the same tolls and under the same rules of use and navigation. No privilege or advantage is to be given to an American vessel over those of any other nation; nor is there any right granted to us to fortify it or make it in any manner an instrument of war. That is right; and it is with that understanding that I shall vote for this bill. When this or a similar bill was pending in this House a year and a half ago I used every argument I could to defeat it. My hostility, however, did not spring from the neutrality of the canal, but from the belief that it was unwise to undertake the task while the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were in force. I believe in the absolute neutrality of the canal. The Isthmus bears such a relation to commerce that all the world is interested in it. If the governments through which the proposed canal is to run were to build it themselves the world would force its neutralization, or we would undertake that task ourselves.

The element of war, either present or prospective, should not enter into the calculations of the American people in this great project. Anything less than a neutral canal would only invite the attack of the world and render it an instrument of war rather than of peace and commerce. If it is not built upon the principle of equality to all nations, I would rather see it fail entirely than see the United States lose her proud position as chief among nations in their onward march to civilization, justice, and amity among all mankind. We now have a great statue of Liberty Enlightening the World in the harbor of New York. When we build this canal let us erect the statue of Justice in the harbor at one end and the statue of Peace in the harbor at the other end of it, and dedicate it to the world as an earnest of our good will to all.

The best route for a canal across the Isthmus is a subject that has been discussed upon meager information for the past fifty years. Attention has been called to at least a half a dozen different routes as practicable; but the recent thorough and elaborate reports of the Isthmian Canal Commission have eliminated from consideration all routes but the two known as the Nicaraguan and Panama. The Nicaragua route has been the prime favorite in American public opinion. It is nearest to us. It has been the only feasible route open to us. The Panama route has been occupied, worked, and owned by a foreign company. It could not be made an American canal because we could not control it. We have therefore never considered it in our calculation. The reason why so many members of this House declare now that they have always favored the Nicaragua route and opposed the Panama is very plain. They had no other route to favor, and the Panama was already under construction by a foreign company that would not dispose of it to the Government of the United States. This condition is now changed. For the first time these two routes are contestants for American favor. Which shall we choose? We have spent over a million dollars on the Isthmian Canal Commission to obtain this information. While the report of the Commission is lengthy, yet what it says of the advantages and disadvantages of each route is easily summarized.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

The report says that the difficulties disclosed and likely to be encountered in the construction of dams are less at Conchuda on the Nicaragua line than at Bohio on the Panama line, but both dams are practicable.

The Nicaragua route is located nearest to us, and for the commerce in which the United States is most interested, that between our Atlantic and Pacific ports, European and American ports, it is shorter by one day's sailing, while for our Gulf ports it is two days shorter.

It is the best route for sailing vessels on account of the uncertain winds in the Bay of Panama; but this is not material, as the steamship is rapidly displacing the sail ship.

The local health conditions for construction is better than on the Panama, although no less effective sanitary measures must be taken in the one case than in the other.

THE PANAMA ROUTE.

It says of the Panama route that the regulation of the level and overflow of the waters of Lake Bohio, on the Panama line, is more simple and easy than that of Lake Nicaragua.

The summit of Panama is 28 feet less, the locks necessarily fewer, and the lift for vessels less.

The curvature, which in a narrow channel like that of a canal, is of great importance to large ships and the preservation of the banks and channel, is most favorable on the Panama. Its curves are far less in number and of much greater radius.

The Panama is 49 miles long, but 134 miles shorter than the Nicaragua route. It will take twelve hours to go through the Panama, thirty-three hours to go through the Nicaragua route. As the passage must be done in daylight, it practically means one day for the Panama and three days for the other. If a system of lighting by hydraulic force from the dams be adopted to facilitate navigation by night, as is intimated by the report, it is evident that it can be applied to the shortest route with best success.

That, after completed, the Panama Canal can be maintained and operated for $1,300,000 less annually than the Nicaragua Canal.

That is practically the comparison of advantages of both routes which the Commission has given us.

It gives us other facts which may or may not be considered as exclusive and natural advantages to either route, but which are pertinent to the consideration of this subject, and to which I desire briefly to call the attention of the House:

The Commission is satisfied that the water-supply features on both lines are satisfactory. That the Panama is partially constructed, estimated by some at two-fifths of the whole line. It has a railroad in operation the full length of the route, buildings, machinery, and accommodations for labor. It has good natural harbors on the seacoasts at each terminus of the line. All of these things are yet to be built and made on the Nicaragua route. It has no railroad with which to carry on construction, nor has it a harbor at either end. There was once a good harbor at Greytown—its eastern terminus—but the blowing sands have filled it up and destroyed it, and, in the estimation of many excellent engineers, it is impossible to reopen and maintain a harbor there.

The Panama is so far under construction as to justify the plan of engineering upon which it now rests, and has by actual experience developed the difficulties that are to be met on that route. The latent difficulties, which always come as surprises in the most scientifically laid plan, are yet to be developed on the Nicaragua line. Before work could be commenced by our Government on either route the right of way has to be obtained and special treaties secured by the United States from the governments through which the canal is to pass. The Commission made a careful examination of the Panama route, the work completed, and entered into correspondence with the Panama Canal Company concerning its purchase. That company asked one hundred and nine or ten millions for its canal, railroad machinery, equipments, and franchises. The Commission has estimated their value at $40,000,000, and the cost of completing the canal at $144,233,358, making the total cost of the Panama Canal $184,233,358. The estimated cost of the Nicaraguan Canal is placed at $189,864,062.

Such is the information gathered by the Commission on this subject and developed by its report for our use. On such facts the Commission winds up its report with the following judgment on the two routes:

There are certain physical advantages, such as a shorter canal line, a more complete knowledge of the country through which it passes, and lower costs of maintenance and operation in favor of the Panama route, but the price fixed by the Panama Canal Company for a sale of its property and franchises is so unreasonable that its acceptance can not be recommended by this Commission. After considering all the facts developed by the investigations made by the Commission and the actual situation as it now stands, and having in view the terms offered by the New Panama Canal Company, this Commission is of the opinion that "the most practicable and feasible route" for an isthmian canal, to be "under the control, management, and ownership of the United States," is that known as the Nicaragua route.

Thus we have presented to us a report which practically finds all the chief and salient points in favor of one route, but decides in favor of the other. There could be no other decision. The price fixed by the Panama Company was equivalent to withdrawing its route from the decision of the Commission and leaving the Nicaraguan, whether desirable or undesirable, the sole and only route for its recommendation. It is evident, from the protracted period that the Canal Commission has held its report open to revision and the efforts it has made to induce the Panama Company to offer its route for $40,000,000, that had such offer been made, the Commission's decision would have been for the Panama route. As the report now stands it is not conclusive as to either route. It practically declares that the Panama is the superior route, but that on account of the unreasonable price placed upon it by its owners we will have to put up with the Nicaragua route.

Sir, strong as is American sentiment to build and own an isthmian canal, strong as has been its attachment and prejudices to the Nicaragua route, nothing less than the best canal that can be built across the Isthmus will ever satisfy the American people. It

is now well known that the Panama Company is knocking at the doors of Congress ready and willing to sell its route, property, and franchises for the sum of $40,000,000, the value placed upon it by our own Commission. The pending bill, which irrevocably commits us to the Nicaragua route, should be amended so that the changed condition of the Panama proposition may be considered in the final settlement of this question either by Congress or by the President, whose duty it will be to carry its legislation into effect. I shall vote for the bill now pending; but I shall vote for it with the opinion entertained by a very large minority of this House that the Panama is the preferable route.

It is 134 miles the shortest route. Its passage will be easier and from three to four times less in duration.

It presents no greater obstacle to construction than Nicaragua.

It has good natural harbors at each terminus of the line.

It has the best level.

Its difficulties have been developed by actual labor all along its line, and the estimate of its cost on that account must be much more certain than on the long and undeveloped line of Nicaragua.

It can be built and put in operation sooner.

When built, the expense of operating and maintaining it will be $1,300,000 less annually than the Nicaragua route. This item is of prime importance, as it is perpetual. It represents a saving annually of 2 per cent (Government interest) on a capital of $65,000,000. If we take this difference into the computation of what the canals will cost us to construct, as we can with reason, it means that we can purchase the Panama Company's line and complete it for $184,233,258 and the Nicaragua for $254,864,062, which makes a difference of $70,430,704 that we will save in selecting the Panama route.

These are all facts adduced from the Commission's report and which can not be ignored by those who are in search of the best canal by charges of obstruction and delay coming from those who are eager to build any canal. There has been no delay of this subject heretofore that has not resulted in clearing its pathway of grave obstacles and bringing us much nearer to the realization of such a canal as would be acceptable to the people than any these gentlemen have attempted to force through Congress by premature legislation. The undertaking is one of the most stupendous ever attempted by man. It is to stand as a symbol of the power, greatness, and beneficence of this Republic, and we can afford to be patient as well as brave and eager in laying its foundations so that the completed result shall bear the resemblance of American spirit.

If it is not possible to amend this bill to satisfy my views I shall vote for it as it is; I shall vote for it because I believe in an isthmian canal owned by this Government; I shall vote for it because the time has come when public thought should be turned from war and its aggressions to the objects of commerce and peace. While we are in a condition of war and the military spirit is rampant the principles of the Republic are in constant danger; but in great enterprises conducted for the peace and welfare of all men those principles are strengthened. Let us raise an army of laboring men to offset our army of soldiers, and let us set the canal against our Philippine war and divide the revenues of the Government between them.

Mr. BROMWELL. Mr. Chairman, the chairman of the committee having this bill in charge [Mr. HEPBURN] has called our attention to the fact that the project of cutting an isthmian canal is at least four hundred years old; and in our own short experience we know that for a number of years surveys without number, as the chairman of the committee stated, and reports and literature upon the subject of the Panama and Nicaragua canals have filled countless pages of the RECORD of the two Houses of Congress. Yet he comes in here now, in the face of a possibility of a proposition more favorable to the interests of the country than the one contained in this bill, and asks us offhand, without delay, without proper deliberation, to adopt the scheme of the Nicaragua Canal. For myself, I feel that the interests of this country are of more importance than the mere success of the committee which the gentleman represents in getting this bill through to final passage.

When I consider the fact that the initial cost of the Nicaragua Canal is over $10,000,000 more than would be required for the completion of the Panama route, and that the expense of annual maintenance after the canal shall have been built is $1,300,000 more for the Nicaragua than the Panama Canal, it seems to me that it is the proper duty of this House to go slowly in adopting this proposition, and with that feeling I shall support and vote for the Morris proposition. I have read the report of this Commission. I look upon it as the most valuable document that has ever been presented by any man or by any person for the consideration of Congress and the country, and I am perfectly willing to draw the reasons for my vote in support of the Morris amendment from the reasons given in this report, not merely on one, but from all the conclusions and findings of this Commission.

Let us glance briefly at some of the statements in the last chapter of this report. This Commission says the Panama route is alone feasible for a sea-level canal. We are not building this canal for to-day or for to-morrow, but for the years and the centuries that are to come. As I look forward into the future, I think it is not an unreasonable hope that the day will ultimately come when, with advanced scientific and engineering methods, there may be a tide-water canal at Panama. This Commission says that the time required to complete a sea-level canal on the Panama route is probably more than twice that needed to build a canal with locks, which excludes it from favorable consideration aside from other serious obstructions of its construction. They have set out what those serious obstructions were, and yet when we look at the objections to a tide-water canal at Panama and consider the advances that have been made in the last fifty years in engineering, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that before this canal shall have been many years in operation means will be found to convert the canal at Panama, if it shall be built, into a tide-water or sea-level canal. That is altogether impossible with the Nicaraguan route.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. Is it possible that the canal being contemplated now at Panama can be made a sea-level canal? Does the gentleman think it is possible?

Mr. BROMWELL. I most certainly do.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. Has any engineer expressed such an opinion?

Mr. BROMWELL. I have no doubt competent engineers have, and this very Commission said that the Panama route is feasible as a tide-water canal; but there are serious obstructions to be overcome.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the Nicaraguan Canal will never be feasible as a sea-level canal. So much for that comparison. Let us go on further down in the same page. Comparing the water supply of the two routes, the Commission say that for either route an unlimited supply of water can be furnished by the plans proposed. Next, speaking of the system of regulation of the supply of water, the system of regulation at Lake Bohio—

> consists only of the discharge of water over the crest of a weir, as the lake level rises under the influence of floods in the Chagres River. The plan of regulating the level of Lake Nicaragua is less simple, though perfectly practicable. It involves the operation of movable gates at such times and to such an extent as the rainfall on the lake may require. The experience and judgment of the operator are essential elements in the effective regulation of this lake. The regulation of Lake Bohio is automatic.

Then, there are the advantages as to the railroad. Absolutely little or nothing has been done in the way of railroad facilities on the Nicaragua Canal, while the Commission say:

> The railroad on the Panama route would be of great value during the period of preparation of harbor construction, and should materially shorten that period. A well-equipped railroad is in operation the entire length of the Panama route, and existing conditions there afford immediate accommodations for a large force of laborers.

Then as to the harbors. There are two harbors on the Panama route ready for use. There are two harbors to be made against great difficulties and requiring great skill and expenditures for the Nicaragua route. The annual estimate of the cost of maintaining and operating the Nicaragua Canal is $1,300,000 greater than the corresponding charges of the Panama Canal. It is true in this day of prosperity, when our Treasury is bursting with the money accumulated there, $1,300,000 is not a great matter for us to consider, but it is in the memory of all, and not so many years ago, either, that $1,300,000 taken out of the Treasury more than necessary would have worked great hardship upon the country; and remember that this is a continuing expense for all time. Then they speak of the difference in the distance and length. I desire to call your attention to this part of the report because the element of safety has been referred to by several gentlemen in this debate.

> These periods—

Referring to the length of time of going through the canal—

> are practically the measure of the relative advantages of the two canals as waterways connecting the two oceans, but not entirely, because the risk to vessels and the dangers of delay are greater in a canal than in the open sea.

In other words, the ratio of danger to vessels does not follow the length of the two routes, but the longer the canal the greater will be the ratio of danger.

They say that the Nicaragua route will be the more favorable one for sailing vessels because of the uncertain winds in the Bay of Panama. This is not, however, material matter, as sailing ships are being rapidly displaced by steamships.

I allude to that because the chairman of the committee yesterday, in answer to an inquiry upon that point, made the statement that there had been a great increase in sailing vessels compared with steam vessels. I took the trouble to investigate that in the

Report of the Commissioner of Navigation for the current year, and I find the following facts:

Construction during the year.

	1900.		1901.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Sail:				
Wood	494	87,557	514	104,419
Steel	10	28,903	12	21,746
Steam:				
Wood	342	34,580	495	37,463
Iron and steel	80	167,948	101	236,128

At the present rate of decline sail tonnage will have wholly disappeared in twenty years.

This shows conclusively, and as stated in one of the reports, that the sailing vessels are going out of existence.

Now, I want to call your attention to a comparison made by General Abbott, a retired brigadier-general of the United States Army, one of the engineer officers who is actively and intimately connected as a consulting engineer with the Panama route. He has arranged the advantages of the two routes in the shape of deadly parallel columns. It is as follows:

PANAMA.	NICARAGUA.
Two good harbors now existing.	Two harbors to be created, one of them (Greytown) presenting unusual natural difficulties.
A good railroad now existing along the entire route.	A long and difficult railroad to be constructed, which General Hains considers should extend along all the route, except the lake portion, i. e., for a distance of 120 miles.
Actual construction now well advanced (about two-fifths entire length actually completed) and remaining difficulties accurately known.	Practically nothing done in way of construction and many of the essential elements undecided.
No constructions projected which are not justified by recognized engineering practice.	One or two dams projected wholly without precedent in canal work, and many embankments which must be permanent elements of danger.
Except the works at Bohio, no difficult excavations or constructions to be made where the annual rainfall exceeds 93 inches (only about 50 per cent more than on our Gulf coast).	The most difficult works lie in a region where the observations of the canal company indicate the annual rainfall to be nearly 22 feet (256 inches), or nearly three times as much as at the Panama site.
Route lies wholly in Colombia, where all interests will be benefited by the canal.	Route lies on the border of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, where local jealousy already exists, which may prejudice the interests of the canal.
Distance to be lighted and supervised when the canal is completed, 46 miles.	Distance to be lighted and supervised when the canal is completed, 176 miles, or nearly four times as great as the Panama.
No active volcanoes within about 200 miles of the route of the canal, and earthquakes therefore less probable.	Active volcanoes near route; one, Omotepe, on an island in Lake Nicaragua, and another, Onose, only about 40 miles from the locks. An earthquake on April 29, 1898, at Leon, destroyed several buildings.
Cost carefully estimated on detailed plans at about $100,000,000.	Cost estimated by the Government Commission, on data recognized as wholly insufficient, at about $133,000,000.
Concessions from Colombia (upon which whole undertaking is based) ample, satisfactory, and unquestioned.	Concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica (upon which whole undertaking is based) either expired, or expire next year, and officially declared by Nicaragua to be forfeited and void.

But let us assume that both canals are constructed and open to navigation, and then compare the two routes by considering which of them would undoubtedly be selected by vessels seeking to cross the Isthmus. This is a crucial test which will reveal their relative merits:

PANAMA.	NICARAGUA.
Ports both known to be good and easy of access.	Both ports artificial, to which access may be doubtful, especially on Atlantic side.
Length of route 46 miles, and time of transit fourteen hours.	Length of route 176 miles, and time of transit not less than forty-four hours.
Summit level probably 103 feet, and perhaps only 66 feet.	Summit level 110 feet.
Locks double from the opening of the canal, one chamber 738 by 82 feet, and the other 738 by 59 feet, with intermediate gates.	Locks single (subsequently to have another chamber added); dimensions 350 by 80 feet.
Curvature gentle. Smallest radius 8,200 feet. Of the 46 miles 26¼ are straight and 15 have radii equal to or exceeding 9,850 feet.	Curvature too sharp. Smallest radius in canal proper 4,000 feet. For 68 miles the route traverses the San Juan River, where, to gain 47¼ miles as a bird flies, it is necessary to travel 67¼ miles—a loss of 43 per cent.
No troublesome winds or river currents to be encountered, even in times of flood.	Heavy trade winds and strong river currents.

Taking, therefore, the conclusions of the Commission and the above comparison of General Abbot, it looks to me as if good business judgment would require us to act slowly in irrevocably committing ourselves to the proposition in this bill. I am in favor of an isthmian canal, and I am opposed to any unnecessary delay in constructing it. But let us not take the initial step until we are thoroughly satisfied as to which is the route that will be better for the country. In the language of Davy Crockett, let us be sure we are right and then go ahead.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with much interest to the remarks concerning the canal over the Isthmus of Darien and the proposed Nicaragua Canal. I have visited both sites. I was in Nicaragua with Walker—not Admiral Walker, but William Walker. This was in 1857. I thought at that time it would be a good place for a Government canal; and if there had been a canal then I should have got out of Nicaragua a great deal quicker and more comfortably than I did get out. [Laughter.]

As to the Panama route, Mr. Chairman, let us examine it and ascertain what we are expected to pay and what we are to get in return. They want $40,000,000 for the work already done. Well, how much has been done? One-quarter of the whole. Forty million dollars for a quarter. Now, if we take the other three quarters and pay for the work at the rate the French have paid for the quarter we can begin to ascertain what the canal will cost. The French paid at least $240,000,000 as the work stands to-day. We will pay, at the same ratio, for the other three-quarters $720,000,000. Seven hundred and twenty million dollars plus $40,000,000 will make $760,000,000. Allowing that the French company stole half of the subscriptions to the capital, the work already done has really cost $120,000,000. At this rate, if we are honest and don't steal, it will cost us three times $120,000,000, or $360,000,000 plus the $40,000,000 that we pay, or $400,000,000 in all. [Laughter.] Admiral Walker estimates that the Nicaragua Canal can be built for $190,000,000. By following his advice we would save $210,000,000.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this is a little too much money to pay for the privilege of building a canal over the Isthmus of Darien and completing a work which the French have given up. General Grant once said that you would bury 100 dead men for every sleeper you put into a Panama railroad. If this is so, how many lives would it take to complete this Panama Canal? Bear in mind that lives are more valuable than money.

What do we get if we pay this money? Why, we have to go to the United States of Colombia and buy the right of way. You can not begin to dig until you get this right of way. You say you do not know what Nicaragua will charge or what Costa Rica will charge for a right of way. Well, do you know what the United States of Colombia will charge? You will have more trouble in Colombia than in Nicaragua or Costa Rica. Why, within three months United States troops and marines have been landed along that French canal to save the United States mails and prevent insurgents from tearing up the French railroad.

In addition to this, what do you get, Mr. Chairman? If you settle with the stockholders of the original Panama Canal—those who were robbed by the De Lesseps gang—a hundred years from now, when we are all dead and this Chamber filled with possibly an improved set of Congressmen, they will be discussing the French canal claims the same as we to-day are discussing the French spoliation claims. [Laughter.] It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], who has given so much thought and time to the subject, ought to know more about it than those who are advocating the Panama route from superficial knowledge.

I trust the gentleman from Iowa. I know he is a man of thought, of energy, of capability, of honesty—a man who can not be bought nor swerved in any way. After his six years of careful work upon this problem I would rather trust him than trust the engineer alluded to by my friend from Connecticut [Mr. HILL], who acknowledges he has already had his fingers in the French pie.

Mr. Chairman, viewing this question in the light of common sense, we ought to vote for the Nicaragua route. If we wished to place ourselves in the position of the old Corps Législatif in France under the De Lesseps régime, we might vote for the Panama route and be under the same suspicions attending that Corps Législatif. Those suspicions became more than suspicions. They were proved. I hope no such suspicions concerning an American Congress will ever be raised, and if raised will prove to be unfounded. I have said all that I want to say. [Applause.]

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, if it were not for the recent action of the Panama Company I do not believe there would be a word or a vote in this House against the bill reported by the committee. But it seems to me the action of that company has presented to us an entirely new problem. Until now the question was, Shall we build the canal? To-day a new question is presented, Which canal shall we build? That question was never before us in the past; and it seems to me that the somewhat impatient criticism that is made upon those who advocate considering the claims of the Panama Canal is somewhat unfair, considering that for four hundred years the world has been

agitating the building of this canal, and considering that it is a project which we think will benefit the world for much more than four hundred years. It seems to me we can stand even a year's delay, if necessary, in order to be sure that when we do build we build aright.

But I do not believe such delay is necessary. I admit, as has been said by the committee, that probably the people of the country desire the Nicaragua Canal. I am sure we have all been in favor of that route in the past. But why? Has not the reason been because that has been for us the only possible route—the American route? The other route has been the French route; and with that preference for our own which is such a characteristic of the American people, which you may call patriotism or selfishness, according as you are an optimist or a pessimist, but which always makes us stand by our own, the people of this country have always preferred the Nicaragua route. We have shouted for Nicaragua and cried down Panama until we have convinced ourselves; and we stood by that as the one and only route, because it was ours. But now suddenly we find that there is another route that may be ours; and I think it is incumbent upon us now to be very certain on such a far-reaching and important measure that we get the right one.

I am not going to discuss the merits of the two routes, but I do not think anyone can read the report of the Commission without feeling that in this opinion, from an engineering point of view, the Panama route is at least as good as the Nicaragua. I confess that there is one fact that influences me in favor of that route, and that is that we are not simply trusting to engineers in regard to what may be accomplished, but that a quarter of the work is already done. That, in my mind, counts for a good deal. At the same time I would not commit myself, with my imperfect knowledge of engineering, in favor of one route or the other, but I prefer that the option should be left open to us.

The gentleman from New York has spoken in regard to the difficulties in obtaining the right of way in Colombia. Can we not get a better right of way if we have the two States, Colombia and Nicaragua, vying with each other? Is there any doubt that with both States eager for the canal we can get now a satisfactory and favorable treaty from either? Why should we go to Nicaragua, as this bill compels us to do, without any option, and take whatever terms it may give us? Let us be sure that we do not preclude ourselves from choosing the right route. Consequently, I favor the amendment which proposes to leave that option open to the President of the United States, giving him authority, under the guidance of the Commission, to decide which route we shall get. I think we ought to put this matter in such a shape that we shall not be committed finally to one route when the question of a decision between the two has only just been brought before us. [Applause.]

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Mr. Chairman, it is my purpose, when the time comes, to vote for this bill. I was one of the 30 who, during the last session, took occasion to vote against a bill similar to this in character. On this occasion, however, the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MORRIS] includes what I think is the business proposition connected with this measure. I shall support that amendment. If it fails, I propose to vote for the bill.

This amendment provides in substance that if the Panama Canal, so far as constructed, with all the interests and rights which any corporation or individual may have therein, can be secured with an unencumbered title for a sum not to exceed $40,000,000, and equally as desirable political and territorial rights can be secured at no greater expense than in case of the Nicaragua route, then the President is authorized, on the recommendation of the Isthmian Canal Commission, or a majority thereof, to purchase the Panama Canal and property and construct a canal at that place. If the purchase is not made and the necessary negotiations are not completed within six months from the passage of the act, the amendment becomes inoperative, and the Nicaragua Canal is to be built.

I wish to say a very few things about some of the salient features suggested by the Commission in its conclusions. I agree entirely with the gentleman from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS] in the confidence he has in the great judgment and ability and experience of the gentleman from Iowa who has charge of this measure; but I place more confidence in the judgment of this Commission, composed of men of experience and ability, who have devoted their lives to business of this character, who have visited the spot and made their personal investigations. That is my first reason. My second reason is that they are indorsed unqualifiedly by the gentleman from Iowa himself in all their conclusions and deductions. His committee in its report calls special attention to "the valuable report of the Commission."

Now, very briefly, let me call attention to the salient features involved in these two measures, with the suggestions made by this Commission.

First, after referring to the fact that their investigation has disclosed that the selection of the most feasible and practicable route for an isthmian canal must be made between the Nicaragua and the Panama location, it says with reference to the necessary water supply:

So far as the practical operation of a ship canal is concerned, therefore, the water-supply features of both lines are satisfactory.

The next proposition involved is the matter of design and construction of the dams in the case of both routes, and upon that point the Commission says:

The advantages in the design and construction of the dams are in favor of the Nicaragua route.

The next thing involved is the question of transportation between the two termini during the construction of the work in the case of each route, and upon that point the Commission says:

A well-equipped railroad is in operation along the entire length of the Panama route, and existing conditions therefore afford immediate accommodation for a large force of laborers.

The next question is that of terminal facilities in connection with both these routes, and upon that point the Commission says:

The completion of the harbors as planned for both routes would yield but little advantage to either; but the balance of advantages, including those of maintenance and operation, is probably in favor of the Panama route.

The next question is the time required for preliminary investigation and preparation for the work, and upon that the Commission says:

This period of preparation is estimated at one year in the case of the Panama. In Nicaragua this period is estimated at two years, so as to include also the construction of working harbors and terminal and railroad facilities.

The next question is the completion of the entire work, and upon that point the Commission says:

The completion of the entire work, in connection with Nicaragua, might be expected within six years after its beginning, exclusive of the two years estimated for the period of preparation.

In other words, involving as a practical business operation eight years for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. In the case of the Panama it says:

It is estimated that this could be completed—

Referring to the Culebra cut—

in eight years, with allowance for ordinary delays, but exclusive of a two-year period for preparation and for unforeseen delays, and that the remainder of the work can be finished within the same period.

In other words, the Panama Canal as a business proposition requires ten years for completion, in the judgment of the Commission.

The next proposition is the length of the two routes. The total length of the Nicaragua route from sea to sea is 183.66 miles, while the total length of the Panama route is 49.09 miles, and that makes the Nicaragua route 134.57 miles longer, involving the question of risks and also the question of tolls, as I shall show a little later. The question of risk involves the question of insurance. As the Commission further says, it requires twelve hours for a vessel, as is estimated, to pass through the Panama Canal, while it would require thirty-three hours for the same vessel to pass through the Nicaragua Canal, three times the distance, involving about three times the length of time required for the passage, and involving probably three or four times the amount of marine insurance that a vessel would have to carry in order to go through the Nicaragua Canal as compared with the Panama route.

As to the estimated cost of constructing the canal I rely upon the Commission, and I suggest this to the gentleman from New York. The estimated cost of the Nicaraguan route is "$45,630,704 more than that of completing the Panama Canal, omitting the cost of acquiring the latter property." If the latter property were acquired it would have to be acquired under the Morris amendment at a sum not exceeding $40,000,000. Then the Nicaraguan route will cost in actual outlay $5,630,704 more than the Panama route.

The estimated annual cost of maintaining and operating the Nicaragua Canal is $1,300,000 greater than the corresponding charges of the Panama Canal. Now, what does that mean? It means a continuous annual charge during the life of the Nicaragua Canal for all time. If we take the estimate of the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN]—and I take it, because I think it is well based—when he suggested that we could probably negotiate a loan for a sum necessary for the construction of this canal at a rate perhaps less than 2 per cent, if we take that as the basis of capitalization it means, in effect, an investment in the Nicaragua Canal, when you consider the cost of operation, in excess of the Panama Canal, of $65,000,000. Add that to the increased expense of construction of $5,630,704 and you have an increased cost of the Nicaragua route, as compared with Panama, of $70,630,704 actual investment and practically on the basis of capitalization; because when you pay every year $1,300,000 you practically pay it upon that basis of investment.

Now, gentlemen, in discussing this question, toss millions from hand to hand with all the nonchalance and abandon that some of

us are probably in the habit of using when we handle nickels; but in my section of the country a million dollars is an amount that means something, and $70,000,000 mean a great deal. One hundred and ninety millions of dollars mean a great deal. Now, right here I should call the attention of this committee to the fact that the estimate, as made by this Commission, able, intelligent, disinterested, and honest as it is, is made in the case of the Panama Canal practically upon the basis of an engineering certainty, because the difficulties that are to be met with have practically been disclosed by actual operation there, and at an immense cost to the people of France, if $250,000,000 have been expended in its construction thus far, as we are told.

But these difficulties have been ascertained. The engineers have gone over the ground. It is disclosed. They can see it. In the Nicaragua route they have made as careful an estimate as possible for engineers to make, but these difficulties are not ascertained; they are not seen. The Commission has not been able to discover them, and unforeseen difficulties may exist vastly more than the Commission has anticipated.

The Commission points this out when it says:

> There are certain physical advantages, such as a shorter canal line, a more complete knowledge of the country through which it passes, and the lower cost of maintenance and operation in favor of the Panama route.

Undoubtedly the question of commerce is taken into consideration in the construction of this canal. The Commission says:

> For the commerce in which the United States is most interested, that between our Pacific ports and Atlantic ports, European and American, the Nicaragua route is shorter by about one day. The same advantage exists between the Atlantic ports and the Orient. For our Gulf ports the advantage of the Nicaragua route is nearly two days. For commerce between the North Atlantic ports and the coast of South America the Panama route is the shorter by about two days. Between Gulf ports and the west coast of South America the saving is about one day.

Well, now, gentlemen rise here and sneer at the fact that there is commerce to be developed on the west coast of South America. I do not know how any man can estimate where commerce is to be developed by this vast enterprise with absolute certainty with the expenditure of two hundred millions of money. This Commission says in their report that there is nothing along the Nicaragua route now in existence, and every particle of development between shore and shore is purely a conjecture by the Commission. The Commission says:

> The Nicaragua route would be the more favorable for sailing vessels because of the uncertain winds of Panama Bay. This is not, however, a material matter, as sailing ships are being rapidly displaced by steamships.

Here I wish to say, and I am glad to say, I agree with my distinguished friend from Iowa upon this proposition of sailing ships. There is some reason why I should. He stated that there was some increase in sailing ships, and it is true. Last year an addition was made to the sailing fleet of the United States of about 40,000 tons, and about 35,000 of those tons, or nearly that amount, were built in the district which I have the honor to represent upon this floor. He said, and it is true, that there are two great six-masters now floating the waters, plowing them in the interests of commerce, and both these six-masters were built in my district—one in a town 7 miles from where I live and the other in a town 40 miles from where I live.

There is no seven-master built and afloat on the water yet; but I happen to be personally acquainted with the men who own both the six-masted schooners and the seven-master that is now being built at the Fore Rivers Works in Massachusetts. These two six-masters are the only six-masters that have been built and are afloat. The sailing ships are holding their own to a certain extent in the commerce of the world. My constituents are interested in the question of this canal.

Now, a great deal has been said as to what use commerce will make of this great waterway, provided we build it. When we consider this matter of investment the Nicaragua Canal is to cost $70,000,000 more than the Panama route. If a return on the investment is contemplated, it means to that extent about 40 per cent extra charge per ton upon the commerce of the world in case of Nicaragua against Panama. That is a matter of tolls. My people are interested in that proposition, because the people I represent are largely interested in sailing ships.

I wish to go further, and say that in my district lives the firm that owns and controls one of the largest, if not the largest, fleet of sailing vessels that now sails the ocean—Arthur Sewall & Co., of Bath, Me.—so that I have some personal interest in this measure, and it makes a great difference to those people who own a fleet of ships that are engaged in carrying the commerce of the world whether they pay a large sum for tolls or a smaller sum.

It makes a great difference to them if they have to pay one sum for marine insurance by reason of the fact of going 183.66 miles by one route or a less sum for marine insurance by reason of going 49.09 by a shorter route, and the sailing ships carry the cheap cargoes at low rates in competition with steamships, and a high rate of toll involved in the greater cost and the increased cost of insurance might be prohibitive of the use of the canal.

As to the destruction of life involved in the prosecution of the work by reason of the climate, the Commission says: "Existing conditions indicate hygienic advantages for the Nicaragua route, although it is probable that no less effective sanitary measures must be taken during the construction in the one case than in the other," indicating no material distinction in that respect.

As a result, we have no distinction as to water supply. Advantages in favor of the Nicaragua route are in the matter of design and construction of dams, in distance between Pacific and Atlantic ports, European and American and Atlantic ports and the Orient of about one day and Gulf ports two days, and uncertain winds in the Bay of Panama in case of sailing vessels. On the other hand, the advantages in favor of the Panama route are more desirable harbors and terminal facilities, shorter distance for the transportation of commerce between the North Atlantic ports and the west coast of South America by about two days, and between the Gulf ports and the west coast of South America of about one day, a route 137.57 miles shorter, taking twelve instead of thirty-three hours for passage, involving less risk and a smaller rate of insurance. It will cost less to build it and $1,300,000 a year less to operate and maintain it, resulting in a cheaper rate of toll.

I do not believe in delaying this measure, but I can say this in connection with it, that while I represented this district I have had frequent conferences with men engaged in building, owning, and operating vessels of all classes, and I have never heard from any man in my district a single suggestion that there was any occasion for undue or unusual haste in connection with this proposition. More than that, I will go further and say that I do not remember that any man who is interested in shipping in my district has even called my attention to the pendency of this measure and urged its passage even at any time.

I do not seek delay, but I think these considerations which I have called to the attention of the committee are important business propositions. There is no such occasion for haste that we should begin at once to build a waterway and complete it at the end of eight years, when by waiting two years longer one that is apparently equally, and possibly more, desirable—that fact to be determined by experts—can be completed for practically $70,000,000 less money. That kind of haste, in my humble judgment, tends to make waste of the public money. [Applause.]

Mr. CORLISS. Mr. Chairman, it is not my intention to speak on the merits of this measure at the present time, as I covered the subject in my remarks in the last Congress.

I desire to call attention, however, to some legislation and reports of commissions with the hope of directing, if possible, the vote upon this important subject. The gentleman from Illinois the other day suggested that we should delay thirty days or more in order to take up the proposition made through the newspapers by the Panama people. I desire to read a clause in the act authorizing the appointment of the last Commission, and to call special attention to the report of that Commission upon the subject.

The last act authorized the President to investigate and ascertain what rights, privileges, and franchises, if any, may be held or owned by any corporation, association, or individual, and what work, if any, has been done by such corporation, association, and individual in construction of a canal at either or any of the said routes, and particularly at the so-called Nicaragua and Panama routes, respectively, and likewise to ascertain the cost of purchase of all the rights, privileges, and franchises held or owned by such corporations, associations, or individuals.

The President was authorized by that act to ascertain what the different organizations or corporations held over these respective routes. The Commission has determined and reported to this House in writing within forty days, and I desire to read briefly for the purpose of calling attention to the report of that Commission because some members seem to have forgotten the facts in the presentation of this newspaper report of an offer to sell for $40,000,000.

On page 262 the Commission say:

> The Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are untrammeled by any existing concessions or treaty obligations and are free to grant to the United States the rights necessary for the attainment of these ends; and in December, 1900, demonstrated their willingness to have their territory so occupied by the United States by executing protocols by which it was agreed that they would enter into negotiations to settle in detail the plan and agreements necessary to accomplish the construction and provide for the ownership of the proposed canal whenever the President of the United States is authorized by law to acquire the necessary control and authority.

Now, the President of the United States has no authority, except under the Constitution giving him the right to make treaties, to acquire the ownership of land and territory for the construction of a canal over either of these routes. We have, however, two republics here who have eliminated all objections, and are ready and anxious to deal with us for the construction of this highway, and have fixed the price at which they will dispose of their territory and permit the people of the United States to go on with this great work.

The Commission further say with reference to the Panama route:

The Government of Colombia, on the contrary, in whose territory the Panama route lies, has granted concessions which belong to or are controlled by the New Panama Canal Company and have many years to run. These concessions, limited in time and defective in other ways, would not be adequate authority for the purposes of the United States, but while they exist Colombia is not free to treat with this Government.

I submit, in view of that report, which is now fresh before this House from the Commission, that the proposition of the gentleman from Minnesota to authorize the President to negotiate with the Panama people, is unwise. The American people want the canal, and I believe the Nicaragua Canal to be the better route.

I am satisfied that it will be impossible in the next year or two to obtain or dispose of the concessions held by the Panama Company. We, by this bill, simply authorize the President to acquire the right of way, not to build a canal. After he has acquired a route he can proceed to build the canal. This bill is not going to become a law within thirty days.

It must go to the Senate, and thirty days or more will be consumed in its consideration there.

If the Panama people intend to make a definite proposition, there will be ample time for the consideration of it during the pendency of the bill in the Senate. The amendment is a proposition to give the Panama people $40,000,000 for a worthless piece of property. They have nothing; it is a bankrupt institution. It is discredited, and rather than vote for that amendment I would withhold action entirely and deal directly with Colombia.

If this amendment should be adopted, it will be virtually a direction to the President to pay $40,000,000 of the people's money for something that is to-day worthless in the hands of the Panama Company. Such a proposition should not be favored.

[Mr. GIBSON addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Chairman, this is a proposition that both parties are practically united upon, at least in its general purposes. The country, regardless of politics, is united upon the subject for building an isthmian canal. We have had, however, here in this discussion only the rosy side of the proposition. I do not believe that this canal can be built for anything near the sum of money suggested by those who have spoken upon the bill. The French company has spent $246,000,000, and has only completed one-fourth of the Panama Canal. That canal, according to the report of the Walker Commission, will cost somewhat less than the Nicaragua Canal to build, and yet one-fourth of that work has already cost $246,000,000, and the other three-fourths yet remain to be built. We must take into consideration the character of the climate in which this work is to be done.

History records the loss of life in constructing the Panama Railway. It was built almost wholly by Irish labor, and no race of people will endure more than they. We know there is a dead Irishman for every tie of that railroad. A grave was dug for every tie that was laid on that line of road. In building a railroad they do not excavate to the same depth as they do digging a canal, and the germs of disease in the Tropics will all be brought to the surface in canal digging, so that we will have on sanitary grounds a necessary large increase of wages for this dangerous occupation. That country has, we are told, 24 feet of rainfall per annum on a part of this route; and therefore it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that we should recognize the fact that the expenditure on the construction of this great enterprise will in all probability be very largely in excess of anything now contemplated. The first report on that route was estimated a cost of $31,000,000.

Let us examine the various estimates:

Child's estimate, 1852	$31,538,319
Lull's estimate, 1873	65,722,137
Menocal estimate, 1885	64,036,197
Maritime Canal Project estimate, 1890	65,000,000
Ludlow Board estimate, 1897	133,000,000
Walker Nicaraguan Commission estimate, 1899	118,113,790
Walker Isthmian Commission second estimate, 1901	189,864,062

The estimates of the Nicaragua Canal have ranged from $31,000,000 to nearly $190,000,000 during a period of fifty years.

Each successive estimate has shown an increase, and each successive survey has brought new difficulties to the front, and while we enter in this proposition let us do it with our eyes open, and recognize the fact that the expenditure is necessarily going to be very largely in excess of any of the estimates. No man ever builds a house, making an estimate in advance, but that when he gets through he finds that it has cost him more than he had expected. No railroad was ever built in this country, or very few at least, the cost of which ever came inside of the largest estimate. In a tropical, deadly climate, with the heavy rainfall of that region, we must be prepared to meet an expenditure larger than now contemplated, and let the people be prepared for it and not disappointed when they find that we have not counted the cost. Let them understand when we embark in an isthmian enterprise that we are undertaking the construction of the most costly work ever at any time assumed by any nation on the globe.

We will make many mistakes. France made mistakes, and we will make some of like character. There may be some dishonesty in management and contracts. The contractors and builders will not go to that climate for their health alone. Every effort will be made to realize all the profit out of the work that can be obtained. I am prepared to vote for this proposition, but at the same time I want to call attention to the fact that this is only the beginning of an enormous expenditure, which we hope will be justified by the results. The American people have declared in favor of this enterprise. We, as their representatives, should record their will as expressed in platforms and at the polls. But now is not the time to disguise the magnitude of this work that we are about to undertake. I wish I could feel sure that the cost would not exceed the estimate threefold.

The reasons for constructing such a work are convincing and strong. Its importance and magnitude can not be well overestimated.

The estimate is based upon the cost of work upon the Chicago drainage canal.

A liberal addition is made to the prices paid for excavation of rock and soil in Illinois, and it is assumed upon this basis that one hundred and ninety millions will cover the cost.

But the work at Chicago was carried on by machinery in the immediate vicinity of abundant fuel and in the center of a great food-producing region. There were no daily waterspouts to wash away and destroy the works as fast as they were built. No epidemics decimated the ranks of the laborers.

In short, the conditions are so different that the Chicago project forms no proper basis upon which to make this estimate. The arguments in favor of the canal have been clear and cogent and have long ago convinced the country. For four hundred years an isthmian waterway has been the desire of the world. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, forbidding us to control the work when built, has delayed progress for many years.

That obstacle has been removed, and now there is practically nothing in the way but one of cost. But let us not deceive ourselves with the idea that this tremendous enterprise can be carried to completion for less than $200,000,000. I desire to go upon record as predicting that this sum will only get the enterprise fairly under way. [Applause.]

Mr. MORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask if an amendment is now in order.

The CHAIRMAN. Not at present.

Mr. MORRELL. Then I desire to ask unanimous consent to have the following substitute printed in the RECORD, for the reason that while I appreciate the substitute offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER], yet I am of the opinion that the only two routes in regard to which we have any knowledge, or in regard to which we can give the Executive the power to act, are the Nicaragua route and what is known as the Panama route.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that his proposed amendment by way of a substitute be printed in the RECORD for the information of the committee. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The proposed substitute is as follows:

That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to acquire from the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua or the United States of Colombia, for and in behalf of the United States, control of such franchises and of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be desirable and necessary on which to excavate, construct, and protect a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movements of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use; and such sum as may be necessary to secure such control is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. That when the President has secured full control over the territory in section 1 referred to he shall direct the Secretary of War to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean Sea to a point on the Pacific Ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth as that it may be used by vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest draft now in use, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing from one port to the other; and the Secretary of War shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal and such provisions for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors.

SEC. 3. That the President shall cause such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors, and in the constructing of the same may employ such persons as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. That in any negotiations with the States of Costa Rica, or Nicaragua, or the United States of Colombia the President may have, the President is authorized to guarantee to said States the use of said canal and harbors, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, for all vessels owned by said States or by citizens thereof.

SEC. 5. The sum of $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated, or, if it is decided to purchase the Panama Canal, such additional sum as may be necessary up to $40,000,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, toward the project herein contemplated; and the Secretary of War is, further, hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for materials and work that may be deemed necessary for the proper excavation, construction, defense, and completion of said canal, harbors, and defenses, to be

paid for as appropriations may from time to time be hereafter made, on warrants to be drawn by the President of the United States, not to exceed in the aggregate $180,000,000.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, as no other gentleman desires to occupy the time, I move that the committee do now rise.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, does that cut out the reading of the bill for the purpose of amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. No.

The motion of Mr. HEPBURN was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. GROSVENOR, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration House bill 3110, and had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent that all general debate on the pending bill 3110 be closed at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that all general debate upon the pending bill be closed to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Is there objection?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I would be glad to ask the gentleman from Iowa a question. I want to ask him when the remarks that he made yesterday will be published? I see that they are withheld from the RECORD. They extended over some two hours and there was much that was interesting in and about them, and I want to know if they will be in the RECORD to-morrow morning?

Mr. HEPBURN. I am not prepared to say; they are very lengthy and I was occupied last night and was not able to revise them.

Mr. CANNON. It was a debate of a nature that it seems to me that if it is practicable to do it the committee should have the benefit of it. I should feel much more like consenting to close the debate at 2 o'clock if I knew that we could have the benefit of the debate of yesterday.

Mr. HEPBURN. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that he can have the benefit of it. If I do not have time to revise and edit my remarks for publication to-morrow, I will send him the manuscript.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, no; I have no desire to go to the manuscript. It is laborious to do that; but it was an exceedingly important two hours' discussion, and it does seem to me that the debate was of that nature that we should have the benefit of it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, inasmuch as we shall probably be called upon to vote upon the proposition to-morrow.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman if it is his purpose after closing debate to take the bill up under the five-minute rule and let it run until the reading of the bill is completed?

Mr. HEPBURN. That is the purpose I have at present.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman if that will give all the members who have signified their intention to speak upon the bill a chance to do so?

Mr. HEPBURN. It will. I am informed that all the gentlemen have had or will have an opportunity to speak.

Mr. HOPKINS. I would suggest to the gentleman from Iowa that he modify his motion so that if no general debate is asked for to-morrow, we can commence under the five-minute rule earlier than 2 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will restate the request of the gentleman from Iowa. It is that all general debate on the pending bill, 3110, shall close to-morrow at 2 o'clock, with the understanding that after that the debate will be under the five-minute rule until the reading of the bill is completed. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent that House bill 198, providing for a permanent census, be taken up immediately after the determination of the bill now under consideration, to be made a continuous order until disposed of by the House, but not to interfere with appropriation bills, bills raising revenue, or conference reports.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois, chairman of the Committee on the Census, asks unanimous consent that House bill 198, being a bill to make a permanent census, be made a continuing order after the disposition of the present bill, not to interfere, however, with bills raising revenue, making appropriations, or with conference reports, the bill to be considered in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BARTLETT. As I understand, this is a bill for the establishment of a permanent Census Bureau?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARTLETT. Does it provide for nothing besides the establishment of that Bureau?

Mr. HOPKINS. That is all.

Mr. BARTLETT. It does not include anything else in reference to the census?

Mr. HOPKINS. Nothing whatever. The bill has been reported unanimously, every Democratic member of the committee favoring it.

The SPEAKER. In the absence of objection, the order requested by the gentleman from Illinois will be made.

LYNCHING OF ITALIANS AT TALLULAH, LA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in connection with the President's message of January 29, 1901, relating to the lynching of certain Italian subjects at Tallulah, La., a report from the Secretary of State relating to the claim of Giuseppe Defina, an Italian subject, for damage to the amount of $5,000 on account of his having been forced by threats and menace to abandon his home and business at Millikens Bend, La.

This claim was transmitted to the Fifty-sixth Congress at its second session, but no action appears to have been taken thereon.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 7, 1902.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. WILCOX, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana, until further notice, on account of important business.

To Mr. HUGHES, indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family.

And then, on motion of Mr. HEPBURN (at 4 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Albert G. Millikien against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Mary Baker against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Lucretia H. Ashworth against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of E. A. Shipley, administrator of estate of Samuel Hicks, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Charles H. Price, administrator of estate of Thomas J. White, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for payment of judgment in favor of Wichita and other Indians—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending an authorization of the sale of the old custom-house at Buffalo, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Henry T. Coates, administrator of estate of Thomas H. Coates, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Maria A. Horn, administratrix of estate of John A. Horn, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. HOPKINS, from the Select Committee on the Census, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 198) to create a

permanent census office, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 23); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PAYNE, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6570) to amend the act of May 12, 1900, authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to redeem or make allowance for internal-revenue stamps, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 24); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. J. Res. 88) authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to return bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, and orders for the payment of money having imprinted stamps thereon to the owners thereof, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 25); which said joint resolution and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills; which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 287) granting an increase of pension to Leighton J. Folsom—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 598) for the relief of Henry Spurgeon—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 605) to grant pensions to the East Tennessee bridge burners—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 606) for the relief of John Ward—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 608) for the relief of John E. Barrett—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 969) granting a pension to Silas H. Cronk—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1202) for the relief of Eli Jellis—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1204) for the relief of Mary C. Cathcart—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1247) to grant a pension to William D. Humbard, of Coahulla, Tenn.—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1259) granting a pension to Thomas L. Cate, of Cleveland, Bradley County, Tenn.—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2103) granting a pension to Mrs. Elcy R. Kelly—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2178) to increase the pension of Thomas P. McCracken—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2539) for the relief of Lucy S. Bane—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2910) granting a pension to Mary Fulton, Jackson, Mich.—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2916) granting a pension to David E. Boyse—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3029) for the relief of George Heishman—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3324) granting a pension to Margret Raney—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3372) granting a pension to Perry Abbett—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3460) for the relief of Jerry S. Fish, of Cameron, Marshall County, W. Va.—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3487) to pension Eliza Peel, late widow of John B. Elliott, of Wellsburg, W. Va.—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3491) granting a pension to Sarah F. Armstrong, widow of George Armstrong, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-third West Virginia Infantry Militia—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3494) granting a pension to A. E. Rohrbough, late private, Company B, Fifteenth Regiment of West Virginia Volunteer Infantry—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3497) to pension Melvina J. Swiger, widow of Solomon J. Swiger—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3498) granting a pension to Nicholas C. Wilson, of Braxton County, W. Va.—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3663) granting a pension to Mrs. S. J. B. Richards—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4428) granting an increase of pension to John J. Fleming—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4456) granting a pension to Ruth B. Osborne—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4531) granting a pension to William B. Morehead—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4799) granting a pension to Delia A. B. Fay—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5014) to grant an increase of pension to Joseph Huff—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5232) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Davis—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5700) granting a pension to Wilhelmina Stout—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5701) granting a pension to Letty J. Coplin—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5847) granting an increase of pension to John Milburn—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5935) to restore to the pension roll the name of Andrew C. Smith—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6027) granting an increase of pension to George W. Russell—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6092) granting an increase of pension to John M. Hartnett—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6342) granting a pension to Edwin M. Raymond—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6343) granting a pension to Birdie M. Wedge—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6344) granting a pension to Louis H. Leland—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6416) granting a pension to Isabell Maddox—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6417) granting a pension to Silas Brown—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6606) granting a pension to Thomas B. Roark—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6659) granting a pension to Robert S. Logan—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6680) granting an increase of pension to Patrick H. Hurley—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6701) for the relief of Henry W. Ross—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 6991) granting an increase of pension to Esek B. Chandler—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7113) granting a pension to Martin C. Stillwell—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7114) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Whiteman—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7237) granting an increase of pension to Eva H. McColley—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7537) for the relief of James H. Shannon—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 7876) granting a pension to Thomas J. Culliton—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of papers for the relief of Eli Jellis, Samuel Binnix, and Delia A. B. Fay; and the same were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 8189) in relation to pharmacy in the Indian Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 8190) to supplement existing laws relating to the possession of lands in the Indian Territory, to make temporary allotments among the Indians, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. METCALF: A bill (H. R. 8191) relating to the San Francisco and Piedmont Railway, a railroad corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, and granting to said corporation the right to use for terminal purposes a part or portion of Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, California—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 8192) granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of the United States Volunteers who entered the service under act of March 2, 1899—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H. R. 8193) to provide for the selection by the United States of America and the United States of Mexico of an international board of engineers for the purpose of making surveys, plats, plans, and estimates of the cost of an international system of irrigation in the valley of the Rio Grande, and making an appropriation of the sum of $50,000 for paying the expenses of such board of engineers—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 8194) to equalize the pay of officers of the line, Medical Corps, Pay and Chaplain Corps of the Navy with officers of corresponding rank in the Army and Marine Corps—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 8195) providing for the monthly payment of pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONRY: A bill (H. R. 8196) providing for investigation of the conduct of officers of steam vessels by jury trial—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A bill (H. R. 8197) providing for investigation of the conduct of officers of steam vessels by jury trial—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 8198) to establish the office of Fifth Assistant Postmaster-General, prescribing the duties thereof, and establishing the office of chief clerk therein—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SELBY: A bill (H. R. 8199) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Jacksonville, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CONRY: A bill (H. R. 8200) to extend the lien for mariners' wages to the masters of vessels—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A bill (H. R. 8201) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City, by dumping or otherwise, and to punish and prevent such offenses"—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8202) to extend the lien for mariners' wages to the masters of vessels—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 8203) for the judicial ascertainment of claims against the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8204) for the relief of certain employees of the United States whose pay was withheld and used for other purposes—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 8205) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Kankakee, in the State of Illinois—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 8206) to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter for use of at Philadelphia, Pa.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 8316) to confirm the title to certain land to the Indians of the pueblo of Zuni, in the Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 8317) for the purchase of a bronze portrait statue of George Washington—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8318) to erect a monument in memory of the Union and Confederate soldiers who fell at Lonejack, Mo.—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8319) to regulate the practice in United States courts in regard to instructing juries therein—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 8320) to adjust the pensions of those who lost limbs, or are totally disabled in them, or have additional disabilities—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 112) to designate governmental depositories—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CONRY: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 113) authorizing the use and improvement of Governors Island, Boston Harbor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 16) requesting information from the Secretary of War relative to South Haven Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ESCH: A joint resolution of the legislature of Wisconsin, asking for the enactment of S. 1439—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Resolutions of the legislature of Wisconsin, in favor of the enactment of S. 1439, relating to interstate commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMSON (by request): A bill (H. R. 8207) for the relief of Sidney T. Dupuy and George R. Dupuy—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 8208) for the relief of Anna C. Ray—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8209) for the relief of P. A. McClain—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8210) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. McMurtrie—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8211) to correct the naval record of Christian Benson—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 8212) granting a pension to Alice Angel—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 8213) granting an increase of pension to Fred F. B. Coffin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8214) granting an increase of pension to Albert O. Locke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8215) for the relief of Elijah Stannard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 8216) for the relief of Josiah J. Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8217) for the relief of Daniel V. Sevier—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8218) for the relief of the estate of D. M. Sparks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8219) for the relief of the estate of William J. Thompson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8220) for the relief of the estate of A. J. Underwood, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8221) for the relief of the estate of A. Underwood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8222) for the relief of the Oak Bowery Church, of Cherokee County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8223) for relief of John A. Bates—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 8224) for the relief of William H. Thomas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CONRY: A bill (H. R. 8225) for the relief of the Globe Works, of Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8226) for the relief of George T. Sampson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 8227) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. John Berger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 8228) for the relief of the estate of Eloise Deslonde—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8229) for the relief of the estate of Paul Chappin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8230) for the relief of Gustave Neriaux—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8231) for the relief of the estate of John Wesley Monette, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8232) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Mensman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8233) for the relief of Mrs. E. A. Hollis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8234) for the relief of Samuel E. Loeb—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8235) for the relief of W. F. Sanderson, administrator of W. W. Sanderson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 8236) granting an increase of pension to Silas Neddo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 8237) granting an increase of pension to John Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 8238) for the relief of the heirs of Mary Clark and Francis or Jenny Clark, deceased, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8239) for the relief of William Redder—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FOERDERER: A bill (H. R. 8240) to correct the military record of George Kappes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8241) to restore to the pension roll the name of John F. Shank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 8242) granting a pension to Isaiah Proctor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8243) for the relief of John E. Herrod—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 8244) granting a pension to Bridget Logan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 8245) for the relief of John Warner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 8246) for the relief of George H. Mellen, deceased—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 8247) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. McCoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8248) granting an increase of pension to Alexander W. Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8249) for the relief of Edward Shopstall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JACK: A bill (H. R. 8250) granting a pension to Mrs. Eliza McPherson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8251) granting a pension to John H. Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8252) granting a pension to William Love—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8253) granting a pension to Margaret E. Guthrie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8254) granting an increase of pension to John R. Curry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8255) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John A. White and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 8256) granting an increase of pension to John Wintermote—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JETT: A bill (H. R. 8257) granting an increase of pension to Noah F. Chafee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOY: A bill (H. R. 8258) to correct the military record of James H. Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 8259) granting a pension to Margaret Bowen—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8260) for the relief of F. H. Driscoll—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 8261) granting a pension to Louisa Borders, Gemima Borders, William Borders, Monroe Borders, John Borders, and Noah Borders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8262) for the relief of Thomas R. Hill—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8263) for the relief of John McGowan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8264) for the relief of W. G. Anderson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8265) for the relief of Mrs. E. Taylor—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 8266) granting an increase of pension to Philip T. Greeley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8267) for the relief of Paul D. Walbridge—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 8268) for the relief of James Kearney—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: A bill (H. R. 8269) granting an increase of pension to James R. McClellen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTEY: A bill (H. R. 8270) for the relief of Edward S. Brown—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 8271) for the relief of Hiram Howell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8272) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. M. L. Rogers, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8273) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Kincannon—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PIERCE: A bill (H. R. 8274) for the relief of J. M. Hines—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 8275) granting an increase of pension to Albert W. Small—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8276) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Morang—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8277) for the relief of Ephraim W. Reynolds—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REID: A bill (H. R. 8278) for the relief of Mrs. Manurvia J. Spake—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8279) for the relief of Mrs. R. M. Scruggs—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 8280) granting a pension to James W. Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 8281) granting a pension to David M. McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8282) granting an increase of pension to John W. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8283) granting an increase of pension to Albert Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 8284) for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the United States Army who suffered loss on account of the cyclone at Galveston, Tex., September 9, 1900—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 8285) for the relief of Conrad Bohn—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8286) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Ashley C. Cameron—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 8287) granting an increase of pension to Peter Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8288) granting an increase of pension to Scott Case—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 8289) for the relief of the estate of Rayford Brewington, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 8290) granting a pension to Luzetta Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 8291) for the relief of William H. Crawford—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 8292) granting a pension to Hester Thomas—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8293) granting a pension to Amanda Jacko—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 8294) granting a pension to Gevert Schutte—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8295) granting a pension to J. W. Shepherd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8296) for the relief of J. C. Irwin & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 8297) granting a pension to Lizzie Aberle—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8298) granting a pension to Luke Morrissey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8299) granting an increase of pension to John Beck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8300) granting an increase of pension to Jacob S. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8301) granting an increase of pension to John P. Wager—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8302) granting an increase of pension to John S. Brauner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8303) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Esther B. Moulton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLET of New York: A bill (H. R. 8304) granting an increase of pension to Angeline Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 8305) granting an increase of pension to William Ping—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENDERSON: A bill (H. R. 8306) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 8307) for the relief of Elizabeth W. Simmons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 8308) granting an increase of pension to Tilman Peters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8309) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Holiday—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8310) granting a pension to Eliza Rohn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 8311) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Stine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 8312) granting an increase of pension to Henry Wagner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8313) for the relief of Charles Davis—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8314) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Kauffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8315) for the relief of John F. Finney—to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of June Rose Council, No. 118, of Duquesne, Pa., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT: Resolution of Carpenters' Union No. 271, American Federation of Labor, of Gadsden, Ala., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Local Union No. 1104, United Mine Workers, of Coal City, Ala., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Petitions of members of the Integrity, the Chosen Friends, and the Star of the Union councils, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia; also, members of Quaker City, Edwin A. Shubert, Federal, Philadelphia, and Loyal councils, Daughters of Liberty; Penn Township Council, No. 65, Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law and further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Boiler Makers and Shipbuilders' Union No. 19, American Federation of Labor, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Boston, Mass., and vicinity, praying that raw sugar be admitted free, and that a duty of 1¼ cents per pound be levied upon refined sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of a mass meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, deploring the condition of defenseless Boer women and children in prison camps in South Africa and condemning the shipment of horses, mules, and war materials for use of the British army in South Africa, etc.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURKETT: Resolution of Omaha Association of Credit Men, for an amendment to the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of Lincoln, Nebr., asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BUTLER of Missouri: Petition of D. G. Cook, president American Wine Company, St. Louis, Mo., relative to the abolishment of the stamp tax on bottled beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Missouri State Brewers' Association, urging the removal of the tax on beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of St. Louis Manufacturing Association, and Springfield Club, of Springfield, Mo., favoring the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory into the Union—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, resolution of St. Louis Credit Men's Association, in favor of House bill 4310, to amend the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASSEL: Protest of Lancaster County Tobacco Growers' Association, against the passage of a bill pending to reduce the duty imposed upon tobacco imported from Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONNELL: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of William H. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Keystone Association of Philadelphia, in opposition to amending the copyright law—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, petition of wholesale grocers, jobbers, and importers of tea of Scranton, Pa., asking for the repeal of the war tax of 10 cents a pound on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union; Local Unions 1013, 917 and 901, United Mine Workers of America; Councils Nos. 99 and 822, Junior Order United American Mechanics of Pennsylvania; R. Thomas, jr., and 283 other citizens of Scranton, Pa., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONRY: Petition of G. P. Nason and others, of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, urging the removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: Petition of Emma F. White and others, of Oneida, N. Y., favoring a constitutional amendment declaring legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Resolution of Anaconda Typographical Union, No 255, of Montana, favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Union No. 1, Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, of Butte, Mont., asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. EMERSON: Paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Silas Neddo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution of Merchants' Association of New York, in favor of the establishment of reciprocal relations with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of United Horsesmiths' and Bridgemen's associations and Adams Cylinder and Web Press Printers' Association, for the further restriction of immigration, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of Rochester Credit Men's Association, approving the present bankruptcy law and the proposed Ray amendment—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of New York State Brewers' Association, urging the reduction of the tax on beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of H. M. Silver and 48 other citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOERDERER: Petition of Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association of New York, for the restoration of hides to the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of William H. Maule, of Philadelphia, Pa., in relation to the payment of postage on books, catalogues, and other printed matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the National Tea-Duty Repeal Association, of New York City, favoring the repeal of the duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of North Penn Council, Daughters of Liberty, of Philadelphia, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act, etc.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John F. Shank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of the Keystone Association and Master Printers and Allied Trades Association, of Philadelphia, Pa., in opposition to the passage of House bill amending the law relating to copyright—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts: Petition of citizens of Second Congressional district of Massachusetts, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Unions Nos. 389, 80, 252, 101, 139, 99, 50, 150, 299, 118, 83, Bartenders' Union, and Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, all of Springfield, Mass., favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GRAFF: Resolutions of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring rural free delivery—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring establishment of postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring the Grout bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolutions of the State Grange of Illinois, opposing ship-subsidy bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, resolutions of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring Federal control of corporations—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring the passage of pure-food laws—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring the adoption of reciprocity treaties—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring the enlargement of power of inspection and control of Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring passage of laws governing sale of shoddy goods—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, resolutions of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring revision of fees and salaries of Federal officers—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring passage of antitrust laws—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring an income tax—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Gulf—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions of the Catholic Women's League of Peoria, Ill., favoring amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Papers to accompany House bill to increase the pension of William Ping—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HANBURY: Petition of Rev. D. H. Overton and citizens of Fourth Congregational Church of New York Presbytery, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring a constitutional amendment declaring legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of James H. Perry Post, No. 89, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Merchants' Association of New York, concerning the establishment of reciprocal relations with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of New York State Brewers' Association, asking for the repeal of the war tax imposed upon their product—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Resolutions of the Lithuanian Citizens' Club, of New Britain, Conn., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Hartford Central Labor Union, of Hartford, Conn., urging that the naval vessels to be authorized in the naval bill be constructed at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of Rockview Council, No. 130, Daughters of Liberty, of Dunellen, N. J., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of West Grove Council, No. 273, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, relating to the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IRWIN: Petition of M. M. Todd and other citizens of Louisville, Ky., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACK: Petition of Charles Corbet and other citizens of Brookville, Pa., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKINS: Petition of Mrs. Z. W. Commerford and others, of Stanley, Wis., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of Board of Trade of Oakland, Cal., for the establishment and maintenance of a codfish hatchery in Alaska—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of California Bankers' Association, for the repeal of the war-revenue tax on bank capital—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of Tuttle Post, No. 497, Grand Army of the Republic, of South Ottumwa, Iowa, favoring the construction of naval vessels in the Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LASSITER: Resolution of general assembly of Virginia, relating to the construction of ships in Norfolk Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Resolution of Merchants' Association of New York, in favor of the establishment of reciprocal relations with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAHON: Petition of Z. O. Heeter and others, of Huntington County, Pa., for restriction of immigration, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MAYNARD: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of James Kearney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: Petition of New York State Brewers and Malsters' Association, for the repeal of the tax on beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of United Horsesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, of Greater New York, Adams Cylinder and Webb Press Association of New York, and Amalgamated Society of Plumbers and Gas Fitters of New York, for an educational test for immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MERCER: Petition of citizens of the Second Congressional district of Nebraska, for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Typographical Union No. 190, of Omaha, Nebr., asking that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 31, in relation to deficiency in naval bill—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolution of Association of Credit Men of Omaha, Nebr., favoring change in the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NAPHEN: Resolution of Merchants' Association of New York, for reciprocal relations with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Unions Nos. 5 and 250, American Federation of Labor, of Massachusetts, praying for an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: Petition of E. H. Bryant and others, of Machias, Me., in relation to the application of Ephraim W. Reynolds for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Albert W. Small, of Plymouth, Me.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of the Trade and Labor Council of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Tamarack Lodge, No. 39, of Garrett, Ind., International Association of Machinists, favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska: Papers to accompany House bill No. 7579, granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: Petition of United Mine Workers of America, No. 177, of Marceline, Mo., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: Affidavits of W. R. Hockenberry, M. D., and others, to accompany House bill granting a pension to David M. McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: Petition of W. J. Wise and others, of San Antonio, Tex., expressing sympathy with the Boers, the women, and the children of South Africa—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of John G. McGriffin, G. L. Baltzell, and other citizens of Fernandina, Fla., favoring a deficiency appropriation for naval ordnance—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: Resolution of Boilermakers and Iron-Ship Builders' Union No. 85, of Toledo, Ohio, for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolution of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, of Middletown, Conn., favoring the employment of union labor in the construction of Government dock at New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Ansonia Lodge, 362, International Association of Machinists, of Ansonia, Conn., favoring a deficiency

appropriation for naval ordnance—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. STARK: Papers to accompany House bill 5515, granting an increase of pension to George D. Salyer, Fairmont, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Resolutions of Typographical Union of Manchester, N. H., favoring building war vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: Papers to accompany House bill No. 4262, granting an increase of pension to Thomas P. May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers and documents to accompany and sustain House bill No. 8108, for the relief of John Hornick—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Scott Case—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of New York: Petition of Union No. 284, Federation of Labor, of Liberty, N. Y., favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Harriet H. Beattie and others, of Middleton, N. Y., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Paper to accompany bill relating to the military service of John W. Hathaway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Luzetta Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON: Resolution of Merchants' Association of New York, for the establishment of reciprocal relations with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG: Sundry petitions of various councils of Junior Order United American Mechanics in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Unions Nos. 6 and 7, American Federation of Labor, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Mrs. Arthur Mitchell and others, of Philadelphia, favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia, in favor of the pneumatic-tube system—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Pennsylvania Shoe Manufacturing Association, of Philadelphia, Pa., asking that hides be placed on the free list, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the West End Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, favoring amendment of the tariff laws—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *January 9, 1902.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, the Journal is a very long one, and it consists almost entirely of the presentation of petitions and the introduction of bills. I ask that the further reading be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maine asks unanimous consent that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved. It is approved.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. HALE. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

USELESS PAPERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, calling attention to Department letter dated January 29, 1901, relative to the disposition of useless papers on the files of that Department, and transmitting additional schedules, brought up to date, of useless papers, etc., in the offices of the Treasurer of the United States, Auditor for the Treasury Department, Director of the Mint, and the Appointment Division, Secretary's Office, etc., which, with the accompanying documents, will be printed and referred to the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], the members on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee on the Destruction of Useless Papers.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Haverhill, Mass., praying for the restoration of hides to the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the New England Hospital Medical Society, of Boston, Mass., praying for the establishment of a psycho-physical laboratory in the Department of the Interior; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Holyoke, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Army canteens, or in Government buildings, or upon premises owned or used by the Government; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Lowell Lodge, No. 139, International Association of Machinists, of Lowell, Mass., and a petition of Bay State Lodge, No. 389, International Association of Machinists, of Springfield, Mass., praying that an appropriation be made to supply the deficiency existing in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry councils, Daughters of Liberty, of Salisbury, Westfield, Lynn, Lowell, and Worcester; of Typographical Union No. 228, of Norwood, American Federation of Labor, and of Typographical Union No. 276, of New Bedford, American Federation of Labor, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Dorchester, Roxbury, and Somerville, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Central Labor Union, of Haverhill; of Carpenters' Local Union No. 625, of Malden; of Local Union, No. 209, of Boston; of Local Union No. 228, of Norwood; of Local Union No. 276, of New Bedford; of Lasting Machine Operators' Union No. 260, of Lynn; of Machinists' Union No. 339, of Worcester; of Metal Workers' Union No. 18, of Springfield; of Iron Molders' Union No. 83, of Lawrence; of Iron Molders' Union No. 5, of Worcester; of Freight Handlers' Union No. 6527, of Boston; of Finishers' Union No. 37, of Brockton; of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 252, of Brookfield; of Icemen's Protective Union No. 171 of Boston; of Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 139, of Athol; of Upholsterers' Union No. 50, of Springfield, and of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Union No. 103, of Boston, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of California, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ELKINS presented petitions of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union No. 142, of Wheeling; of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, of Wheeling; of Local Union No. 257, of Wheeling; of Crescent Lodge Union, No. 8, of Wheeling; of the Trades and Labor Council of Fairmont, and of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers and Horse Goods' Union No. 60, of Wheeling, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of West Virginia, and of Federated Trades Council No. 21, American Federation of Labor, of McKeesport, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of International Bricklayers' Union No. 8, American Federation of Labor, of Clarksburg, W. Va., and a petition of Typographical Union No. 79, American Federation of Labor, of Wheeling, W. Va., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Betsey Ross Council, No. 10, Daughters of Liberty, of Handley, W. Va., and a petition of Council No. 14, Daughters of Liberty, of Mount Carbon, W. Va., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, for a more restrictive immigration law, and for the enactment of legislation fixing a severe penalty for an attempt on the life of the President, and also to prohibit the landing of anarchists in this country; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Clinton, West Liberty, Buckhannon, Alexander, Winfield, Pennsboro, Wheeling, Elm Grove, Greenville, Hunters Spring, Alderson, Rock

Camp, Lilydale, Orchard, and French Creek, all in the State of West Virginia, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SIMON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Newburg, Portland, Middleton, and Carleton, all in the State of Oregon, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PENROSE presented a memorial of the Tobacco Growers' Society of Lancaster County, Pa., remonstrating against a reduction of the tariff on tobacco imported from Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of 62 citizens of Williamsburg, Pa., praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Columbia Lodge, No. 261, International Association of Machinists, of Easton, Pa., praying that an appropriation be made to supply a deficiency in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of 164 citizens of Jeannette, 51 citizens of Degolia, 56 citizens of Beechcreek, 70 citizens of Derry, 42 citizens of Harrisburg, 37 citizens of Bellrun, 102 citizens of Rixford, 54 citizens of Johnstown, 47 citizens of Natroona, 382 citizens of Indiana, 37 citizens of Pittsburg, 97 citizens of Bellevue, 17 citizens of Harrisburg, 10 citizens of Milton, and of 726 citizens of Grafton, Green Tree, Carnegie, Idlewood, Somerfield, Imperial, Dearth, Brownsville, New Salem, Merrittstown, McKeesport, Heisterburg, and McDonald, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Council No. 685, of Ferndale; of Council No. 755, of Columbia; of Council No. 194, of Freedom; of Hand in Hand Council, No. 50, of Quakertown; of Bellevue Council, No. 692, of Philadelphia; of James G. Blaine Council, No. 2, of Philadelphia; of Shamokin Council, No. 138, of Shamokin; of the Typographical Union of Carbondale; of Heilman Council, No. 277, of Philadelphia; of Webster Council, No. 23, of Schuylkill Haven; of Rock Council, No. 54, of Glen Rock; of Clover Council, No. 99, of Archbald; of Council No. 366, of Worthington; of Major Wm. H. Jennings Council, No. 367, of Shenandoah; of Fairview Council, No. 52, of Philadelphia; of Council No. 984, of Easton; of Vinco Council, No. 944, of Mineral Point; of Camac Council, No. 315, of Philadelphia; of Volunteer Council, No. 679, of Philadelphia; of Lewisberry Council, No. 1012, of Lewisberry; of Quaker City Council, No. 17, of Philadelphia; of Local Union No. 1691, of Olyphant; of West End Council, No. 230, of Easton; of Colonial Council, No. 605, of York; of Neptune Council, No. 141, of Philadelphia; of Progressive Council, No. 63, of Shippensburg; of Grace Council, No. 147, of Philadelphia; of Federal Council, No. 19, of Philadelphia; of Edwin A. Shubert Council, No. 5, of Philadelphia; of Loyal Council, No. 94, of Philadelphia; of General Harrison Council, No. 95, of Greencastle; of Williams Valley Council, No. 317, of Tower City; of Council No. 10, of Philadelphia; of Cincinnatus Council, No. 116, of Philadelphia; of Just in Time Council, No. 346, of West Bethlehem; of Saratoga Council, No. 262, of Pittsburg; of General McClellan Council, No. 150, of Verona; of Dawson Council, No. 75, of Dawson; of Poetter Council, No. 894, of Caleton; of Mahoning Council, No. 233, of Punxsutawney; of Wm. Thaw Council, No. 396, of Allegheny City; of Clearfield Council, No. 146, of Philadelphia; of Royal Council, No. 342, of Adamsburg; of Colonel A. L. Hawkins Council, No. 334, of California; of Charles A. Gerasch Council, No. 1004, of Kutztown; of Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union No. 37, of Shamokin, and of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of Pittsburg, all of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petition of W. M. Alexander and sundry other citizens of Kentland and the petition of Rev. J. A. Haynes and sundry other citizens of Alexandria, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 797, United Mine Workers of America, of Ayreshire, and of Typographical Union No. 78, of Fort Wayne, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Federal Union No. 7145, of Brazil; of the Trades and Labor Council of New Albany; of Division No. 9, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, of North Vernon; of Ice Workers' Protective Union No. 9329, of Logansport; of Machinists' Union No. 240, of Anderson; of Brotherhood of Boiler Makers Union No. 10, of Indianapolis, and of Cerealine Workers' Union No. 9282, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Walla Walla, Wash., praying that an appropriation be made for the removal of obstructions between The Dalles and Celilo, and also for the opening to navigation of the Upper Columbia and Snake rivers, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, of Portland, Oreg., remonstrating against the leasing of certain public lands in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, of Portland, Oreg., praying that an appropriation be made for improvements on the bar at the mouth of the Columbia River and also at The Dalles of the Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of John A. Rotan, of Portland, Oreg., praying that he be granted a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of Progressive Lodge, No. 440, International Association of Machinists, of Rockford, Ill., praying that an appropriation be made to supply the existing deficiency in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Typographical Union No. 291, of Aurora, and of Local Union No. 221, United Mine Workers of America, of Sherrard, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. PATTERSON presented petitions of Job Printing Pressmen's Union No. 1, of Denver; of the Pattern Makers' Union of Denver; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 264, of Boulder; of Telegraphers' Union No. 49, of Swallow; of Railroad Telegraphers' Union No. 77, of Denver; of Boiler Makers and Ship Builders' Union No. 44, of Pueblo; of the Granite Cutters' Union of Denver; of Carpenters' Union No. 584, of Victor; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 244, of Grand Junction; of Electrical Workers' Union No. 70, of Cripple Creek; of Stationery Engravers' Union No. 1, of Denver; of Carpenters' Union No. 489, of Canon City; of Wood Workers' Union No. 3, of Denver; of Newspaper Mailers' Union No. 8, of Denver; of Typographical Union No. 49, of Denver; of Press Assistants' Union No. 14, of Denver; of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Pueblo; of Machinists' Union No. 255, of Colorado City, all of the American Federation of Labor; of the Denver Musical Protective Association, No. 20, American Federation of Musicians, of Denver; of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Denver; of Thornburg Post, No. 2, Department of Colorado and Wyoming, Grand Army of the Republic, of Georgetown; of Joseph A. Mower Post, No. 31, Department of Colorado, of Breckenridge, and of the executive board of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, of Denver, all in the State of Colorado, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the State department of horticulture, of Colorado, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect the useful birds of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

He also presented a petition of the National Live Stock Association, of Denver, Colo., praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of storage reservoirs in the arid regions of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce, of Cripple Creek, Colo., and a petition of the Old Soldiers' Bryan Club, of Denver, Colo., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Leadville, Denver, Colorado Springs, Monument, Longmont, Morrison, and Berthoud, all in the State of Colorado, and of sundry citizens of New Mexico, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the American Anti-Trust League and District Assembly No. 66, Knights of Labor, of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the violation of the Federal antitrust law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DUBOIS. I present a memorial of the legislature of Idaho,

in favor of the enactment of legislation prohibiting and regulating Chinese and Japanese immigration. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Immigration, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STATE OF IDAHO.

I, C. J. Bassett, secretary of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of house joint memorial No. 6, by Davis, of Elmore, prohibiting and regulating Chinese and Japanese immigration, which was filed in this office the 14th day of March, A. D. 1901, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] C. J. BASSETT, *Secretary of State.*

House joint memorial No. 6 prohibiting and regulating Chinese and Japanese immigration. By Davis, of Elmore.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the governor and the legislature of the State of Idaho, would most respectfully but urgently ask for the passage of a law extending all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming to this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent, and more especially the act of Congress of May 5, 1892, for a further period of ten years from the expiration of the same on May 5, 1902. And your memorialists would further ask that such laws be extended to include Japanese laborers and those of Japanese descent; and the secretary of state is hereby requested to forward a copy of this memorial to our Senators and Representative in Congress.

This house joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 8th day of March, 1901.

GLEN P. MCKINLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This house joint memorial passed the senate on the 12th day of March, 1901.

THOMAS F. TERRELL,
President of the Senate.

This house joint memorial received by the governor on the 12th day of March, 1901, at 10 p. m. o'clock, and approved on the 13th day of March, 1901.

FRANK W. HUNT,
Governor.

I hereby certify that the within house bill No. 6 originated in the house of representatives of the legislature of the State of Idaho during the sixth session.

MARY A. WRIGHT,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Filed this 14th day of March, 1901.

C. J. BASSETT, *Secretary of State.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HEISTAND AND OTHERS.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs to report back to the Senate the result of an investigation under the resolution which was passed on the 2d day of March, 1901, preferring charges against Lieut. Col. H. O. S. Heistand and others. I submit the report and ask that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, the committee having complied fully with the requirements of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reports the result of an investigation as stated by him.

Mr. HOAR. What was the subject of the investigation, if the Senator will pardon me?

Mr. COCKRELL. It was an investigation under what was known as the Pettigrew resolution, which was passed on the 2d day of March, 1901, preferring charges against Colonel Heistand, of the Army, and others.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri asks that the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of this subject. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the report be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be printed and lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 18) for the relief of the legal representatives of Napoleon B. Giddings;

A bill (S. 19) for the relief of George A. Orr;

A bill (S. 20) for the relief of Joseph W. Carmack;

A bill (S. 21) for the relief of John S. Neet, jr.;

A bill (S. 22) for the relief of Ezra S. Havens;

A bill (S. 23) for the relief of Laura S. Gillingwaters;

A bill (S. 24) for the relief of James W. Howell:

A bill (S. 25) for the relief of Richard C. Silence;

A bill (S. 26) to correct the military record of Perry J. Knoles;

A bill (S. 27) for the correction of the military record of James M. Crabtree;

A bill (S. 28) for the correction of the military record of John R. Leonard;

A bill (S. 29) for the relief of M. E. Saville;

A bill (S. 31) for the relief of Charles Stierlin;

A bill (S. 32) to correct the military record of Albert S. Austin; and

A bill (S. 33) to correct the military record of Ira J. Paxton.

Mr. MCMILLAN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 267) for continuing the establishment of additional light-house and fog-signal stations on the coast of the district of Alaska, and appropriating funds therefor; and

A bill (S. 1464) to establish wind-signal display stations at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan.

Mr. MCMILLAN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 938) making an appropriation for the construction of a light station at Cape Blanco, Oregon;

A bill (S. 1141) for the establishment of a light-ship on Southeast Shoal, Point au Pelee Passage, Lake Erie;

A bill (S. 1905) for the erection of a keeper's dwelling at Grosse Isle, North Channel Range, Detroit River, Michigan; and

A bill (S. 1906) for the erection of a keeper's dwelling at Grosse Isle, South Channel Range, Detroit River, Michigan.

Mr. TURNER, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 259) to establish a light-house and fog-signal station at Semiahmoo Harbor, Gulf of Georgia, Puget Sound, State of Washington;

A bill (S. 265) to establish a light-house and fog-signal station on Burrows Island, State of Washington; and

A bill (S. 260) to establish a fog signal at Battery Point, State of Washington.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 646) for the purchase or construction of a launch for the customs service at and in the vicinity of Astoria, Oreg.;

A bill (S. 946) to amend section 4400 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to a reciprocal recognition of boiler-inspection certificates between the several maritime nations having marine-inspection laws; and

A bill (S. 937) making an appropriation for the construction of additional quarters for the accommodation of three keepers at Yaquina Head (Oregon), light station.

Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 569) to establish the department of commerce, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 193) granting an increase of pension to Richard W. Musgrove; and

A bill (S. 1610) granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Perkins.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 199) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Eaton, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2131) granting an increase of pension to Caroline N. Allen, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PENROSE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1892) to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter for service at the port of Philadelphia, Pa., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BATE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 89) to construct a road to the national cemetery at Dover, Tenn.; and

A bill (S. 88) for the relief of parties for property taken from them by military forces of the United States.

Mr. QUARLES, from the Committee on the Census, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1833) providing for the transfer of census records and volumes to the Census Office, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. HALE. I report back from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment, the bill (H. R. 7471) to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for transcripts of records and plats in the General Land Office. As it is a small matter of extreme urgency, I ask that the bill may be put on its passage.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read to the Senate for information.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation made for the fiscal year 1902, for furnishing transcripts of records and plats, General Land Office, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That copyists employed under this appropriation shall be selected by the Secretary of the Interior at a compensation of $2 per day while actually employed, at such times and for such periods as exigencies of the work may demand.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CLARK of Montana introduced a bill (S. 2530) granting to the State of Montana 50,000 acres of land to aid in the establishment and maintenance of an asylum for the blind; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2531) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Scott; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill (S. 2532) for the relief of the estate of Adam Schweitzer; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TILLMAN introduced a bill (S. 2533) to remove the charge of desertion against Frederick Schulte, or Schuldt; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2534) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of all just claims against the United States for private property taken and used in the military service within the limits of the United States during the war with Spain; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2535) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Joseph;

A bill (S. 2536) granting a pension to Eleanor M. Laise;

A bill (S. 2537) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Paul;

A bill (S. 2538) granting an increase of pension to Richard P. Nishuals;

A bill (S. 2539) granting an increase of pension to Reid McFadden;

A bill (S. 2540) granting a pension to Rebecca L. Price;

A bill (S. 2541) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Stout;

A bill (S. 2542) granting an increase of pension to Wesley C. Pryor;

A bill (S. 2543) granting a pension to William Hershberger;

A bill (S. 2544) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Harris;

A bill (S. 2545) granting a pension to William Johnston;

A bill (S. 2546) granting a pension to Isabella C. Swisher;

A bill (S. 2547) granting a pension to Robert M. McCormick;

A bill (S. 2548) granting an increase of pension to Almond Delamater;

A bill (S. 2549) granting an increase of pension to Howard W. Hill;

A bill (S. 2550) granting an increase of pension to John Smith;

A bill (S. 2551) granting a pension to Amelia Engel (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2552) granting a pension to Nora J. Glahn (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2553) granting a pension to Rhinehart Wetzel (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2554) granting an increase of pension to Thomas O. Stevenson;

A bill (S. 2555) granting an increase of pension to Charles Moyer;

A bill (S. 2556) granting a pension to Allison Kohler;

A bill (S. 2557) granting a pension to Eliza White;

A bill (S. 2558) granting an increase of pension to George E. J. Hasson;

A bill (S. 2559) granting a pension to Edith B. Wilkins;

A bill (S. 2560) granting a pension to Moses P. Osborn;

A bill (S. 2561) granting an increase of pension to Solomon S. Shaner; and

A bill (S. 2562) granting a pension to Emma R. Pawling.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2563) to correct the military record of Engleberth Benzinger;

A bill (S. 2564) to correct the military record of Franklin Heckler;

A bill (S. 2565) to correct the military record of Henry Schley;

A bill (S. 2566) to correct the military record of L. L. Bedell, alias Latero Degroat;

A bill (S. 2567) to correct the military record of John McKinley;

A bill (S. 2568) to correct the military record of Francis Fox;

A bill (S. 2569) for the relief of Robert McClermont;

A bill (S. 2570) to correct the military record of Levi Sheetz;

A bill (S. 2571) for the relief of John W. Dampman;

A bill (S. 2572) to correct the military record of William B. Wesner;

A bill (S. 2573) to correct the military record of Thomas W. Miller;

A bill (S. 2574) to remit the sentence of general court-martial against Milton Osthein, late a private of Company H, Twelfth United States Infantry, and grant him an honorable discharge;

A bill (S. 2575) to correct the military record of George I. Spangler;

A bill (S. 2576) correcting the military record of Edward Means;

A bill (S. 2577) to correct the military record of George Kappes;

A bill (S. 2578) to correct the military record of Samuel Kerr, alias Charles Walton;

A bill (S. 2579) to correct the military record of Jacob Metzinger;

A bill (S. 2580) to correct the military record of Josiah T. Postelthwait;

A bill (S. 2581) to correct the military record of George F. Peall;

A bill (S. 2582) to correct the military record of Theodore W. Dunham; and

A bill (S. 2583) to correct the military record of James Hagerty.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2584) for the relief of Morris F. Cawley;

A bill (S. 2585) for the relief of Daniel Joseph Holland; and

A bill (S. 2586) for the relief of Mrs. Jane W. Mason.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2587) to authorize the President to place the name of Archibald K. Eddowes on the retired list of the United States Navy with the rank of chief engineer, United States Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2588) to provide for the improvement in breeding of horses for general purpose uses, and to enable the United States to procure better remounts for the cavalry and artillery service; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 2589) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Richmond, in the State of Indiana; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2590) granting an increase of pension to George W. Craig; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2591) granting an increase of pension to George W. McComb; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HOAR (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2592) authorizing the appointment of stenographic reporters for the Federal courts; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2593) granting a pension to Benjamin Shepard;

A bill (S. 2594) granting a pension to Charles R. Huntley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2595) granting an increase of pension to William H. Thomas (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2596) granting an increase of pension to Israel F. Barnes (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2597) granting a pension to Eleanor W. Morgan (with accompanying papers).

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2598) for the relief of Mrs. Catherine P. Byrnes;

A bill (S. 2599) for the relief of the estate of James C. Mitchell, deceased;

A bill (S. 2600) for the relief of the heirs of Lucinda Mundy;
A bill (S. 2601) for the relief of the estate of Francis Griffing, deceased;
A bill (S. 2602) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Nancy Eddins, deceased; and
A bill (S. 2603) for the relief of S. A. E. Bailey, administratrix of the estate of Richard Griffith, deceased.

Mr. FORAKER introduced a bill (S. 2604) to pay certain Treasury settlements; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2605) for the relief of Arthur L. Flint; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 2606) granting a pension to Mary L. Nash;
A bill (S. 2607) granting an increase of pension to William F. Denmuer (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2608) granting a pension to Jane Sheppard;
A bill (S. 2609) granting an increase of pension to George R. Earsley;
A bill (S. 2610) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Andas;
A bill (S. 2611) granting a pension to Florence R. Russell (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2612) granting a pension to America Rankin;
A bill (S. 2613) granting an increase of pension to Edward E. Curran;
A bill (S. 2614) granting an increase of pension to William H. Boulton;
A bill (S. 2615) granting an increase of pension to James H. D. Payne; and
A bill (S. 2616) granting an increase of pension to Jesse P. Brown.

Mr. FORAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:
A bill (S. 2617) for the relief of Nathaniel Critchfield (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2618) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Heirich;
A bill (S. 2619) to amend the muster rolls of Company B, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, so as to place thereon the name of William C. Armstrong;
A bill (S. 2620) for the relief of Charles F. Norris;
A bill (S. 2621) for the relief of Charles L. Shermer;
A bill (S. 2622) for the relief of Jacob Burkhardt; and
A bill (S. 2623) for the relief of Jacob Barr.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced the following bills; which were read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 2624) granting a pension to Thomas L. Kimbrell;
A bill (S. 2625) granting an increase of pension to Carlin Hamlin.
A bill (S. 2626) granting an increase of pension to Ardemia Dillon;
A bill (S. 2627) granting an increase of pension to Lovisa Morrison (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2628) granting an increase of pension to John A. Harbour; and
A bill (S. 2629) granting an increase of pension to Louisa A. Clark (with accompanying papers).

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill (S. 2630) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Benjamin F. Lancaster; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2631) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Hennessy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SIMON introduced a bill (S. 2632) to amend an act entitled "An act granting to the Clearwater Valley Railroad Company a right of way through the Nez Perces Indian land in Idaho;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. ELKINS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:
A bill (S. 2633) for the relief of T. J. Coagar;
A bill (S. 2634) for the relief of Eli H. Crouch;
A bill (S. 2635) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Point Pleasant, W. Va.; and
A bill (S. 2636) for the relief of Hatcher and Hiram Short.

Mr. ELKINS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 2637) granting a pension to F. M. Davidson;
A bill (S. 2638) granting a pension to David O. Carpenter;
A bill (S. 2639) granting a pension to John D. Sandy;
A bill (S. 2640) granting a pension to George W. Johnson (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2641) granting an increase of pension to John W. Slaton;
A bill (S. 2642) granting a pension to Marion Workman; and
A bill (S. 2643) granting an increase of pension to Peter C. Cleek.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 2644) to promote the circulation of reading matter among the blind; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BURTON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 2645) granting a pension to Susan H. Stevens;
A bill (S. 2646) granting a pension to Justus L. Denton (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2647) granting an increase of pension to Robert Carpenter;
A bill (S. 2648) granting a pension to Timothy Lawhead;
A bill (S. 2649) granting an increase of pension to Richard L. Shanks;
A bill (S. 2650) granting a pension to Samuel Frent;
A bill (S. 2651) granting a pension to Sarah C. Hazen (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2652) granting a pension to Ann M. Barker (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2653) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Weaver (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2654) granting an increase of pension to Josiah D. Austin (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2655) granting an increase of pension to John Compton;
A bill (S. 2656) granting an increase of pension to John L. Branson;
A bill (S. 2657) granting an increase of pension to George W. Perry; and
A bill (S. 2658) granting an increase of pension to Vincent Maxwell.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 2659) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the petition and account of the Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Company, and report thereon to Congress; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2660) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to determine the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1875, as amended by an act approved March 3, 1887; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2661) referring the claim of Hannah S. Crane and others to the Court of Claims; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TELLER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 2662) granting a pension to Milton Reynolds;
A bill (S. 2663) granting an increase of pension to John Milburn; and
A bill (S. 2664) granting a pension to T. D. Britton.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 2665) for the relief of Louis Loeb; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill (S. 2666) for the relief of the legal representatives of Leo L. Johnson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 2667) for the relief of Lewis Cass Smith, and of the estates of Elisha G. Abbott, deceased, and Mrs. Zarelda E. Abbott, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CLAY (by request) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:
A bill (S. 2668) for the relief of Sanford A. Pinyan;
A bill (S. 2669) for the relief of Joseph Thomas (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2670) for the relief of James B. Fowler (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2671) for the relief of Russell Savage (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2672) for the relief of Samuel Garner (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2673) for the relief of Jasper N. Martin (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2674) for the relief of Milton Holt (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2675) for the relief of John D. Lowry (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2676) for the relief of Webster R. W. Atkins (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2677) to amend the records of the War Department in the case of Jesse Elliott; and

A bill (S. 2678) for the relief of Hiram A. Darnell (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. CLAY (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2679) restoring Samuel Howard to the pension roll; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2680) for the relief of the estate of Louis Friedman, deceased; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. CULLOM. I desire to state that I introduced the bill by request. I am not familiar with its contents. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Claims.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 2681) for the relief of the heirs of Alfred H. Brooks; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. BURROWS. The bill (S. 2294) to provide for compulsory attendance of witnesses at hearings before certain officers was erroneously referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. I ask that that committee be discharged from its consideration and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there any objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan? If not, the Committee on the Judiciary will be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and it will be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. FORAKER, it was

Ordered, That the petition and papers in the case of Daniel Updegraft be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, there having been no adverse report thereon.

HALL OF RECORDS.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I submit a concurrent resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The concurrent resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint committee consisting of three members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, is hereby created to investigate and consider the question of a site for a hall of records, to be erected in the District of Columbia, and report to Congress on or before March 1, 1902, or as soon thereafter as may be possible, their conclusions as to the most feasible location for such a building and the approximate cost thereof.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Indiana asks for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. CULLOM. It does not come from any committee?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is a concurrent resolution just introduced.

Mr. CULLOM. I think it had better go over, as it involves the purchase of property.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will refer the concurrent resolution, if there be no objection, to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

EMPLOYMENT OF MESSENGER.

Mr. PENROSE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Immigration be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ a messenger, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,440 per annum, until otherwise provided by law.

SOUTH HAVEN HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. McMILLAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to send to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the report of Capt. Charles Keller, Corps of Engineers, in reference to certain proposed improvements of the South Haven Harbor.

READJUSTMENT OF SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS IN KANSAS.

Mr. BURTON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be directed to report to the Senate the computed salaries due postmasters from the State of Kansas, upon applications for readjustments and payments of such salaries presented by such postmasters and the proper representatives of such postmasters who had died before the presentation of such applications to the Postmaster-General, under chapter 119 of the laws of 1883, such report to include a statement of each computed salary upon the basis of chapter 61 of the laws of 1854 and a statement of the amount of paid salary in each biennial term of service of such postmasters, and to conform in all respects to the public construction of chapter 119 of the laws of 1883 by Postmaster-General Gresham, as the same appears in Exhibit A of Senate Executive Document 146, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, said report to show in every instance the difference between the paid salary and the computed salary of the postmaster as required by the said public construction of the law of 1883 by Postmaster-General Gresham in all cases in which the paid salary is 10 per cent less than the computed salary.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there is no further morning business, the Calendar is in order.

Mr. CULLOM. There is very little, if any, business on the Calendar requiring immediate attention, and I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour and ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 13, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 9, 1902.

NAVAL OFFICER OF CUSTOMS.

James O. Lyford, of New Hampshire, to be naval officer of customs in the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts. (Reappointment.) This nomination is made to correct one made on December 19, 1901, nominating Mr. Lyford as of Massachusetts instead of New Hampshire.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

William F. Swan, of Mississippi, to be collector of customs for the district of Pearl River, in the State of Mississippi, to succeed Henry C. Turley, resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Robert C. Lee, of Mississippi, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Mississippi, vice Albert M. Lea, deceased. Mr. Lea's term would have expired January 9, 1902.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Edgar S. Wilson, of Mississippi, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Mississippi, vice Frederick W. Collins, whose term expires January 9, 1902.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICE.

Frederick W. Collins, of Mississippi, to be register of the land office at Jackson, Miss., vice James Hill, whose term will expire January 12, 1902.

Robert C. Sanborn, of Lisbon, N. Dak., to be register of the land office at Minot, N. Dak., vice Thomas E. Olsgard, whose term will expire January 12, 1902.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Isaiah T. Montgomery, of Mississippi, to be receiver of public moneys at Jackson, Miss., vice George E. Matthews, whose term will expire January 12, 1902.

Albert E. Rose, of Fargo, N. Dak., who was appointed March 14, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at St. Michael, Alaska, to fill an original vacancy.

SECRETARY OF OKLAHOMA.

William Grimes, of Kingfisher, Okla., who was appointed April 27, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be secretary of Oklahoma Territory, vice William M. Jenkins, appointed governor.

INDIAN AGENT.

Ross Guffin, of Kansas City, Mo., to be agent for the Indians of the Sac and Fox Agency, in Oklahoma, vice Lee Patrick, term expired.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Artillery Corps.

Nathan Jordan Shelton, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Samuel Creed Cardwell, of Kentucky, late sergeant, Company L, Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, August 1, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

POSTMASTERS.

Mrs. Nannie S. Neilson, to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Washington and State of Mississippi, in place of William A. Jewell. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Richard O. Edwards, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Hinds and State of Mississippi, in place of Henry Kernaghan. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1902.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 9, 1902.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, to be Postmaster-General.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

W. S. Graham, of Auburn, Cal., to be surveyor-general of California.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Gad Smith, of Michigan, to be collector of customs for the district of Superior, in the State of Michigan.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Charles F. Gallenkamp, of Missouri, to be surveyor of customs for the port of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri.

PENSION AGENT.

Charles A. Orr, of Buffalo, N. Y., to be pension agent at Buffalo, N. Y., to take effect January 13, 1902.

POSTMASTERS.

Vinson V. Williams, to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Lawrence and State of Indiana.

Donald McCallum, to be postmaster at Batesville, in the county of Ripley and State of Indiana.

Ernest H. Niebaum, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Dearborn and State of Indiana.

Thomas A. Carter, to be postmaster at Auburn, in the county of Dekalb and State of Indiana.

Wallace W. Williamson, to be postmaster at Columbia City, in the county of Whitley and State of Indiana.

Harry D. Falls, to be postmaster at Brazil, in the county of Clay and State of Indiana.

Joe E. Shryer, to be postmaster at Bloomfield, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana.

Charles Sullivan, to be postmaster at Garrett, in the county of De Kalb and State of Indiana.

James D. Parvin, to be postmaster at Evansville, in the county of Vanderburg and State of Indiana.

Thomas J. Wilson, to be postmaster at Corydon, in the county of Harrison and State of Indiana.

J. A. Kautz, to be postmaster at Kokomo, in the county of Howard and State of Indiana.

George P. Alexander, to be postmaster at Kendallville, in the county of Noble and State of Indiana.

John W. Lewis, to be postmaster at Huntingburg, in the county of Dubois and State of Indiana.

Isaac H. La Mar, to be postmaster at Petersburg, in the county of Pike and State of Indiana.

George E. Burbank, to be postmaster at Oakland City, in the county of Gibson and State of Indiana.

James L. Caldwell, to be postmaster at Lafayette, in the county of Tippecanoe and State of Indiana.

Francis A. Freer, to be postmaster at Galesburg, in the county of Knox and State of Illinois.

Adolphus C. Stephenson, to be postmaster at Worthington, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana.

Charles B. Bentley, to be postmaster at Warsaw, in the county of Kosciusko and State of Indiana.

George H. McKinley, to be postmaster at Moline, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois.

Robert E. Moon, to be postmaster at Fulton, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois.

Russell W. Folts, to be postmaster at Atlanta, in the county of Logan and State of Illinois.

Thomas H. Thomas, to be postmaster at Rock Island, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois.

Samuel T. Lindsay, to be postmaster at Robinson, in the county of Crawford and State of Illinois.

Ansel B. Case, to be postmaster at Prophetstown, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois.

Arthur F. Kinsley, to be postmaster at Hartford City, in the county of Blackford and State of Indiana.

John G. Dunbar, to be postmaster at Greencastle, in the county of Putnam and State of Indiana.

Duncan McA. Williams, to be postmaster at Fowler, in the county of Benton and State of Indiana.

William W. McColloch, to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of White and State of Indiana.

Jesse L. Dunning, to be postmaster at Ligonier, in the county of Noble and State of Indiana.

William A. Banks, to be postmaster at Laporte, in the county of Laporte and State of Indiana.

Eva Y. Hole, to be postmaster at Ridge Farm, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois.

William P. Masters, to be postmaster at Seymour, in the county of Jackson and State of Indiana.

I. L. Wimmer, to be postmaster at Rockville, in the county of Parke and State of Indiana.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *January 9, 1902.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the special order, House bill No. 3110.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. GROSVENOR in the chair), and resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3110) to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The CHAIRMAN. General debate has been limited to two hours.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, having in previous Congresses spoken on two different occasions at length in the discussion of this general subject, I had not intended to consume any time of the committee during this debate, but inasmuch as the minority members of the committee have been very brief in their remarks I presume I may be indulged for a few moments to emphasize my position and urge the passage now of the Hepburn bill pure and simple, as it is, without alteration, equivocation, or delay. [Applause.]

I remember not, if I ever took the trouble to ascertain, in just how many Congresses previous to the Fifty-fifth the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had considered this question, but when I came into the committee in the Fifty-fifth Congress we took the subject up elaborately, with painstaking diligence and care. We heard the Panama people on oath, learning everything to their advantage which has subsequently been disclosed and some important things to their disadvantage.

We heard those urging the claims of the Nicaragua plan. We read everything obtainable upon the subject. And we came to the conclusion that a canal ought to be constructed on the Nicaragua route, and that it ought to be constructed by the Government of the United States. We reported a bill, substantially identical with the pending measure. Some members thought that there ought to be further delay for information. Delay was obtained. Another Commission was secured. In the last Congress we reported practically the same bill. Further delay was sought and obtained; and now, about four years from the time when the Panama people told us under oath that two-fifths of the work was done, and that they would entirely complete it in ten years, the work is not perceptibly advanced, those people are still making their figures and professions in the case, and gentlemen here are asking for further delay in order to study the comparative merits of the two routes.

We find our constitutional warrant for the construction of a Government canal in the theory that it would be useful for the Army and Navy of our country. We also believe that it would be advisable on political grounds, and would in the future be found very advantageous to us. We also believe that incidentally our expenditure for the construction of the canal could be largely recouped by allowing the commerce of the world on the widest and most liberal terms to use the canal. And we believe that, not the distance in the length of the canal, but the distance from port to port determines the problem of distance. We find that between all Atlantic and Gulf ports and all Pacific ports the Nicaragua route would be shorter; we find that from all Atlantic and Gulf ports to all Asiatic countries the Nicaragua route would be shorter. We find that from all Pacific ports to all European ports the Nicaragua route would be shorter. It is manifest, therefore, that for our military and naval purposes, as well as for the interests of our people in commerce, the Nicaragua route has infinitely the advantage in distance.

The question of comparative physical advantages has been discussed at length—the large fresh-water lake on the lowest depression in the mountain range affording wide anchorage for ships and abundance of fresh water to cleanse their bottoms, and affording at the summit level abundance of water to float ships in both directions to the oceans; the matter of trade winds and superior healthfulness of the region presenting advantages which are not offered by the Panama route, all having been clearly and convincingly set forth, as well as the corresponding defects and disadvantages of the Panama enterprise.

I do not blame the promoters who have embarked their fortunes in the Panama scheme for seeking escape from the ruin in which they seem to be engulfed. Nor do I impugn the motives of any man who proposes yet to consider the question further. Gentlemen have that right, and it is proper that we should be careful in

deciding matters of great moment. But report after report has been published; many committees and commissions have reported. The subject of the feasibility and the advantages of the Nicaragua Canal have been discussed for three or four hundred years.

Volume on volume, book on book, have been published, until the whole world is scarcely able to contain what has been written. And if people who have kept up with the literature on the subject are not now persuaded that the Nicaragua Canal can and should be constructed, it appears to me that in their doubts they are almost in the position of the brothers of Dives, who, having failed to listen to the preachers of righteousness and the Redeemer of mankind Himself, might not, in the opinion of Father Abraham, be willing to believe even though one should rise from the dead and be sent to them.

The American people, in my opinion, agree with us that the Nicaragua Canal ought be constructed, and constructed now. If the Panama people have a better thing, then when this bill has passed the House and reached the Senate, or when it comes back to us, we can, if necessary, even in conference, avail ourselves of all the advantage that may be hereafter offered by the Panama people.

I thank the committee for the patient attention it has given me.

Mr. SIMS. The gentleman, I believe, is a member of the committee that has reported this bill?

Mr. ADAMSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIMS. Then, may I ask the gentleman a question for information?

Mr. ADAMSON. Certainly.

Mr. SIMS. Is it not a fact that the Southern States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico would be more directly benefited by the Nicaragua route than by the Panama route?

Mr. ADAMSON. I have not said one word about the advantage to any section to result from this enterprise. I would not support this measure solely because it benefited one section more than another; nor would I oppose it solely because it benefited one section less than another. What the gentleman's question suggests may be true. But I am an American. What I want is an American canal that can be used by the American Government for its benefit, and incidentally for the benefit of the American people, by enabling the ships of our own and every other country to go through it and to traverse all the seas—to trade with all our own ports and all the ports of the world. [Applause.]

Mr. SIMS. The gentleman has not answered my question; therefore I will ask him another.

Mr. ADAMSON. I said it was possibly true.

Mr. SIMS. What does the gentleman think about it? What is his judgment, not what is his view of possibilities?

Mr. ADAMSON. I believe all the ports of the South Atlantic and the Gulf will be benefited. I believe all the ports of our Pacific coast will be benefited, and I believe New England ports will be benefited, and I believe all the Mississippi Valley will be benefited.

Mr. SIMS. I have not asked anything about New England. I am trying to get the witness to confine himself to a particular locality, and he declines.

Mr. ADAMSON. The Southern people generally believe that they would be largely benefited, and I think you believe so.

Mr. SIMS. Now, further, are there not better harbor facilities at each end of the Panama route than at either end of the Nicaragua route?

Mr. ADAMSON. Well, it is so believed at this time, but the estimates show that we can easily and cheaply construct harbors at Grey Town and Brito, the termini of the Nicaragua route.

Mr. SIMS. I will ask you further if the distance is not in favor of the Panama route?

Mr. ADAMSON. No, sir. It appears so from port to port, but the Nicaragua route——

Mr. SIMS. I have reference to the distance from port to port.

Mr. ADAMSON. Yes, but——

Mr. SIMS. Now, further——

Mr. ADAMSON. Hold on. The Nicaragua route is provided by nature with a vast lake, which, used in connection with the section of river to the west and the San Juan River to the Canchuda dam on the east, will reduce the entire linear extent to almost as short a distance as the Panama route.

Mr. SIMS. Now, another question: Is it possible, under any circumstances or any conceivable conditions, to ever have an ocean-level ditch by the Nicaragua route?

Mr. ADAMSON. I think the prospect of a sea-level canal by either route is exceedingly remote; but, all things considered, I do not believe that if the Panama Company would offer to give us all they have, and in addition thereto the $109,000,000 that they formerly asked us to pay for their property, we could afford to undertake the Panama project.

Mr. SIMS. The gentleman, then, would not consider the Panama route under any circumstances?

Mr. ADAMSON. Oh, yes; we did consider it long and carefully. The reason I say what I do is because we have considered it. [Laughter.]

Mr. SIMS. I think the gentleman is developing what I thought would be developed; that is, his partisanship to a route rather than his desire for the best canal under the circumstances.

Mr. ADAMSON. No, sir; I am not the partisan of a route. I am declaring the results of our thorough investigation of both routes.

Mr. WOOTEN. Mr. Chairman, speaking for the first time in this presence, I do not know that I would have chosen any measure to advocate in preference to the one under discussion. The pending bill is the culmination of three-quarters of a century of commercial aspiration, political promise, and national development. For as long a period as the life of any man on this floor the great enterprise contemplated by its provisions has indeed been "the pillar of a people's hope, the center of a world's desire." I do not intend to consume any part of the short time allotted to me in attempting to recall or to recapitulate in detail the arguments and influences that during all these years have operated to bring about the condition of public sentiment that to-day exists in favor of this bill.

They have sufficed to solidify every interest, to subdue every opposition, and to obliterate even party lines. It is enough to say and to know, as every man here does know, that these arguments have addressed themselves to the nation's reason and have convinced its judgment; that these influences have appealed to the nation's pride and have persuaded its patriotism, until now neither in this Hall nor throughout the entire Republic is there found any voice so contentious as to assail its provisions with avowed disfavor or to oppose its passage with open resistance.

And yet, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that what was once a pronounced and emphatic opposition may perhaps have assumed the more subtle and sinister form of a tentative and temporizing expediency. I do not for a moment question the good faith or the motives of the gentlemen who have suggested amendments to the bill; but I am constrained to believe that if those amendments were adopted, this measure, instead of being a plain and specific plan for the immediate construction of an isthmian canal, would become a mere contingent and conditional project, fraught with inevitable delays, surrounded with innumerable doubts and difficulties, and in all probability doomed to ultimate failure amid the controversies and complications of international politics and interminable litigation.

We are all familiar with the deceptive dangers of Grecian gifts and the traditional treachery of Trojan horses, and it is a coincidence not unworthy of careful consideration that the gentlemen who are proposing to amend and to modify this bill are for the most part those who formerly openly opposed and voted against it. Now that this measure has reached its majority and is preparing to take its place among the finished products of American statesmanship, if aught is required to correct or to perfect it, I for one would prefer to intrust that delicate task to those who stood around its cradle, who nurtured its infancy, and who have reared it to manhood's estate. [Loud applause.]

I can not understand how it is, in view of the exhaustive investigation that has been made by the Commission appointed for the purpose, and the deliberate and intelligent attention paid to this bill by the committee having it in charge, that gentlemen here who profess to favor the enterprise propose to substitute for the well-considered judgment of the Commission and the committee a plan of procedure that reopens to doubt and difficulty the entire project. When we come to examine the amendments that are suggested, in my judgment they are very objectionable in one case and in the other wholly unnecessary.

The amendment proposed by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MORRIS] contemplates the alternative selection of the Panama route instead of the Nicaragua route, leaving the choice to the discretion of the President and the Canal Commission. The reasons given for this tentative proposition appear to me to be as variable and vagrant as some of the pronunciations to which we have listened in the course of this debate. [Laughter.] The respective engineering features of these two routes are no longer doubtful or debatable. The relative advantages and disadvantages of the two plans have been under consideration for years.

A faithful and capable Commission, at the cost of many months of labor and nearly a million dollars, has thoroughly investigated and reported upon them both within the past two years. The French promoters and the French Government have left untried no resource of engineering skill to find out the physical facts and possibilities of the Panama route. Our own Commission reviewed the work of the French engineers and made their own observations and surveys of the Nicaragua route, and they have given us the result of both in this report, marshaling the relative advantages and disadvantages of each in intelligent contrast and discrimination.

I will not take time to reiterate the details of that comparison, for they have already been discussed more or less fully in the course of this debate, but the facts given clearly establish that the Nicaragua route is from 400 to 600 miles nearer our own ports; that it is situated in a more healthful locality; that it runs through a much more desirable country and will develop a valuable trade along its own course; that its construction will be safeguarded by the consent of governments possessing some degree of stability and solvency, and that its physical features are more suitable for the kind of canal that is contemplated by the financial estimates of our Government.

The conclusion of the whole matter, in the opinion of the Commission, all things considered, is that "the Nicaragua route is preferable as being the most feasible and practicable route for an isthmian canal," and they accordingly so indorse and recommend the same. It is true that this conclusion and recommendation were influenced in some degree, but not entirely nor mainly, by the relative cost of the two routes, after taking into consideration the probable cost of acquiring the properties of the Panama company, which must be purchased by the United States in case that route is adopted.

According to the figures given by the Commission in its report the Nicaragua Canal would cost about $45,000,000 more than the Panama Canal, exclusive of the value of the property and concessions in each case; but the value of the Panama Company's property as submitted to the Commission as late as last November was $109,000,000, which would make that route cost about $63,000,000 more than the Nicaragua route, and this the Commission considered to be too much to entitle the Panama scheme to consideration in making their recommendations. The Commission estimated that the Panama properties are worth not exceeding $40,000,000. It is now stated in the public prints, and has been urged upon this floor, that the Panama Canal Company is willing to sell its properties to the United States for $40,000,000, the value placed upon it by the Commission, which would make the cost of the two routes approximately the same, but would still leave unanswered the potent reasons in favor of the Nicaragua route as given in this report.

But who knows or is authorized to state that the Panama Company or the French Government has made or will make such an offer? And who knows what will be included in the offer if it should be made? It is very remarkable that as late as two months ago they put the value of this property at $109,000,000, and are now willing to cut it down more than 60 per cent. If this offer is to include the concessions which the company now holds at the hands of the Colombian Government and the lands on which their railroad and canal are constructed, then I beg to call attention to page 102 of the Commission's report, where it is made to clearly appear that those concessions and lands will be totally without value in our hands because they will be immediately forfeited if the Panama Canal Company fails to complete its canal according to contract.

Mr. SIMS. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a legal question? When we deal with the Colombian Government——

Mr. WOOTEN. I understand and anticipate the gentleman's question. He wants to know what will be the legal effect of dealing with the Colombian Government as affecting the rights of this company under its concession. That involves difficult and complicated questions of law that I prefer not to inject into this controversy, and the very fact that such issues are raised by the proposition to substitute the Panama for the Nicaragua route constitutes one of the strongest objections to the amendments suggested. Why should we introduce difficult questions of law and seek complicated litigation when we are dealing with a plain and practical plan of legislation before this House? I prefer not to enter the domain of international law and politics in order to gratify the dilatory tactics of gentlemen who have never been friendly to this bill. I oppose the introduction of difficult legal questions involving the rights of the holders of franchises into the problem that is so plainly and feasibly outlined by this bill, and if there were no other objection to the amendments that alone ought to be enough, for no one can foresee how such complications may end, and they will undoubtedly delay, if they do not defeat, the construction of the canal.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time of my colleague be extended ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that the time of his colleague be extended ten minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WOOTEN. Now, Mr. Chairman, I say no man knows what this offer would include if it were made. We would have to secure a new concession from the Colombian Government, because the concession held by the Panama Company is a conditional and encumbered concession, and we would be dealing with a government whose political fortunes are so fickle and whose financial needs are so great that it may take an indefinite time and require an indefinite amount of money to secure a favorable concession.

Then, the railroad property belonging to the Panama Company, which is an indispensable and the most valuable physical feature of their whole scheme, is bound up and burdened with a contract whose complications promise no end of difficulties. In 1889, 17 American railroads, constituting the Transcontinental Association, and composing every great railway line that reaches the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, entered into a contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by which they guaranteed to the latter a monthly revenue of $75,000 upon the transportation of all freight and passengers between New York and San Francisco; and the express condition of that obligation is that the Panama Railroad shall be and remain the sole means of communication across the Isthmus of Panama.

I do not stop to discuss what that contract means in all its bearings and implications, but it very clearly contemplates that these great railway systems, combined with the Pacific Mail Steamship monopoly, will never willingly surrender the control of the Panama Railroad or permit the construction of the Panama Canal. That is another difficulty involved in the Panama route. Moreover, who is to treat with and bind the thousands of French stockholders in the New Panama Canal Company? There are said to be more than 200,000 of them, scattered all over France. Everybody knows that the New Panama Company is merely the receiver of the old company. These people are foreigners, and smarting under the bitter experiences of past misfortunes, for the history of the Panama Company for the last forty years has been one of financial ruin, personal disgrace, and almost political revolution in France. Shall we take a legacy like that, and trust to the tentative and difficult negotiations that will be necessary to acquire and conclude the rights of these stockholders and to place us in full title and possession of the company's properties?

These are some of the questions we will have to face if we seek to substitute the Panama route for the Nicaragua route, and they will so overload and embarrass the whole project of an interoceanic canal that, in my humble judgment, its construction will be indefinitely delayed, if not absolutely defeated. The people of this Union want the canal constructed, and they want it begun at once. If there was ever a uniform and universal demand upon the part of the American people in favor of any great public enterprise, it is voiced in their united support of this measure. It is too great a project to admit of temporizing and dilatory negotiations. What matters a few more miles in the length of one route over the other, or the expenditure of a few more millions of dollars, when the commerce of our own country and of the world is clamoring at our coasts and waits our energetic and intelligent action to open for it a pathway from the Orient to the Occident?

Any reasonable difference in cost will be more than counterbalanced by the measureless advantages of this great waterway between the two oceans. But I deny that the Panama route is or will be the cheaper. Even admit that the company proposes to sell its properties for $40,000,000, I have shown that the offer includes a large amount of speculative and valueless assets, and then what do we buy? It has taken that company, backed by the French Government, fifty years to build one-fourth of the canal, and it has cost $240,000,000 to do that. Now we are asked to buy this unfinished job for forty millions and complete it at nobody knows what cost. At the same ratio it has cost the French Government and people it will require $720,000,000 in addition to the $40,000,000 for the wreck of the uncompleted fraction now constructed.

I have said that this is not a party question, and yet I may be permitted to remind my friends on this side of the House that the last Democratic national platform declares in favor, not of an isthmian canal in general, but for a specific route for that canal, to wit, the Nicaragua route. So much for the amendment that seeks to vary the terms of the bill in regard to the route for the canal. Now, in reference to the amendment that has been suggested to insert in the bill a specific provision for the fortification of the canal, it does not appear to me to be either a necessary or a desirable amendment. The right to protect the canal and harbors by fortifications is contained in the bill as it now reads, by every intelligent and necessary intendment.

In section 2 it is plainly declared that the Secretary of War, among other things, "shall construct such provisions for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors"—that is the exact language of the bill; and in section 6 he is authorized to contract and pay for such "defenses." What more is required? What sort of "defenses" are meant by this language? The Secretary of War is only interested in land defenses, and the most usual and approved method of land defenses is by fortifications.

There has for some time been a moot question between the War and Navy Departments as to whether the preferable mode of

defending this canal was by land or sea, and this bill is intended to settle that question so far as the land is concerned by vesting in the Secretary of War the power and making it his duty to provide proper land defenses, among which I take it no one doubts will be adequate fortifications. The Constitution of the United States itself contains no broader or more specific provision for the protection of any part of our domain. The word there used is the same—"defense"—and it has been uniformly construed to cover and authorize every military and naval enterprise necessary to safeguard the integrity and sovereignty of our territory and national rights.

Under that provision hundreds of forts bristle with our guns and hundreds of war ships guard the coasts and harbors of the entire country. In view of this fact and of the terms of the treaty that was lately ratified at the other end of the Capitol, to insert a specific requirement for fortifications in this bill would, it seems to me, couple a warlike menace with a peaceful purpose and savor more of spurious sentiment than sound and salutary statesmanship. I quite agree with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] when he said yesterday that the value of this canal to us and to the world depends upon its absolute freedom of communication and its neutrality as a great international highway of commerce, and I think it would be bad policy and bad manners to announce its construction to the world coupled with a gratuitous declaration of warlike preparation.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the bill will pass without alteration in any essential feature. It will be the crowning act in a long series of wise and prophetic provisions for the peaceful development of our just and reasonable ambitions as a people. It will bind together the commercial interests of our own country and promote our rational relations with all the nations of the earth. Founded on the noble conception of commercial freedom and friendship throughout the world, it will hasten the day when this Government shall abandon its narrow and selfish policy of commercial isolation and establish as the badge of its Christian civilization free trade with all mankind. [Applause.]

It involves and contemplates the only true and safe policy of national expansion—a commercial expansion based on competitive superiority in the markets of the world and moral supremacy in the councils of Christendom, rather than territorial extension acquired by bloody conquest and maintained by forcible colonization. The construction of this canal will establish the Monroe doctrine in international commerce as well as in international politics, and that pan-American ideal for which patriots and statesmen have planned since this Western world became the abode of freedom will ripen into realization as the culminating achievement of the new century. [Applause.]

It has been suggested here that the Gulf States are peculiarly interested in this great movement. That is true, they are—locally and peculiarly; but I deny that to them alone will be confined the benefits of this measure. The whole country will correspondingly feel the fructifying influence of this immense commercial advance. The Atlantic and the Pacific seaboards will find in this canal the common bond of a common interest in domestic and foreign trade, and its construction will bring together the borders of the continent in a compact of commercial conquest. And then the great Mississippi Valley will feel its blessings in a renewed vigor of commercial aspiration and advancement.

That vast region between the eastern and western ramparts of the Union, that is to-day the garden of the continent and the granary of the world, will especially reap the fruits of an interoceanic canal, while the Father of Waters, that for the last quarter of a century has lost his former power in the world of traffic, will be restored to his wonted functions as the arbiter and artery of our whole internal commerce. Mr. Chairman, aside from its mere material aspects, the construction of this canal has for my mind an impressive meaning. It is the realization of a historic dream that troubled the minds of men four centuries ago and led to the discovery and exploration of the New World.

The last great Emperor of Spain conceived its possibility, and the voyages of the first great navigators of the globe had their inspiration and motive in the vain and romantic effort to find the fabled passage that would connect the two great oceans of earth. Seventy-five years ago Simon Bolivar, the liberator of South America, first proposed the construction of an isthmian canal at the first Panama conference of 1826, and the half savage old patriot had prophetic visions of its possibilities for America that will some day come true.

He dreamed of a time when the isthmus of the New World would be to modern civilization what the Corinthian isthmus was for the Greeks, and rising on the wings of his superb conception he foretold the day when "that magnificent portion of America situate between the two oceans would become the emporium of the universe; when its canals would shorten the distance which separates the nations of the earth and render the commercial ties which connect Europe, America, and Asia closer and stronger; when the yieldings of the four parts of the world would be brought as a tribute to this happy section of the globe; when perhaps the true capital of the earth may be established here and be made exactly what Constantine desired that Byzantium should be."

Later on, in 1849, the scholarly and scientific Maury pointed out the unsurpassed advantages of the construction of an isthmian railroad and canal. He declared that the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea constitute the Mediterranean of the New World, with possibilities of commerce and civilization as far superior to those of that elder sea as our laws, institutions, and capabilities are immeasurably beyond the systems of the Old World. He declared that "All, and more, too, that the Mediterranean is to Europe, Africa, and Asia, this sea is to America and the world," and that "an era and epoch in the affairs of nations will date from the opening of this communication."

We are to-day upon the point of making that date and opening that epoch, and it is an occasion for thoughts both solemn and sublime. In the name and for the sake of all these things I hope this bill will pass without amendment, without delay, without complication; for in the fullness of time it will bring to this country the realization of dreams of commercial power, of real, safe, peaceable expansion along constitutional lines, such as could not, in my judgment, flow from any other measure that has in all our history challenged the attention of the American Congress. [Loud applause.]

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, in order that a number of gentlemen who desire to make remarks on this subject may be accommodated, I ask unanimous consent that the time for the closing of general debate may be extended to half past 2 o'clock instead of 2 o'clock.

Mr. HOPKINS. For the present, I think I must object to this request. We can determine that question when 2 o'clock shall arrive.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair may be allowed to state that there is already a demand for at least three hours of debate.

Mr. HOPKINS. Then I withdraw my objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there further objection? The Chair hears none.

[Mr. SPARKMAN addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I did not intend until this morning to take any part in the general debate upon this bill, but rather to content myself with such remarks as I desire to make under the five-minute rule. But it seems to me that possibly I may desire a little more than five minutes or ten minutes, and therefore I have sought and obtained recognition.

In the very beginning I want to say that this is a business proposition and should be considered from the practical business standpoint.

Gentlemen say for four hundred years this canal has been talked about, and let us fall over each other and do something now. Well, now, for the first time in the history of the world, from a practical standpoint, we can begin to make sure progress upon an American isthmian canal. Gentlemen talk learnedly about not listening to wicked people upon the floor of this House who have not heretofore been friendly to this canal. I do not know any such. I have for years advocated the canal, or a canal, and I advocate a canal now. True, I have not approved, without information and in the absence of any fixed law and treaty, action upon the part of Congress that would disregard the surroundings, and I have been called hard names at times because I have not been willing to go forward when there was no road in which we could in good faith travel. Now there is a road, and there is no man in the sound of my voice, in my judgment, who will rise in his place and say that he regrets the nonpassage of the Nicaragua Canal bill last session, or at any other session heretofore of the American Congress. I hear no response. So a truce to this kind of argument. Let us get down to the actual facts and the actual conditions.

I regret, Mr. Chairman, that on a great measure of this kind the gentleman in charge of the bill, who has for years studied it and is familiar with it, who is at the head of a great committee, which committee is the servant of this House and not its master—that is what committees are for—all committees are the servants of this House and can be challenged and asked for information with impunity by the humblest member upon the floor of the great American House of Representatives—I regret that the gentleman in charge of this bill, who stood for two hours and so ably advocated the bill, and so courteously answered all questions that were put to him, has not yet seen proper, although requested, to put that two hours' discussion in the RECORD.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit me a moment?

Mr. CANNON. With pleasure.

Mr. HEPBURN. I stated to the gentleman yesterday, when he

made a statement similar to this, I thought querulously and for an improper purpose, the reasons why I had not printed my remarks, why I had elected to follow a course that is universal in this House. But I am always anxious to accommodate the gentleman; and I will now, as I promised him then, furnish him with the information contained in that speech. [Tendering manuscript.]

Mr. CANNON. Ah! Now, then, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman says that he follows the course that is always or almost universally followed in this House. I deny it.

Mr. HEPBURN. Will the gentleman look over the record of this debate and see how many—the large majority of those who have spoken—have not yet published their remarks?

Mr. CANNON. I will ask the courtesy of the House if I need a little further time to extend it.

It is one thing for the chairman of a great committee, familiar with a great subject for years, putting a great measure that is to last through the centuries before a great deliberative body for considsideration to occupy the floor for two hours to give information, where many members asked many important questions, and where, with due respect to him, and I presume without intention, he gave something of misinformation. It is one thing for a member thus situated to withhold his remarks from the RECORD, and quite another for a member differently situated who desires to extend his remarks to withhold his remarks from the RECORD.

I say here and now that I have no recollection of any gentleman at the head of a committee on a great bill who has done so. Is there any way to prevent this, said somebody? I do not know of any rule that prevents it; but I do not think it is fair to the House of Representatives that that course should have been pursued, and purposely pursued. It is not a question as to whether I am hypercritical. It is a question of decent parliamentary proceeding. I shall go on and do the best I can, and speak about the merits of the bill.

In my judgment, I am as good a friend of an isthmian canal as any gentleman upon the floor of this House, not excepting the gentleman from Iowa, and always have been. Now, what does this bill do? I want to call the attention of the House, and I trust I will have that of the gentleman from Iowa, because I want something of information for myself and the House, I think. Gentlemen seem to be in a hurry. I will read this provision in the bill:

That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to acquire from the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for and in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

And so forth.

And then there is an indefinite appropriation. Five millions or five hundred millions is made for that purpose. Now, then, I understand that the bill refers to territorial control. Am I right about that? A lease, a control, a territorial control that does not affect the property between the boundaries. Or, to put it in another way—and let us see if I am right about it—a strip 5 miles wide on each side and 3 miles or 2 miles or 10 miles—I do not know—some gentleman of the Commission says 10 miles, but I believe some gentleman has said 3 on a side. Who owns that territory, in whole or in part? It is owned largely by private owners. How much the old Maritime Canal Company, or those who inherited its assets, own of that territory I do not know. How much prominent Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans own of that territory I do not know. How much prominent Americans own of that territory I do not know. Now, I understand, in the first instance, that this authority—and the gentleman from Iowa will correct me if I am wrong——

Mr. HEPBURN. The gentleman from Iowa would not undertake a labor of that kind. [Laughter.]

Mr. CANNON. Oh, the gentleman from Iowa, if he was as able in good faith in giving information as he is flip of the tongue, he would be a better legislator. [Laughter.]

Now, I ask again if the control he referred to in the first section is not the jurisdiction, the territorial jurisdiction, the sovereignty and right to construct a canal over that zone, and if it does not refer to the property rights, the ownership of the land, the harbors, the coast line, or the beds of the rivers? Am I correct?

I get no answer, and I will assume that I am correct; and my information, after close inquiry from men who ought to know, says that that is so. So that this protocol which floats in the air and which is not a protocol, looks toward this sum, as the gentleman informs us, of six and one-half millions for control of a strip of land 3 miles on each side, and an indefinite appropriation.

Now, let us go a step further. The gentleman said that this bill was very general. It is general. The gentleman has talked about Trojan horses and all that kind of thing. We used to have a saying sometimes in school, "The fox was the finder." Let us see about the Trojan horses. [Laughter.] Turn over to section 2 and read this indefinite appropriation. It is as follows:

And such sum as may be necessary to secure such control is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Five hundred millions if necessary or one hundred millions if necessary.

Now, section 2. Listen:

That when the President has secured full control—

it is not full control over in the first section; it was then "control" simply—

That when the President has secured full control over the territory in section 1 referred to he shall direct the Secretary of War to excavate and construct the canal.

Does "full control" mean there the purchase of the ownership by condemnation or otherwise of great blocks of real estate in that zone? Does it contemplate the purchase or condemnation of land owned by speculators, and I think I have the right to say in a large part both Americans and Nicaraguans? Is anybody prepared to answer that question? If so, I will stop and let him stand up and answer.

Where is this committee, if you choose—and I speak of it correctly—that spent so many sleepless nights, as mentioned by the gentleman from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS], on this matter?

Mr. CUMMINGS. My speech is printed, and the gentleman will not find that expression in it.

Mr. CANNON. Then I withdraw the remark. [Laughter.]

Now, how much is to be paid for full control? Is it wise to amend this bill and say how much? Have we any information upon that point? Oh, says the gentleman, anybody that makes an observation, or moves an amendment, or asks a question, is a confounded obstructionist against the best interests of the country. [Laughter.]

Oh, gentlemen, guard our legislation as best we can in this the hour of its inception and birth, through the decades when we are out of this House and others come after us there will be much criticism as to the administration of the measure under the most favorable circumstances. Take your Pacific railroads. Why, I have heard passion torn to tatters and days lengthen into weeks, and I have seen the reputations of great statesmen and great men broken down because in the inception of these great measures they were not properly guarded. It was passed with a whoop and a hurrah.

Is there a sentiment for an isthmian canal? Yes. Is there a sentiment for such time being taken, and such consideration being given, and such questions asked, and such questions answered as to enable this the greatest legislative body on earth to proceed intelligently? Yes; the country wants an isthmian canal, but it demands the best action possible at our hands.

Now, I will make this observation: In my judgment, under the general appropriation and the power which is artfully—I say artfully—given it would be claimed, if this bill were enacted into law to-day, that it carries such an appropriation that the President can not only pay Costa Rica and Nicaragua, but can go on and without limit pay the successors of the Maritime Canal Company, pay the American speculator, and the Nicaraguan speculator, and the European speculator such prices as in his discretion may seem proper; and no man can tell whether that will be $10,000,000, $25,000,000, or $50,000,000.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Will the gentleman answer a question?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly, if I can.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Does the gentleman know whether the Maritime Canal Company owns any real estate which would require to be taken for this proposed route?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, no; I have been told that it has gone into bankruptcy and that its assets have been closed out or are to be closed out. The best information that I can get is that somewhere, dancing around in the pale moonbeams [laughter], there is somebody who has got a claim to a "bee" course down there that would ripen into valuable property in the light of this appropriation. [Laughter.]

Now gentlemen say, what shall we do? I had the honor the other day to make a suggestion that perhaps the consideration of this bill could profitably be postponed and made the special order thirty days from now or sixty days from now. I am informed by the chairman of this committee that a protocol is passing back and forth—not yet concluded, but trying to be—not yet a treaty, but trying to be. [Laughter.] I would like to see that treaty in order to know to what it commits the American people and the American Treasury. I believe we can see it before the close of this session of Congress.

I have given gentlemen a chance to interrupt me about this indefinite appropriation, and no man has spoken. I will just anticipate. If this general indefinite appropriation should not be sufficient, after we have got the territorial jurisdiction, to extinguish the title of private property in that zone, then how are you going

to extinguish it? Let me say to gentlemen who are in such great haste to build the canal between now and sunrise to-morrow that if this appropriation is not available they will not make much by their haste, because, under the laws of all countries, you can not take the property of a citizen without compensation. How much juries might give in condemnation proceedings under the sovereignty proposed to be retained by Nicaragua, heaven knows; I do not. Perhaps my friend can inform us. [Laughter.]

Now, if I could do just what I wanted to do, I would postpone the consideration of this bill for thirty days; and if by that time the protocol had not ripened into a treaty in black and white, so that the parties on the other side would be bound and we would be bound if it were adjusted, then I would pass a resolution, if necessary, either now or then, to hurry them up; and then before the adjournment of this Congress, when we saw "where we were at," I would legislate with apt and proper guards.

Now, another matter. This bill confessedly—to say nothing about this territory and the compensation to speculators—this bill confessedly authorizes an expenditure of $190,000,000. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] said, "Oh, that is nothing." Well, I agree with the gentleman from Iowa that an isthmian canal is to be constructed whether it shall cost $190,000,000 or $300,000,000; but I will not knowingly and willfully make the cost $300,000,000 if by the exercise of common business sense, from a patriotic and economic standpoint, the cost can be kept down to $200,000,000. That is all I am claiming. If I were supreme, I would postpone this measure for thirty days, and then see the condition of things.

Now, one other matter. This bill authorizes contracts for the whole thing. I am now going to talk a minute or two to the other side of the House. We have our troubles over on this side. [Laughter.] I know the function of a minority quite well. I have been in a minority. And I know you are going to blow the trumpet loud and strong in the coming canvass, and perhaps not ineffectively, unless the revenues coming into the Treasury under existing legislation are decreased. I think there is somewhat of a sentiment on this side among most of us to decrease them. If I had power this minute I would take off every cent of the so-called war taxation. [Applause.] How about that in view of this bill? An indefinite appropriation to extinguish the title and secure the right of way, and then full power to contract; and besides, a direct appropriation of $10,000,000.

If this legislation is to pass, the Treasury will, in my judgment, stand an appropriation considerable in amount to begin with. But I think, while authority to contract ought to be given, with it ought to go legislation, so that from time to time as work is performed, in the absence of appropriation, the Secretary of the Treasury or the President may be authorized to issue 2 per cent bonds at not less than par. Then, if we have the revenue, we can appropriate; if not, the expenditure will be provided for. But I will say to my Republican friends that I do not want to have it thrown in my teeth ten days or thirty days from now, "You have not only got your river and harbor matters to provide for, and your subsidy matters, and your public building matters, and a growing country, so that no man can tell what the expenditures are to be; and therefore legislation for the reduction of the revenue is not indicated."

If to talk about these matters makes me guilty of treason, I suppose I must stand it. I have had the habit for over a quarter of a century of "speaking out in meeting." When I have had anything I wanted to say I have said it. And I have found during these years that a generous constituency, while they have not always agreed with me, have agreed with me most of the time.

Now, one word as to the Morris amendment. In the event that this bill is not amended somewhat along the lines that I have been discussing—and I will say that I will vote for the Morris amendment, and if that is defeated, then, if I can be recognized, I will at the proper time move to recommit this bill with instructions, embodying what seems to me to be proper instructions, to the committee to report back a bill in harmony with those instructions in or before thirty days. Then they can do it at once, or to-morrow, or at any other time, if that motion should be adopted.

A word now as to the Panama route. I do not care anything about the Panama route or the Nicaragua route or any other route across that Isthmus, except as it will give the people of the United States and the world the best possible canal at the least possible cost. I have no pride in this route or that. I have read the summing up of the Commission with some care. I have dog-eared and glanced through this report. We all have our duties to perform upon our various commitees, touching the various matters that come within our respective jurisdictions, so that we have to go with a hop, skip, and a jump when we come to decide touching other matters, frequently. I have read this report with some care and I want to say now, without prejudice and without partisanship, that when I read the report of the Commission I said that while it recommended Nicaragua under all the conditions, in fact it was a report for the Panama route, if we could get it for $40,000,000. I do not believe any unprejudiced man can read it to the contrary.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON. I thank the House.

Mr. DAYTON. Don't you want more time?

Mr. CANNON. I should like one minute.

Mr. MANN. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] be allowed to proceed for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that some confusion has already arisen with regard to matters of time. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHACKLEFORD] claims that on yesterday he reserved his time, and now claims the time. If that is granted, why of course the general debate will have to proceed indefinitely, and the Chair has no opinion or desire in regard to it.

Mr. MANN. I hope the request that I made may be submitted to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that his colleague [Mr. CANNON] may proceed with his argument for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Now, just a word in conclusion. I do not know whether the Panama Company, having authority to sell the Panama Canal, have made an offer or not. The public prints say that they either have or are ready to do so.

I do say that from the public prints and the best information I can get, I am inclined to the belief that under the existing conditions that company, or the people who own it and can make the title to it good, are ready to take $40,000,000 for it. In the light of the report and recommendations of this Commission, if that is so it is worthy of consideration without an accusation of treason. That is what I say. It is true there are other things to be done if they are willing to sell to us. There is a concession to be had from the United States of Colombia. I now say, measuring my words, after inquiry of an authority which I am satisfied is good, that it is just as easy and just as practicable and just as speedy to make an agreement with Colombia, if the United States can buy this canal for $40,000,000, as it is to make the agreement with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The perfect truth is, as I am informed, that all these States are desirous of having the canal, and at the same time they are desirous of getting all they can out of it.

Now, if greed and desire for great profit are Anglo-Saxon traits, then our Latin friends, if I am correctly informed, are a long way upon the road toward a high civilization. [Laughter.] We ought to be exactly fair. If the Morris amendment is adopted, then the same authority would exist toward that route that exists toward this route. I think from the standpoint of a proper commencement, in the best interests of a canal, from the standpoint of satisfying an intelligent sentiment throughout the United States and the world, that we ought to give it consideration, if it be a proposition; and if it be not a proposition, then we ought to pause long enough in our headlong course to see to it that in this exceedingly general bill twenty-five or fifty million dollars, more or less, is not wasted in the extinction of the title of private owners in the so-called zone that we are to acquire from these States. [Applause.]

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday, when I had finished speaking, I reserved my time, which was then announced to be eleven minutes. I reserved that for my colleague [Mr. DE ARMOND], and I ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to speak for eleven minutes, the time I reserved yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHACKLEFORD] asks unanimous consent that his colleague [Mr. DE ARMOND] be allowed ten minutes' time for the purpose of general debate, and that the time for general debate be extended for ten minutes after half past two o'clock. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, the proposition before the House at present, or that to which most of the speakers have addressed themselves, seems to my mind to be a very simple one. Yet apparently, to the apprehension of most of those who have spoken, it is very complicated. The question before the committee, before the House, and before the country is not whether this body will favor the building of a canal to connect the two oceans, but what legislation upon that subject it will favor. It is not whether a canal bill should be passed, but whether a bill shall be matured and passed in good shape, according to the judgment of the body, or be rushed through the House without definite form or substance, in the hope or expectation that elsewhere, at the other end of the Capitol, it may be fashioned into something that will do to put into the statutes.

There is no opposition here, as I understand, to the passage of a bill for the building of a canal. Differences of opinion exist as to the route; and the first matter of contention which will arise, I suppose, when amendments are in order, will be as to whether the President shall be authorized to negotiate for any other route with any other people or nation than those mentioned in section 1 of the bill. At first blush it would seem that upon the other side of this House there would be no objection to enlarging the discretion of the President. It would seem that if patisan bias is to have weight, some such objection might be expected to come from this side of the House.

But the matter is one of business, and it seems to me that the preliminary question is, Have we confidence enough in the honesty of the President to trust him at all? It seems to me there can be no serious objection to trusting him to consider the different propositions submitted and to determine, in the light of such facts as he can discover and from such advice as will be forthcoming, whether he should negotiate with the Panama people or with Nicaragua and Costa Rica; whether he should arrange, in the interest of the people of the United States, to build upon one route or upon the other.

It has not been intimated, and I presume will not be, that the honesty of the President can be questioned. What will be lost in giving him the opportunity to make, and charging him with the duty of making, the best arrangement that he can make with either or any of these parties? His duty and opportunity will be enlarged by the amendment which my colleague [Mr. SHACKLEFORD] will offer, if the House adopts it.

If the Nicaraguan is the best route, and if the President in his discretion shall think so, what harm can come from the authorization given to him to consider also the other route? It will at least enable him to exercise his judgment if he is not confined or tied to one particular route. It will enable him also to make better terms with the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican people.

The undertaking is a great one; it involves enormous expenditures and extends over a considerable period of time and will be a monumental work if undertaken wisely and carried forward vigorously and honestly. Engineers differ as to which is the better route. Speaking for myself, I am unable to determine which is the better, and I am free to admit that there is no humiliation in the confession that I do not know. Gentlemen who have studied this question and investigated it for months and years are in doubt. Under such circumstances, why not leave the President free to learn what is the best that can be done, and to do it?

For my part I am willing to trust him with this discussion and clothe him with this power. I do not believe there is risk in doing it. If we are willing to trust him to buy a right of way on the Nicaragua route, why not trust him also with the optional power and authority to procure the right of way, the franchises, and the work done on the Panama Canal? I can not understand the reason of this opposition. Is it pride in the paternity of the bill? Is it admiration for its artistic structure? Is it a desire to carry down to a posterity far distant the name of some committee or some gentleman?

The name or names will go better freighted and better conveyed if connected with a bill serving well the purposes of the people than with one merely rushed through the House to be thrown into the wastebasket of the Senate. The bill ought to be very carefully drawn. In my judgment, this bill is crude in many particulars. Not a word is said as to how we are to pay for the canal; not a word about who is to construct it or who is to supervise it; all is vague and shadowy.

Are the engineers of the Army and Navy, many of them with no other employment, to be engaged in this great work? We do not know anything about it. Is it to be done by contract, with one set of men or syndicate, extending in influence balefully and surely over the country, or is it to be through many syndicates? Is the civil-service law to prevail, or is it to be a partisan scheme for partisan purposes? The bill discloses nothing at all about these things, though it ought to be explicit and well guarded. There ought not to be holes in it and through it. There ought not to be bad possibilities about it, easily provided against.

It is suggested sometimes that those who criticise this measure and are not willing to canonize anything or everything that comes from the committee are opposed to building the canal. It is hardly worth while to advert to that criticism. I am one of a small minority who voted against the passage of a similar bill in the last Congress. I voted against it because I thought I was doing right in voting thus. Events since have fairly justified me and all those who voted the same way. We voted against it with a bad treaty with Great Britain pending over in the Senate, which has since been rejected, and ought to have been rejected; but we could not know then that it would not be ratified. The very fact that there was some opposition here, and a good deal over at the other end of the Capitol, has given us a better treaty, though not as good as we should have, and has brightened very much the prospects of the country with respect to this canal.

I am not talking about what delay there ought to be for the fuller consideration of this matter. I believe the bill really ought to go back to the committee to be matured, and ought not to be passed immature—a mere scattering of words upon paper. There are many things that ought to be expressed which here are unexpressed. Whatever is done about it, I do not believe we should vote on the theory that there is something sacred about the bill; that there must not be a line touched; that precisely as it came from the committee it must go through. I do not believe that the bill should go through the House for the Senate to fix it. I am tired of this loose and hurried legislating here, with the Senate to "fix" it afterwards. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

I am in favor of legislating here as we think we ought to legislate. I am very glad that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] has expressed the belief that there ought to be full consideration of measures here. I hope he will not forget his theory, but that when the time comes, as come it will, soon and often, when there is denial here of opportunity for discussion and consideration, he will be as earnest then upon the same side as he is now. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

[Mr. VANDIVER addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. HOOKER. Mr. Chairman, the chairman of the committee has kindly consented to add a few minutes to the time for which the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House has now recognized me, in order that I may give my views to the House. I regret very much that I am laboring under a severe cold and can not speak so that I can be heard with ease throughout the Hall.

I want, however, to say, Mr. Chairman, in advance that I think it is the duty of this House as a legislative body to determine upon the route which this canal shall take. [Applause.] It should not shirk its responsibility by devolving its duties upon another department of the Government—the executive department—however great may be its confidence in the incumbent of the Presidential chair.

Why do gentlemen wish to go behind the unanimous recommendation of the able Commission which, under the authority of this House, has examined this whole subject and, without a dissenting voice, recommended the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican route? We ought not to refer it to anybody to decide that question for us. I differ with the honorable and learned and very adroit chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and with my honorable friend from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] on this side of the Chamber when they say it is proper that the legislative department—the American House of Commons—which, under its iron rules, has had its mouth shut for so many years, and still has it closed, should refer all questions of this sort to some other department—to some other branch of the National Government.

Sir, before the holiday recess of this session, on motion of my honorable friend, the chairman of this committee [Mr. HEPBURN], the House fixed last Tuesday for the consideration of what? The bill now before the House; not any other bill. They fixed this time for the consideration of that measure. It has been before the American Congress for many years. Commission after commission of engineers, eminent in their profession, has been appointed, and appropriations have been made to pay their expenses. Delay after delay has occurred. Indeed, we are only repeating in this matter what occurred when the Suez Canal was projected by that great engineer and distinguished public man, Count Frederick De Lesseps, of France. England opposed that project and intervened to prevent the beginning of the canal and its final completion.

But the great intellect of De Lesseps triumphed over all obstacles, and at last that canal was finished and is now open to the commerce of the world. In the prime of his great manhood, surrounded by distinguished men, supported and sustained by many of the ablest governments of the world, De Lesseps projected the Panama Canal. The first survey of that canal was made by Commander E. P. Hull, of our Navy, who surveyed and located the route from the Bay of Aspinwall, on the Caribbean Sea, to Panama, on the Pacific Ocean.

In 1879 Count De Lesseps called a convention or congress of all the maritime nations of the world to meet in Paris. They did meet in May, 1879. Twenty-four countries of maritime character were represented in that convention. They decided on a water-level canal from Lyman Bay to Panama. Immediately after the adjournment of that congress the Interoceanic Canal Company was organized, under French law, for building the canal under a concession granted previously to Lieut. N. B. Wise by the Government of Colombia. This concession was sold by Lieutenant Wise to the Count De Lesseps. At the close of the year 1888 the amount expended for the construction of the Panama Canal, raised from subscriptions by the people of France—the men and

women and children—was $224,000,000. At that time only one-third of the canal was completed.

Now, we say, Why should we desire to become the legatees who are to inherit, by descent or expensive purchase, the bankrupt Panama Canal, on which the French Government and the French people expended $224,000,000 for the completion of only one-third or one-fourth of the canal? Why should we want to repeat the experiment of our sister Republic, France, and put our millions into that bankrupt enterprise?

Why should we expose our laborers to the miasma of the Panama route, where the lives of hundreds of thousands of laborers have already been sacrificed and millions of money expended? Even if we could be the heir to this concern without the payment of the proposed purchase money, $40,000,000, would it not be a "white elephant" on the hands of the American people? Do we want it at any price? Do we want to repeat the failure of the French people in constructing this canal? They proposed the construction of the canal on a water level between the two oceans. They probably would never be able to accomplish it.

The honorable gentleman on the other side of the Chamber [Mr. CANNON] says that he is in favor of a canal. Yes; but when, and how, and where? Is he not willing to say now where that canal should be? Why should not the Congress of the United States, the House of Representatives, be willing to say now, "We want a canal, and we want it at a particular point?" Why should we want to fall heir by descent or by expensive purchase to this Panama Canal, which is to-day a bankrupt institution? It passed into the hands of a receiver when De Lesseps failed. That receiver was a Frenchman, M. Monchiourt. He went to Panama and reported to the French Government and French people that in addition to the $224,000,000 which the canal had already cost, and only one-fourth completed, $600,000,000 more would be required to complete it. Do you want to fall heir to such a responsibility as that?

Are you willing to undertake what France has failed in, and what her engineers tell you will cost over $600,000,000, when we have a far better route? And when you talk about the distance, it must be remembered that 120 miles of the distance by the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican route is covered by water and does not have to be excavated. On the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican route, if the Nicaragua Bay and Lake and the waters of the river be utilized by means of one dam, there could be secured an open passage to the sea.

Why should we want now to buy this Panama Canal? Why is it that my honorable friend from Illinois, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, has waited until now to throw the apple of discord into this House on a vague rumor that $40,000,000 would buy the rights of the French company? Why has he waited until now to throw this apple of discord into this House, when we have met to consider a grave proposition sanctioned by an expensive Commission that we have appointed and that has made a unanimous report—sanctioned by the committee presided over by my friend from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], who have prepared this bill?

We are considering a proposition which does not look to the benefit of the coast country alone. This is a proposition to extend the mouth of the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean and to give us a commerce which will be drained from every single State that lies on that great internal sea, the Mississippi River. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HOOKER] has expired.

Mr. HOOKER. I would like to know whether the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] will yield me some further time?

Mr. HEPBURN. I will yield to the gentleman five minutes of time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HOOKER. I wish to say, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that this proposition comes late in the day, when we have deliberately and unanimously voted to fix the time for the consideration of this bill. I take it for granted that the honorable chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON] voted with the House when it decided to fix last Tuesday for the beginning of the consideration of this bill. It was this bill that we were to consider.

But now it is said that the Panama Canal Company—defunct as it is, in litigation, in the hands of a receiver, with its title very doubtful—wishes to dispose of its property to us. When it is said that we want to acquire that title, how are we to do it? The honorable gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said he would be willing to postpone for thirty or sixty days. Does he not know that neither in thirty days nor in sixty days can we ascertain whether the French Government, the French people, and the French corporation can make a good title to this property? He knows full well that such a course would mean another delay of two years. He knows full well that there can be no adjustment of this matter.

In addition to that, Mr. Chairman, it is simply a newspaper report. Who has the title to this property? Who holds it? Will we not be surrounded by the very same difficulties in the Republic of Colombia as we are in acquiring the right of way from Costa Rica and Nicaragua?

It is said we can trust the President with regard to this Panama matter. But we know full well that if we are to pay even the relatively small sum of $40,000,000 we can not arrange it until we have had a thorough examination of the whole question and know how the title is.

Not only has this company gone into bankruptcy and into the hands of a receiver with $224,000,000 of the French people's money sunk in it, but that great man who originated the Suez Canal and built it, Count De Lesseps, who originated the Panama Canal and failed in it, not only failed in the execution of the project, but in the prime of his old age he was seized upon by the officers of the French Government, taken from the bosom of his interesting young family, his young wife and children, imprisoned, degraded, and charged with bribery and corruption in the use of the funds which the French people had raised. He went to his grave a broken-hearted man because the country from which he came and of which he was a citizen did not appreciate the great sacrifices of money, of health, and of reputation which he was willing to make for the advancement of his own people and all the world.

Are we now going to acquire this property at an enormous expense? No; this is a proposition again to delay this matter. This is a proposition against the Costa Rica and Nicaragua route. This is a proposition which is a mere promise to the ear, to be broken to the hope. We can not expect and do not expect that this question of these routes can be better considered at any other time than it can now be considered by the House of Representatives. Let us adopt the proposition as it comes from this committee of ours, presided over by my able friend the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN]. Every State that lies on the border of that great internal waterway, the Mississippi River—aye, every State that lies on the border of the thousand tributaries that flow into that great internal waterway—is interested in the question of the construction of this canal, and will feel it as sensibly as the seacoast countries and the commerce of the Pacific. [Applause.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

[Mr. HEPBURN addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to acquire from the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for and in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be desirable and necessary on which to excavate, construct, and protect a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movements of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, from a point near Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, via Lake Nicaragua, to Brito, on the Pacific Ocean; and such sum as may be necessary to secure such control is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read the proposed amendment, as follows:

Amend section 1, by striking out all after the word "Nicaragua," in lines 4 and 5 of page 1, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Or from the United States of Colombia, subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, for and in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, or to the United States of Colombia, as may be desirable and necessary on which to excavate, construct, and protect a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movement of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, from a point near Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, via Lake Nicaragua, to Brito, on the Pacific Ocean, or from a point near Colon, on the Caribbean Sea, to a point near Panama, on the Pacific Ocean: *Provided*, That the political and territorial rights and privileges acquired from the United States of Colombia shall be equally as favorable and desirable as any that can be acquired from the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and at no greater cost to the United States: *And provided further*, That the Panama Canal, so far as constructed, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises, together with all the works, railways (including the Panama Railway), telegraph or telephone lines, buildings, lands, plant, materials, drawings, documents, and property of every description whatever belonging thereto or connected therewith, or owned or controlled by any corporation, association, or individual in connection with or relating to the construction thereof, can be acquired by the United States, free and clear of all incumbrance or claim of any nature from any corporation, association, or person or persons whatsoever for a reasonable sum, not to exceed $40,000,000, within six months from the passage of this act; and such sum as may be necessary to secure such control is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Chairman, in the general debate I gave notice that I would offer an amendment to the pending measure. A similar notice was given by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MORRIS]. We three have conferred and find there is no difference in the principle in the amendments we have severally suggested,

but only a difference of mode of expression. It was therefore agreed that I should offer this amendment at this time on behalf of them and myself.

Mr. Chairman, in offering this amendment, I want to be especially understood as doing it without any purpose of delay. On the contrary, I assert that giving to the President of the United States the alternative as to these two routes will be conducive to dispatch rather than delay. Why should it not be in the alternative?

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] has read from the Democratic platform adopted at Kansas City, and warned us that it declares in favor of the Nicaragua route and admonishes us to stand by it.

I read a long time ago, Mr. Chairman, "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts." When there is no oracle left to arouse the Democratic party than the stalwart Republican from the State of Iowa, the Democrats are in a sad plight.

He read us the declaration of the Kansas City platform, which named the Nicaraguan route, but, as it was understood at that time, was used as synonymous with Isthmian. The gentleman from Iowa can not come here with such a play on words as that and frighten us from our plain duty. "It is the eye of childhood that fears a painted devil."

Why should we not build the Panama Canal if proper arrangements can be made? The gentleman says we can not tell the multitudinous million dollars of expense that will be entailed. Why can we not? This amendment limits the amount to $40,000,000 to secure not only the territorial but the political rights; the rights of individuals and corporations must all be obtained for $40,000,000. If it can not be obtained for that, the President is not authorized to accept it.

One other point. The President of the United States occupies his seat and exercises the functions of his office to-day, Mr. Chairman, without any vote of mine. The gentleman from Iowa supported him. Is he now unwilling to trust him? Can it be said that if we give the President of the United States the right to choose between these two routes he will be subject to the temptations of which the gentleman from Iowa speaks? Are we to be informed by the great Republican leader from Iowa that we can not trust the President of the United States lest these influences may tempt him to make an improper selection? That is the substance of what he says, that temptations will be thrown out. To whom? To the President of the United States, for he, and he alone, will be clothed with the discretion conferred by this amendment.

Will the gentleman from Iowa tell us that we must not give him the discretion between these two routes because of sinister influence which may tempt him? We do not declare in favor of the Panama route, we do not declare in favor of the Nicaragua route; we give the President power to choose between them. He says that "authorize" means "shall," and that if the President takes steps to secure the Panama route that the terms in this bill will bind us and bind him to proceed with it. If that be true, then the same language contained in this bill will bind us to the Nicaragua route.

He says that in another session of Congress we can undo what we have done in this if the Panama route should be found most desirable. Why should we to-day enter upon legislation with the deliberate intention to repeal it at some future Congress? That is what they ask us to do. They ask us to come here to-day and vote for a measure and put it upon the statute books of the country, with the understanding that at the next session of Congress the probabilities are that we shall repeal every line and letter of it.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it an amendment to the amendment?

Mr. WHITE. No, sir; an amendment to the original bill.

The CHAIRMAN. That would not be in order now.

Mr. WHITE. Then I offer it as an amendment to the amendment.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Amend by adding, after the word "Nicaragua," "or the State through which the canal is to be constructed."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, the vast importance of the questions presented by the bill and amendments under consideration has very naturally caused a wide range in the discussion, since the subject speaks its own importance, embracing in its scope the commercial and in some respects the material welfare of the United States, with corresponding benefits to all other nations.

Vast expenditures are to be made to construct this work, reaching to the hundred millions. Much time is required, at least something like a half score of years, under the most favorable progress. The canal to connect the two oceans, and which will bring about new conditions and greater stimulant in the commerce of the world, must be constructed across that comparatively narrow neck of land in Central America, or at the northern part of South America, which connects North and South America.

In the past attention has been called to the necessity of this waterway, and at times estimates have been made of the cost. The time has now arrived, it seems, when the people of the United States demand that actual steps be taken to construct this work. The report of the Commission is before us, and the bill is presented by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, based upon its recommendations, and amendments are offered looking to more perfect plans and greater certainty in securing the best route. It has been well said, indeed, that in this great work, in which hundreds of millions of our treasures must be expended, we are entitled to the best route. The people of the United States and the demands of commerce will be satisfied with nothing less. The serious question, therefore, is, Which is the best route? This we are not absolutely called upon to determine at present, and I consider it a fortunate circumstance that the decision of this vital question may well be deferred to the time of the actual acquisition of the property and franchise rights necessary for either route.

The amendments proposed do no violence to legislative powers by undue delegation of authority, and neither does the original bill. The powers conferred in each are the same. In the bill power is given to acquire the necessary rights and commence the construction. In the amendments power is given to acquire the same rights and commence the work. The only difference is in the original bill the right is confined to one way; in the amendments the right may be exercised as to either of two ways. The President is allowed in the amendments the discretion, with the advice of the Commission, in acquiring the necessary rights to still select that way which, upon the whole case, shall appear the most feasible and practicable. In other words, the amendments do not confine the President to the one way alone, like the original bill does.

As a business proposition, looking to securing the rights to be acquired at reasonable costs, but, more than all, looking to the securing of the best route, the amendments, in my view, should certainly be adopted. They do not conflict with the main object in view. In fact, they give aid to it by allowing a chance in selection, besides allowing the desirable feature of finally selecting the location which in every way will insure the greatest advantages.

It is not my intention to go into a discussion of the questions which may be necessary to determine which is the best of these two routes. It is sufficient to remark that the report of the Commission itself does not undertake to definitely determine this question. It sets forth alternative advantages in the one route and the other. It states, what we all knew before, that the Nicaraguan route is by far the greater in distance, and sets forth many other disadvantages to be encountered in its construction, such as a lack of harbors at each end, a greater number of locks to be made and maintained, greater cost of construction by over $45,000,000, greater cost of maintenance by $1,300,000 annually, greater number of persons, of course, to protect and operate the system, greater elevation to be passed, and longer time and greater danger in the transit of vessels. But it states that sanitary conditions appear to favor this route.

When these disadvantages are stated in the Nicaraguan route, it would seem that they embrace nearly all that materially relate to those questions which should determine the selection. It is not my purpose to criticise the work of the Commission. It is the work of men of high character and scientific attainments. But I may be permitted to suggest that there appears to be a doubt that their conclusions in recommending the Nicaraguan route logically follow from their premises.

It was a weighty suggestion made by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROMWELL] when he stated that the Nicaraguan way can never be made a sea-level canal and that the Panama route can, if the demands of commerce in the near or remote future shall require it. This consideration, in my judgment, should be taken in view, because in the great advances of business and commerce it may occur, and that not far in the future, that means of passage in this waterway shall be improved. Another consideration intimately connected here is that if we should adopt the route offering the greatest and most expensive barriers to commerce another nation or nations may seize the opportunity and construct the superior route, thereby rendering our work and our expenses almost, if not quite, useless.

I shall therefore heartily support the amendments, firmly convinced that they make the plan more perfect and insure finally the location of this work at the point which will bring about the real object sought—the best, the cheapest, and only practicable waterway through the American continent. But if these amendments fail, and we shall thereby be deprived of the chance of attaining this great end, then I will vote for the original bill; but

in doing so I wish to declare and avow that I do so with the greatest misgivings and fears, amounting to almost the certainty of conviction, that all of our expenditures, all of our labor and vast work on the only way offered in the original bill, will turn out to be a gigantic work of failure and mistake, to be shown by future events. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. WHITE] insist on his amendment or withdraw it?

Mr. WHITE. I withdraw it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I have not heard in the course of this discussion any gentleman on the floor of this House state that the people of the United States are opposed to a canal. On the other hand, it seems to be conceded by all that the people of the country, who are to pay the bills, want a canal built. Now, why do they want a canal built? Is it a mere idle sentiment for which they want to spend a hundred or two hundred million dollars, or have they in view some practical purpose? Unquestionably we recognize that there is a practical purpose, and that purpose is but one. They desire to promote the transportation facilities of the world. They desire to bring water transportation in competition with the great transcontinental railroads of this country, in order that freight rates upon the heavier products of the country may come down in order that the manufacturing products and the agricultural products of the country may more readily and more cheaply reach the markets for which they are destined.

Now, if that is the reason that the people of the United States want this canal built, then should we vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois, or should we vote for the original proposition contained in this bill?

I think there is not a gentleman on this floor who would for a moment hesitate, if a proposition were made to build a railroad through his town or city, to vote a bonus of $100,000 for such a road; but, on the other hand, if he were asked to vote $100,000 bonus for the construction of a railroad 100 miles south of his town, he would recognize the question as very different. In the one case his town would receive a direct return for the bonus given, because of the increased transportation facilities, while on the other hand the bonus would be given without anything in return.

Now, what is the condition of the question here? We all know—the report shows—that if we expend the money for building the Panama Canal the direct line for vessels passing through that canal to the Atlantic ports of this country or to the ports of northern Europe would be through the Caribbean Sea. The line of transit will be hundreds of miles south of your coast line. Those vessels are not going to stop at New Orleans, from which the great treasures of the Mississippi Valley could be carried on their journey to foreign ports. They will not stop at Mobile or Pensacola. They will not stop at any American port unless they are directly ordered there. On the other hand, if you build a canal by the Nicaraguan route, the direct line for those vessels to follow in going to the Atlantic ports or European ports would be through the Gulf of Mexico. They would come right to the door of New Orleans, where all the products of the great States of the Mississippi Valley would be emptied. They would come to the door of Mobile and Pensacola and would take from there your products, competing with the railroads and lessening freight rates to our constituents.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlemen from Alabama has expired.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I ask unanimous consent to proceed five minutes longer.

There was no objection.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, for these reasons, as a practical business proposition, I say we should adopt the Nicaraguan route in preference to the Panama route, even if the canal by the Panama route could be built at less cost or in less time. Although we might and would derive benefits from an isthmian canal, no matter where it might be built, the great benefit which the States of the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf might expect from a canal would be lost to us if we should reject the Nicaraguan route and adopt the Panama route. Therefore, I say that for the benefit of the country we should adopt this bill as it stands, regardless of what may be the merits of the other proposition.

But when we come to consider the merits of the Panama route, when that project comes to us from the French people laden with the scandals of two decades, are we to go before the world accepting this heritage from another nation, a project enveloped and weighed down by scandals that at one time almost overthrew the French Government? On the other hand, we know that the proposition to build the Nicaragua Canal is a clear, straight proposition to build six locks and to move so many feet of ground.

Now, when we come to the question what we owe to the country, what we owe to the people, I agree thoroughly with the gentleman from Iowa and I disagree entirely with my friend from Missouri. My friend from Missouri says that the statement of the gentleman from Iowa that the Democratic party had pledged its followers to vote for the Nicaragua route is a mere fiction—that the words Nicaraguan Canal and Isthmian Canal are synonymous terms.

Why, my friend from Missouri overlooked the fact entirely that the Democratic platform was written after the Republican platform was written, and that it expressly criticised the action of the Republican party in convention assembled because of the fact that it was attempting to dillydally with this question; that it was not honest in its proposition to build an isthmian canal; that the Republican convention had put in their platform a proposition to build an isthmian canal merely for the purpose of delay. That is what our party said in convention assembled, and they said that if we had been commissioned with power to act in this matter we would build the canal now, and we would build the Nicaragua Canal. I say, how can any man stand on this side of the House, pledging his allegiance to the Democratic platform and to a Democratic constituency, and say that he has kept faith with that platform and that constituency by doing exactly what the Republican platform advocated and what our national convention criticised it for advocating? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I hope I may have the attention of the House so that I can be heard for a few minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate upon the pending proposition is exhausted; but the Chair will recognize the gentleman to make a formal amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the amendment?

Mr. MORRIS. Of this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday, in explaining the amendment or proviso which I submitted to the House day before yesterday, I stated that it was done at that time for the purpose of suggesting the idea which I had in my mind, and so that the House might debate the proposition and fully understand it before it was formally offered at the proper time. The amendment which the gentleman from Missouri has offered embodies the first part of the proviso that I offered, the part which comes in its logical place as an amendment to the first section.

I may state here that there will also be an amendment to the second section, which will embody the balance of the proposition which I submitted and which has now been fully discussed. I call attention to the fact that on yesterday I stated that there might be inaccuracies and possibly ambiguities in that proviso as first drawn; but in the final draft I have anticipated every objection which the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] has suggested to-day as to its uncertainty. A part of this final draft is the amendment just offered by the gentleman from Missouri, and the other part will be offered as an amendment to the second section, where it properly belongs, in order to be in harmony with the balance of the bill.

The first section of this bill relates to the concessions from the countries through which this canal is to pass, and this amendment embodies the part of my proviso which dealt with that subject. The second section relates to the construction of the canal, and the amendment which will be offered to that section, which amendment I have here before me, will embody the balance of my proviso in that part of the bill and thus make it harmonious.

The object of this amendment is to leave the hands of the President untied in his negotiations with regard to the concessions for a canal, so binding him, however, that in dealing with the United States of Colombia he shall be obliged at the same time to obtain from all parties having any interest in the Panama Canal scheme a release of all their rights, privileges, and franchises, and get a title free and clear of every incumbrance whatsoever.

The second amendment, which will be offered at the proper time, will deal with the construction, and while not changing the authority to build the Nicaragua Canal, yet will, if proper concessions from the Government of Colombia and a clear title to the property of the Panama Canal people can be obtained, and the Isthmian Canal Commission shall so advise, authorize the President, in his discretion, to construct the canal on the Panama line. The whole proposition contained in my original amendment or proviso is embodied in these two amendments, and this amendment is offered here because it is the proper place for it.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. MORRIS. Certainly.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. How long a time must elapse before it can be definitely known when this work can begin?

Mr. MORRIS. I did not quite understand the gentleman's question.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman from Minnesota please explain what the six months' limitation is in the proposed amendment?

Mr. MORRIS. The words are, I think, exact and perfectly plain in their meaning. The six months' limitation is from the time of the passage of this act. The President has six months from the time of the passage of this act to carry on and complete these negotiations. If at the end of that time the negotiations shall have failed, then this bill, just as it has been drawn by the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, will be in force and the preparations for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal can go on.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Permit me to inquire of the gentleman from Minnesota what he means by six months for negotiation? What negotiation?

Mr. MORRIS. For negotiation with the United States of Colombia and with the people who control this Panama Canal.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And Nicaragua, too.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman from Minnesota permit me to call his attention to the phraseology of the proposed amendment?

Mr. MORRIS. Certainly.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. It contains two provisos. I should like to call the attention of the committee to it, because it is very important:

Amend section 1 by striking out all after the word "Nicaragua," in lines 4 and 5 of page 1, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Or from the United States of Colombia, subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, for and in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, or to the United States of Colombia, as may be desirable and necessary on which to excavate, construct, and protect a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movement of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, from a point near Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, via Lake Nicaragua to Brito, on the Pacific Ocean, or from a point near Colon on the Caribbean Sea to a point near Panama on the Pacific Ocean: *Provided*, That the political and territorial rights and privileges acquired"——

Mr. MORRIS. "Provided further," it says, does it not?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. No.

"*Provided*, That the political and territorial rights and privileges acquired from the United States of Colombia shall be equally as favorable and desirable as any that can be acquired from the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and at no greater cost to the United States: *And provided further*, That the Panama Canal, so far as constructed, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises, together with all the works, railways (including the Panama Railway), telegraph or telephone lines, buildings, lands, plant, materials, drawings, documents, and property of every description whatever belonging thereto or connected therewith, or owned or controlled by any corporation, association, or individual in connection with or relating to the construction thereof can be acquired by the United States, free and clear of all incumbrance or claim of any nature, from any corporation, association, or person or persons whatsoever, for a reasonable sum, not to exceed $40,000,000, within six months from the passage of this act"—

The six months relates simply to the acquisition of the rights of the Panama Canal Company.

Mr. MORRIS. Oh, no.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin (reading):

"*And provided further*, That the Panama Canal, so far as constructed, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises, together with all the works, railways (including the Panama Railway), telegraph or telephone lines, buildings, lands, plants, materials, drawings, documents, and property of every description whatever belonging thereto or owned or controlled by any corporation, association, or individual in connection with or relating to the construction thereof, can be acquired by the United States free and clear of all incumbrance or claim of any nature from any corporation, association, or person or persons whatsoever, for a reasonable sum, not to exceed $40,000,000, within six months from the passage of this act; and such sum as may be necessary to secure such control is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Now, then, let me ask the gentleman from Minnesota a question. That gives the Panama Canal Company six months in which to make a price which can be accepted by them, and they may make it in the last month of the six.

Mr. MORRIS. Does the gentleman ask a question or put his own construction upon it?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. It is only the last proviso which contains the words "six months," and the other proviso is expressly excluded from it. The six months relate simply to the acquisition of the property of the Panama Canal Company. It so expressly declares, it is expressly in the clause for that purpose, and under all the statutory constructions of which I am informed the words "six months" relate only to this proviso. That being so, let me ask the gentleman from Minnesota a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Does the gentleman from Minnesota——

Mr. MORRIS. If this is not to come out of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has no time.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Does the gentleman not think that under that last proviso the Panama Canal Company has six months' time in which to negotiate with the United States for the transfer of its property?

Mr. MORRIS. The language does not bear any such construction.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. And then, after that has been acquired, you continue in the language of the report of the Commission, which is to this effect——

Mr. MORRIS. Is that a question or an assertion?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I will say this to the gentleman from Minnesota, that if he can make it appear that I am not giving his proviso a fair construction I will vote for his amendment. Now, we find in the report:

If the Panama route is selected these concessions must be removed in order that the two Republics may enter into a treaty to enable the United States to acquire the control upon the Isthmus that will be necessary, and to fix the consideration.

Now, then, this six months having expired, it would be a treaty for the property. And would not a treaty have to be made with the Government after that?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is so much confusion that we can not hear.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is well taken. Gentlemen will resume their seats. The Chair will state that the gentleman from Minnesota has occupied ten minutes, and the gentleman from Wisconsin has occupied a liberal share of that ten minutes. The Chair will now recognize the gentleman from Minnesota for five minutes. [Applause.]

Mr. MORRIS. Now, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Wisconsin will send me back the copy of my draft which I lent him I will try to explain to the House just what I think it means. I am glad to hear the gentleman from Wisconsin state that if the objections which he suggests are removed he will be glad to vote for the amendment. This amendment as it has been drawn gives the President six months in which "to acquire" this property. That is what it does.

I do not know how much of that time will be consumed, but I do know that under this amendment, if the six months is up before the property is "acquired" and clear of every incumbrance, the Nicaragua Canal will go on; and that is the only construction the language of this amendment could bear. "That the Panama Canal, * * * and all the rights, privileges, and franchises, etc., can be acquired by the United States." That is it. If the ownership can be changed in six months, if the property can be acquired within the six months, then we may build on the Panama line.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment for an interruption?

Mr. MORRIS. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. With respect to the six months for acquiring the property. That can only be done by treating with the Republic of Colombia after the company has authorized the Republic to make the treaty. Does the gentleman think it means that the treaty shall be ratified within six months, or that the treaty shall be entered into within six months?

Mr. MORRIS. That the whole transaction shall be closed up within six months. That is what the language of this resolution means.

Mr. MANN. Then it is idle.

Mr. MORRIS. Possibly so.

Mr. BOWIE. The gentleman knows that it is utterly impossible to settle so complicated a matter as the Panama scheme in six months.

Mr. MORRIS. I do not. I think it very doubtful whether it can be done in that time, and have frankly said so. But I do say this: That the greatest interests on the face of the earth for the United States of Colombia are involved in this proposition, and I say that all the property and every interest of the Panama Company are involved in it. I say, further, that if these amendments are put into this bill the Colombian Government and the Panama Company will be put to it to get a hustle on themselves and get through with the business. These amendments forbid any further delay. The whole transaction must be closed up in six months. That is what the language means. There can be no question about it.

Now, some gentleman may say that this is impossible of accomplishment. They know full well that the interests of Colombia and of all these corporations and persons interested, whether it be by holding bonds or stock, are so inextricably bound together that they must move together. If the negotiations with the Panama Canal Company and the people having an interest in it can not be closed up and the property acquired in six months, that is the end of it.

Now, the amendment which will be offered to the second section will carry the other part. It will authorize the President, in

his discretion, to choose the Panama route if the Canal Commission shall so recommend.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the attention of the committee, in the first place, to the language in the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission which I read yesterday. I do not suppose that this amendment is introduced for the purpose of delay, but in my opinion it will result in serious delay not only to the Nicaragua Canal, but to any isthmian canal.

Now, the Commission says in its report, speaking of the Government of Colombia:

> The Government of Colombia, on the contrary, in whose territory the Panama route lies, has granted concessions which belong to or are controlled by the New Panama Canal Company and have many years to run. These concessions, limited in time and defective in other ways, would not be adequate authority for the purposes of the United States, but while they exist Colombia is not free to treat with this Government. If the Panama route is selected, these concessions must be removed in order that the two Republics may enter into a treaty to enable the United States to acquire the control upon the isthmus that will be necessary and to fix the consideration.

So that it is absolutely necessary before anything can be done toward starting a canal on the Panama route that a treaty shall be entered into and completed between the Government of Colombia and the Republic of the United States. The Commission has so declared in its report.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman from Wisconsin will pardon me, I think the gentleman is in error, and I think a single suggestion will show it. Under the terms of this bill if enacted into law as amended, or without amendment, the President is authorized, and would be by both the House and the Senate, by positive provision of law, to make the purchase of the property designated, and no treaty is necessary. I speak of that after inquiry at headquarters.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. But the Commission has unanimously reported——

Mr. CANNON. We are not bound by that. It is a question of law. We are bound by the bill.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. The Commission says that as a matter of fact, not as a matter of law, there is a concession there which requires a treaty to be entered into between this Government and the Government of Colombia.

Now, I wish to call attention to the phraseology of this amendment. It contains two provisos. The first of these is as follows:

> *Provided*, That the political and territorial rights and privileges acquired from the United States of Colombia shall be equally as favorable and desirable as any that can be acquired from the States of Costa Rico and Nicaragua and at no greater cost to the United States.

There is not a word said about six months.

Mr. MORRIS. Will the gentlemen permit me an interruption?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. If the gentleman is afraid that the language "within six months" only applies to the last proviso, a simple amendment offered by him at the end of the first part will make it so certain that nobody can misunderstand it.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Will the gentleman from Wisconsin permit me a suggestion?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Are not the two propositions connected by the conjunction "and?"

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. And does not that hitch them together?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I think not in the sense you mean.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Then the conjunction which ordinarily connects, in this case does not connect? [Laughter.]

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I do not think that any fair interpretation of the language would hold that the words "within six months" apply to both provisos.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. SIMS. I move to amend by striking out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate is exhausted upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MORRIS], and so long as that amendment is not withdrawn debate is closed.

Mr. MORRIS. I withdraw the amendment.

Mr. SIMS. I move to amend by striking out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I have heard the Democratic party charged by the Republicans with a great many very foolish things, but I have never heard them charged by the Republican party with so foolish a thing as that which the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] charged upon us a few moments ago. I refer to that gentleman's construction of a plank in the Democratic platform referring to this subject. That plank reads as follows:

> We favor the immediate construction, ownership, and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States; and—

What?—

> we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the Republican platform for an isthmian canal, in the face of the failure of the Republican majority to pass such a bill in Congress.

The gentleman from Alabama gets up here and reads this declaration as a direction to us to vote for a particular canal, in the sense of excluding us from voting for any other. That is the most unreasonable contention that I have ever yet heard from anybody. It is just as if the gentleman should say that if the platform spoke of locks and dams being 40 feet high we must vote against any bill that provided for locks 41 feet high or 39 feet high. Such a contention is preposterous.

Mr. HEPBURN. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. SIMS. Certainly.

Mr. HEPBURN. If it is true that in the Democratic platform the word "Nicaraguan" meant "isthmian," is it not possibly true that the word "silver" meant "gold?" [Laughter.]

Mr. SIMS. When, according to the Republican view, silver was made as good as gold, they might be treated as meaning the same thing. Can it be contended that if we decide that some other than the Nicaraguan route is as good or better the Democratic platform compels us to support only the Nicaraguan route? I contend that no such idea could reasonably be drawn from that platform.

A criticism of the Republican party is made on account of their insincerity in failing to provide for an isthmian canal anywhere, the Nicaraguan route or any other. That language can not by any fair construction be treated as intended to be a condemnation of the Republican party by not favoring one particular line. On the contrary, a bill for that very route had passed this House by an enormous majority and died in the Senate. But, as everybody knows, the reason was that a treaty affecting this subject was then pending and had not been acted upon.

I want to say that I understand the Democratic party to be a party of great principles and not of little higgling details; and if it is better for the whole country that we should have this canal at Panama, let us have it there. If it is best to have it at Nicaragua, let us have it there. But, sir, the attempt to shake the red rag in our faces and say that we are not living up to party pledges, because we saw proper to denounce the insincerity of the Republican party for nonaction, can not move me a particle. I am going to vote for the amendment in the belief that it is best to give our Government the largest opportunity to secure the best route with a view to securing the best results to the country as a whole.

If the amendment be voted down, I am going to vote for the bill just as it is. I supported the bill in the last Congress. The Democratic party supports that which is best for the whole country; and loyalty to the party does not depend upon any question of locality or details of that kind. It seems to me that with two countries bidding for this canal that we can get better concessions by giving our Government the option of closing with the one making the best offer; but if we select the route in advance and give the President no discretion, he must accept such concessions as are offered by the one country, however hard or unreasonable, or else delay action until new legislation can be had by Congress. It is admitted that we have no concessions of any kind from Nicaragua. We are no worse off as to Panama. Before we decide definitely between these two countries let us see which will do best by us.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] is, I hope, right in thinking that the Democratic party is a party of "grand general ideas," of fundamental principles, and not a party of "higgling details," as he puts it; but, unfortunately, when you come to building a canal there are some "higgling details" that you must consider, and one of these is where the canal shall start; another is, where it is to end. I do not see how we can consider a canal question without these "higgling details" about where it is to be.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this amendment, and very much opposed to it; and I am glad, as are many other gentlemen on this side of the Chamber, to discover that it has a Republican and not a Democratic source. We read in Holy Writ that poor old blind Isaac had the "wool pulled over his eyes," figuratively speaking, although he rather suspected that something was wrong when prevailed on to give his blessing, for the poor old man finally said, "The hand is the hand of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob." Some of us felt a moment ago that the good old Democratic hand of Missouri was in this amendment; but when the gentleman from Minnesota got through with his remarks we found that the voice was the Republican voice of that gentleman himself.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am glad that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], in his magnificent, sledge-hammer manner, read the Democratic platform to the House this evening, and I am

glad that he said that there was one thing in a Democratic platform that he could love and admire. I am glad now to contrast Democratic plain speech with Republican duplicity in past platforms upon this subject. I am glad to repeat within the hearing of the gentleman from Tennessee and the gentleman from Missouri that the Democratic platform said—and I stand on it—that we were in favor of the "immediate construction"—of what?—"of the Nicaragua Canal."

And that it went on to denounce its political opponents for two things: First, because they had in their platform taken refuge in the general vague phrase "isthmian;" and secondly, because they had in their legislative conduct taken refuge in delays of every sort, instead of carrying out to the heart the promise that they had made merely to the ear.

I do not agree with the gentleman from Missouri, that the delegates to the Democratic national convention were such original idiots, such magnificent specimens of mental and linguistic incompetency, that when they wanted to say "a canal somewhere upon the Isthmus," they happened to say "Nicaragua Canal." I knew a great many of the men who were delegates at the convention. This was then no new question. It had been considered a good deal. They had been advocating a canal at Nicaragua, because they thought it was the best place to put it, and they came out in good, plain old Democratic speech and said that was where they wanted it. They settled the "higgling detail" of where it should be, right there and then, as far as they could settle it.

Mr. SIMS. Did that exclude them or us from adopting another route, if it is more feasible?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Why, if I said that the gentleman was from Tennessee, I would exclude the idea that he was from Texas. [Laughter.] Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the Nicaragua route. I am in favor of it because it is the cheapest route, because it is in the healthiest locality, because it is the best route of any proposed as a lock route, and because it makes New Orleans on the one side and San Francisco on the other 580 miles closer together than the Panama Canal route would, and because it makes New York and the Atlantic ports closer to our Pacific ports than the Panama Canal would. I believe that the chief benefit to be derived from the canal is in our trade between our Atlantic and Gulf ports on the one side and the Pacific ports on the other. I think there are many great advantages, but that is the chief advantage to be looked for. The next great advantage is of a naval character, and that is to enable us rapidly to mobilize our Gulf, Atlantic, and Pacific fleets whenever we need to unite them anywhere. For this purpose the Nicaragua route is more accessible to our bases and better. [Applause.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] withdraw his formal amendment?

Mr. SIMS. I do.

Mr. MANN. I renew the amendment, Mr. Chairman. I suppose it is too much to expect that upon great public questions concerning national policies our friends on the other side of the aisle should agree. It is not to be expected that upon the money question or upon the tariff question they could present a united front, but I had hoped that when their party convention took the trouble to learn how to spell the word "Nicaragua" it would have its effect in producing unanimity upon that side of the House.

I was going to call the attention of the House to the practical effect of the adoption of this amendment. If this amendment should go into the bill, and the bill should become a law, the six months' time enumerated would elapse after the adjournment of this House next summer. It is true that Congress meets again next December, but it is equally true that under the rules and practice of this House it is impossible for the committee having charge of the canal question to report and obtain consideration of a bill at a short session of Congress. Whatever may be the intention of the gentlemen who favor the amendment—and I do not impugn their motive—the practical effect will be to do that which has been done every term of Congress since I have been a member, to put the question off for two years longer, without result. [Applause.]

The President of the United States to-day has the same power which is conferred upon him by this amendment. The only method by which the President can deal with a foreign power is by treaty. Congress can not confer upon him a greater power in this respect than the Constitution confers. If the President, under the advice of the Isthmian Canal Commission, desires to enter into negotiations with the Republic of Colombia, he has that power now. He can report his conclusions and recommendations to Congress at any time by a special message.

Long before a spadeful of earth has been removed or a drop of water diverted from its natural course the President will have an opportunity to lay before this Congress or before the Senate for its ratification a treaty, if he so desires, providing for the acquisition of the Panama Canal and rights from the Republic of Colombia. No, Mr. Chairman, this amendment is in line with the amendments and objections which have been raised for years. The same gentlemen to-day who have been urging these considerations in favor of the consideration of the Panama Canal have in the past had other reasons for delay.

It is time to act. It is time for gentlemen to reach a conclusion. When we want to go to a point it is wise to go in the direction of that point and not in another direction. If we wish a canal, let us go toward the construction of a canal. The treaty-making power exists in the President, but he has not power to make the Republic of Nicaragua enter into a treaty.

On two different occasions a treaty was negotiated between the United States and Nicaragua allowing this country to build a canal. In 1849 a treaty was negotiated—the Hise treaty—and the President refused to submit it to the Senate. In 1884 another treaty was negotiated, and the President withdrew it from the Senate. Our only hope to obtain a respectable treaty is to get the benefit of our conclusions on this matter by the passage of this bill as it came from the committee. [Applause.]

Mr. MORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I offered yesterday a substitute for the bill which has been incorporated in the amendment being offered by the gentleman from Minnesota. It is offered not for the purpose of delay, but for the reason, I believe, that the members of this House are entitled to all the information that can be obtained in regard not only to the Nicaragua route, but also in regard to the Panama route. This committee has furnished us all the information in their power in regard to the Nicaragua route.

The Panama route has been more or less shoved aside because of the judgment of the Commission it was not worthy of consideration at the price asked by the Panama Company. These conditions are now changed. In fact, there is a gentleman who has just arrived in Washington—Mr. Lampre—who is prepared to open up negotiations for the Panama route at a specified sum; and I am also informed on reliable authority that the chargé d'affaires of the United States of Colombia is prepared and his Government is prepared to practically allow Mr. Hay, or whatever representative the United States may choose, to draft a treaty to suit the pleasure of the United States.

Why can not we get that information? Why this haste, gentlemen, to shove this matter through to-day? I would prefer that this bill be sent back to the committee, with instructions that the committee obtain in precise language from the representatives of the Panama Canal on what terms they are willing to sell, and also obtain from the representative of the United States of Colombia what their Government would do if the sale were consummated, and then to report back their findings, based upon the opinion of the experts comprising the Commission, to this House at the end of thirty days. We would then have the two propositions before us instead of being forced to vote on one. It is not fair to us gentlemen who are put here in a representative capacity to force us to accept this route, and if we have not that information, and as we have not this information, I want the burden put upon the Executive, the President of the United States, and have him given such time as will enable him to obtain this information of which we are deprived.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last paragraph of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, when the Nicaragua Canal bill was up for consideration in the House on the 2d of May, 1900, it passed by a vote of 224 as against 36. I was one of that minority of 36. Subsequent events have fully justified the minority. My reasons for voting against the bill were stated at the time. The first was that the bill almost in express terms violated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which I believed was then in force. I was willing for our country to uproot that treaty if necessary, but I was not willing for us to violate the treaty while it still existed. That difficulty has now been removed.

My second objection at that time was that the commission of experts, headed by Admiral Walker, had not then made their report. It seemed to me to be a very unwise course for business men to pursue to appoint a commission of experts, on whose judgment they proposed to rely, and then to act before those experts made their report. That report has now been made, so that this second objection has also been removed. Both grounds on which I then opposed the bill are now out of the way, and I am heartily in favor of immediate action on this matter.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed, opposed on principle, to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHACKLEFORD], that was drawn and fathered by the gentleman from Minnesota. I will never consent, as a member of this House, to shift the responsibility of acting in a matter of this importance, in choosing between these two routes, involving millions upon millions of dollars to our taxpayers and great and untold results

to our commercial interests in the future; I will never be willing to shift that responsibility off our own shoulders onto the shoulders of any single man in the White House. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, in justice to him as well as in justice to ourselves, we should decide that issue upon our own judgment and not put it off upon him. Furthermore, this amendment says that the Commission is to act with the President; or, in other words, the President is to decide in favor of the Panama route provided the Commission, or a majority of the Commission, decide in favor of that route.

Mr. Chairman, our country has seen too much of divided votes in courts and in commissions. This Commission, I am told, is composed of nine members. Suppose five stand one way and four the other; we are then putting the President into the position where, by the vote of one single individual, these vast interests, involving millions of dollars and affecting the commercial affairs of the country for generations to come, are to be decided in a way that the President himself is helpless to control, and practically decided by one other man, and that man not the President.

I recollect, Mr. Chairman, that there was another Commission, called the Electoral Commission, on one occasion, and although the people had elected Samuel J. Tilden President of the United States, that Commission by a vote of one majority denied him his office and gave it to another.

I recollect further that the Supreme Court by a vote of one majority decided that the United States Congress had no power under the Constitution to levy an income tax. I recollect further that that court by one majority decided this whole constitutional question of colonial imperialism. Mr. Chairman, I want no more such commissions, to be turned on either side by one man, and in this instance, under the proposed amendment, that man not the President of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, as I read this bill—and I want to know if I am correct in the construction, having read it as carefully as I knew how—if the bill is enacted into law in its present language, it will enable the President to do everything that it purports to authorize him to do without the necessity for making a treaty or having it ratified. Am I correct? I will ask the honorable gentleman from Iowa if that construction is correct.

Mr. HEPBURN. What form the President would elect to follow I do not know. I do not know whether it would be by stipulation with the State, or a convention, or whether it would be in the form of a treaty. Of course, either would be open to him.

Mr. CANNON. I am asking for the power conferred by this bill. Is it not true that it would confer a power on the President to secure control of the territory without the assent of the Senate?

Mr. HEPBURN. I do not know of any manner by which negotiations of that kind could occur between independent states except through the instrumentality of a treaty.

Mr. CANNON. Then, although this bill was passed, the law ordained to-day, the gentleman believes that it would still be necessary to have a treaty made, and that treaty ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate?

Mr. HEPBURN. I so understand it; and I think the Administration understands it so, for I am told that they are engaged in preparing a protocol looking toward a treaty.

Mr. CANNON. I am also told that if this bill is enacted it will unquestionably confer the power, but whether it will be used or not I do not know. I ask that question for the reason that the gentleman from Wisconsin has alluded to the question of delay. If it is necessary for a treaty to be made with Nicaragua, it will take us as long to make a treaty with Nicaragua as it would with Colombia, so there will be no delay in one instance any more than in the other. Now, I want to say further that, so far as I am concerned, I shall vote for this provision if for no other reason than because it arms the President of the United States with the alternative, and enables him to choose between the two routes, and enables him to get reasonable terms from either one of these countries. That alone would be sufficient. I will not go any further as to the reasons given for favoring this amendment when I had the honor to address the House this afternoon before the general debate was closed. I think we owe it to the country and to ourselves to get the best possible route.

I listened to the honorable gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] when he professed to discuss this bill, and I asked myself the question whether from the tenor of his remarks it was the merits of the bill or the demerits of the individual now addressing the committee that were at stake. [Laughter.] The gentleman might be much wiser than he is, and I might be much more evil than I am, and still the merits of this bill and the proposed amendment would be the same. If he wanted the applause of the moment, he got it, and that is all right. Whether he got it by speaking to the facts or not is another question. I have always heard of building up a man of straw that you might knock him down. It is easy to do that if you construct him yourself. [Laughter.] He devoted some time to the outrages of the Committee on Appropriations, of which he said I had been a member for many and many a year, in usurping jurisdiction, with great comfort to himself and applause from gentlemen who are not aware of the facts.

The House Committee on Appropriations never has originated any proposition or any amendment touching a commission for the construction of a Nicaraguan Canal, because it was not committed to it. And it has only been treated upon such bills against the protest of the House Committee on Appropriations, and only came there by virtue of Senate amendments over which the House had no control. And I believe the gentleman from Iowa knows it.

Mr. HEPBURN. "The gentleman from Iowa" knows it; but he knows that the gentleman from Illinois was on each one of those committees of conference.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, certainly; but the amendments originated in the Senate, and I had no more to do with them than the gentleman himself. I doubt if I had as much. [Laughter.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHACKLEFORD].

Mr. SHAFROTH. I ask that it be read again.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Objection was made.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected, there being—ayes 102, noes 170.

Mr. PARKER. I desire to move an amendment to the section, which I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 1 by striking out all of such section after the word "Nicaragua," in line 5, down to and including the words "Pacific Ocean," in line 12, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Or from the United States of Colombia, for and in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, or to the United States of Colombia, as may be desirable and necessary on which to excavate, construct, and protect a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movements of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, from a point near Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, via Lake Nicaragua, to Brito, on the Pacific Ocean, or from a point near Colon, on the Caribbean Sea, to a point near Panama, on the Pacific Ocean, and also to acquire, at a reasonable price, any private rights or corporate rights or franchises within such territory, it being left to the President to select the route upon which in his judgment such rights and control can be promptly and economically obtained and such canal the more safely and economically built, and the President is authorized to enter into the matters aforesaid immediately and to complete the same with all reasonable dispatch."

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make a point of order on this amendment. I contend that it is not germane to the original proposition. I did not make this point of order on the amendment just voted upon, because I presumed the House wanted to vote upon it. But we have practically voted on the present proposition already. The portion of the amendment that is new relates to the Panama Canal, and I contend that a proposition to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama is no more germane to a bill to build a canal at Nicaragua than it would be upon a bill establishing a custom-house at New York City to move an amendment to erect a custom-house at Chicago.

Besides, I make the further point that the Clerk had already read the section to which this amendment refers and that it had been passed.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, the section had been read, and therefore was open to amendment offered upon the rejection of the previous amendment.

This is not a bill for a canal at Nicaragua, but a bill "to provide for a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans." I read the language of the title. Anything which comes within the purview of the title is germane.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair desires to be enlightened by the gentleman upon the point of order.

Mr. PARKER. So I understand. But I asked permission of the Chair to argue the merits of the amendment before the point of order is decided.

In opposition to the point of order, I submit that anything which comes within the purview of the title of the bill is germane. I submit, further, that when one amendment to a section has been disposed of, it is perfectly in order to submit another amendment to the same section.

To the amendment just voted upon by the Committee of the Whole the objection was made that it contained various provisions in regard to the action of a commission, and a delay of six months, and some other matters relating to the form of the proposition. We desire to ascertain whether the vote cast on that amendment was due to those matters of detail or to the merits of the proposition. This amendment proposes to leave the question in a broad way to the President of the United States. Is it a question of time? He is authorized to begin immediately and proceed with all dispatch. Is question made as to delegating our powers?

The gentleman from Georgia says that he will not leave to any

other authority than Congress the decision of a question of this kind. But the decision has been made by the Commission already authorized, and we confirm it. That Commission has said practically that both routes are good, but that it would prefer the cheaper route. If the gentleman from Alabama were going to buy a horse and had seen two horses which equally suited him, would he consider it wrong, if he could not deal directly with the owners of the horses, to employ an agent and tell him to buy the one he can get the cheapest? This is no delegation of choice.

If this bill providing for the Nicaragua route alone should pass, how long shall we have to wait for Nicaragua to "dicker" with us for a treaty on proper terms? If dispatch is wanted, give power to the President to say, "Each of you must give me terms now, for if either fails to do so I will go to the other."

That is all I have to say. I submit the question without further discussion.

The CHAIRMAN. Two points of order are made against this amendment. The first is that it proposes a canal across the Isthmus at Panama instead of at Nicaragua.

The subject-matter of this bill—the enterprise upon which the House has entered—is, in the language of the bill—

To construct a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The Chair is of the opinion that that is the purpose of the legislation sought; that the question of location is wholly a subordinate one, and that it is perfectly competent for Congress to reject one location and to adopt another. For instance, suppose it was a question of the building of a house for the purpose of storing the records of the Government, and a bill was introduced to locate it on a certain square in this city. Can anybody doubt that the proposition might be amended so as to locate it upon another square?

Now, the second point of order is that the House has just voted upon a similar proposition. The Chair in a legislative body should be very careful not to usurp the authority of the body itself. It may be that the House has determined the very question that is in this second proposition; but it may be that some of the language and conditions in the former one, if in the latter, would have affected the judgment of the House differently, and it is not for the Chair to say that it is identical in point of purpose or in point of detail, and the points of order are overruled.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER].

The question being taken, the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. PARKER demanded a division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 53, noes 169.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to that section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 1 so that it will read as follows:
"That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to acquire for and in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory as may be desirable and necessary on which to excavate, construct, and protect a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movements of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, from a point on the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean; and such sum as may be necessary to secure such control is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, that amendment simply proposes to eliminate from the section all reference to the Nicaragua Canal and Lake and the precise location of the termini of the canal. In other words, if this is adopted, the President, in his discretion, could acquire any suitable territory for the building of a canal across that Isthmus to connect the two oceans. This is a simple, plain proposition, about which I need say nothing, because anyone can easily apprehend it. It simply leaves with the President the power and discretion of acquiring the right and the necessary territory to construct a canal by way of the Nicaragua route, the Panama route, or any other route that may be deemed better than either of these, if there be any. So far as I am concerned, I am willing to clothe the President with this power. If the Nicaragua route is the best one, I take it that he would select it and acquire the necessary territory. If it is not, I do not see why he ought to be circumscribed in his selection.

Without further remark I submit the amendment.

Mr. HOOKER. Mr. Chairman, with reference to this amendment I simply desire to say that it is the same proposition that the House has already so emphatically pronounced its opinion upon. I am opposed to the commingling of the two, and to transferring any responsibility from the House, which some gentlemen seem to shirk, and placing it upon the shoulders of one man. I would not do it if he were forty Presidents. I hope the House will vote the amendment down as it has voted down the other. [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KEHOE. I have an amendment to that section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out the word "control," in line 5, section 1, and insert in lieu thereof the word "ownership."

Mr. KEHOE. Mr. Chairman, at the opening of this debate I undertook to ascertain from the chairman of the committee if there was any special reason why the committee had used the word "control" instead of the word "ownership" in this bill. He did not see fit to answer my question, and I have not yet been able to determine why the word "control" was used. I do not know any authority that justifies such use. "Control" and "ownership" are not synonymous terms. The political parties of this country have all declared for the ownership of this canal. I read from the Republican platform:

We favor the construction, ownership, control, and protection of an isthmian canal by the Government of the United States.

I read from the Democratic platform:

We favor the immediate construction, ownership, and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States.

I read from the Silver Republican platform:

We favor the speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal, to be built, owned, and defended by the Government of the United States.

I hope the chairman of the committee will not understand by this amendment that I mean to quibble with his bill. I am for the bill. If I can not have it my way, I am for it the best way I can get it. For four hundred years the people of the earth have been divided as to the best route upon which to construct this canal; but they have all agreed that it should be built, and if the American people have agreed upon any one subject in connection with it, it is that after they have paid for it they and they alone should own it.

If it can not be thus acquired I think it would be better not to have it at all. I am unable to understand how a gentleman of the known intelligence of the distinguished chairman of this committee can conclude that "control" means "ownership," unless it should be due to his long service under the rules of this House; but he this morning disclaimed any friendship for those rules, and I do not want to blame him therewith. Neither according to any reputable lexicographer or the commonly accepted use of the words are the words "control" and "ownership" synonymous.

I contend that if we are to pay for it we should own it. It ought to be ours absolutely. In this undertaking the watchword of the American people ought to be ownership of the canal. If my information is correct, we are dealing in this matter with a people who are as revolutionary in their tendencies as their countries are volcanic, and who do not view contracts with the same sacredness they do self-interest.

I favor the construction of an isthmian canal and am for it because I believe the duty of its construction has devolved upon us in the natural course of governmental events. We have grown until it has become a commercial necessity and of interest to our whole people, and its construction means their universal benefit. Its construction has been the dream of other nations for the past four hundred years, but they have all lacked the power to consummate their desire, and no Government but ours has ever before possessed this power. On it they have all figured and failed, and now we, on the threshold of a new century, find ourselves able and our interests demanding and all the rest of the world waiting for us to build it. I say let us do so, but let us not take from our people to build this or anything else so great a sum as $200,000,000 and then have them awake to the realization of the fact that they do not own but simply have a controlling interest in it. A just God has clothed this nation with all the requirements necessary to make a success of this great undertaking. Let us do it, but, I repeat, let us do it right.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. KEHOE. I will; certainly.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. How can the United States own it if it abuts at all on the United States of Colombia? Under their constitution they are unable to alienate a foot of land. All they can do is to permit the "control."

Mr. KEHOE. They can change their constitution, if need be. [Laughter.] I am not here representing the interests of Colombia. I am here representing the interests of the American people.

We have, by the proper assertion of our Americanism, caused the powerful nation of England to change her contention of, and submit to, an abrogation of the ancient, but in the way, Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. KEHOE. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. Is the gentleman in favor of delaying the construction of the canal until they change their constitution?

Mr. KEHOE. I am not in favor of delaying the construction of the canal any longer than is necessary to make of it what it should be, to wit, a strictly American institution. I am in favor of delaying it until that time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired. [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

Mr. KEHOE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my time may be extended. [Cries of "Vote!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent that he may be allowed to proceed one minute.

Mr. KEHOE. Five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Objection was made.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is made.

Mr. KEHOE. Is objection made? I thought the Chair had ruled that I had one minute. Who made the objection?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time may be extended three minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Kentucky may be extended for three minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. KEHOE. Mr. Chairman, I do not want this canal constructed under a contract written by this generation and construed by the next. Do we not know from our experience here to-day that the word "Nicaragua" has been construed by honest and intelligent gentlemen to mean isthmus; and what construction might be put upon the language of any contract this Government might make for the mere control of this canal no man can tell. More laws and contracts have been violated by construction than by brigands. Avoid the dangers and pitfalls of construction by owning the canal.

The word "ownership," sir, means exclusive possession; "control" means limited possession—an accounting to somebody, or a partnership of some kind, or a lease, or the paying a tribute somewhere. We are to pay all the money for its construction, and we ought to own it absolutely when it is constructed. I do not agree with my Democratic friends from Missouri and Tennessee that our platform is properly capable of the construction they place upon it with reference to a canal. Its declaration was as plain as language could make it. Nor do I admit that we are now following the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN]. He is following us. We now have him upon one plank of our platform, and I hope we will have him on more later on.

I believe a man ought to improve as he grows older, and I am glad to note improvement in him. This is a Democratic proposition, because it stands for universal progress and benefit. It was enunciated by the Democratic party because of its general good, and not to serve any special interest. This is a plain Democratic-American proposition, that has for its purpose "the greatest good to the greatest number." It is in no wise akin to the policy that has heretofore gone forth clothed in the white robes of "benevolence" and returned steeped in the blood of an unoffending and defenseless people. I would deal fairly with the countries through which this canal is to be constructed; I would pay them full value for all we got, but to avoid future complications and trouble I would leave nothing for construction.

The gentleman on the other side is not a proper instructor for Democrats on this or any other proposition. They have always stood for this sort of advancement and progress, or expansion, if you wish to call it such. All of the peaceful and proper growth of this country has taken place under Democratic administrations. We are not afraid of progress and growth, but detest force, wars, and wrongs, and will never be a party to their infliction upon any people anywhere. We believe there can be no greatness without goodness, no progress without peace.

In his opening speech the gentleman in charge of this bill said he hoped some day to see this canal serve the purpose of a ship subsidy, but that he feared to mention that matter, because the word subsidy had been objectionable to us since the days of Jefferson. And so it has been, and always will be. Jefferson disliked subsidies, because condemned by the seventh commandment, and so do we. We hope this canal will lead to good old Democratic free trade and equal rights.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. FLEMING. A point of order. Did I understand the Chair to say "the ayes have it?"

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia did understand the Chair to say so, but the Chair was mistaken in that statement. [Laughter.]

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

SEC. 2. That when the President has secured full control over the territory in section 1 referred to he shall direct the Secretary of War to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean Sea, near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Brito, on the Pacific Ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth as that it may be used by vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest draft now in use, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Greytown to Brito; and the Secretary of War shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal, and such provisions for defense, as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 2 by striking out all of said section after the word "canal," in line 14, and add in lieu thereof the following words: "and such fortifications and provisions as will enable the United States to control and utilize the canal and harbors to their military advantage in event of war, and to protect the canal in its neutral peaceful operation in peace."

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chairman, I have but little to add to the reasons I argued yesterday, upon which I predicate this amendment. This can not now be charged as being a question of delay. That is eliminated, and now the question confronts you of whether this bill, speaking for the representatives of the American people, shall instruct the Secretary of War to fortify this canal, so that this Government, in the event of war, may utilize it to its military advantage against any hostile foe or not.

That is the issue, and that is exactly what is intended to be met in the ambiguous language of the bill reported by the committee by this amendment. And nothing, believe me or not, nothing but a stern sense of duty that I owe to the people that I represent, and of my abiding belief in the unanimity of the American people in favor of the fortification of this canal, and the conviction of the wisdom of that belief, could have induced me as a new member to introduce an amendment in the face of the unanimous report of a committee made up of members from both great parties. But I tell you that I regard both national platforms of both national parties as demanding this amendment.

This project was debated all over our land for years, and the people, whether politicians did or not, understood that this canal was to be built as an American project, to be used for America's advantage commercially and as a military work. You can not disguise it. They are unanimous for the immediate construction of this canal, its ownership by this country, and its control by this country commercially and from a military standpoint, in spite of whatever construction may be put upon this bill.

The 1900 Republican national platform declared, "We favor the construction, ownership, control, and protection of an isthmian canal by the Government of the United States." Mark the expression, "control and protection." The 1900 Democratic national platform declared, "We favor the immediate construction, ownership, and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States." Here is that same word "control." Could that word have been intended only as a commercial peace term and limited in scope to only mean the United States could police the canal, viz, control only in time of peace?

This contention can not be true. The conditions which existed at the time this word was used by both parties, the widespread discussions over the country which preceded its use, all clearly point to the fact that the word was used in its full significance; that the people understood that "control" should control in war or in peace, and that all the necessary means to the exercise of that right of "ownership" either in war or peace must be provided by Congress. I press, then, this question: If it be not fortified, when war comes what assurance that we will "control" the canal have we?

You, each of you, gentlemen, must respond under your conscience and sense of platform fealty whether the new member from Texas is right in his contention as to the construction of these platforms upon this great nonpartisan American project, and upon your vote on this amendment you will be responsible to the people who elected you to represent them under instructions.

The question was taken on the amendment, and on a division (demanded by Mr. BURGESS) there were 48 ayes and 194 noes.

So the amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as an evidence of the care with which this bill has been prepared and of the thoroughness with which it covers every point of approach possible, I wish to call attention to line 13, section 2, just read. It says the canal "shall be supplied with all necessary locks and appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Grey Town to Brito."

Now, I supposed the proposition was to make this a both-ways canal, but really there is only provision for vessels going one way. [Laughter.] I presume the expectation is that the Senate, if we

provide for one course, will provide for the other. [Laughter.] It is so arranged, I suppose, that if we get the vessel through from Grey Town to Brito we may depend upon the Senate to provide for the passage from Brito to Grey Town. [Laughter.]

The locks are to be so equipped, thanks to the care and farsightedness of those who built this bill, as to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Grey Town to Brito. What is to happen with respect to the vessels, if any, seeking passage from Brito to Grey Town the architects of this bill have not disclosed. Now, these locks, I think, ought to be double-barreled locks; they ought to work both ways. [Laughter.] This was expected to be a perfectly fair, nonpartisan, broad-minded bill, and yet I think the people of the Pacific coast are not treated quite right. I doubt whether dwellers on the Atlantic coast who, unwarily, might send their ships throug'i from Grey Town to Brito would be treated properly, with no provision made to get them back, in case they might want them again.

This is only one of the many oddities of the bill. But I have no doubt that all these things have been most carefully studied out. Nothing has been left out of the bill and nothing put into the bill without reason first asserting itself very steadily. Possibly this is one of the particular parts that was thought out in the nighttime. Some gentlemen have informed us that they lay awake o' nights thinking about the bill. Somebody was awake in the night, or thought he was awake [laughter], when this part of the bill was drafted. So, in order that the bill shall go through just right, and that all may have confidence that the committee have fixed it up right, I have called attention to this one peculiarity, which could not have been accidental, but which must be the ripe fruit of triumphant reason.

Mr. DAVIS. Does not the gentleman think that when the bill provides for vessels going through one way it contains ample provision for their going back?

Mr. DE ARMOND. That is what I do not know. [Laughter.] That is what the bill does not disclose. Some persons might suppose that providing simply for vessels passing through the canal would be ambiguous without specification of the direction in which they must move. I do not know. Perhaps the intention was to provide for movement each way. I hope that my friend is right about it; that there is a covert intention, concealed doubtless for a wise purpose, to make provision also for vessels returning.

Mr. WANGER. On that point will my friend permit me to suggest that possibly an explanation of the phraseology may be gathered from the opera of Erminie, where one accomplished thief says to the other, "Never go East; it is low." [Laughter.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. Well, that may be an explanation. There are probably many other paragraphs or points of the bill that will be open to some explanation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman withdraw his amendment?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Oh, yes; I withdraw it. I would not like to interfere with the happy phraseology of this section. [Laughter.]

The next section of the bill was read as follows:

SEC. 3. That the President shall cause such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors, and in the constructing of the same may employ such persons as he may deem necessary.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment, to be added at the end of this section, in these words:

Utilizing fully, however, so far as may be, the services of the engineers in the Army of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, this section is somewhat peculiar in its phraseology. The President is authorized to cause such surveys to be made as may be necessary, and in constructing the canal and harbors to employ "such persons as may be necessary." I am one of those who think that it would be entirely proper, if any provision is to be made at all about this matter, to provide that the Government engineers, already employed by the people and paid by them, and many of them having nothing else to do, shall be employed in this work rather than that outsiders should be hired.

I should be glad, too, if it might be—but of course it can not be at this time and in this place—to understand whether the civil-service law and rules are to apply in the employment of these "necessary" persons, and how many there are to be, and whether the work is to be done by letting the whole of it to one huge contractor, or whether it is to be given out to a number of contractors or is to be done by the Government direct. I should like to know whether gentlemen who are so scrupulously careful not to give the President the option of negotiating with two parties, using his judgment in determining in a tentative way which arrangement would be productive of the best results, trust him so blindly in these matters. I would like to know why gentlemen who are so careful not to impinge upon the powers and rights of Representatives here by conferring this authority upon the President, are so willing to leave all the matters involved in this section entirely vague and uncertain.

The President is to be authorized to "employ such persons as may be necessary." In making these selections is he to act within the civil-service rules or contrary to them? Must the persons selected be engineers or persons engaged in scientific pursuits, or may they be persons adapted merely to the performance of clerical work? All these questions are left to the President. Gentlemen who are so doubtful of him at one point and so regardful of their own rights seem to be indifferent, at least, when we come to other matters.

If there were any hope of putting this section into such form as to make it mean one thing or the other—either to give the President complete power without any doubt or to hedge his power about with safeguards and restrictions—I would be glad to offer some other amendments. But for the present I offer merely this amendment to provide for the use of Government engineers. It seems to me there should be no objection to it. If the House means that these officers shall remain in idleness while drawing pay, and that outsiders shall be employed by way of distributing patronage, let the amendment be voted down.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri is a very natural one. The provision which he proposes to insert here was, I remember, in the bill as originally introduced in a former Congress. It was afterwards changed so as to read in its present form.

The object of this change was that there should not be a discrimination as between different classes of Government employees. To say that the President should select Army engineers would by inference suggest that he could not select naval engineers or officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey or officers of other Departments of the Government. The provision was drawn in its present form for the express purpose of authorizing the President, so far as he might deem proper, to select any of the officials now in the employ of the Government.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Or from civil life.

Mr. MANN. Yes; or from civil life. The purpose was to avoid raising any inference, by naming a certain class of Government engineers, that other classes of Government employees might not be selected.

Mr. WANGER. I desire to offer an amendment by way of substitute for that offered by the gentleman from Missouri. I move to amend by inserting, after the word "may," where it first occurs in line 19, the words "detail or;" so as to read "may detail or employ such persons," etc. I agree thoroughly with my friend from Illinois [Mr. MANN] as to the purpose of the adoption of the language in this section; but it seems to me that it does invite a possible misconstruction, and that it might be held to exclude the detail of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine or Engineer Corps.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will suggest to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WANGER] that the amendment he offers would properly follow the disposition of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND], but it can not be offered as an amendment to that amendment, because that amendment is a different proposition altogether. The Chair will recognize the gentleman later.

Mr. WANGER. My purpose was to offer it as a substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, if I may be permitted, following the suggestion made by the gentleman from Illinois, I desire to have my amendment modified, so that instead of saying "in the Army" it may say "in the employ of the Government."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, that modification can be made.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I should be glad to have the amendment read as modified.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair hears no objection. The Clerk will report the amendment as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by adding at the end of section 3 the following:
"Utilizing fully, however, so far as may be, the services of the engineers in the employ of the Government of the United States."

Mr. HOOKER. I desire to say one word in reference to that amendment offered by my friend from Missouri and the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WANGER]. I think they both do a very great injustice to two great branches of our national service, the Army and the Navy. The Army and Navy have plenty to do to keep their mouths shut, and they ought to do that. [Laughter and cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

The question being taken on Mr. DE ARMOND's amendment, on a division, demanded by Mr. DE ARMOND, there were—ayes 95, noes 142.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I should like to have tellers on this proposition.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. DE ARMOND and Mr. HEPBURN.

The committee again divided and the tellers reported, ayes 88, noes 163.

Accordingly, the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 6. That the sum of $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, toward the project herein contemplated; and the Secretary of War is, further, hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for materials and work that may be deemed necessary for the proper excavation, construction, defense, and completion of said canal, harbors, and defenses, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be hereafter made, not to exceed in the aggregate $180,000,000.

The following proposed committee amendment was read:

In line 12, after the word "made," insert the following: "On warrants to be drawn by the President of the United States."

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, that is the committee amendment which I was authorized to offer.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VANDIVER. I desire to offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 7, page 3, after the word "authorized," insert "after classifying the work and dividing it into sections, so as to secure competition among contractors for subdivisions of the work, and after reasonable advertisement for bids in sections."

Mr. VANDIVER. The purpose of this amendment is to secure competition among bidders for the contract. If it be left to be bid on as a whole, it will be impossible for anybody else except a large syndicate, a great corporation, to bid for any part of the work. The probability is that under those conditions the whole of the work would fall into the hands and under the control of one great syndicate. The purpose of this amendment is simply to indicate our wish that we should have as much competition as possible in securing bids for this work, and that makes it necessary to divide the work into sections. I think this would have a wholesome effect, and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. HEPBURN. I ask for a vote, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VANDIVER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill, with the amendment, to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. GROSVENOR, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3110) to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with an amendment, and with the recommendation that as amended the bill do pass.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the previous question upon the amendment and the bill to its final passage.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks the previous question on the bill and amendment to its final passage.

Mr. VANDIVER. May I ask the gentleman from Iowa to withhold that while I ask unanimous consent that all members who have spoken on the bill be allowed to extend their remarks in the RECORD?

The SPEAKER. Pending the motion, the gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that all gentlemen who have spoken upon the bill be permitted to extend their remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Iowa.

The question was taken, and the previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and it was accordingly engrossed and read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to recommit the bill with the instructions which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois moves to recommit the bill with instructions. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 3110) to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans be recommitted to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with instructions to report back to the House within thirty days, as a substitute therefor, a bill providing as follows:

1. Enabling the President of the United States to acquire all necessary rights, for and in behalf of the United States, from the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, or from the United States of Colombia, for the construction of an isthmian canal, as in his judgment would be most advantageous to the United States of America, and authorizing him, in reaching a proper conclusion in the premises, to avail himself of the services of the Isthmian Canal Commission as it is now constituted or as it was constituted at the time of the submission of its late report to Congress.

2. Authorizing the President of the United States, if in his judgment a canal across the Isthmus of Panama would be most advantageous to the United States of America, to acquire from the corporations or persons interested therein the Panama Canal, so far as constructed, with all the property rights, privileges, and franchises, free and clear of all incumbrances, for a sum not exceeding $40,000,000.

3. Providing all necessary appropriations for the execution of all the provisions embraced in said bill, including a provision fixing the ultimate limit of cost, as nearly as may be, of a canal over either of the routes embraced in said bill, together with a provision authorizing the making of contracts in excess of appropriations carried by the bill and within said respective limits of cost.

4. Requiring the President of the United States to consummate all necessary negotiations and to determine finally the route of an isthmian canal under the provisions of said bill within six months of the date of its final enactment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

Mr. CANNON. I desire to ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois demands the yeas and nays on the motion.

The question was taken on ordering the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. Forty-one gentlemen have arisen—not a sufficient number according to the last vote.

Mr. CANNON. I will ask for tellers. It will take but a minute. Gentlemen's dinners can wait. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair would suggest to the gentleman, a call for the other side might solve the problem.

Mr. CANNON. Very well.

The SPEAKER. The other side is demanded. All opposed to taking this vote by the yeas and nays will rise and be counted. [After counting.] Two hundred and six gentlemen have risen in opposition to the demand, and the yeas and nays are refused. The gentleman from Illinois demands tellers.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, there has been no vote on the question. How can the gentleman demand tellers until there is a vote?

Mr. CANNON. Out of regard to the desire not to make a record, as evidently the House does not want to vote for this proposition, I withdraw the demand.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Illinois, to recommit with instructions.

The question was taken, and the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. The yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 308, nays 2, answerd "present" 1, not voting 44; as follows:

YEAS—308.

Acheson,	Cassel,	Foerderer,	Joy,
Adams,	Cassingham,	Fordney,	Kahn,
Adamson,	Clark,	Foss,	Kehoe,
Alexander,	Clayton,	Foster, Vt.	Kern,
Allen, Ky.	Cochran,	Fowler,	Ketcham,
Allen, Me.	Connell,	Fox,	Kitchin, Claude,
Aplin,	Conner,	Gaines, W. Va.	Kitchin, Wm. W.
Babcock,	Conry,	Gardner, Mich.	Kleberg,
Ball, Del.	Coombs,	Gardner, N. J.	Kluttz,
Bankhead,	Cooney,	Gibson,	Knapp,
Barney,	Cooper, Tex.	Gilbert,	Knox,
Bartholdt,	Cooper, Wis.	Gillet, N. Y.	Kyle,
Bartlett,	Corliss,	Gillett, Mass.	Lacey,
Bates,	Cousins,	Glenn,	Lamb,
Beidler,	Cowherd,	Goldfogle,	Landis,
Bell,	Crumpacker,	Gooch,	Lanham,
Bellamy,	Cummings,	Gordon,	Latimer,
Belmont,	Currier,	Graff,	Lawrence,
Benton,	Curtis,	Griffith,	Lester,
Bingham,	Cushman,	Griggs,	Lever,
Blackburn,	Dahle,	Grosvenor,	Lewis, Ga.
Boreing,	Dalzell,	Grow,	Lewis, Pa.
Boutell,	Darragh,	Hall,	Lindsay,
Bowersock,	Davey, La.	Hamilton,	Little,
Bowie,	Davidson,	Hanbury,	Littlefield,
Brantley,	Davis, Fla.	Haskins,	Livingston,
Breazeale,	Dayton,	Haugen,	Lloyd,
Brick,	De Armond,	Hay,	Long,
Bristow,	De Graffenreid,	Heatwole,	Loud,
Bromwell,	Deemer,	Hedge,	Loudenslager,
Brown,	Dick,	Hemenway,	Lovering,
Brownlow,	Dinsmore,	Henry, Conn.	McAndrews,
Brundidge,	Dougherty,	Henry, Tex.	McCall,
Burgess,	Douglas,	Hepburn,	McClellan,
Burk, Pa.	Dovener,	Hill,	McCulloch,
Burke, S. Dak.	Draper,	Holliday,	McDermott,
Burkett,	Driscoll,	Hooker,	McLachlan,
Burleigh,	Eddy,	Hopkins,	McRae,
Burleson,	Edwards,	Howard,	Maddox,
Burnett,	Elliott,	Howell,	Mahony,
Burton,	Emerson,	Hull,	Mann,
Butler, Mo.	Esch,	Irwin,	Marshall,
Butler, Pa.	Evans,	Jack,	Martin,
Calderhead,	Feeley,	Jackson, Kans.	Maynard,
Caldwell,	Finley,	Jett,	Mercer,
Candler,	Fitzgerald,	Johnson,	Metcalf,
Cannon,	Fleming,	Jones, Va.	Mickey,
Capron,	Flood,	Jones, Wash.	Miers, Ind.

Miller,	Powers, Mass.	Shelden,	Talbert,
Minor,	Prince,	Sheppard,	Tayler, Ohio
Mondell,	Pugsley,	Sherman,	Taylor, Ala.
Moody, Mass.	Randell, Tex.	Showalter,	Thayer,
Moody, N. D.	Ransdell, La.	Sibley,	Thomas, Iowa
Moody, Oreg.	Ray, N. Y.	Sims,	Thomas, N. C.
Moon,	Reeder,	Skiles,	Tirrell,
Morrell,	Reeves,	Slayden,	Tompkins, N. Y.
Morris,	Reid,	Small,	Tompkins, Ohio
Mudd,	Rhea, Ky.	Smith, Ill.	Tongue,
Mutchler,	Rhea, Va.	Smith, Iowa	Underwood,
Naphen,	Richardson, Ala.	Smith, H. C.	Vandiver,
Needham,	Rixey,	Smith, S. W.	Van Voorhis,
Nevin,	Robb,	Smith, Wm. Alden	Vreeland,
Newlands,	Roberts,	Snook,	Wachter,
Olmsted,	Robinson, Ind.	Southard,	Wadsworth,
Otjen,	Robinson, Nebr.	Southwick,	Wanger,
Overstreet,	Rucker,	Sparkman,	Warner,
Padgett,	Ruppert,	Sperry,	Warnock,
Parker,	Russell,	Stark,	Watson,
Patterson, Pa.	Ryan,	Steele,	Weeks,
Patterson, Tenn.	Salmon,	Stephens, Tex.	White,
Payne,	Schirm,	Stewart, N. J.	Williams, Ill.
Pearre, Md.	Scott,	Stewart, N. Y.	Williams, Miss.
Perkins,	Selby,	Storm,	Wilson,
Pierce, Tenn.	Shackleford,	Sulloway,	Woods,
Polk,	Shafroth,	Sulzer,	Wooten,
Pou,	Shallenberger,	Sutherland,	Young,
Powers, Me.	Shattuc,	Swanson,	Zenor.

NAYS—2.

Fletcher, Lassiter.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Bishop.

NOT VOTING—44.

Ball, Tex.	Green, Pa.	Mahon,	Smith, Ky.
Blakeney,	Greene, Mass.	Meyer, La.	Snodgrass,
Broussard,	Henry, Miss.	Morgan,	Spight,
Bull,	Hildebrant,	Neville,	Stevens, Minn.
Creamer,	Hitt,	Norton,	Tate,
Cromer,	Hughes,	Otey,	Tawney,
Crowley,	Jackson, Md.	Palmer,	Thompson,
Foster, Ill.	Jenkins,	Richardson, Tenn.	Trimble,
Gaines, Tenn.	Littauer,	Robertson, La.	Wheeler,
Gill,	McCleary,	Rumple,	Wiley,
Graham,	McLain,	Scarborough,	Wright.

So the bill was passed. [Applause.]

The following pairs were announced:

For this day:

Mr. JACKSON of Maryland with Mr. NEVILLE.

Mr. BLAKENEY with Mr. CROWLEY.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota with Mr. CREAMER.

Mr. CROMER with Mr. BROUSSARD.

Mr. HITT with Mr. NORTON.

Mr. WRIGHT with Mr. SMITH of Kentucky.

Mr. TAWNEY with Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee.

Mr. JENKINS with Mr. TRIMBLE.

Mr. MAHAN with Mr. OTEY.

Mr. PALMER with Mr. SPIGHT.

Mr. MORGAN with Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania.

Mr. LITTAUER with Mr. FOSTER of Illinois.

Mr. HILDEBRANT with Mr. TATE.

Mr. MCCLEARY with Mr. SNODGRASS.

Until further notice:

Mr. HUGHES with Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana.

Mr. GRAHAM with Mr. WHEELER.

Mr. RUMPLE with Mr. BALL of Texas.

Mr. GILL with Mr. HENRY of Mississippi.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts with Mr. GAINES of Tennessee.

The SPEAKER. The Chair feels it his duty to state to the House that an impression prevails among the officers at the desk that when the name of Mr. MCLAIN of Mississippi was called some one responded by mistake, and an investigation does not develop the fact that Mr. MCLAIN has been present during the day's session. And yet the Chair possesses no authority to strike from the roll a name which has been recorded, although, as stated, he feels it his duty to call the matter to the attention of the House.

On this question the yeas are 309, nays 2, answering "present" 1, and so the bill is passed. [Applause.]

On motion of Mr. HEPBURN, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid upon the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

At the request of Mr. CLAYTON, indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. THOMPSON on account of important business.

Also, at the request of Mr. CLAYTON, leave of absence was granted to Mr. WILEY on account of important business.

Also to Mr. SCARBOROUGH, on account of sickness.

And to Mr. TATE of Georgia, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER announced the following change of reference: A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the consulate at Puerta Cortez, Honduras, from the Committee on Appropriations to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CORRECTION OF A VOTE.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, upon consultation with some of my colleagues from Mississippi I am satisfied that Mr. MCLAIN has not been present at the roll call, and there was evidently a mistake made in inserting his name.

Mr. PAYNE. I suggest to the gentleman from Mississippi that this can be corrected in the morning in the Journal.

The SPEAKER. All members will, of course, appreciate the delicacy involved in the question of erasing a name from the record after it has been once placed thereon by an officer of the House. Of course, in the present instance it could make no possible change in the result, but in a close vote it might lead to very serious consequences. Unless a member himself calls attention to the error, the Chair thinks that to undertake to erase a name, under such circumstances, would be setting a precedent for very dangerous legislation. The Chair, therefore, although he felt it his duty to call attention to the matter, would decline to order the name erased.

And then, on motion of Mr. PAYNE, at 5 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m., the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Supervising Architect submitting an estimate of appropriation for the public building at Harrisonburg, Va.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for the preparation of a site, etc., for a statue of Rochambeau—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Philippine Commission, transmitting copies of the laws passed by the Commission from September 1, 1900, to October 8, 1901—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting draft of a bill relating to sewer facilities for public building at Mobile, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of George B. Caldwell, administrator of estate of Hamlin Caldwell, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of McCalvin Johnson, administrator of estate of John C. Lamb, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relating to disposal of certain useless papers in his Department—to the Committee on Disposition of Useless Papers.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. LACEY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 53) for the protection of cities and towns in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 26); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7755) granting a pension to Laura G. Weisenburger—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of papers relating to House bills 6087 and 6088, and the same were referred to the Committee on Claims; also, papers relating to House bill No. 6926, for a pension to M. H. Lazear, were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. OTEY: A bill (H. R. 8321) to grant franking privilege to agricultural departments of States and Territories—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 8322) providing a means of acquiring title to two groves of Sequoia gigantea in the State of California, with a view to making national parks thereof—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8323) to set apart certain lands in the Territory of New Mexico as a public park, to be known as The Cliff Dwellers' National Park, for the purpose of preserving the prehistoric caves and ruins and other works and relics therein—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8324) amending the civil-service law in relation to soldiers of the civil war—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8325) to finally adjust the swamp-land grants, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8326) to set apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a public park, to be known as The Petrified Forest National Park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8327) to amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories"—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8328) to punish obstruction to mail trains and trains engaged in interstate commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8329) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make a charge for grazing within forest reserves—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 8330) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reclassify the public lands of Alabama—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. OTEY: A bill (H. R. 8331) for the erection of a public building at South Boston, Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 8332) to provide for the relief of certain officers of the Army, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 8333) for the extension of Wyoming avenue—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 8334) granting to the State of Montana 50,000 acres of land to aid in the establishment and maintenance of an asylum for the blind—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 8335) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River by the Washington and Oregon Railway Company—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 8336) to amend section 3 of chapter 480 of the laws of the United States, approved June 23, 1874—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 8337) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BINGHAM (by request): A bill (H. R. 8338) for the better protection of packages sent through the mails—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 8339) for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer Army, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 8340) to reimburse the State of Georgia for money advanced in removal of the Creek and Cherokee Indians—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRISTOW: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 114) recognizing the patriotic devotion and benevolence of Helen Miller Gould—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 115) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER of Missouri: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 17) directing the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made and an estimate furnished of the cost of improving the harbor of St. Louis; also for the improvement of Mississippi River near Sawyers Bend—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. JOY: A resolution (H. Res. 85) authorizing the appointment of an additional messenger—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A resolution (H. Res. 86) providing for the printing of 3,000 copies of Senate Document 190, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. CORLISS: A joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Kansas, favoring the passage of S. 1439—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a concurrent resolution of the legislature of Michigan, favoring amendments of the interstate-commerce law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H. R. 8341) granting a pension to Hannah C. Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRISTOW: A bill (H. R. 8342) for the relief of the estate of F. Z. Tucker—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8343) for the relief of Robert D. Benedict—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8344) granting a pension to Helen F. Waldron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROMWELL (by request): A bill (H. R. 8345) to pay certain Treasury settlements—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 8346) granting a pension to Mrs. Nannie C. Tramell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8347) granting a pension to Rebecca Ann Tiner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8348) granting a pension to Martha M. Hawkins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8349) granting a pension to John Watts—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8350) granting a pension to Hughey H. Herring—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8351) granting a pension to Matthew V. Ellis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8352) granting a pension to Cornelius J. Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8353) granting a pension to William J. Jackson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8354) granting a pension to Thomas Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8355) granting a pension to Robert C. Ballard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8356) granting a pension to James L. Massingale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8357) granting a pension to John W. O'Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8358) granting pensions to certain companies of scouts and guides who served in the Federal Army during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8359) granting an increase of pension to Edward Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8360) granting an increase of pension to John C. Head—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8361) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shafer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8362) for the relief of S. V. Biggers, administrator of R. P. Biggers, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8363) for the relief of John B. Hardman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8364) for the relief of the estate of A. Underwood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8365) for the relief of L. D. McCalman, administrator of Stephen Hurley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8366) for the relief of Daniel V. Sevier—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8367) for the relief of A. S. Keener—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8368) for the relief of the trustees of Gaylesville Academy and Methodist Episcopal Church, of Gaylesville, Cherokee County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8369) for the relief of Mary E. Haygood, heir of John M. Lawson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8370) for the relief of the Oak Bowery Church, of Cherokee County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8371) for the relief of Joseph A. Jennings—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8372) for the relief of J. B. Roberson, administrator of the estate of J. P. Roberson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8373) for the relief of James McPeters, administrator of Henry D. Allen, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8374) for the relief of Thomas Goode, heir of William Goode, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8375) for the relief of James M. Smith, jr., as administrator of the estate of James M. Smith, sr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8376) for the relief of the estate of A. J. Underwood, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8377) for the relief of Amos L. Griffith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8378) for the relief of the estate of James M. Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8379) for the relief of Richard J. Bailey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8380) for the relief of S. D. Warren—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8381) for the relief of Andrew J. Stewart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8382) for the relief of E. A. Gilliland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8383) for the relief of the Bank of Attalla—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8384) for the relief of the estate of Robert Daniel, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8385) for the relief of Josiah J. Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8386) for the relief of the estate of D. M. Sparks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8387) for the relief of John A. Bates—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8388) for the relief of Mrs. Martha Stiff—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8389) for the relief of Lewis Hyde—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8390) for the relief of the estate of William J. Thompson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8391) for the relief the estates of Maria Johnson and Sarah E. Ware, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8392) for the relief of Joseph Blakemore, administrator of Elizabeth Blakemore, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8393) for the relief of the estate of Levi Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8394) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Joseph A. Choate—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8395) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James W. Gutherie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 8396) for the relief of J. R. Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8397) for the relief of Nancy H. Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8398) for the relief of the estate of J. W. Hopkins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8399) for the relief of Mrs. E. A. Hubbard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CONNER: A bill (H. R. 8400) granting a pension to David S. Porter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 8401) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8402) granting an increase of pension to Mahlon L. Angle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 8403) for the relief of the estate of Paul Koerker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BREAZEALE: A bill (H. R. 8404) for the relief of the estate of A. Lemée, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8405) for the relief of the estate of Lestan Prudhomme, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8406) for the relief of the estate of Elizabeth McIntyre, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8407) for the relief of Emily Dietrich, Mary T. Hickman, and Ernestine Lemée—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8408) for the relief of the estate of John Colton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DEEMER: A bill (H. R. 8409) granting an increase of pension to Cyrenus Larrabee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 8410) granting a pension to Thomas S. Magruder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOUGHERTY: A bill (H. R. 8411) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Peery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8412) granting a pension to Cole B. Fugate—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8413) for relief of Charles H. Sprinkle—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 8414) granting an increase of pension to George Atkinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 8415) granting a pension to Mary L. Dibert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8416) granting a pension to Patrick Kenney—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8417) granting an increase of pension to John T. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8418) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Young—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8419) granting an increase of pension to John A. Gore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8420) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shoup—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8421) granting an increase of pension to James Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8422) granting an increase of pension to Adam Leonard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8423) granting an increase of pension to Henry Barnhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8424) granting an increase of pension to John W. Gummo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8425) to rectify and complete the military record of Vincent Reig—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 8426) to remove the sentence of court-martial now standing against Lieut. A. F. Washburn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8427) granting a patent in fee to the city of Enid, Okla., for certain lands to be used for school purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 8428) granting a pension to Sarah Blank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8429) granting a pension to Dollie M. Cronkite—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8430) granting a pension to Sarah A. Lester—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8431) granting a pension to Clara Lafayette—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8432) granting a pension to Michael McPhillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8433) granting an increase of pension to John Revard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8434) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Olds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8435) granting an increase of pension to William Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8436) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Babcock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8437) granting an increase of pension to John T. Kane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8438) granting an increase of pension to Morris B. Drake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8439) granting an increase of pension to William J. Mull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8440) for the relief of Almon Munson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8441) for the relief of Eugenie Byrnes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8442) for the relief of William Barker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8443) for the relief of Lewis Miller Bennett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8444) for the relief of Mary Ann Carter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8445) for the relief of Daniel Jamison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8446) for the relief of H. A. Bishop, postmaster at Millington, Mich.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 8447) granting an increase of pension to John McArthur—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 8448) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Edward Bortemy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8449) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Alexander Stright—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8450) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Lavigne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 8451) granting a pension to Amelia J. Sweeney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8452) granting a pension to Ruth A. Avery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8453) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Ballard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALL: A bill (H. R. 8454) granting a pension to Susannah Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8455) granting an increase of pension to Henry Rhodes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8456) granting an increase of pension to Enos Bloom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8457) granting an increase of pension to G. F. Hoop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8458) granting an honorable discharge to William J. Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 8459) granting an increase of pension to William Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOOKER: A bill (H. R. 8460) for the relief of the estate of William McBride, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8461) for the relief of the estate of James Roach, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8462) for the relief of the estate of Wirt Adams—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 8463) granting a pension to Mary Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8464) granting an increase of pension to Heloise Gano—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JACK: A bill (H. R. 8465) granting a pension to William R. Schaffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8466) granting a pension to Lucinda A. Sirwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 8467) for the relief of the legal devisees of James W. Schaumburg—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LANHAM (by request): A bill (H. R. 8468) for the relief of Edmond Sacra—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 8469) permitting Charles Peyton to purchase a certain lot of ground in Hot Springs, Ark.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8470) to donate certain lots in the city of Hot Springs, Ark., to the National Christian Library Association of said city—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 8471) granting a pension to Eliza A. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. METCALF: A bill (H. R. 8472) granting an increase of pension to Susan Hays—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 8473) granting an increase of pension to Michael W. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8474) granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Robertson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8475) granting an increase of pension to Eli B. Helm—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MINOR: A bill (H. R. 8476) granting an increase of pension to Moses S. Curtis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 8477) providing for the issuance of patent to the town site of Basin, Wyo., to the municipal authorities thereof, for the use and benefit of said town—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MOODY of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 8478) for the relief of Samuel C. Liner—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 8479) granting a pension to Emma Handshaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8480) granting a pension to Absalom Cunningham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8481) granting a pension to William F. Doan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8482) granting a pension to Stephen W. Pomeroy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8483) granting a pension to Kate E. Keiser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8484) granting a pension to Elizabeth Weaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8485) granting a pension to Thomas Laramore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8486) granting a pension to Annie S. Hummel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8487) granting a pension to John M. Crist—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8488) granting a pension to Martin P. Schaffner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8489) granting a pension to Emma R. Rusling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8490) granting a pension to Abram Heckendorn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8491) granting a pension to Mary Shiffler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8492) granting a pension to George W. Lehman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8493) granting a pension to Harry H. Sieg—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8494) granting a pension to Mary Idle—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8495) granting an increase of pension to Jane E. Wox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8496) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Dubbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8497) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus E. Salada—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8498) granting an increase of pension to Eunice Parke Detweiler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8499) granting an increase of pension to Madison M. Meredith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8500) granting an increase of pension to John Sweesy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8501) granting an increase of pension to William C. Mills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8502) for the relief of David B. Zorger and H. C. Fitzgerald—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8503) to correct the military record of A. C. Landis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8504) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Samuel Nickum—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8505) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Francis Tomlinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8506) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John F. Kelly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8507) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John P. Leitzel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8508) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Snyder—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8509) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Samuel Feevy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8510) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John F. Geist—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8511) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Keys—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8512) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Levi Sheetz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 8513) granting a pension to James H. Criswell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8514) granting a pension to the widow of Martin Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8515) granting a pension to Henry Hooks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8516) granting a pension to George W. Mount—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8517) granting a pension to Mary E. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8518) granting an increase of pension to John M. Phifer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8519) granting an increase of pension to Wilson C. Francis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8520) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Findley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8521) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Shirt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8522) granting an increase of pension to John A. Clayton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8523) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Oldson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8524) granting an increase of pension to Wesley Coleman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8525) granting a pension to George W. Perry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8526) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Z. Stump—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8527) granting an increase of pension to Lucy F. Nicholson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8528) granting an increase of pension to Vincent Dancer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8529) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Stephenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8530) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Sackman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8531) granting an increase of pension to H. P. Mann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8532) for the relief of Samuel H. Salyards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8533) to correct the military record of Thomas Keating—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8534) to correct the military record of John Hammond—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8535) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim G. Choat—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8536) granting an increase of pension to Francis Trueblood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 8537) granting an increase of pension to Georganna Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8538) for the relief of legal representatives of William Burley, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8539) for the relief of the estate of George Hickman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 8540) for the relief of L. H. Halstead—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SNOOK: A bill (H. R. 8541) granting an increase of pension to Mahlon C. Moores—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8542) granting an increase of pension to Parmenus F. Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STORM: A bill (H. R. 8543) to remove the charge of desertion against Rudolph C. Blancke, and authorize his honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 8544) to place Elias H. Parsons on the retired list of the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: A bill (H. R. 8545) granting a pension to Susan Mercer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 8546) to grant jurisdiction and authority to the Court of Claims in the case of Southern Railway Lighter No. 10, her cargoes, and so forth—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 8547) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 8548) granting a pension to George W. Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8549) granting a discharge to George W. Hopkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8550) for the relief of Thomas Christy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8551) for the relief of Capt. Martin Hammer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8552) granting a pension to Thomas Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 8553) granting a pension to Joseph Tusinski—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8554) granting a pension to Henry H. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8555) to correct the military record of John E. McCollough—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 8556) for the relief of Gustav A. Hesselberger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 8557) granting an honorable discharge to Harrison S. Crites—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 8558) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Webb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONG: A bill (H. R. 8559) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Nossaman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8560) for the relief of James A. Gregg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8561) to remove the charge of desertion against Martin Conway—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 8562) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Vandemark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 8563) granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE (by request): A bill (H. R. 8564) for the relief of George Ivers, administrator of William Ivers, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 8565) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Logan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8566) for the relief of the estate of James L. Holland, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8567) for the relief of the estate of John Black, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8568) for the relief of Decatur Lodge, No. 52, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Decatur, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8569) for the relief of the estate of W. R. Hanserd, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 8570) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Floyd Sicard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 8571) to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to compute the amount of pay and allowances of Fitz-John Porter, as major-general of volunteers and as colonel, United States Army, from January 28, 1863, to September 1, 1866, and from September 1, 1866, to August 7, 1868, respectively, and making appropriation of the necessary amount for the payment of the same to his widow and children—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VANDIVER: A bill (H. R. 8572) granting a pension to Bird L. Francis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8573) granting a pension to William McDaniel—to the Committee on Invalid Penslons.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8574) granting a pension to Thomas H. B. Kinder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8575) granting a pension to John Deck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8576) granting a pension to John S. Upshaw—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8577) granting an increase of pension to William E. McDowell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8578) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Yoachum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWANSON: A bill (H. R. 8579) for the relief of Robert N. Blake, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8580) for the relief of the estate of William M. Hodges, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURNETT: A resolution (H. Res. 84) to refer H. R. 8372 to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of State Legislative Board of Railroad Employees of Pennsylvania, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Harry H. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BREAZEALE: Petition of Cecelia E. Charleville, executrix of Matthew J. Jones, deceased, late of Rapides Parish, La., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Petition of citizens of the Second Congressional district of Ohio, favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: Petition of Josiah W. Leeds, against the sale of intoxicants, etc., to native races of the Pacific islands and elsewhere—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. CORLISS: Resolutions of National Convention of Railroad Commissioners, at San Francisco, Cal., favoring the Cullom bill relating to the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association, for the passage of amendments to strengthen interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DARRAGH: Papers to accompany House bill 5910, granting an increase of pension to Reuben Wellman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Mahlon L. Angle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6687, granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo Blackman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: Resolution of Western Labor Union, of Butte, Mont., favoring the exclusion of Chinese and Japanese—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of National Live Stock Association of Denver, Colo., asking that Arizona and Oklahoma be admitted into the Union as States—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, resolution of National Live Stock Association, of Denver, Colo., in favor of the Wadsworth bill relating to oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of National Live Stock Association, of Denver, Colo., in relation to the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands and certain other measures—to the Committee on Reclamation and Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. ESCH: Resolutions of Western Labor Union, of Butte, Mont., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Milwaukee Credit Men's Association, in favor of House bill 4310, to amend the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Henry W. Cressey Post, No. 42, Department of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring building war vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Franklin Webb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of 40 citizens of the Second Congressional district of New York, for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of National Live Stock Association, for comprehensive control of railways, or Government ownership of railroads—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of National Live Stock Association, urging appropriations for storage reservoirs—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, resolution of Western Labor Union, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FORDNEY: Resolution of Saginaw Lodge, No. 187, International Association of Machinists, Saginaw, Mich., urging appropriation for the Ordnance Department of United States Navy—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. FOSS: Petition of J. H. Matthews and other citizens of the Seventh Congressional district of Illinois, favoring an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Webb Regiment, No. 15, Union Veterans' Union, Department of Illinois, asking that Capt. Charles E. Clark be given a rank that will entitle him to receive the command of a foreign squadron, and that he be designated to lead its naval demonstration in the coronation ceremonies of King Edward VII—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Resolution of Merchants' Association of New York, for reciprocal relations with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of New York State Brewers and Malsters' Association, for the repeal of the tax on beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, urging that naval vessels to be authorized in the naval bill be constructed at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Ballard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6724, for the relief of Julia Stillwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALL: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Gibbony F. Hoop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6025, for the relief of George Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7427, for the relief of Louisa K. Bard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6024, granting a pension to Jacob Chronister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Enos Bloom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 809, for the relief of Dr. J. P. Burchfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Susanna Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JACK: Petitions of J. R. Stumpf and others, of Indiana, Pa., favoring an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of W. R. Shaffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas: Resolution of International Association of Machinists, of Parsons (Kans.) Lodge No. 293, for the passage of deficiency bill for naval ordnance—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LANHAM: Protest of Retail Grocers and Butchers' Association of Brownwood, Tex., against the parcels-postal bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Resolution of Brooklyn City Post, No. 233, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of New York State Brewers' Association, urging the removal of the tax on beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LITTLE: Resolutions of Local Union No. 586, of Huntington, Ark., and mine workers in the Indian Territory, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LONG: Papers to accompany House bill 8038, granting a pension to David Epple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: Resolution of Typographical Union No. 61, of Cambridge, Mass., favoring the exclusion of Chinese, Japanese, and Malays—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Paper to accompany House bill 3906, granting increase of pension to Andrew Jarvis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 2545, for the relief of Isaac H. Crim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: Resolution of Haverhill (Mass.) Board of Trade, asking that hides be placed on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORRELL: Petition of Western Labor Union of Butte, Mont., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of the Fifth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NAPHEN: Resolution of Boston Chamber of Commerce on the extension of trade in the Orient—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OTJEN: Petition of R. Beasley and other employees of the United States custom-house and post-office at St. Louis, Mo., relating to increase of salary—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolutions of Boot and Shoe Makers and Carpenters' District Council, Federation of Labor, Milwaukee, Wis., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PADGETT: Papers to accompany House bill 2660, granting an increase of pension to Henry Runnebaum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: Papers to accompany House bill 3982, for the relief of Alonzo Carpenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: Paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAY of New York: Petition of Patriotic Order of Sons of America and citizens of New York favoring law in relation to anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Mrs. C. J. Neaves and others, of Waverly, N. Y., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: Petition of Horatio H. Haden, of Madison County, Ala., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: Paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Georgiana Parker, of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Typographical Union No. 78, American Federation of Labor, of Fort Wayne, Ind., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Resolution of Merchants' Association of New York, for reciprocal relations with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of United Horsesmiths and Bridgemen's Union of Greater New York, Adams Cylinder and Webb Press Association of New York, and Amalgamated Society of Plumbers and Gas Fitters of New York, for an educational test for immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of New York State Brewers' Association, urging the reduction of the tax on beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Petitions of 896 citizens of the Third Congressional district of Connecticut, asking for an antipolygamy amendment to the national Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN: Resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, against removing the duty on hides and wool—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of National Live Stock Association, favoring the admission of New Mexico as a State—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of the National Live Stock Association, favoring irrigation of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, resolutions of Western Labor Union, favoring reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHATTUC: Papers to accompany House bill 5274, to correct the military record of Isaac Dulhagen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Resolution of Paper Mill Workers' Union No. 9355, of Glens Falls, and Butcher Workmen's Union No. 13, of Utica, N. Y., favoring antipolygamous legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of Utica and Vernon, N. Y., for a constitutional amendment defining a legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Painters' Union No. 217, of Little Falls, N. Y., favoring the construction of war ships in the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SNOOK: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Mahlon C. Moores—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolution of Journeymen Barbers' Union of Meriden, Conn., favoring the construction of war ships in the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART of New Jersey: Petition of Dorothy Burrows and others, of the State of New Jersey, favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of Western Labor Union, of Butte, Mont., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Rochester Credit Men's Association, in favor of House bill to amend the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of United Horsesmiths and Bridgemen's Union of Greater New York, Adams Cylinder and Webb Press Association, of New York, and Amalgamated Society of Plumbers and Gas Fitters of New York, for an educational test for immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Papers to accompany House bill to place Elias H. Parsons on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: Resolution of Pressfeeders' Union No. 10, of Zanesville, Ohio, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VREELAND: Petition of Political Equality Club of Dunkirk, and Travelers' Club of Olean, N. Y., favoring a constitutional amendment declaring legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNOCK: Petition of J. W. Monroe and other citizens of Marysville, Ohio, for legislation to punish polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Abraham Stine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON: Petition of Brooklyn Wood Carvers' Union, American Federation of Labor, favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. VANDIVER: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to John S. Upshaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Bird L. Francis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John Deck and Thomas H. B. Kinder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petitions of Roscoe G. Cary & Co., New York, and Mercantile Exchange of New York, and S. G. French, of New York, relative to the duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Joseph W. Cochran, Philadelphia, asking for reduction of tariff on Cuban molasses and sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers favoring the isthmian canal, reciprocity treaty with France, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Kauffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 2999, to correct the record of Max Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6425, granting an increase of pension to Charles Moyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6426, to increase the pension of Howard W. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of the Associated Fraternities of America in relation to postage on fraternal-society publications—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association, for the passage of amendments to strengthen interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of mass meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, expressing sympathy with the Boers, the women, and the children of South Africa—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of C. F. Taylor, publisher, in relation to postage on second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petitions of D. S. Jordan, E. McClish, E. S. Chapman, and E. E. Barker, in relation to various measures pending in Congress—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Union No. 19, American Federation of Labor, favoring building war vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to correct the military record of George W. Hopkins, of Philadelphia, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Western Labor Union for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of George W. Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of Councils Nos. 79, 248, 140, and 172, Daughters of Liberty, of Philadelphia; Councils Nos. 546, 866, and 12, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Relief Council, No. 47, Order United American Mechanics, and Printing Pressmen's Union No. 4, of Philadelphia, favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *January 10, 1902.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

Mr. McLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to correct the RECORD, and, I presume, also the Journal.

On reference to the RECORD of the proceedings of yesterday I find that I am recorded as having voted on the passage of the canal bill. That is a mistake. I was not present at the time the vote was taken, but was en route from my home in Mississippi and did not arrive here until about 10 o'clock last night. How the mistake occurred of course I am not able to say—possibly a clerical error or through the inadvertent answer by some one else when my name was called.

I desire to add in this connection that I should have voted as I am recorded had I been present and voting, but was denied that privilege by reason of being detained at home in consequence of the serious illness of my sister.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the mistake occurred, as he is informed, through Mr. MCRAE of Arkansas inadvertently answering when the gentleman's name was called, understanding it to have been a call of his own name. Mr. MCRAE came to the desk immediately after the call was over and notified the Clerk that he thought he had made a mistake and answered at the wrong time. The Chair had not learned this when he called attention to the matter on yesterday immediately after the roll call.

If there be no objection, the Journal will be corrected, as suggested by the gentleman from Mississippi, and approved.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise—to correct the Journal?

Mr. SIMS. No, Mr. Speaker; but to ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] be excused from attendance on the sessions of the House for the rest of the week.

The SPEAKER. That request would better come after the Journal is approved.

Mr. SIMS. I thought it had been approved.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would suggest that the better form in such cases is to send up a slip to the desk with the request set forth, so that it can be acted upon without taking up the time of the House.

The Journal was then approved.

Mr. SIMS. Now, Mr. Speaker, I renew the request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that his colleague, Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, be excused from attendance on the sessions of the House during the remainder of the week on account of serious illness. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest to the gentleman from New York that perhaps that motion would come just as well at a later hour in the session of the day than at this time. From what I have learned there will be something of general debate on the special order which has been assigned for to-day, and it may be desirable to complete the consideration of the bill relating to the census. I hope the gentleman will make his motion at a later hour in the session of the day. This, however, is merely a suggestion.

Mr. PAYNE. If there is any danger that the bill will not be completed to-day I will withdraw the motion.

The SPEAKER. The motion is withdrawn.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

A bill (S. 197) granting an increase of pension to John Chandler;

A bill (S. 194) granting a pension to Joseph W. Mulford;

A bill (S. 198) granting an increase of pension to Lucy M. Hill;

A bill (S. 195) granting a pension to Nellie Bartlett;

A bill (S. 1144) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth O. Gould;

A bill (S. 1145) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda C. Scott;

A bill (S. 232) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor W. Morgan;

A bill (S. 201) granting an increase of pension to Jane K. Hill;

A bill (S. 1037) granting a pension to Helen A. B. Du Barry;

A bill (S. 1035) granting a pension to Esther F. Moody;

A bill (S. 1036) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin G. Sargent;

A bill (S. 2161) granting an increase of pension to A. Curtis Steever;

A bill (S. 920) granting an increase of pension to Frances W. Reilly;

A bill (S. 1167) granting an increase of pension to John Ferguson;

A bill (S. 196) granting an increase of pension to Richard N. Blodgett;

A bill (S. 200) granting an increase of pension to Eunice P. Detweiler;

A bill (S. 202) granting a pension to Mary E. Davis;

A bill (S. 332) granting an increase of pension to Louise A. Crosby;

A bill (S. 335) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Barnum;

A bill (S. 1647) granting an increase of pension to Helen F. M. Edwards;

A bill (S. 1146) granting a pension to Adela S. Webster;

A bill (S. 1611) granting a pension to Cynthia M. Record;

A bill (S. 660) to provide for the refunding of certain moneys to the Republic of Mexico;

A bill (S. 1956) granting permission to Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, United States Army, to accept the decoration of the Cross of Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him by the President of France;

A bill (S. 1957) granting permission to Hubbard T. Smith, secretary of the United States commissioner to China and consular clerk of the United States, to accept a decoration conferred upon him by the Government of China;

A bill (S. 2012) granting a pension to Catherine Conroy;

A bill (S. 2010) granting an increase of pension to Marcia M. Merritt;

A bill (S. 1148) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Hannifin;

A bill (S. 1977) granting a pension to Harrison T. De Long;

A bill (S. 487) granting a pension to Mary J. Kramer;

A bill (S. 1747) to prevent the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicating liquors in certain islands of the Pacific;

A bill (S. 1958) granting permission to Capt. C. De W. Willcox, United States Army, to accept the diploma and decoration of Officier d'Académie, awarded to him by the Government of France;

A bill (S. 1955) to authorize George W. Hill, Chief of the Division of Publications of the Department of Agriculture, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Government of the French Republic;

A bill (S. 2000) granting a pension to John M. Core;

A bill (S. 659) granting a pension to Thomas E. Clark;

A bill (S. 1197) granting an increase of pension to Mahale Litton;

A bill (S. 1195) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Bridgman;

A bill (S. 1199) granting a pension to Mary A. Lamb;

A bill (S. 1200) granting an increase of pension to Michael Dillon;

A bill (S. 1960) granting permission to Lieut. W. P. Scott, United States Navy, to accept a medal of merit presented to him by the Sultan of Turkey;

A bill (S. 1953) granting permission to Commander William C. Wise, United States Navy, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany;

A bill (S. 254) granting an increase of pension to Louis C. Killam;

A bill (S. 1465) granting an increase of pension to George Fowler;

A bill (S. 1670) granting permission to Capt. B. H. McCalla, United States Navy, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany;

A bill (S. 1143) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Sweatt;

A bill (S. 919) granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Knowles;

A bill (S. 910) to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River;

A bill (S. 74) to authorize the Southern Missouri and Arkansas Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Current River in Arkansas; and

A bill (S. 263) extending to the subport of Sumas, Wash., the privileges of the seventh section of the act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Senate concurrent resolution No. 8.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 3,500 copies of the report of the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Porto Rico, sent to Congress by the Attorney-General, of which 1,500 copies shall be for the use of the Department of Justice, 500 for the use of the Senate, and 1,500 for the use of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That of the 1,500 copies for the use of the Department of Justice 1,000 shall be held by said Department for distribution in such a manner as the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Porto Rico may indicate.

Also—

Senate concurrent resolution No. 10.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound in cloth 5,500 copies of the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1901; 500 copies for the use of the Senate, 1,500 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 3,500 copies for the use of the Library of Congress.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 7471) to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for transcripts of records and plats in the General Land Office.

The message also announced that the President pro tempore of the Senate had appointed Mr. COCKRELL and Mr. PENROSE as members, on the part of the Senate, of the Joint Select Committee to Destroy Certain Useless Papers of the Civil Service Commission.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

A bill (S. 197) granting an increase of pension to John Chandler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 198) granting an increase of pension to Lucy M. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 195) granting a pension to Nellie Bartlett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1144) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth O. Gould—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1145) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda C. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1035) granting a pension to Esther F. Moody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1036) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin G. Sargent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1167) granting an increase of pension to John Ferguson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 196) granting an increase of pension to Richard N. Blodgett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 200) granting an increase of pension to Eunice P. Detweiler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 202) granting a pension to Mary E. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 335) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Barnum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1647) granting an increase of pension to Helen F. M. Edwards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1611) granting a pension to Cynthia M. Record—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 660) to provide for the refunding of certain moneys to the Republic of Mexico—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A bill (S. 1956) granting permission to Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, United States Army, to accept the decoration of the Cross of Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor conferred upon him by the President of France—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A bill (S. 1957) granting permission to Hubbard T. Smith, secretary of the United States commissioner to China and consular clerk of the United States, to accept a decoration conferred upon him by the Government of China—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A bill (S. 2010) granting an increase of pension to Marcia M. Merritt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1148) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Hannifin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1977) granting a pension to Harrison T. De Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 487) granting a pension to Mary J. Kramer—to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1747) to prevent the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicating liquors in certain islands of the Pacific—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

A bill (S. 1958) granting permission to Capt. C. DeW. Willcox, United States Army, to accept the diploma and decoration of Officier d'Académie awarded to him by the Government of France—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A bill (S. 1955) to authorize George W. Hill, Chief of the Division of Publications of the Department of Agriculture, to accept the decoration tendered to him by the Government of the French Republic—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A bill (S. 2000) granting a pension to John M. Core—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 659) granting a pension to Thomas E. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1195) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Bridgman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1199) granting a pension to Mary A. Lamb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1200) granting an increase of pension to Michael Dillon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1960) granting permission to Lieut. W. P. Scott, United States Navy, to accept a medal of merit presented to him by the Sultan of Turkey—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A bill (S. 1953) granting permission to Commander William C. Wise, United States Navy, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A bill (S. 254) granting an increase of pension to Lewis C. Killam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1465) granting an increase of pension to George Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1670) granting permission to Capt. B. H. McCalla, United States Navy, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A bill (S. 1143) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Sweatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 919) granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Knowles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 910) to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A bill (S. 74) to authorize the Southern Missouri and Arkansas Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Current River in Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A bill (S. 263) extending to the subport of Sumas, Wash., the privileges of the seventh section of the act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Senate concurrent resolution 8:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 3,500 copies of the report of the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Porto Rico, sent to Congress by the Attorney-General, of which 1,500 copies shall be for the use of the Department of Justice, 500 for the use of the Senate, and 1,500 for the use of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That of the 1,500 copies for the use of the Department of Justice 1,000 shall be held by said Department for distribution in such a manner as the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Porto Rico may indicate—

to the Committee on Printing.

Senate concurrent resolution 10:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound in cloth 5,500 copies of the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1901; 500 copies for the use of the Senate, 1,500 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 3,500 copies for the use of the Library of Congress—

to the Committee on Printing.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Appropriations to report a bill making appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 8581) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to reserve all points of order on the bill.

The SPEAKER. All points of order are reserved on the bill.

Mr. BARNEY. I desire to give notice in this connection, Mr. Speaker, that I shall ask recognition on next Monday, immediately after the completion of the District business, for the consideration of this bill.

PERMANENT CENSUS.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to an order previously issued, I now move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider House bill No. 198, a bill to create a permanent census.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts in the chair.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Chairman, this bill has been prepared and presented to the House in obedience to almost the universal demand not only of the members of the House, but of the people of the country generally. This subject of having a permanent office for the purpose of gathering statistics, as provided in this bill, is one that has attracted the attention of the general public for nearly thirty years. It was recommended by Mr. Walker as long ago as when he was Superintendent of the Census. It was recommended again by Mr. Porter, who took the Eleventh Census. In 1892, Mr. Chairman, a committee was appointed for the purpose of investigating this whole subject, and made a report in the Fifty-second Congress, where such expert statisticians as Mr. Kendall, Thomas Donaldson, Joseph D. Weeks, Francis A. Walker, Dr. J. S. Billings, Frank R. Williams, Carroll D. Wright, and J. A. Price united in recommending a permanent bureau.

Now, the reasons assigned cover every phase of this subject. A great many claim that the establishment of a permanent bureau will entail an additional expense upon the Government. These men who have investigated this subject all unite in the conclusion that it will be less expensive to the Government to have a permanent bureau, and a permanent class of trained employees for the taking of the census and the gathering of statistics provided for in the bill, than it will be under the old plan that has been maintained in the past. People who have not investigated the subject can little appreciate the vast army of employees that every ten years collect, inexperienced as they are, for the purpose of aiding this gigantic work. Under the present census the Director has had under his immediate control more than 60,000 employees. These people have been selected with the greatest care, and yet it has been at a tremendous expense to the Government, much greater than it would have been if we had had a permanent bureau, and had trained men to organize the work and select agents for the purpose of doing this work.

The present Director of the Census, after his experience that has been given to the public from time to time, came before our committee and reported that it was not only a question of economy to the Government, but that the work could be done infinitely better by the establishment of a permanent bureau and the selection and retention of these men who are experts.

Now, to illustrate my point. One of the chiefs of these great divisions in 1892 said that in his department he had 600 clerks. They were inexperienced and uneducated in that branch of the service in which they were employed. He stated that only 150 of these, after long service, were of any benefit whatever to that department, and that 450 were an absolute waste to the service besides the expense entailed on the General Government. The view of this division chief is concurred in by all the other chiefs who have had anything to do with the work. The present Director of the Census stated to our committee that they have selected clerks in the various divisions that have become experts

for this Bureau, and if this Bureau is made permanent these men can be retained and will go on.

Gentlemen will understand that after the census reports are published there are four or five years' work laid out to be done that can be done by expert employees retained in the service.

Now, gentlemen, it is not my purpose to take up any special time in opening debate here. So far as I have been able to discover, the vast majority of the members of this House have given this subject their personal investigation, and they have arrived at the conclusion I expressed, that the needs of the Government demand that this bureau should be made permanent, and therefore I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CORLISS. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Mr. CORLISS. If this bureau is made permanent, what effect will it have upon the department with reference to the civil-service law?

Mr. HOPKINS. It will have the effect of making it permanent. If the bureau is made a permanent bureau, it is within the power of the President to extend the civil-service rules over these employees as he has in the past over other departments of the Government. These clerks have all been selected under examinations quite as severe as any civil-service examination. They have had two or three years' experience. I am not stating anything beyond the fact when I say that they are the best and most experienced of any employees of any department of the Government to-day.

Mr. CORLISS. I asked the question for the purpose of bringing out that information. I regard the department as most efficient. The clerks are active, young, and capable, and I would like to see the department made permanent and the employees retained, even if some of them are transferred to some other departments in place of old barnacles and incompetents.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I wish to ask the chairman of this committee this question: If we desire to bring about a condition of eligibility on the part of these clerks for transfer to and employment in the various Departments of the Government, will it be necessary to have some legislation in that behalf, or, in the judgment of the gentleman, will it be competent, after the passage of this bill, for the President to extend the civil-service law over these clerks, so that they may be transferred to the various Departments?

Mr. HOPKINS. I think it is within the power of the President to extend the civil-service rules over the entire body of these clerks, and then I know of no law which would prevent their eligibility for transfer to other Departments.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. But they must be examined again?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Let me finish my inquiry. I would like to know, in the first place, how many of these employees of the Census Bureau there have been—the greatest number at any one time.

Mr. HOPKINS. At one time there were more than 3,400.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Will not the records disclose the fact that of that number of employees not more than 25, probably not more than 20, were at any time during their incumbency found to be incompetent?

Mr. HOPKINS. The gentleman has stated the fact as I understand it.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Now, if the temporary rolls of the Departments are to-day depleted to such an extent that their work is in some degree impeded, would it not be very wise to give these surplus clerks a status under the civil-service law, so that they can go into those places?

Mr. HOPKINS. That seems to be the opinion of every gentleman who has thoroughly investigated the subject, as I see my friend from Ohio has done.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I desire to state that on behalf of a stenographer in one of these Departments who had an opportunity to take for a brief period much better employment elsewhere, I made application for temporary leave of absence—without pay, of course; and I was told by the chief of the bureau in which this stenographer is employed that it would be impossible to grant the leave because of the apparent impossibility of getting efficient people to fill such vacancies upon the temporary roll. And I then suggested to that chief of bureau that an application be made to bring about, if possible, a transfer of some of these efficient people who have been engaged in the Census Bureau.

Mr. CORLISS. Will the gentleman from Illinois permit another question? In view of the suggestions which have been made, and in view of the fact that the President has power to bring these employees within the classified civil-service list, why is it not wise to amend this bill so as to effect that very purpose?

Mr. HOPKINS. I will say to my friend from Michigan [Mr. CORLISS] that after consultation with the Director of the Census, and with the members of the Census Committee of the Senate, and with various members of the House, it was thought wise that we should in this bill simply make the present Bureau permanent. That will leave the Bureau absolutely under the control of Congress. It was thought that this would be a better method of dealing with the question than to complicate this measure with additional provisions such as suggested by the gentleman from Michigan. In the opinion of the committee, the desired result can be more easily reached in the way provided by this bill than in the way suggested by the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I wish to ask the gentleman from Illinois how many of these clerks were originally employed in the Census Office—as near as he can give it?

Mr. HOPKINS. Three thousand four hundred and eighty clerks were originally employed in the Bureau proper.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How many clerks are now employed in that Bureau?

Mr. HOPKINS. Two thousand seven hundred.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If this Bureau be made permanent, how many clerks will have to be continued in the service of the Bureau?

Mr. HOPKINS. That will depend, of course, upon the amount of work imposed upon the Bureau by Congress from time to time. The Director of the Census, who appeared before the House committee, stated that with the work as now provided for the force for the years 1902 and 1903 would be 800; for the two years following, 750, and after that period, if Congress should not impose any new duties upon the Bureau, that the force could be still further reduced.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Then if this bill should pass, at least 2,000 of the 2,700 clerks now employed in that Bureau must go out of service during the present year, or before 1903?

Mr. HOPKINS. Before 1903 about 1,900 would go out of the service.

Mr. HEMENWAY. They would go completely out of the census service?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Then it is not intended by the committee that upon the passage of this bill this army of clerks shall be continued in service?

Mr. HOPKINS. Not at all. That matter will be subject to the will of Congress and will be largely under the control of my friend from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY] and my honored colleague [Mr. CANNON], as members of the Committee on Appropriations, because the Director of the Census is required to go before that committee with his estimates. The number of employees will be left entirely in the control, primarily, of that committee, and secondarily of Congress. Congress will always have absolute control.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And the gentleman thinks that the force by 1903 will be decreased to about seven or eight hundred people?

Mr. HOPKINS. Eight hundred.

Mr. BARTLETT and Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania rose.

The CHAIRMAN. To whom does the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. HOPKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Is it your understanding that it will be necessary to increase the force temporarily in 1910, or will the present force of clerks as contemplated by this bill be sufficient for the taking of the Thirteenth Census?

Mr. HOPKINS. In the taking of the next census the force will undoubtedly be very much increased over what it was in taking the Twelfth Census. We have now approximately 76,000,000 people under this census. In the next ten years it is estimated that, with our new territory, we will have more than 100,000,000 people, and instead of a force of 62,000 people being required, such as the Director had at one time, under the present bill that force will probably be increased to 100,000 employees.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. My question applied to the force that we are now supposed to legislate for, the force of clerks in the Bureau at Washington. I did not refer to the enumerators or those who may be appointed to take statistics throughout the country. I referred to the clerical force at Washington.

Mr. HOPKINS. The force at Washington in taking the Thirteenth Census will be greatly increased in numbers over the force required in taking the Twelfth Census. Probably, instead of being a force of 3,400, it may reach a maximum of 5,000. Nobody could tell with any degree of accuracy, however, at this time.

Mr. STEWART of New Jersey and Mr. BARTLETT rose.

The CHAIRMAN. To whom does the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPKINS. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. STEWART of New Jersey. Do I understand the gentleman to say that the two thousand and odd employees who will leave the Census Bureau will be employed in the other Departments by transfer?

Mr. HOPKINS. It is the hope of the committee that if this bill becomes a law the force that will not be needed in the Census Bureau proper can be absorbed in the other Departments. That is one of the objects of the bill.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. HOPKINS. I yield to my colleague from Illinois.

Mr. MANN. I should like to ask my colleague a question or two on that line. Will the passage of this bill in any way change the present status of the Census Bureau so far as the civil-service law or the classified service is concerned?

Mr. HOPKINS. I understand, Mr. Chairman, that the Civil Service Commission have rendered an opinion that if this bill becomes a law the President will have the power to extend the civil-service law over the entire force.

Mr. MANN. Well, I would suggest to my colleague that the President has that power now under the civil-service law.

Mr. HEATWOLE. Not under the special census law.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will state to my colleague [Mr. MANN] that he is not entirely correct in that conclusion. I think it has been held by the Commission and also by the President that this being purely a temporary force he has not the power to extend the civil-service rules over them that he would have if it were a permanent force.

Mr. MANN. The original act provided for their appointment in a certain way, but it did not provide that the persons appointed should not be covered into the classified service; and the civil-service act clearly confers upon the President the power to cover any employee of the Government into the classified service.

Mr. STEELE. Great lawyers will differ. [Laughter.]

Mr. LACEY. Let me suggest to the gentleman that rural free delivery, which is a temporary service, has already gone in.

Mr. MANN. Why, there is no possible question about the authority under the civil-service law. The point I want to make is this, if my colleague will permit me, that if this bill becomes a law it will still become necessary, in order to transfer any of these employees, that the President shall cover this service into the classified service before the employees are discharged.

Mr. HOPKINS. Oh, yes.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman believe, in view of the record of the President on this question, that he will be likely to cover this service into the classified service for the purpose of filling the Departments of the Government with people who have not passed the civil-service examination?

Mr. HEATWOLE. But they have passed a civil-service examination.

Mr. HOPKINS. They have passed a civil-service examination—an examination quite as severe in every particular as the examination provided by the Civil Service Commission; and, in addition to that examination, they have had from one to two and a half years of experience in their respective lines of work, so that they are specially qualified not only for this service, but for the clerical work in the other Departments of the Government.

Mr. MANN. I agree with the gentleman as to the available timber; but, Mr. Chairman, these employees will mostly be discharged within the next six months.

Mr. HOPKINS. My colleague from Illinois asked me, in view of the previous record of the President of the United States, whether an order will be made covering them into the civil service. The best answer I can make to him is that the rural free delivery has been placed under the civil service without examination.

Mr. MANN. I have no doubt he will place the Census Bureau under the civil service eventually. Will he put it under the civil service in time to cover those employees under its provisions that the gentlemen of the House are so very anxious about now?

Mr. HOPKINS. I can not tell that; but I can say this, that if we pass this bill here to-day, it will be taken up by the Senate at once, passed by the Senate, and presented to the President for his approval in time for such an order to be made, if it is the wish of the House and the Senate that such an order be made.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman believes that such an order should be made, what objection is there to an amendment providing that the present employees of the Census Bureau may be transferred to other Departments of the Government.

Mr. HOPKINS. I can not accept an amendment of that kind.

Mr. CORLISS. Are amendments in order?

The CHAIRMAN. Not at the present. This is general debate.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will now yield to the gentleman from Georgia for a question.

Mr. BARTLETT. I desire to make this inquiry of the gentleman from Illinois: The original bill under which this Bureau was established provided that the appointments were not to be made under the civil-service rules. This bill provides that all provisions of said act and acts amendatory thereto not inconsistent therewith are to continue in force. Now, nothing is said in the bill we are considering in reference to appointments, whether they shall be within or without the civil-service rules. Would it not be proper in this bill to continue that provision of the original bill which provided that the appointments should be made without reference to the civil-service law?

Mr. HOPKINS. I am informed that it is not so held by the Commission.

Mr. BARTLETT. It looks as if we are legislating.

Mr. MANN. Now, Mr. Chairman, may I ask my colleague one other question?

Mr. HOPKINS. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. MANN. What effect, if any, will the passage of this bill have upon the present statistical bureaus of the Government, such as the Bureau of Statistics of the Navy Department and the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department?

Mr. HOPKINS. Nothing in its present form. The matter was carefully considered by the Director of the Census and the committee of the House that reported this bill, and it was thought wise to make it a permanent bureau and then leave it to Congress to determine what other bureaus, if any, should be added.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. HOPKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee if these employees are put under the civil-service act, how can their numbers be reduced as contemplated in this report?

Mr. HOPKINS. They can be reduced at any time.

Mr. BANKHEAD. They can not be reduced if they are under the civil service.

Mr. HOPKINS. They can be reduced if the Government has no need of their services.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I suppose that would be determined on the question of merit.

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes. I now yield for a question to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. I desire to be informed if these 3,480 clerks of the Census Bureau were not appointed upon the recommendation of Congressmen and Senators first.

Mr. HOPKINS. Why, many of them were given places originally on the recommendations made by members of Congress from the House and the Senate; but, as I understand it, no clerk holds a position there who has not passed a rigid examination and been accepted by the Director on merit.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. I will ask if that examination was not prepared by the Director instead of the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. HOPKINS. The examination was not prepared by the Civil Service Commission, as I understand.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. Now, if it be true that out of 3,480 clerks so selected it is a fact that only 20 or 24 have proven inefficient, is it not the judgment of the gentleman that that is a better way to select the employees of the Government than through the ordinary channels of the civil service?

Mr. HOPKINS. I will say to my friend from Michigan that that question is hardly germane to the proposition now before the House. I repeat, however, my assertion that there is no more efficient corps of clerks in any department of the Government than the one presided over by the Director of the Census.

Mr. MADDOX. I should like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. HOPKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia for a question.

Mr. MADDOX. I want to inquire whether this is a bill for the benefit of the United States or for the benefit of the clerks in that department?

Mr. HOPKINS. Why, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Georgia had read the reports that have been submitted I do not think he would have asked that question. The bill is prepared for the benefit of the Government of the United States, and for this especial service. That it is some benefit to the clerks, in my judgment, is not detrimental to the bill. Now I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HAMILTON. I want to inquire what the annual salary expenditure for this Bureau is at this time.

Mr. HOPKINS. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a month.

Mr. HAMILTON. And that would be reduced by how much—say next year?

Mr. HOPKINS. Sixty or 70 per cent.

Mr. CANNON. But not by virtue of this legislation.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. HOPKINS. I will yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. What will be the probable cost of the service for the years until the next census is ready to be taken?

Mr. HOPKINS. The work of the Twelfth Census up to the present time has cost the Government $13,516,210, and the estimate for the year 1902–3 is $1,972,126.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I beg the gentleman's pardon, but I mean for the new force which will be continued after this bill goes into effect?

Mr. HOPKINS. I have no estimate from the Director upon that subject, and it would be a little difficult to determine. The expense of the Bureau is entirely under the control, primarily, as I have already stated, of the Committee on Appropriations. The Director of the Census is required to make his estimate for that committee, and he is required to go before the committee and show the necessity for the expenditure of that money. If, in the judgment of the committee, he does not need that amount, it is cut down. If he does not need the force he has estimated for, that force is cut down by the Appropriations Committee and secondarily by Congress itself.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. What are the duties and what is the character of the work which Congress is likely to impose upon this Bureau after the work of this census is completed?

Mr. HOPKINS. The Census Report covers four great subjects which are to be completed by the 1st of July of the present year. Gentlemen will remember that under section 8 of the law as originally adopted it is provided for the continuation of this work for the collection of statistics on special subjects, such as crime, pauperism, benevolence, deaths and births, social statistics of cities, wealth, debt, and so on, covering nine or ten different subjects that will require a force of 700 or 800 skilled employees in the Department for the next three or four years.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. And after that time until the next census is ready to be taken, what will they be engaged in?

Mr. HOPKINS. During that period until the next census the force will be reduced in number, and they will be making preparations for taking the Thirteenth Census under more favorable auspices and more favorable conditions than the previous census was taken, and, as all experts claim, at a much less expense.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. And that reduction will be controlled by the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, entirely.

Mr. BINGHAM. Will the gentleman from Illinois answer a question?

Mr. HOPKINS. I will yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman has partially answered in his last statement the question I wanted to ask. As I understand, the four main subjects in the Twelfth Census are to be reported upon and concluded by the 1st day of June of the current year. The other special reports are to be closed up by June 30, 1903. Thereafter, in effect, the temporary Census Office goes out of existence. The law is specific——

Mr. HOPKINS. My friend from Pennsylvania is in error when he says the special subjects are to be concluded in the year following; that relates to mines and mining.

Mr. BINGHAM. It relates to all of them.

Mr. HOPKINS. I beg the gentleman's pardon——

Mr. BINGHAM. Well, lay that aside. I desire to know if this bill for a permanent bureau goes into effect if it will in any way extend the fixed limits of your present census law—closing out certain subjects by June 30, 1902, and closing out the detailed report in 1903?

Mr. HOPKINS. Not at all. That work will be prosecuted and completed within the limitations of the law.

Mr. BINGHAM. What do you mean in this bill when you say: "And all provisions of said act and acts amendatory thereof not inconsistent with this act are hereby continued in force?"

Mr. HOPKINS. One of the reasons why that is put in is that by section 2 of the original act it provides that nothing herein contained shall be construed to establish a census bureau as a permanent part of the Twelfth Census.

Mr. BINGHAM. And you annul that by this act?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Mr. BINGHAM. And you annul every paragraph in your existing law.

Mr. HOPKINS. Oh, no; only parts of acts inconsistent with this bill.

Mr. BINGHAM. If the gentleman will look at section 8 of the original law, he will see that it is to be concluded by June 30, 1903.

Mr. HOPKINS. That relates to mines and mining, which is to be completed by the 1st of July, 1903; but there are eight or nine other subjects which Congress has authorized reports upon which are not concluded at that time.

Mr. BINGHAM. They are to be continued?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes.

Mr. BINGHAM. Therefore, this permanent bureau would have to start at once this body of work, other than mines and mining?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. That is the information I wanted to obtain.

Mr. SULZER. I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois this question: Is it not a fact that the only purpose of this bill is to have Congress make permanent the Census Bureau as an adjunct of the Government?

Mr. HOPKINS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. SULZER. And all these other matters involved in the questions which are being asked will come up in the future?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HAMILTON. I wish to ask the gentleman whether this 60 to 70 per cent reduction in the cost of running the Bureau, which he says is proposed, is to be accomplished by this bill.

Mr. HOPKINS. Let me say to my friend that the bill provides for certain chiefs and a certain number of clerks, and then the other force will be increased or decreased to meet the exigencies of the Bureau. It will be entirely within the power of the Committee on Appropriations of the House to decline to report appropriations for even that number, if they find that the necessities of the service do not require such appropriations. When I spoke of a reduction of expenditures to the amount of 60 or 70 per cent, I meant that when the Director of the Census makes his report, as he is required to do under the law, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, that reduction will then be provided for by the men who have charge of the purse strings of the Government, and who are supposed to do their duty and not make appropriations to continue any force beyond the number required to do the work.

Mr. HAMILTON. Supposing that the Committee on Appropriations are willing to provide for the expenditure, how much will it cost to continue the Bureau in efficient service?

Mr. HOPKINS. According to my judgment—of course this is only an estimate—the reduction of expense would be 60 or 70 per cent.

Mr. BINGHAM. With reference to the Committee on Appropriations, does the gentleman assume in his answer that the committee can call before them the Director of the Census, with no other statute authorizing them to do so than the act making the Bureau permanent, and may thus pass judgment upon what the Director recommends and may report appropriations accordingly?

Mr. HOPKINS. The gentleman from Pennsylvania must understand that we continue in force the law creating the Bureau and defining the separate divisions and specifying the character of the work.

Mr. BINGHAM. The character of the work in the future?

Mr. HOPKINS. The Committee on Appropriations has already absolute control of the amount of the appropriations; that power you have already given; and the appropriations have been based upon the reports to the committee made by the Director of the Census.

Mr. BINGHAM. That has been done under the present law?

Mr. HOPKINS. The present law is to be continued in force.

Mr. BINGHAM. The whole law?

Mr. HOPKINS. The whole law.

Mr. BINGHAM. This service has cost $15,000,000 already.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Will not the result of the present legislation be to continue the power of the Director to make appointments in the permanent Bureau outside of the civil-service law?

Mr. HOPKINS. I think not.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Well, let us see. I read from the bill:

> And all provisions of said act and acts amendatory thereof, not inconsistent with this act, are hereby continued in force.

One of the provisions of the law organizing this Bureau was that these appointments be made independently of the civil-service law. Now, is that provision inconsistent with any provision of this bill; and if not, will it not remain in force?

Mr. HOPKINS. It would be inconsistent, because the Civil Service Commission has given a decision that a permanent bureau stands on a different footing from a temporary one; that to a permanent bureau the civil-service rules will apply; and if they do apply, of course the provision of the present law which the gentleman has just referred to would be inconsistent with the rules governing a permanent bureau.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Then, in the opinion of the gentleman from Illinois, the provisions of the civil-service law would be applied or might be applied not only to the appointment of new clerks in this Bureau, but also to the clerks to be transferred to new bureaus.

Mr. HOPKINS. No; I think not.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Then would it not be wise to make such a provision now?

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, it was the judgment of the committee, after mature deliberation, that it would be better to leave the bill in its present form than to make any such alteration as suggested.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I would not undertake to put the bill into any shape that would not coincide with the views of the committee. But at the same time I am anxious that these clerks, coming into the service as they did by a method which I approve—it has that much in its favor [laughter]—shall now have the full benefit of the splendid record which they have made. They came in upon nominations by Congressmen, from every district in the United States. They stood the kind of examination that we are

all in favor of; they have distinguished themselves by their service; and I want them now to have an opportunity to stay in the service without coming again in competition with the graduates of the high schools of the villages of the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. SIMS rose.

Mr. HOPKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS].

Mr. SIMS. If this bill should pass just as it is, may not every Democratic clerk now in the Census Bureau be discharged (if there is any disposition to discharge him) between now and the time when the President may take action, putting those clerks under civil-service rules?

Several MEMBERS. Certainly.

Mr. SIMS. I want an answer to that question.

Mr. HOPKINS. I think it is unnecessary to answer that.

Mr. SIMS. Does the gentleman refuse to answer it?

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say to my friend from Tennessee that that is a contingency the arising of which is improbable, from the very fact that if the Director of the Census, in collecting this force, recognized the Democratic party, as the gentleman seems to suggest he did recognize it, he would not now, in the eleventh hour of this service, turn around and discharge all of those clerks.

Mr. SIMS. I do not think so; but why not remove the possibility of such a danger by putting a provision in the law?

Mr. HOPKINS. That possibility is so absolutely remote that it would seem unnecessary to legislate on the subject.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. Is it not a fact that when they come here to this Bureau and come in contact with information, they lose their Democracy? [Laughter.]

Mr. HOPKINS. Now, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. THAYER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. HOPKINS. Yes; I will yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. THAYER. I should like to ask the gentleman a question, though possibly he has given the information already. There has been so much confusion that I did not hear all he said. I remember that these places were originally filled by the different States, each member having the right to recommend a certain number—of course the Democrats a less number than the Republicans, but we were fairly treated. I want to ask now, if there is any rule or scheme by which the 1,900 are to be taken and the 700 left, whether the 700 left there are to be apportioned throughout the States; whether each member will have anything to say about retaining an employee, or whether they shall be dismissed on their merits or demerits?

Mr. BINGHAM. It will be a survival of the fittest.

Mr. HOPKINS. Nothing has been done upon that subject in any form. If the number is to be reduced to 700, I understand that merit will control the retention of the 700, and that alone, and I have no question, of course, but what the question of the distribution of the places over the States will be properly considered.

Mr. GROSVENOR. If the gentleman from Illinois will allow me for a moment, I am informed by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY], now presiding in the Committee of the Whole, that two Attorneys-General have decided that under a law similar to this the President can not extend the civil-service rules either to the appointment or the promotion of clerks where Congress has provided a method of selection. Now, if that be correct, and I have no doubt about it, and I state it upon the authority which I have given, then we shall find ourselves in this condition if this bill passes: The number will be reduced peremptorily by a mandatory statute, and no provision for the future care of the men and women who go out; and I want to suggest—I am not going to offer an amendment, for these are delicate questions when I undertake to handle them—I want to suggest to my friend whether it would not be wise to put a simple section in this bill providing that the civil-service law shall or may, and I do not care what the term is, be extended—that the President may be authorized to extend the provisions of the civil-service law to the surplus clerks in this Department. I believe that is what the gentleman wants, and I believe it can be done now better than at any other time.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will say to my friend from Ohio that that subject was thoroughly canvassed in the committee of the House, and, as I understand it, has also been convassed by the Committee of the Census of the Senate, and that they all agreed with the Director of the Census that the method provided in the bill is better, and will be as efficacious to the clerks as the method suggested by the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Then I am content.

Mr. HOPKINS. Now, I do not desire to take up any further time. I understand there are one or two gentlemen in the House who desire to oppose any legislation looking to the establishment of a permanent bureau, and I will therefore reserve what time I have and yield to any gentleman who desires to oppose the measure.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Illinois inform the Chair whether any gentleman who is a member of the committee proposes to oppose this bill?

Mr. HOPKINS. The committee were unanimous in reporting the bill. There is no division whatever on that subject among the members of the Committee on the Census.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] in opposition to the bill.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. Chairman, in opposing this bill I realize that I am getting, perhaps, as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] said, on pretty touchy ground. But, sirs, I am opposed to this bill in the first place because I believe it is improper, but more especially because I believe it is inopportune at this particular time. And, further, I am opposed to its passage for the reason that, as this argument has developed, the matter contemplated by the bill has not been sufficiently digested to advise us of what sort of a bill we ought to pass at this particular time.

When it was suggested to me that we were going to make a permanent census bureau, I supposed we would pass a law creating a permanent census bureau, and provide in detail for its organization and define its functions and prerogatives. And when I saw yesterday this bill, with only nine lines, reenacting another law, that was made for a different purpose, to perform this purpose, I began an inquiry as to the terms of that law which this bill proposes to reenact. I will give, just as briefly as I can, why in my judgment this particular bill ought not to pass. When we pass this law it will provide in its own words:

That the Census Office created by an act entitled "An act to provide for the taking of the Twelfth and subsequent censuses," approved March 3, 1899, be, and the same hereby is, made a permanent bureau of the Government, and all provisions of said act and acts amendatory thereof not inconsistent with this act are hereby continued in force.

Now, the next question, gentlemen, for us to see is what are the provisions of "the act of March 3, 1899, and all the amendatory acts thereto." In addition to the original act there have been amendatory acts passed since that time; and by the terms of this law, which the Census Committee have asked us to reenact, not only the one for the taking of the Twelfth Census, but also the other three amendatory acts passed since that time are reenacted into law.

In the first place, I address myself to the report of the committee. I ask, what reasons have the committee suggested for making a permanent census and how do they conclude that those other laws are adequate for its workings? The chairman of the committee has gone over those reasons this morning, and I want briefly to suggest them to this House at this time. The first reason they give, on the first page of their report, is because it "has been agitated for many years."

Now, I asked myself the question, by whom has this been agitated? If you go back and look over the reports of the hearings before the several committees that have been had heretofore, you will find that it has been agitated by the Superintendents and Directors of Censuses and specially employed statisticians. These are the men who have appeared before committees heretofore, in the main, and asked for a permanent census bureau.

The second reason given is that "the Senate" in 1891 asked the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior as to the advisability of creating a permanent census bureau. He turned it over to the Superintendent of the Census, who in turn made a report of several hundred pages, embodying in it the opinions of statisticians and divers other persons. The third reason assigned is because Mr. Porter, Superintendent of the Eleventh Census, had recommended it; and fourth, because a select committee of the Fifty-second Congress had considered a resolution which they brought in at that Congress and upon which nothing more was done. Fifth, because it was agitated in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and that in hearings of this Congress the Director of the Census has said that it should be made permanent.

These are the reasons assigned here for a permanent bureau of census. None others have been assigned by the chairman of the committee. Now, I do not believe myself in a permanent census bureau under present conditions. Then, too, if this House wants to make a permanent census bureau, in my judgment this bill is not getting at it in the proper shape. This bill provides that certain laws shall be continued. What are the laws that are going to be continued by enacting House bill 198 into law?

Let me call your attention to it. It is an act giving to the Director of the Census a salary of $7,500, a salary within $500 of any Cabinet officer, a salary $1,500 greater than the head of any bureau in all governmental department service. Why was that salary given? The salary for the Director of the Census as originally fixed was $6,000. Along about a year later the Committee on Census came in and said to us that he had a big job, that he

had 3,000 clerks and many thousand enumerators and was disbursing $10,000,000, and ought to have more salary. Congress very generously gave $1,500 more salary.

Now it is proposed to enact that into a permanent law and give him $7,500, the same amount that was given when he was doing a vast amount of work, and to give it to him from this year until 1910, when he has scarcely anything to do, according to his own report. You propose to give him the same as when he was loaded for bear while he is shooting jacksnipes between 1903 and 1910, when he has nothing to do, as he says, except to figure out the plan to take the Thirteenth Census.

That is what he says himself—that the Director of the Census should have these years to figure out a plan of taking the Thirteenth Census. So I could go through all these various salaries, given after mature consideration, but it was for specific work to be done in this specific way.

Mr. HULL. Was it not given, too, because it was temporary?

Mr. BURKETT. I am glad the gentleman called my attention to that fact. It was argued that as it was only temporary a man of sufficient ability could not leave his work and come here and take a temporary salary of $6,000. I am glad the gentleman made that suggestion. Then, when you take the chief clerk, who was afterwards allowed $300 for taking care of the building, and for which there was a special law passed raising his salary really because "there was a great amount of work to be done;" "that it was a hard-pushed force;" "a hard-worked department," and Congress very generously raised his salary for that sort of business. Now, this law reenacts all those laws. Let me call the attention of the House to this matter. I am going to submit the acts of Congress which provides what shall be paid.

In this law there are two sorts of officers and two sorts of salaries provided for. In the first place, the original bill enumerates certain offices that "shall" be created. It does not say that they "may" be created. It says that there "shall" be a Director, there "shall" be an assistant, there "shall" be a chief clerk, etc. Now, these salaries foot up $93,300 per annum, which the bill specifically says "shall" be maintained. For instance, there shall be 45 clerks at a thousand dollars each.

You can't cut it down, for the law says there shall be 45. There shall be 5 expert chiefs. It says "shall be;" there is no "may be" about it. If you enact this into law the old law obtains, and there will be that many expert chiefs. The old law says there shall be a disbursing officer at $2,500 a year. In short, take all these together and the law specifically provides that there shall be $93,300 a year paid in salaries.

Now, in addition to that, the law provides that there "may be" certain additional employees, such as charwomen, stenographers, copyists, computers, skilled laborers, etc., as the Director may think advisable and necessary. Footing these up, which the Director of the Census has put in his report in a statement as being necessary for the next year, and will be retained, no doubt, in connection with the office force, it makes $116,300 per annum that the law practically makes mandatory.

In addition to this there are all the other clerks, charwomen, messengers, janitors, etc., that would be necessary with such a force as this. In short, this law that they are asking us to pass continues that in force. That executive force was organized to take the Twelfth Census, when we had 3,400 clerks, when we had 60,000 enumerators going over the country taking the enumerations, when we had 300 supervisors in various districts throughout the country. That organization was made to take care of that work. Now, this bill proposes to continue all of them, or nearly all of them, in time of comparatively little work.

Now, they speak about what we are going to continue. This bill does not provide for the continuing of a single one of those girls down there. It does not provide that there shall be retained down there a single clerk that the gentleman from Ohio or any other gentleman has recommended; but it does specifically provide that there shall be retained a Director of the Census, the assistant, the chief clerk, and the disbursing clerk, and the stenographers, and 45 clerks that I have enumerated. Those are specially provided for.

Now, I take this position: It is possible that the committee did not consider that proposition. I want to be as charitable as possible. They, possibly, have not thought that by the terms of the old law when they reenacted it this large force was absolutely continued. Who knows about these 45 clerks, the 5 chief experts? Suppose one of them resigns; they must, by the terms of the law, go and hunt up another.

Here is another thing in these laws that this bill continues. A year or two ago the Director of the Census came and asked for an appropriation for him to buy books, and the committee brought in a bill permitting the Director of the Census—an innocent bill—to buy such books of reference as he needed. What do you suppose he has got? A 6,000-volume library down there as the result of the permission given in that little innocent bill. Gentlemen, this law, or this bill, reenacts that law and continues it—continues that provision to allow him to buy such books of reference as he says that he needs.

Mr. HOPKINS. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. BURKETT. Certainly.

Mr. HOPKINS. Does the gentleman state that the Director of the Census has bought a book that was unnecessary in the discharge of his duty as Director of the Census?

Mr. BURKETT. I did not say so.

Mr. HOPKINS. Then why does the gentleman make a reference to the number of volumes?

Mr. BURKETT. Because I find it in his report.

Mr. HOPKINS. Does the gentleman state that it was unnecessary?

Mr. BURKETT. I did not say so.

Mr. HOPKINS. Does the gentleman concede that they were necessary?

Mr. BURKETT. I do not concede it. I am not criticising the Director of the Census or any act of his. I think it has been one of the most efficient departments of the Government service, but I say this law continues through eight years more if this bill is passed. This is one of the things which, as I understand, may be continued during eight years more. If in two years this officer has bought 6,000 volumes, how many more can he buy in eight years? We are proposing to continue that sort of thing.

The law also contains a clause providing for appointing additional mechanics, clerks, and other employees of that sort. Now, I want to say that I have taken pains to go through all the hearings before all the Senate and House committees on this subject since this project of a permanent census bureau originated. I have read every report and every hearing.

Reports were made by Mr. Walker when he was Superintendent of the Census, by Mr. Porter when he was Superintendent; and they have been made by the very distinguished gentleman who is now the Director of the Census. In these various hearings and reports there have been advanced just two reasons why this Census Bureau should be made permanent: In the first place, for the purpose of retaining a trained force for this work; second, for the purpose of getting out periodical editions of the census reports. Now, I want to take up those two reasons and show the impracticability of this bill.

I first take up the question of retaining trained clerks. When I read the first hearing, which was had away back in 1891, I was alarmed for fear we might lose some of these statisticians, these experts, who get up these figures for us. But when I came to the next census I saw the names of the same men whom we had been so much afraid of losing when the previous census was on hand. I found that these gentlemen were still acting as experts in connection with the census. Then when I read the report of the Director of the Twelfth Census I found these same experts doing duty whom it was so much feared we might lose twenty years before unless we made for them permanent offices. I found them still employed as experts in the preparation of the Twelfth Census.

Now the question comes up, Where do we get those experts? Where does the law provide that we shall get them? I will tell you where we are training those experts. We are making experts every day; this country is full of experts. We are making these experts in the Departments. This census law under which we have been acting provided that we go to the other Departments and obtain from them such specialists along particular lines as the service might require.

That is where we get our trained experts; and when we get through with them in connection with the pending census we send them back to the Departments to take up their old work until we need them for another census. As I have said, they are all here; we have not lost any of them, so far as I can see, within the last twenty years. I looked to see whether I could find one single expert who had been lost, but I could not. Therefore, this first reason, that we must have a permanent census bureau for the purpose of retaining trained experts, falls to the ground.

The next reason advanced is that the Bureau must be continued in order that we may have periodical editions of statistics relating to the census. The Director of the Census does not say that in his report, so far as I remember, nor is it stated in the report of the committee to which he has contributed more than half. But that is the reason which was advanced by Mr. Walker and Mr. Porter, in order that we might get out editions of the census statistics every once in a while—every year or two. But, sir, the law which this bill proposes to reenact provides that all statistics pertaining to agriculture, to population, to mortality, to manufactures, etc., must be completed by July 1, 1902; and the Director of the Census says that he is going to complete this work by that time.

Then section 8, about which there has been a good deal of difference of opinion, provides further, that all other things, such as special reports upon insanity, pauperism, benevolence, indebtedness, taxation, mining, etc., shall be completed by July 1, 1903. I know there is a difference as to the construction of this section.

The chairman of the committee says that only the statistics relating to mines and minerals shall be reported by 1903.

But as you go through the bill you will find it declares that all these reports enumerated in section 8 are special reports, and that special reports must be completed in 1903. There is one exception in that respect, to which I wish to call attention; that is the report in regard to the deaf, dumb, and blind. We adopted an amendment to that provision at a later date that the restrictions contained in section 8 should not apply to the statistics in reference to the deaf, dumb, or blind. I take it, therefore, that those statistics, which it would take sixty days, in my judgment, to fix up and report upon, would not necessarily be completed by 1903.

Gentlemen, when Congress passed the bill providing for taking the Twelfth Census it specifically said that we did not want the Census Bureau to be doling out reports every six months for ten years to come. We had had an unfortunate experience in connection with the Eleventh Census, all the reports not being completed until we got ready to take the Twelfth Census; therefore we wanted the Census Bureau to finish its business and make its report before 1903, and that was the specific enactment of the law; yet in this bill, which proposes to reenact the old law with all those old clauses, we do not give this Bureau a solitary additional thing to do after the work already provided for shall have been finished according to the requirements of the existing law.

In short, from 1903 until 1910, will any gentleman in this House rise up and tell me what the Director of the Census and these 45 clerks and these stenographers that the law says he must have are going to do? The Director of the Census tells us. In his part of the report he suggests a permanent census bureau, and he says that by July 1, 1902, the reports on population, agriculture, mining, and vital statistics will be completed, at which time it is expected the clerical force will be reduced to 800. He says:

> The special subjects required to be inquired into, * * * so far as the same can be estimated at the present time, will require a clerical force of 750 or 800 down to 1905.

Then he says he can reduce it to 200. "Under the present act there are certain inquiries that have to be made yearly in connection with deaths and births," and he is going to have these 200 people make memoranda with reference to births and deaths in this country. Then he is going to have the continuous force of 200 during the balance of the time utilized in making preparation for the census commencing in 1910, for which he tells us "at least three years should be allowed." In short, from 1905 to 1910 he proposes to get ready for the census of 1910.

Now, I went back and inquired as to what time had been given to previous Directors of the Census to get ready for the taking of the census. I found that in the Eleventh Census you gave them six months, and in the other censuses three or four months—I do not remember just the time. Those Directors had reason to complain of insufficient time to get ready for taking the census, because, for instance, they had to appoint enumerators by telegraph. The present Director had abundance of time, as has been amply testified to here to-day. He has provided the most efficient corps of clerks that is to be found anywhere in the Government service here to-day, and so there is no force in the point that he has not had adequate time to drill and prepare a sufficient and efficient corps of clerks to do the work.

Now, there occurred to me also another proposition, which is this: Is this just the sort of a bureau that we want to prepare our statistics for us that are to come? There are some gentlemen in the House advocating a department of commerce. Now, sir, when that department is created, in my judgment one of its most important functions will be to investigate and prepare statistics for us. When we stop to think that every Department in this Government is preparing statistics for us, then we come to some realization of what the situation is.

The Agricultural Department sends us a volume of excellent statistics every year. The Secretary of the Interior in four places makes up a book of statistics, for example, about irrigation, about which we have heard a good deal lately. The Commissioner of Public Lands makes reports about irrigation. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs gets up statistics about irrigation. The Geological Survey collects statistics about irrigation, and the Census Office furnishes us with statistics about irrigation. Then, too, we get statistics from the Treasury Department.

Why, every month we get a great bulky volume thrown on our desks called the Monthly Summary of Finance and Commerce. That is in addition to the Treasurer's report. Then comes the Comptroller of the Currency and the report of the Labor Commissioner and the consular reports. In short, there is no end to the statistics that we are getting all the while.

Now, the thought comes, Do we want to create another bureau and not give it any particular work to do, not define their functions or their field of labor, but just say, "Go on there with your high-priced deputies and assistants and your 45 clerks and make up any old kind of statistics that you think might entertain somebody if they take the time to look them over?"

When you get right down to this proposition, gentlemen, here is what confronts us: This bill does not provide what that Bureau shall do or what it shall be. It reenacts a bill that was created to do a specific thing, and continues it in office and in power after that thing is performed without anything for it to do.

I am going to offer a substitute resolution when the proper time comes, something in words about like this:

> *Resolved*, That the bill (H. R. 198) to create a permanent census bureau be recommitted to the Select Committee on the Census, with instructions to prepare and report back as a substitute therefor a bill providing for a detailed organization of a permanent census bureau.

If, sir, the committee want to bring in a bill creating a permanent bureau on the census and provide for the make-up of its organization and define its scope of work, then we can take it and vote upon it understandingly and with some effect. Then we can decide whether or not we want those particular enumerated things done. But to ask us to vote this bill through, to make permanent the organization that was created for a specific thing, that will be inharmonious and inadequate, in many directions, for the work that the permanent Census Bureau will have to do, then I repeat what I said in the beginning, that this matter has not been fully digested.

To prove what I say, let me call attention to the way this matter has always been brought up here before. If I am wrong, the chairman of the Committee on the Census [Mr. HOPKINS] will correct me, for I do not want to make a statement that is not true. When Mr. Porter came before the House and the Senate and asked that the Bureau be made permanent, when Mr. Walker came before the House and Senate and asked that the Bureau be made permanent, these gentlemen came with a bill—an organic act—creating and establishing a permanent census bureau and defining its functions and prerogatives. They set out in that act for what that bureau was to be created.

They said in that act what the officers should be during "times of peace" and "times of war," during times of lesser activity and times of greater activity. They said what things the Census Bureau should investigate and report upon. In other words, they created or sought to create in that special bill for a permanent census bureau an organic act defining and describing the powers and the prerogatives, and the duties of the census office, which they said they were going to create.

Now, sir, we have no such thing as that in this bill before us to-day. Take this law that created our present Bureau. If you will examine it, you will see that it was not created for a permanent bureau, for in that act there is this clause:

> *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to establish a census bureau permanent beyond the Twelfth Census.

The House considered it, and the Senate considered it, and enacted that law and made up the machinery and the personnel of the executive force to take the Twelfth Census. It was not done for a permanent bureau, because you put in that clause "that nothing herein contained shall be construed to establish a census bureau permanent;" and yet the committee is asking this House to undo that and make this thing just exactly what the House said in 1899 it ought not to be.

I said in the beginning that I was opposed to this because it was inopportune. I do not think the time has come yet to say to these persons that we are going to perpetuate them in office. We do not know that we shall need them when the time comes. Until a year from next July these people down there in the Census Bureau will be engaged in the work of the Twelfth Census. Until that time there is no necessity for creating a permanent census. Until that time Congress can digest this matter, in conjunction with the Director of the Census, and see what officers he ought to have and provide for the details.

So that I say that this matter is inopportune at this time, to bring it up at the beginning of this session, before these clerks are discharged, when they are coming to us daily begging and petitioning us to intercede in their behalf in order that they may retain their positions longer. It is not proper at this particular time, under that sort of duress, that we should bring in this sort of a bill. Why, sir, some clerks came to me last night and said, "Are you in favor of turning us out?" I told them, "Not until your work is performed; but as soon as your work is done you ought to go home."

But there is not a single thing in the bill sought to be passed here that will retain any of those clerks in their position. It provides for the heads of departments, the chief statisticians, the chief experts, and the Director, that they are to be retained; but there is not a word here that retains a single one of those clerks. But, as has been brought out by the argument here, there is nothing to prevent their discharge down to the limit before they are put under the civil-service rules.

I know that they are an efficient force. They have done more

than any other similar number of clerks in the Departments by 50 per cent, I believe. The temporary clerks of the War Department and the clerks put in here in the rural free-delivery service and the census clerks have proved to be the most efficient force that we have had here in the Government service; but there is nothing in this bill that protects those clerks.

A large number of these clerks have been recommended by members of Congress, and the gentlemen recommending them were careful, no doubt, to recommend only efficient ones, and the fact has been brought out by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] that there are only 20 who have proved incompetent. That demonstrates the honesty of members of Congress for the Government's welfare in recommending these clerks.

Let us recommit this bill to the Committee on Census, and let them get down to the matter, and go over their report, two-thirds of which has been written by the Director of the Census. Let this House and the Committee on the Census dig into this thing and find out what the Census Bureau ought to do. Let them properly segregate the statistical work of the various departments or collect it all under one head. We have a great labor commission here; and I want to read to you, and show to this House, that when a hearing was had before a House committee and Mr. Wright was called before it, he was asked this question: "What about your Bureau, for instance?" Mr. Wright says, "Our Bureau is practically a census bureau."

Think of it. The Labor Commissioner says to us:

> Our Bureau is practically a census bureau, so far as special investigations are concerned. We make original investigations only. We take up such topics as Congress designates, either by general acts or special resolutions, or such as in the discretion of the Commissioner ought to be carried on.

Yet the chairman of this committee says that we want to create another bureau here, to which we can refer some resolutions and ask them under a special law to figure upon it. In short, this Government is filled up with departments and bureaus and organizations that are duplicating their work. Let me quote from Mr. Porter along the same line.

Mr. HOPKINS. Will the gentleman allow me an interruption?

Mr. BURKETT. Yes.

Mr. HOPKINS. Does the gentleman say that Mr. Wright's bureau is duplicating any work done by the Census Bureau?

Mr. BURKETT. Did the gentleman understand me to say that?

Mr. HOPKINS. Then for what purpose did the gentleman read the remarks of Mr. Wright? Was it not to convey the idea to the members of the House that his work is duplicating the work of the Bureau? I deny that it is.

Mr. BURKETT. If I conveyed that idea to the members of the House, I beg the House's pardon.

Mr. HOPKINS. All right; go on.

Mr. BURKETT. I do not think that any gentleman thought that I was conveying that impression. I read Mr. Wright's words. He said his Bureau was the census bureau for certain special things which the House referred to it by resolution. Now, the gentleman said that the reason for perpetuating this Census Bureau was that we might have a place, by special resolution, to refer certain things which it wanted to have referred.

Mr. HOPKINS. Are any of the special things referred to the Bureau of Labor covered by any of the work of the Census Bureau?

Mr. BURKETT. Well, I do not know that there are; but it would not be surprising if there were a good many, I will say this much to the gentleman, since the matter has been brought up, that the organic act creating the Labor Commissioner's Bureau has this provision: That it shall, from time to time, make statistics and report on manufactures and manufacturing. So I do know that it duplicates in that particular, but whether it does in any other or not I do not now know. I know that the census act provides specifically for that too.

Now, before the House committee this question was asked by Mr. HENDERSON: "If we make the Census Office permanent, why can we not wipe out the Bureau of Labor and the Bureau of Statistics?" And this is what Mr. Walker stated in reply:

> I see no reason to the contrary. I insisted twenty years ago that either the Bureau of Statistics should take the Census Office or that the Census Office should take the Bureau of Statistics.

Now, I insist that that only reenforces what I have said, that we do not yet know what we want to create or what we want to make up these statistics. We do not know whether we want a bureau of commerce, a labor commission, or a permanent census bureau to undertake all the work. We do know that we want to create a bureau of some kind, but it is not the kind provided for in this bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. BURKETT. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Does not the gentleman think the very statement of fact which he is now making, and in which I agree with him thoroughly, that there is an immense amount of duplication of statistical work, is an argument in favor of a permanent bureau of the census, so that all of the statistical work being done in the various departments can gradually be consolidated in one place, and thereby prevent duplication?

Mr. BURKETT. I will say that the resolution which I expect to offer plainly indicates that position which I stated a moment ago. I do believe that this matter ought to be digested and straightened out. I remember that the Secretary of Agriculture somewhere—I do not remember where I have seen it—said that a census bureau or some bureau could be created upon which they could rely for statistics, and that a great deal of their work to-day could be turned over to it, and should be. But this bill reenacting an old law, made for certain things, does not provide for a permanent census bureau, as I think it ought to be, and as I believe the gentleman from Mississippi thinks it should be.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Does not the gentleman understand that the committee has taken the position that it did not want to encumber the question with all these other questions, but contemplated that there should be further legislation in relation to the permanent Bureau? Does not he think that that would be the necessary result of this creation and that it would be just what I have suggested and what he desires?

Mr. BURKETT. I do not know what the committee had in mind. The only thing that I think they had in mind was the salaries of the directors, and the assistants, and the chief clerk, and these 45 clerks that they have provided for in this bill. [Laughter.] Let me say this to the gentleman. Suppose we create a permanent census bureau and after we get it created they go to work to give it something to do, and in comes the friends of the Agricultural Department and object to turning over any part of their work.

In comes the friends of the Department of Labor and say, "No; you can't take that away." And the Treasury Department comes in and says, "You can take nothing away from us." We have created a bureau with $116,000 in salaries, or $800,000 of expense between now and the next census, and we have not provided in the bill anything for all that force to do. I say the better thing to do would be to come in here with a bill thoroughly digested and say we want a bureau for these reasons to do these things.

I forgot to mention one thing, one of the reasons given by the Director of the Census for making a permanent bureau, which seems to me ridiculous. He said that we ought to have one to take care of $100,000 worth of property. The Director says we have got $100,000 worth of property which will go to waste, run away, wear out, mildew. [Laughter.] If we do not have this Census Bureau, $100,000 worth of property will go to pieces, and so we must have the Bureau, at $116,000 a year, making a total of $814,100, to take care of this $100,000 worth of furniture.

Now let me epitomize. I do not believe it right to pass this bill at this time. If it is right to pass any bill of this kind, we ought to take it up and regulate its provisions according to the requirements of a "peace basis." In my judgment, during the years when no census will be taken—during the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909—there is no reason why the Director of the Census should receive more salary than the head of any similar bureau.

Here is the Commissioner of Pensions with a salary of $5,000; yet he disburses $140,000,000 annually and has three or four thousand people in his employ. He does more business in detail than the entire Census Bureau, except in the special census year. Then take the Director of the Geological Survey—an expert, trained in his particular line of work, who has given years of study to qualify himself especially for his line of work, which can not be said of the Director of the Census; yet the Director of the Geological Survey receives only $6,000. Then there is a Commissioner of Internal Revenue receiving $6,000; the Labor Commissioner, $5,000; the Commissioner of Patents, $5,000; the Commissioner of Public Lands, $5,000; and, as I have said, the Commissioner of Pensions, $5,000.

In short, this bill proposes to give to the head of one of the bureaus of the Interior Department a salary of $7,500, while the salaries of other heads of bureaus of the same Department are only five thousand or six thousand, as I have just cited. I say this is not right. If we are to put the Census Bureau on a permanent basis, we ought not to give the disbursing officers a salary of $2,500 a year during years when there will be only 200 employees to whom salaries will be disbursed.

In short, this bill as brought before us is not made up on any other basis than that of three years of active work in taking the census. That is the substance of what we are asked to enact into law here to-day. I believe that this measure ought to go back to the Census Committee. They ought to take the whole matter again into consideration. If we are to make a permanent bureau, its officers ought not to receive as high salaries during the period of inactivity, covering six or seven years, as during the rush of work. The committee ought to take the whole thing again into

consideration. They ought not to provide merely for the continuation of the Director, with a few officers that happen to belong to the class of chief statisticians, chief experts, chief clerks, etc., but should provide in detail an organization in accordance with the needs of the occasion and for the purposes for which it shall be created. [Applause.]

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the forcible and earnest speech just made by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] against the proposition for a permanent census bureau. But in the main it strikes me that his arguments, when analyzed, really bear in support of the proposition for a permanent bureau. He made some criticisms of the methods that the committee has recommended in relation to the establishment of this enterprise, but when the matter is looked at from a practical standpoint it seems to me that those objections are untenable. The bill does not seek or purport to change the original census law, but it is simply the first step toward putting this important branch of the Administration upon a scientific and logical basis.

If we should undertake to organize what the gentleman might conceive to be a proper plan for a permanent census bureau, we would at this stage of the proceedings be met with a number of objections. Obstruction would come from this quarter, and that, and the other; and the result would be that the various Departments of the Government would go on collecting statistics under this or that authorization, each on its own account, and duplicating the work in many respects by lack of intelligent cooperation by divisions or bureaus, none of which are properly organized for the business. Thus the Government would never have a permanent census predicated upon a scientific and logical foundation. This bill is the first step toward reducing the whole system to business principles.

If this bill should become a law I hope the time will come in the near future when, so far as practicable, all the fields of investigation and research in which the various Departments of the Government are interested, the securing of knowledge upon all lines affected by the great activities of the Government, shall be put under one central control.

But, Mr. Chairman, even if the original census law should not be amended and its scope enlarged, I think it can be demonstrated that the Bureau ought to be made permanent. Such an arrangement would be cheaper and decidedly better. The practice heretofore has been to provide by special law for taking decennial censuses, and we have had a great rush of work, a bureau to be organized out of untried and inexperienced material and the work to be done within the period of a very few years, and, necessarily, it has been imperfectly done.

The value of statistics depends upon their accuracy; and the work heretofore has been bunched. It has been required to be accomplished within a very short period of time. It seems to me that, upon plain common-sense business principles, if the work which has been done by the temporary census bureaus had been equitably distributed through the decennial period and handled with a smaller and more efficient force better results would have been accomplished at a smaller cost.

I know something, as every other member of this House does, about the disposition of the Departments of the Government to extend and ramify; about the tendency on the part of the great chiefs of the respective bureaus of administration, in studying their own particular affairs, to exalt their special work out of its proper relations, and I know that Congress must always be on guard against abuses along that line.

Eternal vigilance is the price of economy; but I think it is too plain for discussion that the great subject of census gathering, of investigating the various activities of social, political, and economic life, ought to be under one intelligent and permanent head. One of the principal arguments in favor of a permanent bureau is that there may be available at all times trained clerks who are expert statisticians, who may organize the various departments of research and secure the most accurate and the best results at the least possible cost.

This bill provides for the permanency of this force, and upon the statement of the Director, the accuracy of which no one undertakes to question, the present force will be reduced to 700 or 800 employees, all told; and after 1905, for a couple of years, it will be reduced probably to 200.

The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] bases his principal argument upon the fact that for an interim of two years, from 1905 to 1907, when they begin to prepare for the Thirteenth Census, there will be nothing, as he says, for this skeleton force to do. That will, in a large degree, depend upon the future action of Congress. When Congress desires an investigation made along any particular line, it may, by resolution, direct the Census Bureau, organized and equipped for permanent work, to do it. It is similar to the provision we made in the last Congress for a Regular Army on a peace and war footing.

On a peace footing skeleton regiments are provided. The principal object of a permanent census bureau is to secure and keep permanently available these major-generals and brigadiers and colonels and captains of the census, who are trained and prepared at all times, whenever they may be required, to organize a force, to carry out and prosecute the inquiries that may be required of them by law. The very purpose of making the census permanent is to keep these trained statisticians in the constant employment of the Government and to keep their services constantly available. There will be no question that an abundance of work will be provided for them. Inquiries are coming up every month in the year requiring scientific investigation.

As a matter of economy, I repeat, Mr. Chairman, the making of this Bureau permanent is of sufficient consideration to entitle the measure to the vote of every member of the House.

In the Eleventh Census we undertook to gather all the information at one time, and a great volume of work was imposed upon the Bureau organized for temporary purposes, and its work was delayed, some of it for eight or nine years after the facts were collected, so that the official reports of the Bureau were of practically no value. Their value was lost in the delay under that system. Now, if we can distribute the work of the Census Bureau during the entire period of ten years, so that one branch of information will be obtained one year and another another year, and so on, and reports be given out while the facts are fresh and of some value, we will not only multiply the efficiency of the work, but we will get better results for the money we appropriate, and I am satisfied that the aggregate cost will be cheaper.

It has been said during the course of this discussion that the Thirteenth Census would require a much larger force of Department clerks than the Twelfth Census. It will, in all probability, unless the Bureau is put upon a permanent basis and the work of that census be distributed equitably, as nearly as may be, through the decennial or census period, and the Bureau equipped so that it may make many important investigations at other times than during the year when the law requires the census of population to be taken. The real history of the country ought to be found in the statistical reports.

In whatever fields of investigation we go it is of prime importance that the results should be as reliable as possible. It may cost more to be accurate and reliable, but more will be realized from the expenditure. If this bill should become a law, I hope to see it supplemented by legislation giving the Census Bureau control of the whole subject of statistics as far as practicable. I concede that some of the great departments of the Government must institute investigations on their own account. This always has been the case and always will be; but the expense of the Government may be greatly reduced and its work placed upon a higher standard by combining under one authority all bureaus and divisions of statistics as far as it can be done without impairing the efficiency of administration in any of the departments.

In relation to the question of the civil service, in my opinion, if this bill becomes a law the Civil Service Commission will have no control of appointments in the Census Bureau. The original census law specifically provides for the appointment of clerks in the bureau, hence the Civil Service Commission would be without authority, for it has no power to repeal that law, and the simple change of this Bureau from a temporary to a permanent one does not affect the mode of appointment. It can not affect the mode of appointment.

The clerks and employees already in the service of the Bureau may, by Executive order, be made eligible to transfer into other Departments within the classified service, so that under the law as it will stand if this bill shall be passed appointments will continue to be made in the Census Bureau as they were under the original law.

Mr. BARTLETT. If the gentleman will permit me to interrupt him, I understand him to say that the civil-service law will not be applied to appointments or retentions or transfers of these employees in the Census Bureau.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. My statement was not as broad as that. I said that original appointments——

Mr. BARTLETT. I am afraid the gentleman would be right in making that statement under the bill.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I made the statement that original appointments in the Census Bureau must be made under the conditions of the original law if this bill pass; but as the President has complete authority over other Departments, he could by Executive order make provision for the transfer of employees of the Census Office to the other Departments.

Mr. BARTLETT. Will the gentleman permit a further interruption?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Certainly.

Mr. BARTLETT. This bill provides for the reenactment of the original bill, where not inconsistent with the present bill. The original act, as the gentleman has just stated, provides that

the appointments shall be made regardless of the civil-service law. Is it the gentleman's opinion that the President, if this bill goes into effect, can put the civil-service law over that force?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I do not understand that the passage of this bill will in any way affect the character of service under the original law; the appointments would be made just the same. I understand the President has power now to provide for transfer out of the civil service into the classified service. He has the power now to transfer out of the Census Office into the classified service, but no power to apply the civil-service law to the Census Bureau.

Mr. BARTLETT. Why has he not the power now to apply the civil-service law to the appointment and retention?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Because the bill providing for the Twelfth Census expressly provides for the manner of the appointment of employees.

Mr. BARTLETT. That being true, and this bill by express provision continuing in force all the provisions of the original bill which are not inconsistent with the proposed bill, how can the President, under the construction that the gentleman puts on this bill, extend the civil service to the Census Bureau established under this bill?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I say the President can not.

Mr. BARTLETT. Oh!

Mr. CRUMPACKER. My position is that the President may provide for transfers from the Census Bureau to other Departments

Mr. BARTLETT. The gentleman makes a distinction between transfer of the men and their appointment.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Why, of course, the distinction is patent, it seems to me, between original appointment and transfer. Because transfer is not mentioned in the original bill it is therefore under the control of the President; but the question of appointment being specifically provided for, the President would have no authority over it whatever. There is the distinction.

Mr. BINGHAM. Does the gentleman mean that the President can transfer from a bureau or department where appointments are not under the civil service to a position under the civil-service law?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I do. I mean that——

Mr. BINGHAM. Appointments can be made noncivil service and then transferred to the civil service.

Mr. HOPKINS. That is just what has been done in the rural free-delivery service.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. That is what I understand the power of the President to be, because the President has control over the classified service. He makes the rules for the classified service and may repeal or modify them.

Mr. BINGHAM. He must put them in the classified service.

Mr. GROSVENOR. If the gentleman will permit me a suggestion, as I said before, on two occasions the Attorney-General has decided and held that rule applies, as stated in the gentleman's proposition, that where an act of Congress creating a bureau has provided the manner and mode of appointment there the President has got the power to transfer. That was done in the case of the Library.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. There is no disagreement between us on that proposition. My position is this: Originally the census bill having provided for the method of appointment, the President has not the power to put it under the civil-service law; but the President has the power to provide for the transfer from that Bureau into the classified service of any other department, because the law is silent upon that point.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I concede the distinction between appointment and transfer.

Mr. MANN. If gentlemen will pardon me, I make the suggestion that the President makes all the rules concerning the enforcement of the civil-service rules——

Mr. BINGHAM. Under the statute.

Mr. MANN. Under the statute he makes all the rules, and under the rules he provides that these clerks can be transferred, as he now gives preference or permits old soldiers to be reinstated after a year.

Mr. BINGHAM. Let me ask this question for information. Assuming that this bill passes, does not the gentleman know that if it goes into the classified service this rule will prevail? I read from the statute:

> Third. Appointment to the public service aforesaid in departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population ascertained at the last preceding census.

Would not that part of the statute apply?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. No; that does not apply to transfers.

Mr. BINGHAM. I am not discussing transfers. I am asking for information.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. My position is that the civil-service law could not be made by Executive order to apply to the Census Bureau as it is now organized, or as it will continue to be organized.

Mr. BINGHAM. Then I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. PADGETT. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Certainly.

Mr. PADGETT. Is not the whole effect of this bill under consideration to make permanent all of the legislation for the establishment of the Bureau of the Census?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I understand it to make the Census Bureau a permanent establishment.

Mr. PADGETT. And to make permanent all the legislation on the subject?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. And to make permanent all the legislation now in effect that pertains to the subject of the Census Bureau.

Mr. PADGETT. Is there not one provision which provides that appointments may be made without the civil-service examination?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. That is correct.

Mr. PADGETT. Under your interpretation, would it not be permissible to have original appointments made in the Census Bureau without the civil-service examination, and then to transfer them into the classified service, and thus avoid the whole civil-service regulation?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. That is exactly what I have been trying to demonstrate for the last fifteen minutes. I believe the gentleman is correct on that proposition.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that this bill ought to pass. It has the indorsement of every Superintendent of the Census for the past twenty years, and of most of the expert statisticians of the country. There is no country in civilization that does not maintain a permanent census bureau for the purpose of gathering imporant information for the use of its citizens. This bill comes here with the sanction and is indorsed unanimously by the Committee on the Census. It is a matter which the committee have had under investigation for a number of months. As I said at the outset, it is the first step in placing an important branch of administration upon a business basis, and the power will abide in Congress to increase its functions and modify its character as time and events seem to dictate.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Chairman, I now yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. MADDOX].

Mr. MADDOX. Mr. Chairman, I arose this morning to ask the gentleman from Illinois a question for information. I said to him from the nature of the questions being asked I was impelled to inquire whether this was a bill in the interest of the employees in the department of the census, or for the benefit of the General Government. He replied to me by referring me to the report, and said if I had read the report I would not have asked the question. I took his advice and I read the report. I confess that I did not know anything about the bill when I came into the Chamber this morning, and tried to get some information.

Now, I understand, from what the gentleman said, the purpose is to perpetuate the office of the Census Bureau and to keep a trained corps of men. That is what they present to us as the object and purposes of this bill. I want to say to you that, if we are to rely upon the report of the committee, it does not do any such thing.

I have listened with great pleasure to the speech of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT]. He has evidently given this question a good deal of thought; he has gone into the matter fully and in detail, and his remarks only confirm a suspicion I had when I first heard the speech of my friend from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS], that this is not the measure we need.

What is this bill? Its purpose is, according to the report of the committee, to reduce this force of the Census Bureau from time to time, beginning with 1903. According to the report, there are to be from the present time until 1903 800 clerks; from 1903 to 1904, 750; from 1904 to 1905, 750.

At that time—

Says the report—

> unless the office is charged with the other work not provided for in the act before referred to, the clerical force will likely be reduced to 240 people, and between the years 1906 and 1908 still further reduced to about 200, and then from 1908 to 1910 reduced to 150.

Now, I should like to inquire what is to become of your permanent force—the "expert" clerks whose retention is recommended by Mr. Carroll D. Wright. What is to become of them if it is the purpose of the bill to bring about this gradual and steady reduction? Let me read from the report which the gentleman has invited me to read:

> The Director of the Census appeared before your committee and submitted the attached statement with reference to the force that will be required between the years 1902 and 1910. After the completion of the four general census topics, namely, agriculture, population, vital statistics, and manufactures, which will be July 1, 1902, there are a number of special subjects in section 8 of the act approved March 3, 1899, which will be considered by the Bureau. Upon the completion of these special subjects the office force can be reduced to a mere skeleton organization and the officials afforded time for the consideration of the methods to be be followed in taking the Thirteenth Census

In other words, these gentlemen are to be given time to take into consideration the methods to be adopted in taking the Thirteenth Census—the Superintendent of the Census, with a salary of $7,500 per annum, and 150 assistants making up this skeleton corps. In this way I apprehend some special pets are to be provided for. These are the gentlemen it seems that it is the object of the bill to continue in office after the rest of the force has been dispensed with. Now, gentlemen, do you want to make this a permanent law? Do you want to pay your Superintendent of the Census $7,500 and to retain at high salaries 200 men who are to be his special assistants—these special pets who are to sit down for five years and consider and advise as to what methods should be adopted for taking the census of 1910? That is what the report says they are to do. They will, indeed, have time to sit down and consider; they will have five years for that purpose. Is not this a mere provision of law to authorize sinecures for the Superintendent and these 150 or 200 official pets?

Gentlemen have risen on this side of the House and the other with the special purpose apparently of ascertaining what is to become of certain clerks now employed in this Bureau—whether they can be transferred to other departments or not. I submit that the question should be, Do we want these clerks in the other departments? Are they necessary? If they are not, they ought to go home when we are through with them. Do we need their services any longer in connection with the census? If we do not, then we should send them away.

Is it the purpose of this Congress to sit here and vote away the people's money in order to continue in office a few men—or I ought rather to say a good many—because they happen to be some of our constituents, when we do not need them? Has any gentleman on this side of the House said to himself, "I have a constituent employed down there, and I must vote for this bill in order to protect him." Is that the duty of a legislator?

The question ought to be, Do we need this Bureau? If so, is this a proper bill for the continuation of the census service? Is this a measure that we ought to pass? After hearing the remarks of the gentleman from Nebraska, I am convinced that if it is proper and necessary to pass a measure of this kind this is not the one that we need. This bill ought to be sent back to the committee that they may frame a proper bill for a permanent organization and not adopt a measure which was evidently intended for a temporary organization.

The interest here, as I have intimated, seems to be centered mainly in the employees of this Bureau. The question seems to be, What is to become of them? When they came here they came with the understanding they were to get temporary employment only. Now is it the intention of the House to make that employment permanent merely for the sake of retaining them in their places? Gentlemen on this side of the House, who stand for economy, for honest administration, can you afford to go before your people and the country and say that you voted for this bill in order to save the positions of employees in the Census Department in whom you are interested? If this bill passes, the question will be asked you by the country, Was it necessary, and if necessary, was this a proper bill? Has it been properly guarded?

Why, sir, take the report of this committee; and, as I have said, it does not propose to provide for continuing in service these expert clerks. That is not the object. It does provide for perpetuating the term of the superintendent and about 150 special assistants. But what is to become of the others? When the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] interrogated his colleague [Mr. HOPKINS] my understanding was it was stated that it would require 100,000 men to take the next census in proper time. Now, here are 150 only of these experts whom you propose to keep in office. What is to become of your corps of experts?

I insist, Mr. Chairman, it looks to me like an effort to retain by law certain pets in office at the expense of the Government whose duties, after 1905 until 1910, according to the report of the committee, shall be to sit down and consider the methods to be followed in taking the Thirteenth Census. That is a nice thing for the clerks, but how about the people who pay the expenses?

Now, just what these special pets are to get in this matter, what their salaries are to be, I do not know, but I do say to the gentlemen here that this bill ought to be referred back to that committee, with directions from this House that they bring in a bill that is guarded in every respect and particular, specifically setting forth what these people are expected to do, and not adopt this measure; and I trust that gentlemen on this side of the House will not be controlled by the mere fact that they have constituents in that department, but will stand for what is right in this matter, for honesty and economy in the expenditures of the Government, and will consider the necessity of the law rather than the protection of some constituent. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HOPKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY] ten minutes.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Chairman, at the proper time I shall introduce the following amendment, which I shall be pleased to have the Clerk read in my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the proposed amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Persons employed in the Census Office shall be eligible to appointments within the classified service without examination or certification by the Civil Service Commission on the approval of the head of any Department.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. May I ask the gentleman from Indiana a question right there?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Yes; but I have only ten minutes, and I hope the gentleman will make it brief.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Just one question. Do you see any objection to adding to that amendment a further provision that they shall be eligible for five years? Because there are many of these clerks, and we are told that they are worthy people, and perhaps the limitation of a year prescribed in the civil-service rules will be too short a limit.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If the gentleman desires to do so, at the proper time he can offer that amendment; but I will say to him——

Mr. MANN. The gentleman will note that there is no limit of time in this provision at all.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I was about to say that there is no limit at all.

Now, gentlemen, there are two reasons why I offer this amendment. In the first place I believe that the Government is entitled to the service of experienced clerks, and these gentlemen whom I seek to make eligible to transfer have some of them had two years' experience and some of them more. There is another and greater reason why I believe this amendment ought to be adopted.

To-day, in the departments, I believe I am safe in saying we have 10 per cent of incompetent clerks. Why are they retained there? They are retained because no one is specially interested in getting them out. They are retained because no member of Congress will go to the head of a Department and say "These people ought to go out." If you turn loose here in the city of Washington 2,000 experienced clerks—2,000 competent clerks—you will have 357 members of Congress going to your different Departments and urging that the incompetent fellows get out and some of these men get in. In that way I think we will get rid of a few of the incompetent clerks in the Departments.

Mr. FLEMING. Does not the gentleman think, also, that he will get rid of all the Democrats and put some Republicans in?

Mr. HEMENWAY. I do not care to discuss that question; but the fact that the Director of the Census gave to the minority a proportionate representation ought to be some evidence that the Republican party wanted to be fair. I have no recollection of any time when a Democratic Administration was in power when the Republicans were given any representation in a census bureau; whereas under this Administration each Democratic member was given his share of clerks.

Mr. FLEMING. Ah!

Mr. HEMENWAY. Not perhaps so large a share as the Republicans, but he was given representation, and I believe the Director of the Census was right in that respect. But I can not give up more of my time to questions, because I want to go further.

Mr. FLEMING. Very well; I will endeavor to get some time in my own right.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I believe there is another reason why this bill ought to be amended. It fixes the salary of the Director of the Census at $7,500 per year. That salary is all right now, but it ought not to be enacted into permanent law. It is said that the Committee on Appropriations can change that; but I want to call the attention of the members of the House to the fact that the Committee on Appropriations can not.

When we come in here with the legislative bill later on, when the force has been decreased, and we undertake to reduce the salary, any member of the House may arise here and make the point of order, and the point of order would have to be sustained by the Chair, that a reduction would be a change of existing law, and the salary would be continued at $7,500. For that reason, I believe that if this salary is fixed at $7,500, it ought to be for the fiscal year 1903. I have no doubt that the Director of the Census will earn that salary for the fiscal year 1903, and possibly longer. He has been one of the most efficient officers in the Government, and I have the highest regard for him, and his salary at present is not, in my opinion, too high. But as this force decreases, these salaries ought to be decreased, and for that reason they ought not to be enacted into permanent law.

I want to call the attention of the House to the cost of the Census Bureau during the years from 1895 up to 1900. In 1895 they expended $135,000. After that the force dropped down until in 1896 we expended only $10,000, and for the years following we expended $6,800. So you can see that during the last five years

before the next census will be taken it would be ridiculous to have a Director of the Census receiving $7,500 and having probably only 30 or 40 men under him.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the gentleman from Indiana will allow me, I should like to ask him a question.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The present Census Bureau is established as a temporary bureau. The law provides for a temporary bureau. If we create a permanent bureau, the mere fact of making it a permanent bureau does not enact into permanent law the salaries that these employees shall now be paid.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If this bill passes it enacts into permanent law the present law, salaries and all. In other words, you fix the salaries when it becomes a permanent bureau; and if on the legislative bill two years from now we come in and provide for a salary of $5,000 for the Director of the Census, any gentleman can make the point of order that it is in violation of existing law, and the salary would remain $7,500.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. This says nothing about continuing the salaries.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Oh, yes; it continues the whole bill, letter by letter and word by word; so that it would fix the salaries as fixed in this bill.

Mr. SULZER. Do I understand the gentleman from Indiana to say that he is opposed to continuing the salary of the Director of the Census at $7,500?

Mr. HEMENWAY. No, not now; not for the services of this year, for the work that he is now performing. But two years from now, when this force has been decreased, when his duties have been reduced to a great extent, then it would not be fair to pay the Director of the Census $7,500 a year while the Commissioner of Pensions is only receiving $6,000, the Director of the Geological Survey only $6,000, and many of the officials of the Government having great responsibilities and large forces would be receiving less than he would with probably only 40 people under his direction. So for that reason the salaries under this bill should be fixed for the fiscal year 1903, so that as the force decreases proper salaries could be provided for.

Why, gentlemen can see that in 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900 the force we carried was only paid $6,800. Why, under these circumstances, of course, it would be ridiculous to maintain the large salaries provided for in this bill. I believe in having this as a permanent bureau for many reasons, but in doing it we ought to do it along proper lines; we ought to provide proper salaries, and we ought to be very careful in creating a new bureau that we are not taking care of a whole lot of employees the Government has no use for.

I think by adopting the amendment that I shall suggest the Government will be given the service of those clerks who have been appointed, by making them eligible to transfer, and result, as I believe, in getting many incompetents out of the service, and men who are competent to perform the duties to be transferred from the Census Bureau to their places.

Mr. HOPKINS. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL] for five minutes.

Mr. BELL. I have a motion I desire to make at the proper time, and I will ask that it now be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

I move to recommit this bill to the Committee on Census, with instructions to report a bill for a permanent bureau of census, with all essential provisions for its government, and to provide that the present employees of the Census Bureau shall be placed under the civil service and transferred to other Departments.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, now I am in favor of the enactment of a law for a permanent census, and was in favor of this bill, not having examined it, until I heard the gentleman from Nebraska; and he developed the fact that we are now attempting to reenact a code of temporary statutes into a code of permanent statutes, without an opportunity of amending, correcting, or considering a change in any manner. It seems to me that this House will insist that the Committee on the Census make a complete bill, with all the essential features, with salaries in harmony with the salaries of other departments, bring it back here and there is no doubt that this House will pass it by an overwhelming majority.

But as we are now, under this bill, we have not an opportunity of correcting the salary of any officer to make it in harmony with other officers occupying like responsibilities. In the first place the salary of the Director of the Census was $6,000. The argument was made here, and effectually made, that he had a rush job, with raw recruits, and that he had to give up his business for a temporary employment, and we raised the salary $1,500. That might be all right as to a temporary employment. Now that this temporary place is to be made a permanent one, the salary ought to be reduced to $6,000, if not $5,000. The salary ought not to be raised for a permanent place to within $500 of a Cabinet position, or within $500 of that of the Speaker of this House.

We ought to have every provision of this bill before us. We ought to read every provision under the fi- -minute rule. We ought to amend them where wrong, approve them where right, and enact a bill here in an orderly manner. I am for the object of the bill, but I am not for enacting into a permanent code the temporary acts passed for the census of 1900 without having the provisions of the temporary laws that we are to perpetuate before us. I do not believe that it is just to either side of the House to expect the passage of this bill in this crude shape. Some of our friends on both sides of this Chamber seem to think it necessary that we accept this bill with all of its indefiniteness in order to secure our employees in the public service. Rather than do so I should let mine go back home and remain there. This bill can be quickly re-formed, the civil-service safeguard thrown around the employees, and the same objects secured on safe premises.

Let us have this bill come in here for a permanent census; let the provisions in the bill that makes it permanent fix the salaries for every permanent officer, fix his duties; let it have every essential feature for establishing and managing a permanent bureau. That is all any of us want. When that bill comes, enough of us will be for it to make its passage secure; then we will have an orderly bill which will be consistent in all of its provisions, with a range of salaries in harmony with other permanent departments. It is expecting almost too much of the members of this House for the committee to run in a blind bill here that nobody knows the provisions of, that nobody has an opportunity to amend, and nobody can have the right to discuss under the five-minute rule. I am for the bill when properly framed.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Chairman, I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS].

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, like the gentleman who has just taken his seat, I am committed to the proposition to make permanent the Census Bureau. It gives the power to a permanent Bureau to do the work that is now being done by the present Census Bureau. But I wish to state that I have never seen the bill until this morning, and it seems to me exceedingly unfortunate in some respects, and especially in the matter to which I wish to call the attention of the committee. After providing that this Census Bureau shall be made a permanent Bureau of the Government, the bill goes on:

And all provisions of said act and acts amendatory thereof not inconsistent with this act are hereby continued in force.

Mr. Chairman, unfortunately the committee in introducing the bill have not even made that act to which reference is made a part of their report for our information. The law referred to was enacted solely and purposely as a temporary measure and may as a temporary measure be just as perfect as human legislation and human judgment could make it for the purpose then contemplated. But it is now sought to make that legislation permanent. We have not that statute before us, and hence I can not consistently vote for something the provisions of which I do not understand. I think, certainly, that the committee should have made legislation to which they refer a part of their report for our information and guidance.

Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, that act, as I understand it, provides—and I am trusting solely to memory in this regard—that the civil-service law should not apply. Now, if that act is continued in force in so far as its provisions are not inconsistent with the act before us, those provisions would apply, and the President would not have the right to overrule the plain provisions of the statute. Therefore I shall offer this amendment when the proper time comes:

Amend by adding after the word "force," in line 9, the following:
"The Census Office as now constituted and the employees therein are hereby included in the classified civil service of the United States, the same as though included therein by order of the President, and such employees shall have the same rights and enjoy the same privileges of transfer and otherwise as other employees of the Government now included in the classified service under the provisions of the civil-service act."

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman from Tennessee allow me a question?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. What is the gentleman's understanding as to the length of time that these employees will be on the eligible list? As I understand the civil-service rules, they can not be on the eligible list for a period longer than a year.

Mr. SIMS. My object in offering this amendment is that they may be transferred immediately after the passage of the act to any other Department without any further examination.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. But what length of time does the gentleman understand that they would be, under the civil-service rules, on the eligible list?

Mr. SIMS. My amendment does not put them on the eligible list; it puts them on the classified list.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. Then the gentleman does not put them on the eligible list.

Mr. SIMS. The object of the provision is not to place them

merely on the eligible list, but transfer them into the service, so that they may be transferred without reappointment.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania. And so they would be indefinitely in continual service?

Mr. SIMS. The same as other employees of the Government are, but no further. Unless this bill is amended so as to embrace this provision I shall offer the above amendment when the bill is read for amendment.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Chairman, I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. BINGHAM.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, I rise for a question of information. Will the Chair inform the House under what rule the time is being apportioned?

The CHAIRMAN. By unanimous consent of the committee.

Mr. FLEMING. And is there any one representing the other side?

Mr. HOPKINS. It has all been on the other side up to date. [Laughter.]

Mr. FLEMING. I heard the gentleman from Illinois this morning, and I thought he was in favor of the bill.

Mr. HOPKINS. If the gentleman had listened to the remarks this morning he would have observed that the most of them were on the other side.

Mr. FLEMING. And I think the longer this runs the more you will hear on that side. [Laughter.] I want a little time myself.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia is entitled to recognition, or any other gentleman who addresses the Chair.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I have no criticism to make upon the admirable work, only to commend, that has been done by the Census Bureau for the Twelfth Census. I know the Commissioner personally, and I know his official work. His work deserves the commendation of this House. With almost absolute power in the selection of his subordinate force, in the expenditure of the amount of money already expended, thirteen and one-half millions, and coming before your Committee on Appropriations for the next fiscal year for an additional sum of $1,900,000 for the conduct of his office up to June 30, 1903—when the Census Bureau administration, covering upward of fifteen millions, passes the criticisms of the people and the Congress, with neither condemnation nor reflection of any character, I can truly say, that Governor Merriam and his subordinate force deserve the commendation for great work well done and the confidence of this House. [Applause.]

As to the civil-service phase of this proposed legislation as just stated by the gentleman in charge of the bill, upon the submission of the terms of the present law to provide for the taking of the Twelfth Census to the Civil Service Commission, it was determined that the power did not rest in the President, under the civil-service law, to blanket this force into the civil service. I have this to say, however, that when it is possible for the President, under the civil-service law, to blanket thousands of men in the rural free-delivery service to the civil service, when the statute for that service reads, "For experimental rural free-delivery, including carriers, etc," and this statute, March 3, 1899, reads, "That nothing herein contained shall be construed to establish a census bureau permanent beyond the Twelfth Census," I can not understand the distinction made by the Civil Service Bureau. One service is "experimental" and it goes into civil service; the other is not "permanent" and it can not be classified. The rural free delivery is under the Post-Office Department, and the Census Bureau is under the Department of the Interior.

What the chairman of the Civil Service Committee of the House may determine, when it makes an inroad on the civil-service law passed in 1883, with no amendment from that date to this—what he may say, representing his committee, I do not know. But I for one am in favor of such a revision of this proposed legislation that it will transfer this tried and experienced force as far as possible into the civil service; but at the same time I do not believe that even this force should have a longer tenure or a longer time to enter under the civil service than the men who to-day are passing examinations all over the country, and so standing as to be placed upon the eligible list. I think they all should stand on the same level and should come in fair competition, after you care for those who are now in the Census Office so far as the Government necessities and work require.

After that they should have no precedence over persons on the eligible list or any others who may come later, after examination. The moment the civil-service law operates that moment, under that law, the appointments must be apportioned, as they are to-day in all the Government departments in Washington, "in accordance with the population of the respective States."

Let me state what I claim with reference to this legislation. The declaration of the law—existing law—is mandatory:

SEC. 4. That there shall also be in the Census Office—

Observe the language—"shall be"—

to be appointed by the Director thereof in the manner herein specified.

Then it goes on to enumerate a large number of offices—perhaps 100 or more offices. I submit that unless by some specific provision of the proposed legislation this class of officers shall be excluded from those to be appointed by the Director of the Census this law will run above and in contravention of your civil-service law. There must be an amendment to this bill to transfer this great force to the civil service by specific provision, for the reason that the Civil Service Commission to-day says they can not be transferred under the existing law, and every provision of the act of March 3, 1899, relating to this subject is reenacted in this bill.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. BINGHAM. I would like to occupy some further time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman can be recognized in his own right.

Mr. BINGHAM. I claim that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, the present census law will execute itself under the appropriations for the current year and under the appropriations submitted to the Committee on Appropriations, which will be a part of the sundry civil appropriation bill, aggregating $1,900,000.

Under the present law the four leading features of the Twelfth Census must be completed by the last day of June, 1902. The Superintendent of the Census in his report makes the statement that he will be able to submit the report upon those four leading features provided for by the law, relating to population, to mortality, to the products of agriculture, and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments, by the last day of June, 1902.

Section 8 of the present law reads as follows, if the House will give attention:

That after the completion and return of the enumeration and of the work upon the schedules relating to the products of agriculture and to manufacturing and mechanical establishments provided for in section 7 of this act, the Director of the Census is hereby authorized to collect statistics relating to special classes, including the insane, feeble-minded, deaf, dumb, and blind; to crime, pauperism, and benevolence, including prisoners, paupers, juvenile delinquents, and inmates of benevolent and reformatory institutions; to deaths and births in registration areas; to social statistics of cities; to public indebtedness, valuation, taxation, and expenditures; to religious bodies; to electric light and power, telephone and telegraph business; to transportation by water, express business, and street railways; to mines, mining, and minerals, and the production and value thereof, including gold, in divisions of placer and vein, and silver mines, and the number of men employed, the average daily wage, average working time, and aggregate earnings in the various branches and aforesaid divisions of the mining industry: *Provided*, That the reports herein authorized relating to mines, mining, and minerals shall be published on or before July 1, A. D. 1903.

If this bill should become a permanent law in the form in which it is presented, I am not certain that it will not repeal the provision of existing law requiring the reports I have indicated upon those four leading features. I may be wrong in my view on this subject. The gentleman can correct me if I am. But in my judgment the bill, becoming permanent law, will take in in the future all the subjects named. These would be of course the basis of the formation of a newly organized bureau. I do not think, however, that this is the way to arrive at the formation of the permanent Census Bureau.

Some four or five years ago I introduced a bill drafted by Mr. Wright, the chief of the Bureau of Labor, who, by law October 3, 1893, and up to the organization of the present Census Bureau, had the control of the finishing or completing of the Eleventh Census. In the bill drafted by Mr. Wright he submitted in detail all that was necessary for the establishment of a permanent bureau. The legislation was never considered by the House. He stated in his testimony before the Committee on Appropriations that the census work traversed very largely the work of his bureau and of the statistical departments of the Government.

He was certainly familiar with this subject, for the simple reason that he had under his charge all matters pertaining to the closing out of the Eleventh Census from 1893 up to the organization of the present Bureau. I submit that this bill should be recommitted in order that the committee may define exactly what are to be the features or the scope of the work of this newly organized Bureau. I want its work to continue so it may give us the reports which it is provided shall be made on the 30th of June, 1902, and the 30th of June, 1903.

It seems to me most important that this should be done. Elaborate the basis of a new bureau at some later date. Mr. Garfield during his career in Congress always contended for the specification or details in the organization of every new bureau and all the departments of the Government where appropriations were to be made for subordinate force. When we established by statute the Bureau of Labor, we defined in so many words what that Bureau should do. The only definition as to what this newly organized Census Bureau shall do after June 30, 1903, is contained in section 8 of the existing law.

There is no question that the country wants a continuation of the Census Bureau, or some bureau where necessary statistical information can be obtained to aid in consummating wise and

intelligent legislation. If we establish it on a permanent basis, there is no doubt that a vast amount of work now being done by other branches of the Government will wisely and economically be transferred to this Bureau. You may call the Bureau what you choose; but there will and should be a condensation, a crystallization in some bureau of statistical work now being done at large expense, and in some cases duplicated, by other departments of the Government.

As to the matter of compensation of the Director of the Census or of the subordinate force, I care but little. I think they should receive in the future that which they now receive. The House has determined time and again to change the compensation of heads of bureaus. A couple of years ago we increased the salary of the Librarian of Congress from $5,000 to $6,000 a year. We have done the same thing time and again with respect to the heads of various bureaus. Your Committee on Appropriations has been continually importuned for such increases of compensation and the same pressure will continue.

The bill should be recommitted to the committee, with instructions to report back to the House, as submitted by the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. HOPKINS. I ask unanimous consent that all general debate may be closed at 3 o'clock, so that these various propositions suggested by different gentlemen may be taken up and disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that general debate be closed at 3 o'clock.

Mr. FLEMING. I object.

Mr. HOPKINS. Do not object. You can have such time as you want.

Mr. FLEMING. There are two or three other gentlemen who want to talk.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is made.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all general debate be closed in fifteen minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that general debate be closed in fifteen minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. I object.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I should like five or ten minutes.

Mr. FLEMING. And I want ten.

Mr. HOPKINS. Well, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all general debate, then, be closed in twenty-five minutes—ten minutes to be occupied by the gentleman from Georgia, ten minutes by the gentleman from Mississippi, and that I be permitted to have five minutes to close the debate.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS] asks unanimous consent that general debate be closed in twenty-five minutes, five minutes of which shall be occupied by himself, ten minutes by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] and ten minutes by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FLEMING].

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. I object. I have already been promised time.

Mr. HOPKINS. I make it thirty minutes then, and I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WILLIAMS] five.

Mr. SULZER. I want two minutes.

Mr. HOPKINS. Make it thirty-five minutes and give the gentleman from New York five.

Mr. PADGETT. Mr. Chairman, I desire five minutes.

Mr. HOPKINS. The gentleman can take his five minutes under the five-minute rule. There are a number of amendments, and I want to get through with the bill to-day, and if the gentleman wants only five minutes he can take it under the five-minute rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS] modifies his proposition by making the time for the closing of general debate thirty-five minutes, and in addition to the division already suggested, suggests that five minutes be occupied by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WILLIAMS] and five minutes by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SULZER]. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, it is notoriously dangerous to attack a bear defending her young, but I suspect that is safe and easy and hopeful compared with the task of attacking the wish of members of this House to protect their young dependents in the Census Department.

I do not pretend to be any more unselfish or any less fond of patronage than other members of the House, but in view of the obvious purpose and intention to amend this bill so that all persons now employed in the Census Department shall be covered into the civil service, I feel that it is the duty of the chairman of the committee on that subject, at least, to be sure some of the objections against that process are stated to the House.

It has been suggested as one argument that these employees are remarkably efficient. That is doubtless true, but is it not true that they are efficient because they are new employees, because there are barnacles, as the gentleman from Michigan says, among the old employees? And these barnacles are largely relics of the old patronage system, appointed before there were civil-service examinations and kept there by political influence. This Census Bureau, though not put under civil-service rules, still is evidence that there is some growth in the direction of a proper civil service. In the past the rule was, "To the victors belong the spoils." Now the rule seems to be, "To Congress belong the spoils."

The Republican party was in power, and according to the old rule we were entitled to all the spoils. But I understand that the rule was adopted by the chief of the census that the spoils should be divided, two-thirds to Republican members of Congress and one-third to Democratic members of Congress, about the proportion in which the membership was divided. To the victors belong now only two-thirds of the spoils, and consequently the clerks in this census bureau have been divided, two-thirds to us and one-third to you, and every man on this floor, in voting upon this proposition, is voting for his clerk and his patronage, and we all know it and the country knows it. The question is, should we not be a little careful to see that we vote fairly and that we do not impeach the civil-service rule, which is now the settled practice of this country?

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY] says that if 2,000 clerks are loafing here in Washington, looking for work, who are our clerks, we will have a motive to go to the Departments and have the incompetents put out and these clerks put in. I do not, myself, think that condition would be very pleasant for us. But the gentleman from Indiana knows, and we all know, that the reason these incompetents are kept in the Departments to-day is not because of the civil-service law, but because members of Congress go up there and prevent the heads of Departments from discharging those incompetent employees. The heads of the bureaus would rather have the best clerks, but they do not dare to discharge the clerks who we insist shall be kept; and they have testified that the more incompetent the clerk the more influence there is apt to be behind him and the more they are obliged to keep him. That is the reason why the incompetent men are there to-day.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Certainly.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If it was in the power of Congress to fill the places of the discharged clerks, would they not urge their discharge in place of their retention?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. They would urge the discharge of the clerk who had not any influence behind him. They are the clerks who would be discharged, as the gentleman very well knows, and not the incompetent clerk. It would not depend upon the merit of the clerk at all. But here are clerks who are our pets that we are legislating to keep in.

Mr. TONGUE. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Certainly.

Mr. TONGUE. Does the gentleman think that if clerks were appointed for a term instead of for life that these incompetent men would be reappointed?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. That presents another question, which I have not time to discuss in ten minutes; but I recognize it as one that has force in it and that at the proper time I shall be glad to discuss.

I do not say that the civil-service system is perfect; but the question is, Is it not better than the spoils system? If we are going to change it, is it not an unfortunate way and time to change it when we change it obviously and avowedly for the benefit of the personal appointees of the members of this House on both sides? In other words, we are voting simply to keep our protégés in office.

If we are going to vote for this amendment, we are going to put them on the eligible list and keep them there forever. That means that they are the only ones to be appointed for many years. The present system, imperfect as it may be, has this in its favor—there is no influence back of it. Everybody in the whole country has an equal chance to get on that roll, and the classified service to-day is, in my opinion, inefficient only because the old men who were in there before examinations were required, with influence back of them, are kept there. I believe that if the old clerks who were appointed under the patronage system were put out we would have excellent clerks, just as we got them when the Director of the Census examined the clerks for his service. I admit they are undoubtedly, on the average, good clerks, though they were not all appointed as good clerks. Why, a member told me that he had nominated six men to the Director of the Census and from those six only one passed the examination.

Under the old system every one of those six, incompetent as they were, would have gone in. We have made some progress.

The necessity for an examination has come to be generally admitted; but I do not think it is fair, when under the other system everyone throughout the country has a chance of coming and passing an examination and getting on the rolls, that these 2,000 here, that have been nominated by us, our selfish appointees, who could only get in because they were our friends, alone should go on the rolls and take all the places.

Mr. BINGHAM. If the gentleman will permit me to interrupt him, has not the Civil Service Commission allowed the rural free-delivery clerks to be transferred?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I believe it has.

Mr. BINGHAM. Why, of course it has.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Of course, the President always has been allowed to put the shield of the civil service over any existing department, and that has been done.

Mr. BINGHAM. To over 44,000.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. And that, Mr. Chairman, has been one of the vital and proper criticisms made on the system—that every President, Republican or Democrat, filled up the offices with his party followers while he was in office, and then before he went out blanketed them under the civil service to keep them there. I think that is one of the reasons, and a just reason, why the civil service has sometimes excited natural indignation; because we said it was not fair for the President to put his men in and then blanket them under the civil service to keep them in. Now we are doing just the same thing, although it is a little fairer, perhaps, because only two-thirds of them are Republicans and one-third Democrats. But the real way, the way I maintain that is fair, is that those who pass the best examination should go in. If we only had clerks who have passed an examination, if they were the only ones now in these Departments, I believe that our department service would be quite as good a service as the census service is to-day.

Mr. THAYER. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Certainly.

Mr. THAYER. If it be true that those clerks now in the Census Department have passed an examination equal to that which the civil service provides for the other Departments and are already in the service, if they should turn them out and send them home, would it not be an infringement of the principles that apply to the civil service.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Why, of course it would not, Mr. Chairman, because they were appointed simply for that term, and were appointed by our political selection. On the contrary, the gentleman does not see my distinction, that we ought to allow everybody to have a chance to get into the civil service, whereas these men there now have got in by favor of us as individuals and members of Congress.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, when this matter first came up I was disposed, as I am now, to favor the general principles of the bill. It seems to me that when our Constitution requires that a census shall be taken every ten years we ought not to disrupt and disorganize the bureau that takes one census as soon as the work is done without profiting by its experience.

I believe it is entirely proper that we should establish a permanent census bureau, and I believe it is very easy for the committee, with that single object in view, to frame a proper bill to carry out that purpose; but I do not believe that this bill is a proper one, and I think it ought to be sent back to the committee from which it came with the direction to bring before this House a detailed, specific statement of all the officers needed in the Bureau, of the general nature of the work the Bureau is to do, and all the salaries to be paid to the employees.

The bill which the committee seek to-day to enact into permanent law was specifically intended for a temporary purpose. The salaries were adjusted accordingly, the number of its employees was adjusted accordingly for the rush work, and it would be impossible, it would be almost inconceivable, that a bill planned for such a purpose could by any possibility be the best basis of a bill for the permanent establishment of a census bureau. For instance, here are the salaries of $7,500, more than the chief of that Bureau ought to be paid when you compare his work with the work of other departments of the Government, except during the time when he has a census directly under his charge and a large number of clerks under his direction.

The salaries paid the chief and assistants are beyond what they ought to be for gentlemen who will have a great deal of leisure weighing upon their hands for a period of four or five years. Why should we pass a bill with our eyes blinded in this manner, without any details, without any special occasion, when it is so easy for the committee, headed by so able a gentleman as the chairman is known to be, to draft a proper bill under proper directions of the House as to what we want?

I inquired, Mr. Chairman, why it was that so abnormal a proposition, so illogical a proposition, should be made to the House of Representatives, and the best answer I could get was that if we were to go into details in that way and specify we should find that we were trespassing upon the territory of some other departments of the Government, and they would fight the measure. Well, why do you want to trespass upon the territory of other departments of the Government if they are properly discharging their duties? The answer I received to that criticism was, "Why, we will abolish some of the other bureaus when we get this one established."

My answer is to put the abolishment of the other bureaus in your bill now and let us know what you are going to do. Do not put this bureau upon the Government with any indefinite promise that you are going to cut down expenses somewhere else by lopping off some other bureau. Who ever heard of a Government bureau being abolished or lopped off except by substituting another? If you are going to cut off any bureau, now is your time. If you believe that the statisticians of any Department are doing work that should be done by the Census Bureau, bring in your bill to cut them out. If you believe that statisticians in the Treasury, or in any other department, are doing work that ought to be done by the Census Bureau, specify it in the bill and cut off the unnecessary work.

But, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me a most unheard-of proposition. It seems to me to argue the greatest confidence in the ability of that committee, or the indifference of the members of the House, that a bill of this kind should seriously be presented to us for acceptance, to be swallowed whole with our eyes shut. For one, Mr. Chairman, I can not and will not vote for it, notwithstanding the fact that I believe the present Director of the Census is one of the ablest men that has ever been placed in charge of that Department. I think he has done a splendid work. He has done it with consummate executive ability, and I think no better man could have been selected.

I have no complaint to make against him or any member of the Bureau, but I am opposed to this bill and the principles upon which it is based. When the original census bill was passed a great deal was said about its being nonpartisan. I have no doubt that Director Merriam used all the backbone he possessed, and perhaps had to borrow some, to make the few appointments he did make in favor of the Democrats. But I want to state the fact here that Democrats have not been given their proportionate share of the patronage at all. The gentleman from Massachusetts says that the Republicans had two-thirds and the Democrats had one-third. I am quite sure the gentleman is mistaken. I do not know how much. My understanding is that each Democratic Congressman has been allowed to name two persons for appointment, subject to examination.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. I was allowed four.

Mr. FLEMING. Well, you got less than a great many of your colleagues on the Republican side.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. And you got less than a great many on your side.

Mr. FLEMING. I think perhaps that some Democratic members holding advantageous positions on committees may have gotten more. I inquired around among my colleagues and I found that the average was about two to each member, making about three hundred of these appointees who could be credited to the Democratic membership of the House, and yet there were 3,400 employees at one time in that Bureau. Where did all the other appointees come from?

Mr. Chairman, I have been informed—I do not know how true it is—that one Republican member from a border State which sometimes goes Democratic and sometimes Republican has credited to him in the Census Bureau 62 appointees.

Mr. HOPKINS. I am prepared to deny that statement.

Mr. FLEMING. Well, I will not affirm it to be true. I was simply quoting information given me to-day.

Mr. HOPKINS. I undertake to say that the Director of the Census has dealt fairly and equitably by everybody in this matter, and that no member of the House or the Senate has, in my judgment, controlled a third of the number of appointments that the gentleman names.

Mr. FLEMING. Would it be an impertinent question if I should ask the chairman of the committee [Mr. HOPKINS] to tell us how many the Director of the Census permitted him to name?

Mr. HOPKINS. Seven.

Mr. FLEMING. That is a little more than the gentleman from Massachusetts got.

Mr. TONGUE. Do I understand that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FLEMING] got two employees appointed on what is called the permanent roll of the Census Bureau?

Mr. FLEMING. I was allowed to name two appointees; and they were such competent clerks that they are both in office there to-day.

Mr. TONGUE. The gentleman was allowed to name just as many as I was.

Mr. FLEMING. I am quite sure those two are going to remain by reason of their merits.

Mr. Chairman, I have no sympathy whatever with the amendment that has been offered, and with the discussion that has been indulged in here, looking to breaking down or making a breach in the civil-service law so as to allow all these Census employees to be carried bodily over into the eligible list of the civil service. For one I am in favor of the civil-service law. One of the first speeches I made after coming to Congress was in support of the civil service. I stand in the same position to-day, and I believe that in taking this position I am doing the best for my constituents in my own State and district and the best for the people of the country. I am in favor of the civil service, and therefore, if this bill is intended to make a breach in it, that would be an additional reason why I should vote against it.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, the establishment of a permanent census office has been talked about for more than twenty years. It has been recommended by officials of the Government over and over again, and those who have given the subject careful study have continuously urged it as most desirable, and in fact a necessity, if the statistical work now undertaken decennially by the Census Bureau is to be of real and lasting value.

The very worst form of the present system is the temporary nature of the service. I am in favor of making the Bureau permanent.

The conversion of the Census Office into a permanent bureau would further the retention of the most capable and efficient members of the force as a skeleton organization and a nucleus for future operations. Under the system, or lack of system, which has prevailed hitherto, the entire force is disbanded and scattered once in every ten years and can never be brought together again. Each new census is taken by new men, who are, for the most part, devoid of the careful experience and training which is absolutely necessary for the census work. As has been well said, only a permanent bureau can possibly obtain a trained force of expert statisticians. As a practical question, it may well be considered whether it will be possible, with the perpetual increase of population of the country, and with its acquisitions in the way of territory not immediately contiguous to our own, to properly enumerate the people and gather such information as has been customary, and do the work in a satisfactory manner.

It is not unlikely that there will be 100,000,000 people to count in the year 1910, some of them in distant lands; and to attempt to properly organize an office to do this tremendous work and finish it within a reasonable time with an entirely untrained force and with only a few months in which to make preparation is well-nigh beyond the bounds of possibility. While, on the other hand, if the Director in charge can have a well-trained force and ample time in which to make preparation, it is believed that the four principal reports, namely, population, vital statistics, agriculture, and manufactures, can be given to the public within eighteen months after the commencement of the enumeration. Such a result would not be possible unless men could be obtained and kept within the Bureau who thoroughly understand the work laid out for them to do. It must be borne in mind also that the office has acquired a large amount of valuable property, including a modern printing outfit, as well as furniture and fixtures, valued at over $100,000, all of which are useful and desirable and will be available for years to come, and which would all be destroyed and lost in the event of a discontinuance of the present organization.

While it is undoubtedly true that for at least two or three years the Government would be put to the expense of maintaining an office force of 150 or 200 people, the cost would in any event be but a slight one when compared with the enormous saving which would be made when the time is reached for the beginning of the decennial enumeration. Much of the work ordered by Congress has never been undertaken before, involving considerable loss to the Government from the want of experience on the part of those who have had charge of certain inquiries. It is believed that many hundreds of thousands of dollars can be saved by retaining the experienced statisticians and clerks in this office from one decade to the next.

In my judgment the field of operation of the Census Office is so broad and covers such a wide range of subjects that it is impossible to do them full justice with any organization possible under existing law. To accomplish the work now undertaken by the decennial census requires a force so large as to be unwieldy, and which it is impossible to form of proper material. Were the Bureau so organized that its work would be continuous, the force required would be comparatively small, and competent statisticians and specialists could be secured for the service. The amount of money needed to carry on such a continuous bureau, distributing its work through the ten-year periods, would be materially less than the amount which would be necessary to take the census under the present system, and that, in addition, the work of collection and compilation of the returns would be more accurately and satisfactorily performed, and the results obtained would be of greater value.

Several attempts have been made to make the census a permanent bureau by the introduction of bills, but nothing came of them, and finally, in 1899, the present census act was passed. The present legislation was so prepared as to bear in mind the possibility of the permanency of the bureau, and certain reports, involving the principal topics of investigation with which the Census Office was charged, were ordered collated and printed within two years after the enumeration. Following the principal reports, the law allows the collection of certain data of a special character, involving the utilization of the office force for at least four or five years longer, so that, as a practical question, it will be necessary only for Congress to determine that the skeleton force necessary to prepare for the work of the Thirteenth Census, involving, perhaps, 200 clerks, will be all that is required in the way of expenditures to accomplish the desired purpose.

It is very desirable, it seems to me, to have the matter determined at this time, as the gradual disintegration of the force requisite for the emergency work of the office is about to take place and would likely involve the loss to the bureau of quite a number of people whose presence as experts will be necessary if the work of the office is to be continued until the time arrives for the taking of the next decennial census. The present work before the bureau is the completion of the four principal reports—population, vital statistics, agriculture, and manufacturing and mechanical inquiries—by the 1st of July, 1902, at which time it is expected the clerical force will be reduced to approximately 800 people. The special subjects required to be inquired into by the present act, so far as the same can be estimated at this time, will require a clerical force as follows:

From 1902 to 1903	800
From 1903 to 1904	750
From 1904 to 1905	750

At that time, unless the office is charged with new work not provided for in the act, the clerical force will likely be reduced to about 240 people, and between the years 1906 and 1908 will still further be reduced to about 200. Under the present act there are certain inquiries that will have to be made yearly in connection with deaths and births in registration areas which will require a continuous force during the balance of the decade. The other clerks will be utilized in making preparation for the census commencing in 1910, and for which at least three years should be permitted.

Mr. Chairman, in the Fifty-second Congress, second session, the Select Committee on the Eleventh Census of the House considered a House resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a permanent bureau, and submitted a voluminous report in favor of the establishment of such a bureau after having granted hearings to the Superintendent of the Census, a number of statisticians of the country, and the Commissioner of Labor. The committee stated that a series of hearings was held, at which testimony was given not only as to the general effect of the permanent establishment of the Census Office, but also as to the special effect to be produced on the collection of different branches of statistics, and then goes on to say:

> The testimony of these gentlemen was unanimously to the effect that the establishment of the Census Office on a permanent basis would not only secure greater accuracy both in the collection and compilation of census statistics, but would result in an absolute saving of money for the entire ten years. Very full testimony was given showing the reasons for arriving at these conclusions, and a complete description was given to the committee of the method of taking the census under the present system, from the preparation of the schedules to be used by the enumerators to the printing of the final volumes containing the results of the tabulations of the returns. It was shown that in all branches of census work, but especially in preparing for the important work of enumeration, great injury must necessarily result both as regards accuracy and economy from the hurried and hastily considered methods incident to a system where no sufficient time for careful and deliberate preparation could, in the nature of things, be afforded. Methods of obtaining information, which should only be finally adopted as the result of painstaking study and judicious experiment, must frequently be decided on a moment's notice and without any means of knowing whether they will be productive of successful results.

The Census Bureau is one of the most important in the Government. It ought to be made permanent. If it were made permanent its service would be much better, its affairs more economically administered, and, I believe, the expense to the Government instead of being increased would be materially decreased in the end. For these reasons I shall support this bill, and I hope it will pass.

Now, another thing, Mr. Chairman, I wish to say, and that is in regard to the Director of the Census. I am not in sympathy with those who say his salary is too large. His salary is $7,500 a year, and that is not too much for efficient service by a trained, an experienced, and a competent man. In my judgment, the salaries of most of the Government officials are entirely inadequate.

The Government can afford to pay just compensation for honest, faithful, and industrious work. I would not take one dollar

from the present salary of the Director. He has earned, and he will earn, every dollar he receives.

It is my candid opinion, and I am glad of this opportunity to say, that the present Director of the Census is entitled to the commendation of every citizen of this country for the practical, the businesslike, and the efficient work he has done in the administration of his office. This country has probably never had a more competent man at the head of the affairs of the Census Bureau than Governor Merriam. His work has been stupendous, and performed in a most admirable manner. I stand here as a Democrat and gladly pay him this just tribute. We need his services, and he should be retained and the bureau made permanent.

It may be true, as some of my colleagues declare, that this is not a perfect bill. Few bills are, and I doubt not this bill could be improved. But it seems to me this is begging the question. This bill simply provides for the permanency of the bureau and leaves all its details and future regulations to Congress. The permanency of the Census Office is the only question now before the House, it seems to me; and as I am in favor of making the Census Bureau permanent, I shall vote for this bill and trust to subsequent legislation to provide for its regulation and remedy its defects, if any there may be.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I was surprised at the closing statement of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SULZER] when he said the question before the committee now is not whether this is a good bill or a perfect bill, but that the question is whether we shall have a permanent census bureau. I apprehend the gentleman will not permit such a statement as that to go into the RECORD. I am in favor of a permanent bureau; but if we can have it by the passage of a good bill instead of a bad one, then let us have it by a good bill, and not by the one before the House. I had no intention of opposing this bill until I heard the discussion of it. It seems to me that if members will reflect but a moment they will see we can not afford to pass such a bill as this and put it upon the statute book.

The law authorizing the Twelfth Census was for a temporary purpose, and as well stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] almost absolute power was given to the Director; but here is a bill to make it a permanent law, and I say the committee ought to bring in a bill that to some extent, at least, defines the duties of the officers created in the bill. Why, outside of the enacting clause there is scarcely enough to amend. Suppose you wanted to amend some section of the census law now in force. Where would you amend it? To what would you attach your amendment? I say this bill ought to be recommitted, sent back to the committee, and the committee instructed to bring in a bill creating a permanent bureau and defining its duties, as far as possible. I have the kindest regard for the Director of the Census. I have no complaint to make against him. He has treated me courteously; but I speak against this bill because I believe it ought not to pass, and it would not pass if the members of this House could vote with that independent judgment which they ought to exercise on questions of this kind. But the power of patronage is fast destroying the independent action of Congress in both branches.

I want to say—and I know of no better time or place to say it to Democrats than now—that in my judgment there is no more serious or active influence against the success of Democracy to-day than the power of patronage used by the Administration upon Democrats holding prominent places on important committtes in both Houses of Congress to quiet their opposition or court their support.

It is used to make them cowards when they ought to be active leaders against bad policies and vicious legislation, and there is no better time to set a good example to these gentlemen than here and now by voting your own independent judgment upon this question. Refer it back to the committee and let them bring in a good bill, and whether any other bureau is opposing the bill or not it will receive the support of a good majority of this House. But it seems to me that the bill in its present form is very forcibly illustrated by a story about an epitaph on the tombstone of a man who was not considered the best in all respects. It read as follows:

> In some respects this was a very bad man, while in others he was a blamed sight worse.

That is the condition of this bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Chairman, I think thirty minutes have now been occupied.

The CHAIRMAN. Only five minutes remain.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Does the gentleman intend to close the debate now?

Mr. HOPKINS. It has been closed by previous order, so far as the general debate is concerned, and in five minutes the bill will be taken up under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Chairman, if I can have the attention of the members of the committee during the brief time I shall occupy in closing the debate, I shall endeavor to meet some of the objections that have been urged.

I can not in detail answer the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FLEMING] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT], who advocate the civil-service rules. It is enough for me to say to the members of this House that if this bill becomes a law it puts the employees of the Census Bureau in a position where the President can extend the law over them, and, as was so clearly explained by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER], then the power of transferring them to other Departments will exist. So that if this bill becomes a law as it is reported by the committee it will enable these trained clerks to be utilized by the Government in all the other Departments.

But, Mr. Chairman, I do not base my support of this bill upon that clause. I base it upon this idea, that we are desirous of creating a great scientific statistical bureau that shall be permanent for the benefit of the people of this country. The United States was the pioneer Government of the world in establishing great statistical bureaus. Up to 1800 none of the great Governments of Europe had any such bureau as this for the purpose of taking at stated intervals a census of population, manufactures, and other great interests that make the great countries of the world what they are. To-day there is not a civilized government but what has a permanent bureau of the character that we seek to establish here to-day. There is not a country that has not preceded the Government of the United States in making this most important bureau of all a permanent bureau of the government.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what are the objections? The objections seem to be that this is incomplete in itself. I undertake to say, Mr. Chairman, that if this bill becomes a law it will provide for the taking of a census of the population, of manufactures, and of agriculture every ten years, the same as the existing law provided for the taking of the Twelfth Census. If gentlemen will refer to section 1 of the act, it provides as follows:

> That a census of the population, of deaths, and of the manufacturing, mechanical, and agricultural products of the United States shall be taken for the year 1900 and every ten years thereafter.

If this Bureau becomes permanent, then every ten years provision is made for this work. The second section provides the machinery for carrying this out.

Now, the second objection is in regard to salaries. I undertake to say that aside from the salary of the Director there is not a person provided for in the bill whose salary is greater than for like service in any other Department of the Government. There are five great divisions, headed by an expert statistician, and the salary is fixed at $3,000, no greater than for like service in the Treasury Department, in the Navy Department, in the Interior Department, or any other great Department of the Government.

Why, Mr. Chairman, the Director of the Census found it almost impossible to get men who were willing to sacrifice their interests in civil occupations and take one of these positions as statistician because of the meager salary. But if it is made permanent these men can be secured, because they will know that while they get less per annum than they could get in private occupation that the employment is of a permanent character, and that is one reason why this bill should be enacted into law.

Any man who has looked over the expenditures of the Eleventh Census and has seen the millions of money sacrificed there will appreciate the importance of making this Bureau permanent. Under that census, Mr. Chairman, a large array of figures were collected relating to a vast number of subjects that required an expenditure of more than $3,000,000. They were never tabulated and used by the Government of the United States because of the inefficiency of the work and because it was delayed, some of it five years, some six, some seven, and some as late as nine years. Now, if the bill becomes law, under section 8 these various subjects, aside from population and other subjects that come under the census report proper, can be extended over five or six years.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HOPKINS. I ask unanimous consent that I have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that his time may be extended for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HOPKINS. The bill provides, then, that these statistics taken in this manner shall be tabulated in the Census Office and given to the public while the figures are fresh and can be of some use to the scientific men of the country, to statisticians, to manufacturers, and to all classes of our common country.

Now, again, if this bill becomes a law it is proposed later on to provide by legislation so as to take annual statistics regarding the production of cotton, wheat, and other agricultural products. This alone in one year for the farmers and planters of this country will be worth a thousandfold the expenditure of the Government. This alone ought to be sufficient to commend itself to every man North and South, East and West.

Again, Mr. Chairman, they say that the salary of the Director is too large. When this bill was originally offered it contained a provision for the salary of the Director of the Census at $6,000 only. The Fifty-sixth Congress, after listening to the kind and character of work that was performed by the Director of the Census, almost by a unanimous vote increased that salary to $7,500. Mr. Chairman, the work that has already been laid out covers more than five years to come, so that the Director of the Census will be required to exercise all his great executive and scientific ability in the discharge of the duty that is already provided him. If the time ever comes when his service to his country is not worth what it is to-day, then let that Congress cut down that salary; but until that time comes permit the salary to remain as it is now.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Will the gentleman permit one suggestion? Can a man of like ability for a like office be had for that amount of money?

Mr. HOPKINS. Why, Mr. Chairman, the ability that is necessary for the management of that great Bureau, with the transaction of that great work for the benefit of the people of this country as exhibited already, would command a salary three times as large in any private occupation. I am surprised that the gentleman from Nebraska should hinge the great part of his argument upon the fact that the Director of the Census has received a larger salary than some other person. He is receiving a larger salary because the duties performed by him are greater, because they are more minute and of more practical interest to the people of this country than any other bureau can possibly be to the people of this country.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. I understood the gentleman to say that if this bill should pass there would be annual statistics of the wheat and corn crops taken every year. Is that correct; is there any provision of that kind?

Mr. HOPKINS. I stated, Mr. Chairman, that it was the design that if we could establish this permanent bureau to enhance the efficiency of it by legislation of that kind, but to do that now——

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. That is a design that is not in the bill.

Mr. HOPKINS. I can not be interrupted further at this time. We can not in one bill meet all the exigencies; we may do it by amendment, precisely as we amend the bills which have established every census. We can only reach perfection by gradual stages and by experience, and before the completion of the work now laid out the Government of the United States, through Congress, can, by amendment, provide for the annual taking of these statistics regarding the cotton, wheat, and other agricultural products, and can also provide that manufactures shall be taken every five years instead of ten years, as now provided for in the bill; but we can not perfect it by one bill. The first step is to make this legislation permanent, and then when the time comes that an amendment will improve the law let it be improved by that amendment, and not undertake, as some gentleman has said, to make a bill here that would meet all the requirements of all the carping critics that can be brought together in this House from every State in the Union. It is enough for us to know that this bill, if it becomes a law, will be for the best interests of the country and benefit the scientific and statistical thought of the country as well.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Census Office created by an act entitled "An act to provide for taking the Twelfth and subsequent censuses," approved March 3, 1899, be, and the same hereby is, made a permanent bureau of the Government; and all provisions of said act and acts amendatory thereof not inconsistent with this act are hereby continued in force.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following motion, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

I move that the bill be reported to the House with the following recommendation, namely:

"That the bill (H. R. 198) creating a permanent census be recommitted to the Select Committee on the Census, with instructions to prepare and report back as a substitute therefor a bill providing for a detailed organization of a permanent census bureau and with a provision therein to place the present employees within the classified service."

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that that is not an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. This motion would be in order only after all amendments have been disposed of. Unless objection is made, it may remain pending until the bill is amended.

There was no objection.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided further, That persons now employed in the Census Office shall be eligible to appointments within the classified service, without examination or certification by the Civil Service Commission, on the approval of the head of any Department.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment so that the clerks now employed in the Census Office will be eligible to be transferred to any other Department of the Government. I do it because I believe the Government will get the service of men that will be of value, men who have had experience, and that these will be better clerks than clerks that come from the ordinary civil-service examinations.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a suggestion to the gentleman from Indiana. In his amendment he says "all employees." Would it not be well to limit it to those who have taken the special examination?

Mr. HEMENWAY. As I understand it, there are no employees who did not take the special examination.

Mr. BELL. Oh, yes; there are janitors and laborers.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Well, Mr. Chairman, I will accept the suggestion, and I will add to my amendment "not to include janitors."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment may be modified to that extent.

There was no objection.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to say further in regard to this that the employees there now are distributed between the different States, so that there can be no objection for that reason to the adoption of this amendment.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana to his own amendment is objectionable, because if it becomes a law people who are now eligible as laborers and and charwomen in the Census Office would not be eligible for future appointment in any other Department of the Government, while they are now eligible because the places are not in the classified list. The amendment which the gentleman from Indiana proposes does not only make the employees eligible by transfer now, but as long as they may be alive. It takes 3,000 persons now in the employ of the Government, a majority of whom may pass out into civil life at any time, and during their lives they will be eligible for appointment in the Government service without regard to the civil-service law or any eligible list which may exist.

I submit that that is unfair discrimination in their favor. I quite agree with the gentleman from Indiana that the clerks and employees of the Census Office who have shown their efficiency so thoroughly as they have ought to be eligible for transfer to the other Departments.

But there ought to be some limit of time fixed upon that. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana makes them eligible for appointment, without limiting the time, whenever the head of any Department, under political pressure or otherwise, shall make the recommendation. That is a preference which I do not think the gentleman himself wishes to confer upon them.

Mr. PADGETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

And provided further, That from and after the passage of this act all the provisions of the civil-service law shall apply to the selection and appointment of all employees thereafter to be employed in said bureau.

Mr. HOPKINS. I make a point of order upon that amendment. It is not germane to the purpose of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Illinois on the point of order.

Mr. HOPKINS. The only object of this bill is to make what is now a temporary bureau permanent. This amendment relates to an entirely different subject. I insist on my point of order.

Mr. FLEMING. Then I make a point of order against the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY].

Mr. HEMENWAY. The point of order comes too late.

Mr. FLEMING. I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY] is now under consideration by the Committee of the Whole, and it is too late to interpose any point of order against it.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PADGETT] offers an amendment to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Indiana, and it would appear to the Chair very clear that, the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana being now before the committee, the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee is now in order. It is an amendment clearly germane to the pending amendment. The Chair therefore overrules the point of order.

Mr. PADGETT. Mr. Chairman, I approach the discussion of this question with a spirit friendly to the general purpose of this bill. There are many reasons that occur to me, though I shall not take time to enumerate them, why it would be wise to have a permanent census bureau. At the same time I am impressed with the fact that many reasons suggest themselves, or have been suggested here, why the bill in its present form should not be adopted. It should be referred back to the committee for amendment and report. The effect of this proposed legislation—its sole

and only effect—is to strike out of existing statutes the word "temporary" and insert the word "permanent." In this way we have temporary legislation made permanent without an opportunity for this House to consider the details and the scope of the legislation which we are to make permanent.

One of the provisions of the existing law was that the civil-service regulations should not apply to appointees in this Bureau. That is a positive, affirmative provision. The Civil Service Commission and the civil-service legislation are the creatures of Congress. Congress has the power to determine to what particular branches or bureaus of the Government the civil-service law shall apply and to what it shall not apply. Then we have here an express declaration that it shall not apply to this Bureau proposed to be created. The effect of this will be to leave this Bureau free from the provisions of the civil-service law and allow appointments to be made there and the appointees subsequently transferred to any of the other departments. Thus the effect will be that political or other methods of appointment, which do not comply with the civil-service regulations, may be made in this Bureau and the appointees immediately transferred to other departments. It will simply open a door which will destroy the effectiveness and the usefulness of the civil service in its practical application to all the other departments of the Government.

Mr. MANN. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. PADGETT. Yes, sir.

Mr. MANN. Is the gentleman aware that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY] in offering his amendment changed the wording of the original proposition and made it read "all such employees now in the Census Office," so as to exclude the operation of the objection which the gentleman from Tennessee so properly raises?

Mr. PADGETT. No, sir; it says "all employees now in the Census Office;" but it does not say those that may be employed there hereafter. This is to be a permanent bureau, and the amendment that I offer is intended to provide that all persons who may be employed in the future shall be subject to the provisions of the civil-service law, as well as those now employed there who may be eligible to transfer. The law of 1899 provides that the Census Bureau may appoint its employees regardless of the civil-service law, and the bill now under consideration enacts that that provision shall be continued in force, and hereafter the Bureau may appoint its employees regardless of the civil-service law, and then they would be eligible for transfer, and thereby the civil-service law would be evaded.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to state my opposition to the method and manner in which this question is being brought up. I have listened with much interest to the discussion here on both sides of the Chamber, and it does seem that we are not attempting to improve and better the provisions of the census law and make it a credit to our nation, but we seem to be particularly anxious to reach out and bring the provisions of the civil service to all action which may be taken concerning the Census Bureau. For the first time I find myself actually in harmony with my friend from Ohio, Hon. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR. [Laughter.] I am one of those people who believe that the civil-service law is a farce and a fraud, intended to aid whichever party happens to be in power. You know how unanimous the Democratic party are upon all subjects; we are always unanimous; the world knows that, and we were unanimous in our demand for a civil-service law. One of the greatest statesmen that the country has ever known, and a Democrat, was the father of the civil-service law, and our party stood its sponsor. No sooner, however, had we elected a Democratic President than every one of us began to feel ashamed of the father, deny the child, and call it illegitimate; and so it is to-day. I would rather rely upon a courtesy of a majority than upon the provisions of any law that can be kicked down the stairs or completely ignored in any department of the Government at will.

All of you understand the situation; you know that any law you may make will not and does not place the minority in a position to put its legs under the mahogany of the majority. A few doughnuts of last year, a little of last year's salad will be handed out to you with a great many smiles, with gracious bows and curtsies, and then you can stand out on the ash pile and enjoy it if you can, for that is all the good it will do you anyway. Take your medicine, Democrats.

I say the whole civil-service law ought to be repealed as it is construed and administered to-day. It is an open secret that merit is not the winning card or desert recognized. The country would be better to-day if it was left dependent entirely upon the honesty of an Administration, and then if there is failure, dishonesty, or neglect the people will take hold and speedily effect a change.

You know that the workings of the civil-service law are inefficient to-day; you know that in every department of this Government under civil service, but not merit, there are employees holding positions who are not only incompetent but disreputable, and yet they are secure under the civil-service law. Why, it has become a hiss and a byword. There is not a score who will uphold the system in private, and yet you are afraid to denounce it in public. I am opposed to it.

Give the heads of the departments the control of their own clerical force, with the power to dismiss any in their department whenever they find them incompetent, immoral, and indecent. There is no use to mince words upon this question; the good of the public service is what is needed. Let there be responsibility fixed and certain, and then hold the head of each department to strict accountability.

In this way we would have governmental business conducted at least equal to private business. I have not the time to enlarge upon this question, but I want to say that I believe that the Census Bureau should be made permanent.

I believe it has on its force some of our brainiest and brightest public servants, and it would be for the good of other departments if they could be inoculated with a little of the vim, vigor, and intelligence of the present census force.

I admire the Director of the Census. I admire him for his ability; but I admire him more for the geniality and graceful courtesy with which he meets the trying ordeals that confront him in the matter of appointments. I have no fault to find. I have had all the favors at his hands that I deserve, and perhaps more than I should expect, but this I do not care for. If you Republicans are administering the law unjustly, unfairly, or extravagantly, then God speed you, because by your so doing it will hasten the return of the Democratic party to power, for it may be some time before we get back unless you do commit some devilment of this kind. [Laughter on Republican side.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi and Mr. HOPKINS rose.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi was recognized.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I want one minute to make a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair had recognized the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS]; but the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS], the chairman of the committee, having risen, the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HOPKINS. I make the point that the debate on this amendment is exhausted, and I should like to have a vote on this.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is well taken. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PADGETT]—the amendment to the amendment.

The question being taken on the amendment to the amendment, the chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. PADGETT demanded a division, but subsequently withdrew his demand.

Accordingly, the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. HOPKINS. I ask the gentleman to withdraw his formal amendment until a vote is taken on the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY].

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I withdraw the formal motion for a moment.

Mr. HOPKINS. I ask for a vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY].

Mr. WHITE. I have an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the gentleman from Kentucky propose to offer his amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. WHITE. My amendment was intended to be offered to the original bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY].

Mr. BINGHAM. If it is in order, let us have it read.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be again read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert after the word "force," in line 9, the following:

"*Provided further*, That persons now employed in the Census Office, not including janitors, shall be eligible to appointment within the classified service without examination or certification by the Civil Service Commission, on the approval of the head of any department."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHITE. I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky offers an amendment which will be read, unless the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] desires to offer a substantial amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. My amendment is a pro forma one.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add the following:

"And it shall be the duty of the Director of said Bureau to lay before Congress at the beginning of each session a report of the number of employees therein for the previous year, and their duties, with other information relating to the operation of said Bureau: *Provided*, That such report shall not be required in the years when the actual enumeration under said acts is being made."

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against that.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of opinion that the amendment is in order. This bill continues each and every one of the sections of the census law; and therefore any amendment that would be germane to any section of the law is germane and in order here. Obviously, if the Chairman is right in that construction, the amendment is in order; and therefore the point of order is overruled.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I did not offer this amendment for the purpose of making a speech. But the peculiar circumstances of the matter under consideration, the creation of a permanent bureau here, where it has only been temporary before, when the duties of the Census Office only related to two or three years, on account of the large number of employees that will be out of employment after the actual enumeration is over and reported, seem to make it necessary, to my mind, that there should be a report made. It is true, Mr. Chairman, that all departments make reports under the general law. But here is the Census Office, now made permanent; and, as I gather, without having read all the laws relating to the census, there will be something like seven years when the duties are not very well understood here, they are not well known; we do not know how many employees may be necessary to carry on the business of this office when the general work of the enumeration ends and the tabulation is over.

Now, the object of this amendment is mainly one of economy. I know it is stated, and I have no doubt it is true, the Director is a man of high character. I hope the Director of the Census will always be so; but it seemed to my mind that without a provision of this kind advantage might be taken of the people, the great people that have to pay the taxes, and a lot of men be put in office there and no report made, nothing being done during seven years, and we have no information as to what was going on there. The amendment speaks for itself in showing what its object is. It simply provides that a report be made to Congress every year except when the enumeration is being made; so that we may have information and know whether there are employees kept there unnecessarily or not. There can be no harm in it, and I hope the gentleman who reported the bill will accept it, as I think it is a necessary amendment to the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, when I entered the Hall of the House of Representatives this morning I was very much in favor of the pending bill; I am still in favor of the underlying principle of the bill. I believe that the Census Bureau ought to be made a permanent bureau of the Government. I believe it ought to be made one in the interest of economy in doing the census and statistical work of the United States. I believe it ought to be made one now, with the expectation of gathering to itself in the course of time all the statistical work now being done by the other departments of the Government, thereby preventing duplication of work and loss of time and money both.

But, Mr. Chairman, after listening to the discussion to-day on both sides, although still heartily and emphatically in favor of the underlying principles of the bill, and also indorsing very much the régime and administration of the present Director of the Census, and heartily hoping that so long as there is a Republican party in power he may remain at the head of the census work—with no criticism to make of the practice or theory of the Bureau's work—I can not support the bill in its present shape, until I shall have first tried to amend it by a motion which will come up in proper time to recommit it with instructions. I think the bill in its present shape is entirely too vague; too much dependent on construction for operation under it; too uncertain as to exactly what of the present law is or is not reenacted.

I am so much in favor of it that if I can not amend it I would vote for it rather than that it should not pass, even in its present chaotic condition. I want to see the principle of permanency inaugurated, even if details have to be incorporated later by new legislation. But I think it is in our power to make this a good bill, and therefore a motion will be offered to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Census for the purpose of getting a better, a detailed, properly organized, permanent census bureau, with specifications as to what the salaries shall be and as to what work shall be done, and also a bill which shall include all the present employees of the Census Bureau (not mere "laborers") under the civil-service rules, so that they can be transferred to other Departments. Why? Why, Mr. Chairman, these people have not only passed an examination more rigid than the ordinary civil-service examinations of the country, but they have given to the country quite a long term of service and have acquired a great deal of experience.

Moreover, for two set times for civil-service examinations these have been passed over and neglected, so that there are few names—very few names, comparatively speaking—upon the civil-service eligible list, and I think it would accrue to the good of the public service to enable the various Departments to have transferred to them to fill vacancies these men and women, who have already stood examination and already proved their fitness for the public service by excellence in the Department in which they have served, and therefore can lend a hope of furnishing to any other Department the character and ability that would justify appointment.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, when the proper time comes the motion to recommit, made by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT], will carry the House, and I hope, also, if that shall fail we will not neglect to begin the work of making a permanent bureau of the census work, however awkwardly or crudely begun.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Chairman, as debate is exhausted on this amendment, I ask for a vote.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be recognized in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] has already been recognized in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. HOPKINS. Let a vote be taken on this amendment now.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky.

The question was taken, and the amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. HOPKINS. Now, Mr. Chairman, I move that the bill as amended be reported to the House with the recommendation that the amendment be adopted and that the bill as amended be favorably considered.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my motion in order that a vote be taken on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add at the end of the word "force," line 9, the following: "*Provided*, That at the close of the year 1905 the clerical force of the Census Bureau shall not exceed 240 people."

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against that.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of opinion that that would have been in order under the original bill and must be in order now.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I may say that I am in favor of a permanent census bureau. I have no one in the present Bureau charged to me, and therefore can not be suspected of being biased by that consideration. As I understand the purport of this bill as explained by the chairman of the committee, it professes to bring about a gradual reduction of the clerical force. But I am somewhat perplexed when I read the report of the committee and find that the report states that "upon the completion of these special subjects the office force can be reduced to a mere skeleton organization, and the officials afforded time for the consideration of the methods to be followed in taking of the Thirteenth Census." The Director uses very different language from that used in the report of the committee. The Director says that—

The present work before the Bureau is the completion of the four principal reports—population, vital statistics, agriculture, and manufacturing and mechanical inquiries—by the 1st of July, 1902, at which time it is expected the clerical force will be reduced to approximately 800 people. The special subjects required to be inquired into by the present act, so far as the same can be estimated at this time, will require a clerical force as follows:

From 1902 to 1903	800
From 1903 to 1904	750
From 1904 to 1905	750

Now, the distinguished chairman [Mr. HOPKINS] admitted in his explanation that in the near future there would be additional legislation; in other words, this bill would be amended in order that we would get up statistics annually on cotton, corn, oats, wheat, etc., for the benefit of the farming interests of the country. But the Director, in the appendix to the report of the committee, in speaking of the time when the clerical force would be reduced in the Census Bureau to 240, says "at that time, unless the office is charged with new work not provided for in the act above referred to, the clerical force will likely be reduced to about 240 people."

Now, I say that the word "likely" doesn't mean as much as the term "probability." Yet the chairman of the committee says there is going to be additional legislation on this subject,

and consequently the Bureau will be charged with new work. What hope have we that there will be a gradual reduction in the work of the force of the Census Bureau, when the chairman tells us that additional legislation will create "new work for the Bureau" and the Director says if you create this new work the clerical force can not be reduced? They have now 800 people, and what guarantee or hope is there to this House that it will ever reach the minimum number of 240, with the assertion of the distinguished chairman of the committee that new legislation is to be incorporated, putting additional work upon the Bureau? The Director says that if that is done you can not reduce the force.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I desire to oppose the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania will pardon me, I have not closed yet.

Mr. BINGHAM. I beg the gentleman's pardon; I thought he had finished.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am favorable in every respect to the adoption of a permanent bureau. I think it would be wise on the part of the Government to keep trained men there. I have no complaint to make, myself, about any officer in the Census Bureau. I have been treated with kindness and cordially by the Director of the department, his chief clerk, and others. I say I am in favor of a permanent census bureau, but I think this bill is very defective. It is vague and uncertain. It proposes to reenact the statute that temporarily created the census bureau and make that law permanent. It does this by mere reference to the title of that "act." It thereby makes permanent the salary of the Director, which is now $7,500.

I do not believe, however, that a man having charge of 240 employees ought to be paid $7,500 a year, when, under the temporary law, he had 3,000 employees under him and he was paid annually the sum of $7,500. I am not disposed to carp or complain about paying officers good salaries. The Government ought to pay its employees liberally. I have no doubt the Director earns now the salary the Government pays him, but why should it remain the same if the number of his employees are reduced from 3,000 to 240?

For that reason I have offered the amendment I sent to the Clerk's desk. I shall vote to recommit this bill in accordance with the resolution of the gentleman from Indiana. The country will sustain us in establishing a permanent bureau of census.

I certainly do not agree with the gentleman from New York when he says that the salary of $7,500 to the Director of the Census Bureau ought to remain just as it now is, when he has 800 and more employees to look after. This is not equitable. I hope the bill will be recommitted, and I am confident a bill will be brought back that will satisfy the House.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the gentleman's amendment for the reason that I think it is too drastic, too positive in dealing with the force to be employed in this work in the future, when perhaps there will be intermediary legislation. It is well for this House to understand that the bill presented by the gentleman from Illinois, chairman of the Committee on the Census, reenacts every line and every word of the act of March 3, 1899, establishing a census bureau to take the census of 1900, and it also reenacts all amendments to that legislation.

That bill was prepared to provide for a temporary service, the work of which it was expected would be consummated within a few years; and I challenge gentlemen to say that anything in this bill changes a single word or line in the act of 1899 except the provision—

That nothing herein contained shall be construed to establish a census bureau permanent beyond the Twelfth Census.

In reference to the civil service, it has been made notorious and emphatic in this debate that the Civil Service Commissioners could not, should the existing law continue, transfer this body of subordinate force to the civil service. The only way that could be done is—whatever form it may take, whether this bill be passed or recommitted with instructions—to insert in the bill a paragraph directly and in a mandatory form placing the present employees under the provisions of the civil service law.

I am in favor of a permanent census bureau which, I trust, will in time embody all the bureaus and divisions of the public service, so that the Congress and the people may have all needed information from one central authority, and not, as now, a Bureau of Labor, of Statistics, and many other subdivisions in the several departments of the Government. If they are to be absorbed in the Census Bureau, all right; if in the Labor Bureau, all right; if in the Bureau of Statistics, all right. I want one bureau to be the crystallized center for information for members of the House and the country. I am in favor of a standard bureau which shall be permanent.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided, however, That for the purposes herein stated all employees who have been in the service of said Bureau and relieved by discontinuance of the work shall be eligible for appointment.

Mr. HOPKINS. I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Upon the point of order I wish to say, without its coming out of my time, that this provision is germane to the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana. The amendment might not be germane at this time except as applicable to the proposition which the House has already adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. It is difficult to understand the precise bearing of the amendment, and the Chair has some difficulty in ruling, but he thinks that on the whole he will rule the amendment in order and recognize the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I fully understand that my entry into this discussion may be construed by some as laying me under the charge of being a "carping critic," to use the language of the gentleman in charge of this bill. At the present time the Treasury of the country is overflowing. The times are prosperous. We have in the Treasury to-day a surplus of nearly $350,000,000. This is the beginning of a session of Congress. It is a suitable occasion, a suitable time and place to begin a system of legislation which shall look to cutting down the surplus in the United States Treasury. One way to accomplish this is by reducing taxation, the other way is by the passage of bills like this.

Mr. Chairman, I do not agree with some other members that this House may pass a crude or insufficiently considered measure and then send it to the Senate of the United States for perfection. An act of legislation by either House should be as if it had the sanction as a final law. I believe it is due to the membership of this House, to the Senate, and to the country, that all bills passed here should go to the Senate with our best indorsement and written therein the best judgment of the House. Nor am I in accord with the aim presented by this bill, which casts upon the Appropriations Committee the burden of determining when and to what extent the census force shall be reduced hereafter.

We have all as legislators been confronted with the difficulty of dispensing with positions after they are once created. A provision of law containing a maximum and minimum number is nearly always construed in favor of the former standard and against the Government. Under the operation of this bill if employees are to be dropped in a year or two or three years from now, whose constituents will be selected to be dropped? When such reductions do take place we must change the whole course of our human nature or we will be found going to the chairman or to the members of the Committee on Appropriations or to the appointing or creating or destroying power and complaining when our constituents are dropped from the roll of the Census Bureau to curtail expenses. If it be claimed that these census employees will then be absorbed into other departments yet it is the creation of new offices and encouragement to unnecessary extravagance.

I do not agree with the sentiment expressed on this side of the House a few moments ago, that public patronage will "make cowards of us all."

I know it has been whispered about that of the six or eight hundred places created permanently by this bill that each Member and Senator of both parties will get one.

But, gentlemen, this is delusive, and this promised place is elusive. With the civil-service coils thrown around the employees of the Government, with the strengthening attitude of the President as recently evinced, what Democrat can, under the provisions of this bill, safely feel that a single constituent of his will get a place? Vain hope, if any such there be. Democratic duty is plain.

The members of this committee are able men; they now know the sentiment of the House, and a return of this bill to them with instructions will bring forth a new measure on this subject so hedged about and safeguarded, so full and plain in its provisions that the permanent census bureau established by law thereunder will not only engross the other statistical departments of the Government, but its work will be our pride, and will gain the admiration of the world.

I say it is our right and our duty to ourselves and our constituents on this side of the House to stand only for such appropriations and only for such policies as will secure the interest of those constituents and bring economy to the administration of our country's affairs. A measure like this, which, in my judgment, is a catch-as-catch-can, let-her-go-Gallagher, free-for-all entry into the public Treasury, should not commend itself to the Democracy of the House or to the Republicans on the other side. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I hope that the situation will not result in the defeat of this measure, and I had hoped that long ago, bowing to the manifest will of the House, the gentleman in charge of this bill would have consented to one of the

motions to recommit. If I could have my way about that motion it would not be exactly in the words of the motion made by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT], because it is possible that there are limitations when there ought to be the broadest field of liberality. But it is the best thing offered, and I hope that the bill will go back to the committee, and that after the discussion had here the committee will consent to report back a bill expressive of the manifest views of the House.

I do not believe that it is safe to pass a measure of the patchwork kind that this is, with all the amendments that have been put upon it; and while I voted for the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY], I would very much prefer that the bill go back again and come to the House with a specific enactment telling us exactly what we are passing upon. I am as much in favor of a permanent census bureau as is the committee. I believe that is the wisdom to which Congress will be carried. I believe that this census has developed the value of the work of giving statistical information to the people of the country, and I quite agree that we ought to have it oftener than once in ten years.

I quite agree that at least once in five years we ought to have a very full statistical report of all the industrial progress of the country; but I want the bill to express distinctly what we are doing; and now that we are living under a system of appointment to office by the civil-service organization, I particularly want Congress to show to the world that while we may uphold the law and the power that enforces it, we are willing to approve merit wherever we find it. There is one system in this country called the civil-service system, and there is another one called the merit system. There is very little of the one that ever encroaches upon the territory of the other. [Laughter and applause.] Here we have an opportunity to express our opinions in favor of the merit system. We apply it absolutely to the men who have stood the test during all these years.

I will not be driven from my opinion notwithstanding the fact that my genial Jeffersonian Democratic colleague and friend from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] comes and nestles down beside me on my original position and platform. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. HAY. If there is no objection, I withdraw the amendment I offered.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HAY] will be withdrawn.

Mr. HOPKINS. Let us have a vote, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I withdraw it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion to recommit the bill.

Mr. BURKETT. I would ask that that be read again.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it may again be reported to the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

I move that the bill be reported to the House with the following recommendation, namely:

"That the bill (H. R. 198) creating a permanent census be recommitted to the Select Committee on the Census with instructions to prepare and report back as a substitute therefor a bill providing for a detailed organization of a permanent census bureau, and with a provision therein to place the present employees within the classified service."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HOPKINS. Division, Mr. Chairman. [During the count.] I withdraw the demand.

The CHAIRMAN. The ayes have it, and the motion is agreed to.

Mr. HOPKINS. I move that the committee now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MOODY, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 198) and had directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill be recommitted to the Select Committee on the Census, with instructions to prepare and report back as a substitute therefor a bill providing for a detailed organization of a permanent census bureau, and with a provision therein placing the present employees within the classified service.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the instructions.

Mr. HOPKINS. I ask for the previous question on the motion.

The question was taken, and the previous question was ordered.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the recommendation reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HOPKINS. And on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The question was taken on ordering the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. Thirty-eight gentlemen have arisen. The other side. Those opposed will rise. The Chair is unable to decide. [After counting.] One hundred and seventy-five gentlemen have arisen in opposition. On this question the ayes are 38, the noes 175, and the demand for the yeas and nays is lost. In the opinion of the Chair the ayes have it, the motion is agreed to, and the bill is accordingly recommitted.

On motion of Mr. BURKETT, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was recommitted was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE TO MRS. M'KINLEY.

Mr. BROMWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 3239) providing for the free transportation of all mail matter sent and received by Mrs. Ida S. McKinley.

Be it enacted, etc., That all mail matter carried by the post to Ida S. McKinley, widow of the late William McKinley, or sent by her, under her written autograph signature, be conveyed free of postage during her natural life.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 3 strike out the word "carried" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sent;" also in line 3 strike out the word "to," and insert in lieu thereof the word "by."

In lines 4 and 5 strike out the words "or sent by her."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the bill read as amended, so that we may understand exactly what it is.

The bill as proposed to be amended was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The question was taken, and the amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill providing for the free transportation of all mail matter sent by Mrs. Ida S. McKinley."

On motion of Mr. BROMWELL, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday next.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a detailed statement of refunds of customs duties—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for the Patent Office—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Postmaster-General submitting a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the Post-Office Department—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Director of the Mint submitting an estimate of appropriation for the assay office at Seattle—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for the protection and administration of forest reserves—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for filling in Fort Monroe Reservation—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an

estimate of appropriation for the International Bureau of Weights and Measures—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue submitting an estimate of additional appropriation for salaries and expenses of agents and subordinate officers of internal revenue—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting reports as to delinquencies of accounts of officers in various departments—to the Committees on Expenditures in the Treasury, War, Interior, Navy, Post-Office, and State Departments, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. BARNEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8581) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 29); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JENKINS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5814) to provide for the execution in the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico of deeds for land situate in the District of Columbia, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 27); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4372) to regulate the collection of taxes in the District of Columbia, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 30); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. JENKINS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3740) to confirm title to lot 1, square 1113, in Washington, D. C., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 28); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6406) removing the charge of desertion against John Benson, late seaman of the U. S. S. *Iroquois*—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 6581) to correct the naval record of Alfred Burgess—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARNEY, from the Committee on Appropriations: A bill (H. R. 8581) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes—to the Union Calendar.

By Mr. HANBURY: A bill (H. R. 8582) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City, by dumping or otherwise, and to punish and prevent such offenses"—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 8583) authorizing the Postmaster-General to make contracts for carrying the mail by pneumatic tubes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 8584) to extend the free mail delivery service to small towns—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 8585) for the erection of a public building at Baraboo, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 8586) amending the act of March 2, 1901, entitled "An act to carry into effect the stipulations of article 7 of the treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded on the 10th day of December, 1898"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 8587) for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883, and commonly known as the Bowman Act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HANBURY: A bill (H. R. 8588) to extend the lien for mariners' wages to the masters of vessels—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8589) to amend the navigation laws—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8590) providing for the investigation of the conduct of steam vessels—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 8591) to provide for the purchase of site and erection of public building thereon at Bar Harbor, Me.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CASSEL: A bill (H. R. 8592) to provide for the erection of a monument to Thaddeus Stevens—to the Committtee on the Library.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 8593) to reduce the number of land offices in Alaska—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 8594) for the construction of a levee on the Colorado River, in Arizona, to improve the navigation thereof, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 8595) to continue in force laws prohibiting the coming of Chinese into the United States—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 8596) regulating the admission of aliens to citizenship—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 8597) providing a salary to ex-Presidents of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. BREAZEALE: A bill (H. R. 8598) making an appropriation for the repair of the Government road to the national cemetery at Pineville, La.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8599) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make a preliminary examination and survey of Cane River, in the State of Louisiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8600) to provide for a public building at Natchitoches, La.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BRANTLEY: A bill (H. R. 8601) increasing the limit of cost for the construction of a United States post-office and custom-house at Brunswick, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8602) to provide for the improvement of the inner harbor of Brunswick, Ga.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 8603) to amend an act entitled "An act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues," approved June 10, 1890, as amended by the act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 8604) to amend the act of August 13, 1888, to determine the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8605) to amend the laws regulating appeals and writs of error from the circuit court of appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 8722) to amend section 5136 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to permit national banking associations to make loans upon real estate security and to limit the amount of such loans—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 8723) to regulate wages for labor in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas (by request): A bill (H. R. 8724) relating to the Pottawatomie Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: A resolution (H. Res. 82) to amend section 2 of House Rule XXXVI—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A resolution (H. Res. 83) authorizing the appointment of an additional messenger—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 8606) to correct the military record of Joshua L. Sawyer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H. R. 8607) for the relief of the estate of Daniel H. Avery—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8608) for the relief of the estate of Martha J. Bailey, deceased, Martha J. Ozment, Alabama Bell, Eugene A. Bailey, and estate of Amanda Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8609) for the relief of the personal representatives of James Rhodes, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 8610) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8611) granting a pension to Patrick Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOUTELL: A bill (H. R. 8612) to grant an honorable discharge to Franz Spamer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRANTLEY: A bill (H. R. 8613) to amend the items in the river and harbor acts of 1894, 1896, and 1899, containing the contract with C. P. Goodyear, his heirs and assigns, to deepen the outer bar of Brunswick, Ga.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8614) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Furman D. Lee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BREAZEALE: A bill (H. R. 8615) for the relief of the Mansfield Baptist Church, of Mansfield, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8616) for the relief of St. James Episcopal Church, of Rapides Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWN: A bill (H. R. 8617) granting a pension to Sabina Lally—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 8618) for the relief of Lewis Cass Smith, and of the estates of Elisha G. Abbott and Zarelda E. Abbott, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8619) for the relief of Mrs. Harriett Mallory—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 8620) granting a pension to Thomas Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8621) granting an increase of pension to Jacob P. Fishback—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8622) granting an increase of pension to George A. Collings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8623) granting an increase of pension to John West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8624) granting a pension to Theodore Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8625) for the relief of Jacob Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 8626) granting a pension to Sarah E. Yeamans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 8627) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to bestow medals upon First Lieut. David H. Jarvis, Second Lieut. Ellsworth P. Berthoff, and Samuel J. Call, surgeon, all of the Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 8628) for the relief of Alexander Murphy—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DICK: A bill (H. R. 8629) for the relief of John C. De Lany—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 8630) for the relief of Charles E. Danner & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 8631) granting a pension to Mary E. S. Hays—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 8632) for the relief of George E. Day—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 8633) granting a pension to George W. Graves—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8634) granting a pension to Jane Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8635) for the relief of Erastus Confer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8636) for the relief of John G. Wetzel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 8637) granting a pension to Harriet Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: A bill (H. R. 8638) for the relief of Julia Ullman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 8639) granting an increase of pension to Ven Druth Washburn—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 8640) granting an increase of pension to Lafayette East—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 8641) for the relief of David A. Cornell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HANBURY: A bill (H. R. 8642) for the relief of Steward J. Donnelly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 8643) for the relief of the trustees of the Centenary Reformed Church, of Winchester, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 8644) granting a pension to John W. Thomas—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8645) granting an increase of pension to Griffin Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8646) granting an increase of pension to Daniel H. Strange—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 8647) granting an increase of pension to George W. Enyart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8648) for the relief of James C. Downey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 8649) for the relief of Agnes E. Craig—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 8650) for the relief of the estate of Leander C. McLelland, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 8651) granting a pension to Maggie Helmbold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 8652) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Terrell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8653) for the relief of Calvin G. Linville—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8654) for the relief of Frank Connelley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8655) for the relief of James M. Auxer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8656) for the relief of John B. Luttrell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8657) for the relief of the heirs of William T. Stone, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8658) for the relief of J. C. Karr—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8659) for the relief of the heirs of John C. Eckels—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8660) for the relief of the heirs of John W. Barton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 8661) for relief of the policemen employed at railway crossings in the District of Columbia, under section 3, act approved June 24, 1898—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OTEY: A bill (H. R. 8662) for the relief of Hugh C. Preston—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 8663) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles F. Woodford and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RANSDELL of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 8664) for the relief of Mrs. Mary L. Stephens—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8665) for the relief of the estate of Ammon McLaughlin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8666) for the relief of Mrs. Mollie S. Wossman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8667) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Sarah Montgomery, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8668) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Martha B. King, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8669) for the relief of Joe Carroll—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8670) for the relief of the estate of Robert M. Browning, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8671) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Israel, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8672) for the relief of the estate of J. S. Douglass—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 8673) granting an increase of pension to John Cogan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8674) for the relief of the legal representatives of David Scott, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 8675) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHELDEN: A bill (H. R. 8676) for the relief of Creighton Churchill—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8677) to remove the charge of desertion against Hiram G. Squires—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 8678) for the relief of the estate of Isaac F. Huddleston, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 8679) granting a pension to William J. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 8680) granting a pension to Alvena V. Wiggins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8681) granting a pension to Emeline Weaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8682) granting a pension to Arminda Marble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8683) granting a pension to Cyrus B. Abbott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8684) granting a pension to Lizzie Collum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8685) granting an increase of pension to Capt. Austin W. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8686) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8687) granting an increase of pension to Emeline Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8688) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Capron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8689) granting an increase of pension to David Dunham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8690) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Moses Dupra—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 8691) granting an increase of pension to Charles Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8692) granting an increase of pension to Helen F. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8693) granting an increase of pension to Hilia Ann Connor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8694) granting an increase of pension to Therena C. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8695) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Tifft—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8696) granting an increase of pension to William B. Rowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8697) granting an increase of pension to Shannon W. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8698) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Churchill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: A bill (H. R. 8699) granting a pension to Capt. D. M. Kittle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8700) granting an increase of pension to James H. Flanagan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 8701) granting an increase of pension to James Durkee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 8702) granting an increase of pension to Emma McLaughlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 8703) granting an increase of pension to John P. O'Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8704) to correct the military record of Wesley Reed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8705) to correct the military record of Charles R. Edmonds—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WACHTER: A bill (H. R. 8706) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Hubbard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 8707) granting an increase of pension to James R. Ambrose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8708) granting an increase of pension to Hylas S. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8709) granting a pension to Mary Brelsford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 8710) granting an increase of pension to John H. Spurrier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8711) granting an increase of pension to William C. Crawford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8712) granting an increase of pension to James S. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8713) granting an increase of pension to Capt. William F. Limpus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8714) granting an increase of pension to Anna Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8715) granting a pension to Louise White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 8716) for the relief of the estate of Purify Tingle, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8717) for the relief of the estate of John L. Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 8718) for the relief of Cyrus D. Hottenstein—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8719) granting a pension to Margaret K. Mann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 8720) granting a pension to Ammy Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8721) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Westbrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 116) authorizing the appointment of Martin H. Gerry as an assistant engineer with rank of junior lieutenant on the retired list of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of C. S. Anderson and 10 other citizens of Venita, Ohio, favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of 29 citizens of St. Louis, Mo., for an amendment to the National Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELL: Resolution of Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 96, of Cripple Creek, Colo., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 22, of Colorado Springs, Colo., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Petition of Associated Fraternities of America, praying for relief from the ruling of the Post-Office Department excluding fraternity publications from the mails as second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of the First Congressional district of Pennsylvania, asking for an antipolygamy amendment to the National Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Integrity Council, No. 65, and Harmony Council, No. 124, Daughters of Liberty, Philadelphia, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act and the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, favoring the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as sovereign States—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, asking repeal of lieu land laws—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, condemning legislation which proposes to destroy the oleomargarine industry for the benefit of dairy interests—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the National Live Stock Association, favoring an amendment to the interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, asking for an appropriation for irrigation—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, against the removal of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Mutual Life and Casualty Company of Kansas City, Kans., praying that monthly fraternity journals be rated as second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, letter of F. Barteldes & Co., of Lawrence, Kans., urging the passage of an act to permit the mailing of books, catalogues, etc., without stamps being attached—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, letter from F. A. Scott, of Boston, Mass., stating benefits of Torrey bankruptcy act of 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Western Labor Union, of Butte, Mont., asking passage of an exclusion law that will apply to Asiatic labor generally—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BREAZEALE: Petition of Landry Boillio, of Rapides Parish, La., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWN: Resolution of Western Labor Union, of Butte, Mont., favoring the exclusion of Chinese and Japanese—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Proposed plan of Cuban delegates for the establishment of reciprocal relations with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURLESON: Petition of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union No. 10, Austin, Tex., asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Petition of George H. Macy and others, of New York City, in relation to the duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Western Labor Union, of Butte, Mont., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of J. J. Schweizer, of Wakefield, Kans., favoring the passage of the oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of J. W. Talbot, of Marysville, Kans., for the punishment of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce, of Vallejo, Cal., in relation to the management of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, and the Union Iron Works Shipbuilding Company, at San Francisco—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of Merchants' Association, of New York, for the establishment of reciprocal relations with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, against removing the duty on hides and wool—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of National Live Stock Association, of Denver, Colo., asking that Arizona and Oklahoma be admitted into the Union as States—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, resolution of the National Live Stock Association, favoring the Wadsworth oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of the National Live Stock Association, in relation to the lien land laws—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolution of the National Live Stock Association, for the construction of storage reservoirs—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, resolution of National Live Stock Association, favoring amendment of the interstate-commerce acts—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CALDWELL: Petition of the Associated Fraternities of America, in relation to the postal rates for publication of fraternal benefit associations—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CANNON: Paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to John West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to George A. Collings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Jacob P. Fishback—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Thomas Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to correct the record of Jacob Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CONRY: Resolution of Boston Chamber of Commerce, favoring the establishment of a permanent exposition of American arts and industries at Shanghai—to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. COWHERD: Petition of Farragut-Thomas Post, No. 8, Department of Missouri, to accompany House bill No. 4474, granting an honorable discharge to Maj. M. R. William Grebe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DINSMORE: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Dyer D. Burton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to John Welsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Resolution of Western Labor Union, of Butte, Mont., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EMERSON: Resolution of Paper Mill Workers' Union No. 9355, of Glens Falls, favoring antipolygamous legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of National Live Stock Association, for comprehensive control of railways or Government ownership of railroads—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of National Live Stock Association, urging appropriations for storage reservoirs—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, resolutions of National Live Stock Association, favoring the admission of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma as States—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, resolution of National Live Stock Association of Denver, Colo., in favor of the Wadsworth bill relating to oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of the National Live Stock Association, in relation to lieu land laws—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolution of the National Live Stock Association, protesting against the removal of the tariff on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FINLEY: Petition of Peter Barrentine, of Chesterfield County, S. C., praying reference of war claim to Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of David Gregg and 30 other citizens of the Second Congressional district of New York, urging an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, urging the admission of New Mexico to the Union—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, urging the repeal of the lieu land laws—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolutions of the Brooklyn Wood Carvers' Union, American Federation of Labor, urging the building of war vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GORDON: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Dr. Druth Washburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Lafayette East—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Linsay C. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: Petition of John Mosby, of Albermarle County, Va., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of James H. Bitzer, of Clark County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOPKINS: Petition of citizens of Aurora, Ill., for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWELL: Resolution of Pioneer Council, No. 58, and West Grove Council, No. 273, of New Jersey, Junior Order United American Mechanics, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACK: Petition of H. M. Hindman and others of Corsica, Pa., for antipolygamy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Evangelical Lutheran Church of Brookville, Pa., relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the New Hebrides, etc.—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. KNAPP: Petitions of citizens of Potsdam, N. Y., asking for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of Iowa and Nebraska Wholesale Grocers' Association, favoring the repeal of the duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Western Labor Union, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Resolution of T. S. Dakin Post, No. 206, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of United Horsesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, of Greater New York, for an educational test for immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Resolution of Typographical Union No. 149, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: Petition of Jesse Coogler, of Jonesboro, Ga., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MAYNARD: Papers to be filed with House bill No. 6569—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MERCER: Resolution of International Association of Stationary Firemen of Omaha, Nebr., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. METCALF: Petition of California Bankers' Association, urging the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NORTON: Statement to accompany a bill for the relief of policemen employed at railway crossings in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OTEY: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Hugh C. Preston—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PAYNE: Papers to accompany House bill 8562, for the relief of Sarah Vandemark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PUGSLEY: Petitions of residents of Purdys Station, Goldens Bridge, Pelham Manor, Katonah, Borough of Bronx, New Rochelle, White Plains, Mount Vernon, Dobbs Ferry, and Hastings, of the Sixteenth Congressional district of New York, for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the American Bankers' Association, asking for the continuance of national-bank charters which will soon expire—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolutions of Cigar Makers' Union No. 8 and Painters' Union No. 148, of Peekskill, N. Y.; Iron Molders' Union No. 173, of Yonkers, N. Y.; International Machinists' Union No. 313, of New York City, and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Union No. 43, of New Rochelle, N. Y., American Federation of Labor, favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the American Bankers' Association, urging the passage of laws for the punishment of assassins and for the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of G. E. Bursley & Co., of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the repeal of the tax on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RIXEY: Petition and papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John Cogan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Alice DeK. Shattuck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RYAN: Resolution of the National Live Stock Association to amend or repeal the lieu land law—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolution of National Live Stock Association, of Denver, Colo., in favor of the Wadsworth bill relating to oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of the National Live Stock Association, of Denver, for legislation amending the existing interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the National Live Stock Association, recommending the admission of Arizona as a State—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: Papers to accompany House bill 7889, granting an increase of pension to Horace B. Seeley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7890, granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Coffelt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Petition of Memorial Presbyterian Church of Utica, N. Y., favoring a constitutional amendment declaring legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Lodge No. 425, International Association of Machinists, of Utica, N. Y., favoring a deficiency appropriation for naval ordnance—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: Resolutions of Post No. 794, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Burnside, Ill., and Union No. 9280, American Federation of Labor, requesting the enactment of a law directing the construction of a naval vessel at each of the Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: Sundry petitions of citizens of the Twentieth Congressional district of New York, against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STARK: Papers to accompany House bill No. 4181, granting an increase of pension to James V. Morrill, of Belvidere, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE: Resolution of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union No. 27, of Wabash, Ind., favoring the employment of union labor in the construction of Government dock at New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 12, of Marion, Ind., and Rock City Union, No. 242, of Wabash, Ind., favoring a bill providing that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Cigar Makers' Union No. 215, of Logansport, and Branch 50, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, of Sims, Ind., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Statement to accompany House bill No. 2785, for the relief of Elijah Crudgington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Capt. D. M. Kittle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of Ohio: Petitions of Christian Endeavor Society of West Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Epworth League, of Columbus, Ohio, and resolutions of the Synod of Ohio of the Presbyterian Church for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the State Council of Ohio, Order of United American Mechanics, concerning anarchy and immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of Unions Nos. 241, 34, 4, 16, and 14, American Federation of Labor; Bricklayers' International Unions Nos. 23 and 21; Posts Nos. 451, 617, and 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and Typographical Union No. 5, all of Columbus, Ohio, favoring a bill providing that some of the new war ships shall be constructed in the navy-yards of our country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. VREELAND: Resolutions of Wood Carvers' Union, of Jamestown, N. Y., for the construction of naval vessels in navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WEEKS: Petition of citizens of Caseville, Mich., for an appropriation for a suitable harbor at Caseville, and asking that a survey be made—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petitions of Fannie M. Ott and others, Annie C. King and others, Mrs. Mary Lockhart and others, George B. Cole and others, Miss Sarah S. Wolgamuth and others, George McKeown and others, Silas A. Reeder and others, Thomas Adams and others, Mrs. Helen S. Cochran and others, and Mrs. Jane F. Cawley and others, all residents of the Fourth Congressional district, favoring an amendment to the Constitution declaring a legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, letter of N. O. Murphy, in regard to irrigation of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

Also, letter of Tolland Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and resolutions of American Bankers' Association, favoring a reduction of war taxes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of American Bankers' Association, favoring laws for the suppression of anarchy; and of Independence Council, No. 2, Order United American Mechanics, of St. Louis, Mo., and of the State Council of Ohio, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring the same—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Trades League, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring a further reduction of war taxes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of American Star Council, Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia, and of Science Council, No. 127, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia, and of Keystone Council, No. 50, Order United American Mechanics, of Manayunk, Pa., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion bill—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, letter of David McKay, of Philadelphia, Pa.; of E. J. Sweeney & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., and of George W. Steinmetz, of Philadelphia, Pa., opposing bill to amend copyright law—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, resolutions of the Carriage Builders' National Association and of the Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association, favoring the removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, favoring the creation of a national department of commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, favoring the establishment of a Trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, protest of W. H. Decker and George H. Macey, of New York, against the removal of the tax on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany claim of Cyrus D. Hattenstein—to the Committee on Claims.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *January 13, 1902.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. HALE, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

F. E. COYNE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, transmitting, pursuant to law, the claim of F. E. Coyne, postmaster at Chicago, Ill., for a credit on his postal account of $74,610 for postage stamps stolen from that post-office by burglars October 19-20, 1901. The papers accompanying the communication have been sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the communication will be printed and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson upon "The introduction of domestic reindeer into the district of Alaska" for the year 1901; which, with the accompanying report, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

HENDERSONS POINT, PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks transmitting a copy of a scale of bids received for the removal of Hendersons Point, Portsmouth Navy-Yard, N. H.; which, on motion of Mr. GALLINGER, was, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGETOWN BARGE, DOCK, ELEVATOR AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator and Railway Company of the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the report of the committee on legislation at the thirteenth annual convention of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, held in San Francisco, Cal., June 5–7, 1901; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. MCKENNEY, the enrolling clerk of the House, announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 3110) to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; and

A bill (H. R. 3239) providing for the free transportation of all mail matter sent by Mrs. Ida S. McKinley.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 7471) to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for transcripts of records and plats in the General Land Office; and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. MASON (for Mr. DOLLIVER) presented a petition of sundry citizens of Fort Dodge, Iowa, praying for the repeal of the bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (for Mr. DOLLIVER) presented a petition of the Clearing House Association of Davenport, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation reducing the population of reserve cities for national banks from 50,000 to 25,000; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also (for Mr. DOLLIVER) presented a petition of sundry citizens of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and firearms to uncivilized people; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also (for Mr. DOLLIVER) presented a petition of sundry citizens of Iowa, and a petition of sundry citizens of Martinsburg, Iowa, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (for Mr. DOLLIVER) presented a petition of the Trades and Labor Assembly, American Federation of Labor, of Keokuk, Iowa, and a petition of Tailors' Union No. 160, American Federation of Labor, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also (for Mr. DOLLIVER) presented the petition of Concklin Brothers, of Arthur, Iowa, and a petition of 34 dairymen in the State of Iowa, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. MCMILLAN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Marquette, Mich., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of 144 citizens of Aurora, Ill., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas presented the petition of Isparhecher, ex-chief of the Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Indians, in behalf of himself as a loyal Creek claimant and as attorney in fact for others, praying that an investigation be made into the claims of the loyal Creek Indians for property lost by them in the war of the rebellion, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented the petition of William J. Echols & Co. and other wholesale grocers, jobbers, and importers of tea, of Fort Smith, Ark., praying for the repeal of the duty on tea; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CLAY presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Savannah, Ga., praying for the establishment of a subtreasury at that place; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Penacook, N. H., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURROWS presented a petition of the Trades and Labor Council, American Federation of Labor, of Ionia, Mich., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Petoskey, Grand Rapids, Albion, Marquette, and Coldwater, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry wholesale grocers, jobbers, and importers of tea in the State of Michigan, praying for the repeal of the duty on tea; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DUBOIS. I present a memorial of the legislature of Idaho, remonstrating against the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. I ask that the memorial be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
STATE OF IDAHO.

I, J. C. Bassett, secretary of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 6, by Purtill and Gooding:

A memorial to the Senate of the United States, protesting against the enactment of House resolution No. 3717, known as the "Grout bill," and recommending in lieu thereof substitute for House resolution No. 3717, known as the "Wadsworth bill"—

Which was filed in this office the 28th day of February, A. D. 1901, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] C. J. BASSETT, *Secretary of State.*

Senate joint memorial No 6. By Purtill and Gooding. A memorial to the Senate of the United States, protesting against the enactment of House resolution No. 3717, known as the "Grout bill," and recommending in lieu thereof substitute for House resolution No. 3717, known as the "Wadsworth bill."

To the honorable the Senate of the United States:

Your memorialists, the senate and house of representatives of the State of Idaho, respectfully memorialize your honorable body, and represent—

That one of the principal interests in the State of Idaho, one in which the greatest amount of capital is invested, and upon the welfare of which the greater number and most deserving part of our people are dependent, is the production and disposition of live stock.

That any legislation, national or State, which in effect discriminates against said industry would be harmful not only to those directly interested therein by reason of investment, but to the many whose vocation is the care and management of live stock, the farmer who raises hay for their consumption, the many merchants and general storekeepers who trade almost exclusively in cattle-raising districts, and a large part of our people who are more indirectly benefited by and dependent thereon.

That the bill known as the "Grout bill" (H. R. 3717), while extremely

harmful to the live-stock interests and those dependent thereon, would not, in our opinion, protect either the dairy farmer who produces butter or the public who consume it against competition with and the consumption of the artificial product colored to represent the original.

That while not desiring to enter into the merits of oleomargarine as a food product, we believe that the public who do not wish to use it as a food and the dairy farmer who produces butter are best protected against the imitation article by the provisions of section 2 of the substitute for House resolution No. 3717, known as the "Wadsworth bill," which in substance and effect provides, under penalty, that oleomargarine can only be sold in original packages, sealed by the Government revenue stamp, and distinctly marked in the substance and upon the wrapper with the word "oleomargarine."

That for these reasons we memoralize your honorable body and protest against the enactment of House resolution No. 3717, and respectfully recommend for your favorable consideration substitute for House resolution No. 3717, known as the "Wadsworth bill."

This senate joint memorial passed the senate on the 14th day of February, 1901.

THOMAS F. TERRELL,
President of the Senate.

This senate joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 26th day of February, 1901.

GLEN P. McKINLEY.
Speaker of House of Representatives.

This senate joint memorial was received by the governor on the 28th day of February, 1901, at 3 o'clock p. m., and approved on the 28th day of February, 1901.

FRANK W. HUNT, *Governor.*

I hereby certify that the within senate joint memorial entitled "A memorial to the Senate of the United States, protesting against the enactment of House resolution No. 3717, known as the 'Grout bill,' and recommending in lieu thereof substitute for House resolution No. 3717, known as the 'Wadsworth bill,' " originated in the senate of the Idaho legislature during the sixth session.

WILLIAM V. HELFRICH,
Secretary of Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Filed this 28th day of February, 1901.

C. J. BASSETT,
Secretary of State.

Mr. DUBOIS presented resolutions adopted by sundry citizens of Post Falls, Idaho, expressing sorrow on account of the assassination of President McKinley, and praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hanover, Standish, Marshfield, and Pembroke, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Typographical Union No. 61, American Federation of Labor, of Cambridge, Mass., and of the Western Labor Union, of Butte, Mont., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Stove Mounters and Metal Pattern Workers' Union No. 41, of Chelsea; of Boiler Makers and Shipbuilders' Union No. 250, of Cambridge; of Chandelier Workers' Union No. 18, of Boston; of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union No. 214, of Quincy, and of the Central Labor Union, of Lawrence, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to consider and report upon the advisability of establishing a permanent American industrial exposition at Shanghai, China; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Tacoma, Wash., praying that an appropriation be made for the survey and construction of the Puget Sound and Grays Harbor Canal; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Walla Walla, Wash., praying that an appropriation be made to improve the Upper Columbia and Snake rivers, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the International Association of Machinists, American Federation of Labor, of Tacoma, Wash., praying that an appropriation be made to supply the deficiency existing in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented petitions of the Trades and Labor Council, American Federation of Labor, of Fort Wayne; of Triumph Council, No. 11, Daughters of Liberty, of Hammond, and of Cigar Makers' Union No. 215, American Federation of Labor, of Logansport, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of J. R. T. Gordon Post, No. 201, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, of Haneys Corner; of Typographical Union No. 78, American Federation of Labor, of Fort Wayne, and of Summit City Lodge, Union No. 54, American Federation of Labor, of Fort Wayne, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the petition of Leon P. Marshall and sundry other citizens of Franklin, Ind., and the petition of Mrs. H. W. Pickard and sundry other citizens of Indiana, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Bath, Me., praying for the passage of the so-called ship-subsidy bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 275, American Federation of Labor, of Springvale, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

SHIPPING STATISTICS.

Mr. HANNA. I present a communication from Alexander R. Smith, secretary of the Maritime Association of New York, containing facts and figures in reference to the world's shipping interests. I move that the communication be printed as a document, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1948) granting an increase of pension to Josefa T. Philip; and

A bill (S. 1094) granting an increase of pension to Henry Gifford Dunbar.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2484) granting an increase of pension to Loren S. Richardson;

A bill (S. 1029) granting an increase of pension to Wellington D. Curtis;

A bill (S. 2485) granting an increase of pension to Tempy French; and

A bill (S. 2390) granting a pension to Nellie M. Emery.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments:

A bill (S. 1295) to amend an act authorizing the construction of a railway, street railway, motor, wagon, and pedestrian bridge over the Missouri River near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr., approved February 13, 1891, and amended by an act approved January 28, 1893, and by an act approved April 21, 1898, and to authorize the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, successor to the Interstate Bridge and Street Railway Company, to complete, reconstruct, and change a bridge for railway and street railway purposes over the Missouri River near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr.;

A bill (S. 1165) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near the city of St. Joseph, Mo.;

A bill (S. 911) authorizing the Federal Railroad Company to construct a combined railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Missouri river at or near the village of Oacoma, Lyman County, S. Dak.

A bill (S. 1838) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Arkansas River, in the State of Arkansas; and

A bill (S. 1839) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the White River, in the State of Arkansas.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 650) granting to the White River Railway Company the right to construct, maintain, and operate a single-track railway across the lands of the United States in the south half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 14 north, range 8 west of the fifth principal meridian, in the county of Independence, in the State of Arkansas, reserved for use in connection with the construction of lock No. 3, Upper White River, Arkansas, reported it with an amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 651) extending the time within which the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western Railway Company is authorized to construct a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew in Arkansas, reported it without amendment.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2262) granting an increase of pension to George Farne, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2267) granting an increase of pension to Clara A. Penrose, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 568) granting an increase of pension to Henry Fisher; and

A bill (S. 1267) granting an increase of pension to Susan F. Connit.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1923) granting an increase of pension to Fred F. B. Coffin; and

A bill (S. 1172) granting a pension to Catherine F. Edmunds.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 597) granting to the State of North Dakota 30,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a school of forestry, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1616) granting a pension to Enoch A. White, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1615) granting a pension to Charles Weitfle, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment:

A bill (S. 2334) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Reed;

A bill (S. 2460) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Springer; and

A bill (S. 2359) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hymer.

Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2386) granting a pension to Margarett J. Verbiskey, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CULBERSON, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 452) for enlarging the public building at Dallas, Tex., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. QUARLES, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1189) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Superior, in the State of Wisconsin, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FAIRBANKS, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1322) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hammond, in the State of Indiana, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 188) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Nashua, in the State of New Hampshire, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 336) to grant an honorable discharge from the military service to Charles H. Hawley;

A bill (S. 619) to authorize the President to revoke the order dismissing William T. Godwin, late first lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, United States Army, and to place the said William T. Godwin on the retired list with the rank of first lieutenant; and

A bill (S. 908) for the relief of Sarah K. McLean.

Mr. SIMON, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 325) for enlarging the public building at Portland, Oreg., situated between Morrison, Yamhill, Fifth, and Sixth streets, in said city, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 301) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Huntington, in the State of West Virginia, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

REPORT ON TESTS OF HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Mr. PLATT of New York. I am directed by the Committee on Printing to report a joint resolution authorizing the printing of extra copies of the report of the board of engineer officers, United States Army, on testing hydraulic cement, and I ask for its present consideration.

The joint resolution (S. R. 34) authorizing the printing of extra copies of a report of a Board of Engineer Officers, United States Army, on testing hydraulic cements was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to print, in excess of the 1,000 copies authorized by the act of January 12, 1895, 1,000 extra copies of the report, dated June 6, 1901, of a board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, on tests of hydraulic cements, for distribution to the military service and to meet other official demands.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MASON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2682) granting a pension to Martha J. Palmer (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2683) granting a pension to T. J. Hunter (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2684) granting a pension to Margaret F. Hogan (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2685) granting an increase of pension to William King (with accompanying papers).

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 2686) for the relief of Joshua P. McDonald; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2687) in reference to the civil service and appointments thereunder; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2688) granting an annuity to Miss Clara Barton for distinguished services; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. MASON. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which has already some other matters relating to the subject under consideration.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MASON (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2689) to authorize the Post-Office Department to issue postal currency notes, and so forth; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 2690) granting a pension to Sarah E. Foote; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2691) granting a pension to Elvira M. Anderson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BARD introduced a bill (S. 2692) granting an increase of pension to Lucy W. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (by request) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2693) for the relief of the legal representatives of Pusey, Jones & Co., of Wilmington, Del. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2694) for the relief of George T. Hamilton; and

A bill (S. 2695) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to rehear and render judgment in the case of William Donnelly and Patrick Egan.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2696) to regulate the assessment and collection of personal taxes in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2697) granting an increase of pension to Sarah F. Baldwin; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2698) to prevent robbing the mail, to provide a safer and easier method of sending money by mail, and to increase the postal revenues; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2699) to provide for the temporary detention of persons dangerously insane in the

District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2700) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Couch; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2701) granting a pension to Thomas G. Foster; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 2702) for the relief of the representatives of William Bailey, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill (S. 2703) granting an increase of pension to James S. Myers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2704) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Graham; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill (S. 2705) to provide an American register for the barge *Admiral Tromp;* which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2706) for the relief of E. H. Gould; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 2707) for the relief of the estate of William Porter, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. VEST introduced a bill (S. 2708) respecting proceedings in the courts of the United States in the western district of the State of Missouri; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2709) for the relief of John F. Finney; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2710) to purchase an oil painting entitled "The death of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alonzo H. Cushing;" which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2711) granting a pension to Louisa D. Miller; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2712) granting an increase of pension to Charles Stackhouse; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 2713) for the relief of John M. Jamieson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2714) to declare the international railway bridge over the southerly channel of the St. Lawrence River, near Hogansburg, N. Y., a lawful structure; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2715) to authorize the issue of circulating notes by State banks, so called; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2716) to protect and support commercial credit, to equalize rates of interest, to provide for the incorporation of clearing houses, to regulate and define their operations, to provide a clearing-house currency secured by pledge of commercial assets and the responsibility of the associated banks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2717) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to cede certain lands to the State of New York; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CLARK of Montana introduced a bill (S. 2718) granting an increase of pension to William T. Sweet; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FOSTER of Louisiana introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2719) for the relief of Augustin Lastrappes;

A bill (S. 2720) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Knight, deceased;

A bill (S. 2721) for the relief of Louis Hymelle;

A bill (S. 2722) for the relief of Mrs. Catherine Hilbert;

A bill (S. 2723) for the relief of Mrs. Mary M. Hopkins;

A bill (S. 2724) for the relief of the estate of Francois Herpin, deceased;

A bill (S. 2725) for the relief of Corinne Fuselier;

A bill (S. 2726) for the relief of Onesiphor Delahoussaye;

A bill (S. 2727) for the relief of the estate of F. O. Darby, deceased;

A bill (S. 2728) for the relief of the estate of Eloise Deslonde, deceased;

A bill (S. 2729) for the relief of Emily Dietrich, Mary T. Hickman, and Ernestine Lemee; and

A bill (S. 2730) for the relief of the estate of John H. Ellis, deceased.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 2731) for the relief of Salvador Costa; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2732) granting an increase of pension to Marie J. Smyth; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 2733) for the relief of Lewis Cass Smith and the estates of Elisha G. Abbott and Mrs. Z. E. Abbott, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2734) for the relief of the heirs of H. D. Flowers, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HANNA introduced a bill (S. 2735) to increase the limit of cost of the post-office, custom-house, and court-house building at Cleveland, Ohio; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 2736) to provide for the service of warrants issued by United States commissioners in the district of Minnesota, and for the summary disposition by such commissioners of certain cases connected with Indian liquor traffic; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced a bill (S. 2737) for the relief of Roberta J. Brockenbrough; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2738) granting an increase of pension to James W. Hankins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a bill (S. 2739) for the relief of H. C. Armistead; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. QUARLES introduced a bill (S. 2740) granting a pension to George H. Daubner; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 2741) for the relief of Robert J. Tate; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2742) to correct the military record of John Bass; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2743) granting an increase of pension to Hiram P. Pauley;

A bill (S. 2744) granting an increase of pension to Hugh L. English;

A bill (S. 2745) granting an increase of pension to Annie B. Hanson;

A bill (S. 2746) granting an increase of pension to Eppenetus W. McIntosh; and

A bill (S. 2747) granting an increase of pension to George Rhody.

Mr. MONEY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2748) for the relief of the heirs of Augustus Catchings;

A bill (S. 2749) for the relief of E. Mitchell (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2750) for the relief of Robert T. Cheek.

Mr. CULLOM (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2751) for the relief of Charles H. Adams; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2752) granting an increase of pension to George W. Wakefield; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DUBOIS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 35) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of Senators by the votes of the qualified electors of the States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

AMENDMENT TO GENERAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (by request) submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $10,590.20 to pay an award made to Elizabeth L. W. Bailey by the supreme court of the District

of Columbia, intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 2753) regulating the duties imposed on articles from Cuba imported into the United States; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. MASON. I ask that the bill lie on the table until to-morrow, and I desire to give notice that I wish to be heard upon it to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will lie on the table.

Mr. HALE. It will be printed?

Mr. MASON. Yes; I should like to have it printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be printed under the rule.

Mr. MASON. I submit a resolution which I should like also to have printed and lie on the table, and I desire to give notice that to-morrow, after the morning hour, I wish to be heard upon the question of the resolution and the bill.

The resolution was read, and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That the doctrine of reciprocity as stated in the act of 1890, known as the McKinley bill, and the act of 1897, known as the Dingley bill, is the true doctrine and is in the interest of the prosperity of the United States, and that the treaties pending in the Senate should receive consideration and action at the present session of Congress.

Resolved further, That the United States should give to the island of Cuba broad commercial, reciprocal trade, which would be of advantage to the commerce of this country and the discharge of our duty toward the people of that island.

SOLDIERS' ROLL OF THE SENATE.

Mr. MASON submitted the following resolution; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is hereby directed to place on a special roll the names of all messengers now on his list who were employed about the doors, committee rooms, or the elevators of the Senate on March 4, 1901, and who are now so employed, whose Army record, wounds and disabilities, and service in the Senate justly entitle them to favorable consideration, to be known and designated as "The soldiers' roll of the Senate," and to continue such persons in their positions and employment until cause for their removal shall have been reported to and approved by the Senate and their removal directed.

CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF FRENCHMANS BAY, MAINE.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to send to the Senate a statement as to the necessity for the repairs and increased accommodations in the custom-house and post-office building in the customs district of Frenchmans Bay, Maine, and the amount of appropriation needed therefor.

PROCEEDINGS OF SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Mr. HALE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 3,500 copies of the proceedings of the Schley Court of Inquiry, of which 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 500 copies for the use of the Navy Department.

TOPOGRAPHIC WORK OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. KEAN. I submit a resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, directed to transmit to the Senate an abstract of reports, letters, clippings, indorsements, resolutions, petitions, and requests showing the demand for the topographic work of the United States Geological Survey.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I do not know that I will object to the consideration of the resolution, but it seems to be a very remarkable one.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HALE. Is it the intention of the Senator from New Jersey that the Department shall send to the Senate an abstract of every indorsement of every kind on this subject that has come to the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. KEAN. I will state to the Senator from Maine that the resolution is an exact copy of one heretofore passed, except that this applies to the topographic survey and the one last year applied to the hydrographic department of the Coast Survey.

Mr. HALE. Certainly, if in every case we are to ask that the Department shall send to us an abstract of every paper and every indorsement and every clipping that comes to it upon a subject, we shall soon find ourselves pretty well encumbered.

Mr. KEAN. This is a small matter——

Mr. HALE. It is not very voluminous?

Mr. KEAN. No; it is not.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to hear the conversation that is going on upon the other side, if it relates to public business.

Mr. HALE. After the assurance of the Senator from New Jersey that this does not cover much ground, I shall not object to the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read. We could not hear the private conversation that was held on the other side, and now we will hear the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be again read.

The Secretary again read the resolution, and it was agreed to.

EMPLOYMENT OF ASSISTANT CLERK.

Mr. ELKINS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ an assistant clerk, to be paid from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,800 per annum, until otherwise provided for by law.

LEASING OF STANDING ROCK RESERVATION LANDS.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas submitted the following resolution; which was read:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to furnish, for the information of the Senate, a copy of the form of advertisement for bids or proposals for the leasing for grazing purposes of any of the lands of the Sioux tribe or band of Indians within the Standing Rock Reservation, in the States of North Dakota and South Dakota; also to show by what authority of law it is proposed to make such leases, and if by consent of the Indians, how such consent has been obtained, if at all, whether in open council or otherwise, and to furnish a copy of the proceedings of the council or other evidence of such consent.

Also to furnish the reports, or copies thereof, made to his Department by the Indian agent at Standing Rock Agency for the last year, and all correspondence relating thereto, showing the efforts heretofore made within the past year to secure the consent of the Indians to such leasing, or to levy a tax upon stock found within the limits of the reservation.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I wish to read a telegram from Bishop Hare, which I should like to go into the RECORD for the purpose of being considered in connection with the resolution. A telegram from Bishop Hare says:

Important information has just reached me from Standing Rock. I urge that no final action be taken in leasing Indian lands until further investigation.

I should like to have the whole matter referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

NATIONAL PARK AT VALLEY FORGE.

Mr. PENROSE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate 1,000 copies of the bill (S. 614) to establish a national military park at Valley Forge.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. HOAR. I submit a resolution, which I ask may be read and go over until to-morrow.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Ordered, That a committee of seven Senators be appointed by the Chair, who shall examine and report into the conduct of the war in the Philippine Islands, the administration of the government there, and the condition and character of the inhabitants. Said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will go over under the rule, as the Senator from Massachusetts requests.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to have it stand as if presented to-morrow, so that it may have one day then to go over if any Senator demands it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts requests that the resolution may lie on the table until day after to-morrow. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 3110) to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

The bill (H. R. 3239) providing for the free transportation of all mail matter sent by Mrs. Ida S. McKinley was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further morning business that order is closed and the Calendar under Rule VIII is in order. The Chair calls the attention of Senators to the limitation on debate contained in Rule VIII. The first bill on the Calendar will be stated.

Mr. NELSON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 569) to establish the department of commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] to proceed to the consideration of the bill named by him.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and will be read.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent that the first formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that it be read for amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that the first formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that it be read for amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. The bill is not very long, and I prefer to hear it read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read.

Mr. TELLER. Is that bill now subject to objection?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It was taken up on motion.

Mr. TELLER. It will not, then, be subject to the five-minute rule?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be subject to the five-minute rule, because it was taken from the Calendar on motion; that is, it took the place of the first order of business on the Calendar.

Mr. TELLER. It can not be possible that this bill has gone so far that an objection will not carry it over. It is a bill that ought not to be debated under the five-minute rule.

Mr. HALE. What is the bill?

Mr. BURROWS. To establish a new department.

Mr. TELLER. I understand the bill is one to establish a new department—the department of commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is.

Mr. TELLER. To add a new member to the Cabinet.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes.

Mr. HALE. I hope those in charge of this bill will not seek to confine the discussion to the five-minute rule. There are Senators here who have very grave objections to the creation of another Executive Department, and who want an opportunity to discuss the proposition at length. The five-minute rule was never contemplated to apply to subjects of large general importance. I do not know but that this matter has gone too far to object to it now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No, it has not. The bill is under Rule VIII. Notwithstanding a matter has been taken up and proceeded with, it is open to objection at any time. Therefore, objection may be made to the consideration of this bill now; and then it will be in order for the Senator from Minnesota, if he so desires, to move to proceed to its consideration, notwithstanding the objection. If that motion prevails, then the bill will be before the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, without the limitation of Rule VIII.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I will say that if it is necessary to secure reasonable debate, I am going to object to the consideration of the bill now; and I do object to it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made.

Mr. NELSON. I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Notwithstanding the objection?

Mr. NELSON. Yes, sir; and I shall desire to make a brief statement if that motion shall be adopted.

Mr. TELLER. I hope the Senator will make it now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill referred to by him notwithstanding the objection.

Mr. COCKRELL. Now, I hope, by unanimous consent, the Senator will be permitted to make his statement, so that we may hear it before we vote on the motion to take up the bill. I should like to hear the statement before we pass upon the motion.

Mr. NELSON. I intend to make a brief statement relative to the scope and nature of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. One moment. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] misunderstood the status of the matter. There is no unanimous consent asked for. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] has moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill notwithstanding the objection which has been made.

Mr. COCKRELL. I understand that.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Now the Senator from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to make a statement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair did not understand that.

Mr. COCKRELL. The Senator from Minnesota said he wanted to make a short statement. I should like to hear the statement before I am called upon to vote on this motion. The statement may justify my vote for the motion; otherwise I shall vote against taking up the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to make a statement.

Mr. HALE. May I inquire, before that is done, whether the bill has been read?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It has not been read.

Mr. HALE. Then I ask that the bill be read, so that we may know what its provisions are. Afterwards the Senator can make his statement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been made, the bill is not before the Senate.

Mr. HALE. I so understand. But upon the question of taking up this grave matter, it seems that the Senate might have the proposition upon which the motion is made read, so that we may understand what is sought to be brought up. I hope the Senator will not object to the bill being read.

Mr. NELSON. Oh, no; I have no objection to that.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the bill.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. If the motion now pending to proceed to the consideration of this bill notwithstanding the objection shall prevail, will the bill then be up for consideration under the five-minute rule?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will not; it will then be subject to debate without limitation.

Mr. NELSON. I have asked the Senate to take up the bill for consideration. After that shall have been done I shall make a brief statement of the scope and merits of the bill; and it will then be open to general debate. I have no disposition—and it was under a misapprehension of the rules that I made the motion in the form I did—to have debate on the bill limited to the five-minute rule. I supposed when the bill was taken up on motion it would be exempt from the five-minute rule. Under the motion, as I now make it, if it be carried, the bill will be open to general debate and will not be under the five-minute rule.

Mr. HALE. Now let the bill be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read.

The Secretary read the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PLATT of Connecticut in the chair). The question is on the motion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] to proceed to the consideration of the bill notwithstanding the objection.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the bill (S. 569) to establish the department of commerce.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I do not intend to take up the time of the Senate in any lengthy general debate, and for that reason I have prepared a very brief statement, which I shall read to the Senate in order to save time, giving the purpose and scope of the bill.

(1) There is among our Executive Departments no department that stands charged with the care, promotion, and development of our vast commercial, manufacturing, mining, and other industrial enterprises. The agricultural interests of the country are well served and taken care of by the Agricultural Department, but the other great industries of our country, as well as our great commerce, are without any direct governmental guidance and assistance. These vast interests of our people—the great throbbings of our economic and industrial life—have no governmental head, direction, or guidance, but are left to shift for themselves without any system, harmony, or unity of action, so essential to thorough and permanent progress. Such a condition is not only hampering in dealing with ourselves, but is much more embarrassing, retarding, and injurious when we come to compete with other nations and enter the competitive field of the world's traffic and commerce. To enter the markets of foreign countries effectively and systematically we must thoroughly familiarize ourselves with the laws, trade conditions, resources, and wants of those countries. This can only be done systematically and effectively through an organ of our Government charged with such task—the gathering and dissemination of the necessary information.

This matter is now becoming more important and more urgent than ever before. Our productive capacity, pressed by an abundance of capital, labor, and raw material, far exceeds our own wants, and will so continue with increased force and persistence, so that the great problem is and will continue to be to secure and hold greater and more extensive markets abroad. To American capital, American labor, and American enterprise this is a most vital question. Without greater markets abroad, industrial stagnation and congestion, superinduced by too rapid production, are liable at any time to set in and produce a reaction that will be demoralizing, damaging, and destructive to all classes of our people, and will not only bring an economic convulsion, but will also raise serious social problems, difficult to meet and adjust. There is, therefore, from this standpoint and view, an urgent demand for a department of commerce, to act as an intermediary and support for the American people in meeting and solving these problems.

(2) All the other countries of the world, great and small, have, with but few exceptions, felt the need of such a governmental organ and help and have, in substance, in one form or another, such a department as is contemplated in this bill. And what other countries have felt the need and made use of we ought to avail ourselves of, too. Without the help of such department we will not be on a footing of equality and will in many respects, as against our commercial and industrial rivals, be handicapped and at a great disadvantage.

(3) All this has been apparent for a long time to our commercial and industrial world. The boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and other similar organizations of all our larger cities and industrial centers throughout the land, East and West, North and South, with one accord, by memorial, resolution, petition, and letter, petition and ask for legislation establishing such a department. The President of the United States has seen the necessity and demand for such a department, and hence in his last annual message recommended the measure to Congress.

(4) There is further a cogent reason for the establishment of such department. It is this: That some of the other departments are overloaded and overburdened with work and duties foreign to their main and chief purpose and not germane to their principal functions. This is especially true of the Treasury Department. The Interior Department was established in 1849 to relieve the other departments of some of their burdens. Nearly all the business assigned to it, in the first instance, came by transfer from the other departments. It took the Patent and Census offices from the State Department, Pensions and Indian Affairs from the War Department, and the General Land Office from the Treasury Department. There is fully as much occasion and necessity now for relieving some of the other departments of their burdens as there was in 1849. There is also this further reason: That there are scattered in the various Executive Departments divisions, bureaus, and branches of the public service disconnected with and isolated from the principal functions of the Department, but all connected with and relating to our commercial and industrial development. If these several divisions and branches of the public service can be grouped under one head and be made to articulate in harmony and for a common purpose and end, instead of being isolated, they will become much more useful and effective and accomplish much more good, both singly and in the aggregate.

The bill establishing the department of commerce makes it "the province and duty of the department to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishery industries, the labor interests, and the transportation facilities of the United States." It establishes two new bureaus, which do not now exist—a bureau of manufactures, to foster, promote, and develop the various manufacturing industries and markets for the same at home and abroad, and a bureau of mining, to which is attached the Geological Survey, charged with the duty of fostering, promoting, and developing our various mining industries. The bill transfers from the Treasury Department the following branches of the public service, which are not germane and have not any direct connection with the fiscal or financial affairs of the Government, to wit: Life-Saving, Light-House, Marine-Hospital, and Steamboat-Inspection Service, Bureau of Navigation and Shipping Commissioners, Bureau of Immigration, Bureau of Statistics, and Coast and Geodetic Survey, and from the State Department the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, and consolidates with the Bureau of Statistics.

All these matters pertain not to the financial or fiscal affairs of the Government, but Senators can all see that they have a direct relation to the vast shipping industries of the country. The bill transfers from the Interior Department the Commissioner of Railroads, the Census and Patent Offices, and also the Geological Survey, which is attached to the new bureau of mining. The Department of Labor and the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, both outside of any Executive Department, are also transferred to the new department.

It will be perceived by a mere inspection that the branches of the public service thus transferred to the department of commerce are all connected with and germane to the work and duties assigned to the new department. By securing harmony and cooperation under one head, and by causing them to articulate together and for one great common purpose, all these branches of the public service will become more useful and effective, and in the aggregate will be able effectively to carry out and discharge the work and duties of the new department.

While the consular service, on account of its quasi diplomatic character, in some cases is still retained by the State Department, nevertheless all our consular representatives are, by the provisions of this bill, required, under the direction of the secretary of commerce, to gather and compile, from time to time, useful and material information and statistics in respect to the commerce, industries, and markets of the countries and places to which such consular officers are accredited, and to send reports quarterly, or oftener if required, of the information and statistics thus gathered and compiled to the secretary.

The increase in salaries is moderate and quite limited—$8,000 for the secretary, $4,000 for the assistant secretary, and $3,000 for the chief of the bureau of manufactures. The Geological Survey being transferred and united with the bureau of mining, and the Chief of the Geological Survey being made the head of this bureau, no additional salary is involved. A limited clerical force will be required in the secretary's office and in the bureau of manufactures, and a few additional clerks in the bureau of mining and geological survey. Outside of this there is no occasion for an increase in the clerical force, as the bureaus and divisions transferred are now all equipped with an ample clerical force. In my opinion, from $50,000 to $60,000 per year would fully cover all increase of salary involved in the establishment of this department.

This department, equipped as contemplated in this bill, will be a most potent factor in our commercial and industrial development. It will aid us in extending our commerce at home and abroad. It will aid us in securing better and greater markets for all American products abroad. It will protect our laboring men against improper immigration and bring them in closer relation and better harmony with the employers of labor. It will serve to remove the many clogs and drawbacks in our industrial development. It will breathe new life and vigor into the industrial life of the nation and do for that what the Agricultural Department is doing so well and effectively for the American farmer.

I desire to add a few words supplemental to this brief statement of the scope and merits of the bill. This measure was originally prepared in the Fifty-fifth Congress by the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE] who so ably presides over the deliberations of this body. No action was taken on the bill at that time. In the last Congress the bill was referred to a subcommittee, of which I had the honor of being chairman. The bill was somewhat amended and reported favorably, I think, about the middle of the last session. It remained on the Calendar and we were unable to reach it at that time. The bill is now substantially the same, with some changes in phraseology to improve its language, as that which was on the Calendar of this body during the latter half of the last session.

Mr. CLAY. Will the Senator from Minnesota permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. NELSON. Certainly.

Mr. CLAY. Is it not true that this measure came from the Committee on Commerce at the last session of Congress with a unanimous report, and that it comes from the Committee on Commerce at this session with a unanimous report?

Mr. NELSON. Certainly. I am glad the Senator from Georgia has called my attention to that fact.

Mr. CLAY. Both political parties gave the bill their unanimous support, I understand.

Mr. NELSON. At the last session the Committee on Commerce had the bill under consideration and went carefully over it, and there was a unanimous favorable report from the committee, and the same committee, with some additional and new members on it, at this session has reported it in the same manner.

Mr. BERRY. Will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me for a moment?

Mr. NELSON. Certainly.

Mr. BERRY. I desire to state that I was not present in the committee, either at the last session or at the present session, when the report was ordered. That is all I wish to say about it.

Mr. NELSON. I am not willing to take up the time of the Senate any further in debating or discussing this question. I may add, however, that I have on my desk a large bundle of letters, petitions, communications, etc., from commercial bodies, chambers of commerce, boards of trade all over this land, all earnestly favoring this measure. I am willing to answer any questions, if questions are asked, but I am not disposed further to take up the time of the Senate in debating the bill. If gentlemen would like to hear an explanation as to any particular point of the bill, I shall be very glad to explain it, if I can.

Now, Mr. President, unless there is some other disposition, the bill having once been read at length, I ask that it be read section by section for amendment.

Mr. MALLORY. Mr. President, I desire to state, in reference to the statement made here that the bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Commerce at this session, that I was not present at the meeting when that report was ordered to be made. I have not read the bill; in fact, I know nothing of its details, although I will state that I am disposed to favor a department of commerce.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to ask the Senator having the bill in charge whether he intends to press it to a vote to-day. Is that the purpose?

Mr. NELSON. Not necessarily, if there are any objections. I do not intend to force the measure at all.

Mr. TELLER. A similar bill may have been reported at the last session of Congress. If it was, nobody ever called the attention of Congress to it. I confess I never saw it. I did not know it was here. This bill has appeared on our tables in print for the first time this morning. Nobody has seen it. Nobody has had an opportunity to see it.

Mr. CULLOM. Will the Senator from Colorado allow me? I think a bill similar to this passed the Senate at the last session.

Mr. TELLER. I think not. It may be that there is necessity for this bill, but I think there is necessity for some amendments before it is passed.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator from Colorado allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. I do so because of the Senator's great familiarity with the subject, he having been Secretary of the Interior. Now that the entanglements of the Government with the Pacific railways have been eliminated, what, under the law, are the remaining functions of the Commissioner of Railroads?

Mr. TELLER. I do not think there are any. I think the office of Commissioner of Railroads could be abolished if it were not that there is a desire occasionally to put a man in office. That is all there is in it now.

I wish to ask the Senator from Minnesota who seems to have this bill in charge upon what theory the committee propose to transfer from the Interior Department, which has charge of all our land interests, the Geological Bureau, which deals largely with questions pertaining to mines and of late years somewhat with reference to surveys of public lands and matters that pertain particularly to such lands. I wish to know upon what theory that provision is put in. I think it is the first time it has ever been put in, although I do not know.

Mr. NELSON. No, it was in the other bill. Will the Senator allow me to make an explanation?

Mr. TELLER. That is what I want.

Mr. NELSON. I will state that the Geological Survey, with which, of course, the Senator is familiar, he having been at the head of the Interior Department, belongs to the Interior Department. The work of the Geological Survey is confined largely to exploring our mineral resources throughout the country and making reports on that subject. Now, this bill proposes to transfer the Geological Survey, just as it is, without disturbing its functions in the least, to this new department, and couples with it a bureau of mining, making the present head of the Geological Survey the head of the new bureau, termed the bureau of mining and geological survey. In addition to the duties that are now imposed upon the Geological Survey, it directs the head of it to gather, compile, and furnish all valuable, necessary, and useful information in respect to the mineral resources of the United States. It is simply cumulative, and does not in any way change the scope and purpose of the Geological Survey. It simply adds new duties and makes its head the head of the bureau of mining and geological survey.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to say that the Geological Survey have for years been doing the very things they are to do hereafter. Whether they had authority to do them or not, they have been doing them.

There is in the Land Office a mining division, which deals with legal questions that come up concerning the entry and patenting of mining claims. Do I understand that by this bill that bureau will be transferred to the Geological Survey——

Mr. NELSON. No, sir.

Mr. TELLER. Where there is not——

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. TELLER. I do not see why it should not be, if you are to take the mining business from the Interior Department, where it belongs, and put it in this new department.

Mr. NELSON. I will say, if I am not interrupting the Senator from Colorado, that we do not transfer——

Mr. TELLER. No, I am not making a speech. I am trying to get information.

Mr. NELSON. We do not transfer that division of the Interior Department relating to mining to which the honorable Senator refers, because that division of the Interior Department is charged with passing upon the validity of mining claims and the entry of mining claims, and matters of that kind. All that pertains to entries of land, whether agricultural, timber, or mineral lands, must necessarily belong to that Department, because it is an adjudicating and an appellate Department in respect to those matters. The Geological Survey, the Senator will remember, has nothing to do with passing upon the validity of mineral claims. That is foreign to its purpose. The Geological Survey is transferred and its Director is made the head of the bureau of mining and geological survey, which is simply a bureau of an advisory character, to gather and compile and disseminate useful information in respect to the mining industries of the United States.

Now, the other branch of the service to which the honorable Senator refers, which belongs to the Interior Department—I refer to the adjudication of and passing upon mineral claims—it seems to me, and I think the Senator will agree with me, ought to be left in the Department charged with passing upon our public land questions. That is the view I have taken of it, and if I am mistaken I shall be glad to hear from the honorable Senator from Colorado, because I remember well that for many years he was the very able and energetic head of that Department—one of the ablest men who has ever had charge of that Department with whom it has been my pleasure to do any business.

Mr. TELLER. I must, of course, be pleased with the compliment which the Senator has paid me, but I am now more interested in getting a reasonable and decent bill than I am in my fame as Secretary of the Interior.

I do not know, and I do not believe the Senator does, and I do not believe anybody else does, what jurisdiction the Geological Bureau will have or assume after they get to work under this bill. I want a little opportunity to see what this measure is going to do. The mining interests of the United States are now under the control of the Interior Department. There is no complaint anywhere, that I know of, as to the administration of affairs under the Department, except of the delay, which is occasioned by the fact that the Department have not the force they ought to have. Last year there were more mining properties entered and patented than in any other year in our history, and the number will increase every year, undoubtedly. While I have no objection to the Geological Bureau making any geological surveys and geological reports which they now make, which intimately and closely connect the discovery and exploiting of veins, etc., I do not want it to be possible that they shall be a mining bureau that can take charge in any way or manner of the work that is now being done in the Interior Department. I think this bill will need some little regulation before we get through with it.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator in this connection allow me to say a few words more?

Mr. TELLER. Proceed.

Mr. NELSON. I desire first to call his attention to section 6:

That the office of Director of the Geological Survey, and all that pertains to the same, is hereby transferred from the Department of the Interior to the department of commerce; and there is hereby established in the department of commerce a bureau to be known as the bureau of mining and geological survey, of which the Director of the Geological Survey shall be the head; said bureau—

Now, here is the language to which I wish to call the attention of the Senator:

Said bureau shall have charge of the Geological Survey, and it shall also be its province and duty to foster, promote, and develop the mining industries of the United States by gathering, compiling, and disseminating practical and useful information concerning the mineral resources and mining industries of the United States, and by such other methods as may be directed by the secretary or prescribed by law.

Now, in this connection, permit me to call the Senator's attention to the last proviso on page 7, line 19:

And provided further, That all laws prescribing the work and defining the duties of the several bureaus, offices, departments, or branches of the public service by this act transferred to and made a part of the department of commerce shall, so far as the same are not in conflict with the provisions of this act, remain in full force and effect until otherwise provided by law.

Now, the jurisdiction over mineral lands and mineral entries and all that, to which the Senator refers, is not disturbed in the least bit. It leaves the Geological Survey with exactly the scope and power it has now, and then entails upon it the duty of acquiring and disseminating useful information in respect to our mineral resources. It in no wise disturbs the mineral administration of the Land Department.

Mr. TELLER. That may be true. What I wanted the Senator to tell me, which he has not told me, is upon what theory the geological work is proposed to be put in the department of commerce. It naturally belongs where it is.

Mr. NELSON. While this department is termed the department of commerce, I will say to the honorable Senator from Colorado that in the original bill it was called the department of commerce and industries.

Mr. TELLER. I think that would be a better term for it now.

Mr. NELSON. We thought at this time, comparing it with the terminology as to other departments, that it would be better to leave it with a single name. We have a Department of State, a Department of War, a Department of the Navy, a Post-Office Department, a Department of Justice, and so on, all with one single name, and so we thought, as a matter of simplicity, that it was better to have one single name in this instance and to call it the department of commerce.

Now, we grouped it under this head for this purpose: The mining industries of the United States are of great importance. They

are, perhaps, next or nearly so to our great agricultural interests. The Senator is familiar with the work of the Geological Survey.

In addition to that, this new department is required to gather and compile statistics and information in respect to our mineral and mining resources and to disseminate it among the public. That is the object and purpose of it, and inasmuch as that is a matter which bears upon our commercial and industrial interests, we thought it proper to group it in this department.

I have heard no objection from any of the departments in respect to this matter. All of the heads of the different departments are familiar with this bill, and from not one head of a department am I advised directly or indirectly that there is any objection to the transfer of this bureau or any other bureau.

Mr. TELLER. If there is to be a mining bureau established, and it does not do any more than the Senator says it does, it is not worth while to establish it, because that work is now being done by the Geological Bureau, and nobody is finding any fault. There has been entertained by the miners a notion that they ought to have a bureau, but this will not answer their demand by any means.

Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, I want a chance to look at this bill. I have not seen it before. It is a very important bill. It cuts into the departments that exist without, it seems to me, rhyme or reason, and it will make a department bigger than some of the old departments are. I do not think the bill ought to be taken up at this time and in this way. As I said, the bill has been printed only this morning, and the report has just been printed. I do not ask to displace the bill, but it ought to go over by consent until some of us can have a chance to look at it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I am very strongly in favor of this bill. I believe it to be eminently desirable. I shall at the proper time offer one or two slight amendments in regard to the method of transferring the commercial statistics from the State Department to this proposed department, and I think that the Senator in charge of the bill will have no objection to them when I present them.

It is very proper that everything which comes from our consuls relating to the statistics of commerce and conveying information as to the opportunities to develop commerce in foreign countries should fall under the new department. But it is important to remember that the consuls also report, as it is their duty to do, a great deal of political and diplomatic information. Much of that ought not to be printed; much of it is confidential. In many places the consuls, although they are not diplomatic representatives, perform the duties of diplomatic representatives, owing, perhaps, to their distance from the center where the minister or ambassador may be or to the fact that they are representing this Government in a colony or dependency of some other power. It is therefore important, Mr. President, that before their commercial and statistical information is turned over to the Department of Commerce it should pass through the hands of a representative of the Secretary of State in the State Department.

The amendments which I propose to offer are mere matters of detail and do not affect the purpose of the bill in seeking to transfer commercial statistics from the State Department to this new department. I do not wish to be understood as in any sense opposing this bill. I desire merely to offer amendments which I think will improve it and make more specific the transfer that is there intended.

This, I believe, is the only work transferred from the State Department. The other transfers come from the Interior and the Treasury Departments. I believe those Departments to be now greatly overcrowded with work. A great many heterogeneous and dissimilar subjects are crowded in upon them. I believe it would make for good administration to have them systematically concentrated under one head, as proposed in this bill, and I am only sorry that, in arranging for one of the surveys to go there, the committee did not provide that all the surveys should be concentrated under one bureau of surveys, which should be in the new department or in some department, instead of having four or five or half a dozen surveys going at once at enormous expense, and not yet able to produce a good topographical map of the United States.

I think the bill might perhaps be improved in that way, but that is in the direction of extending the measure and not cutting it down. As I read the bill, I believe most of the bureaus proposed to be transferred are instrumentalities of commerce, and I think it would make very much for good administration to bring them together under a new department, and I can not see that it would not improve both the Interior and the Treasury Departments to be somewhat relieved, for they are now very greatly overloaded with all kinds of work. But in discussing the bill it may be found better to take in some things and leave out others. I hope the Senator from Minnesota will press the bill now, while the Senate is not engaged with any other matter requiring immediate attention, for I think it would be very desirable if we could deal with it at this early day in the session.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, the bill is certainly a great innovation and a great surprise to some Senators. I have not known what was in it or what was contemplated by it until this morning. Whether it received discussion and scrutiny in the important Committee on Commerce I do not know, but I have been told that it passed without any discussion, and that the Senator from Minnesota was directed to report it——

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator from Maine allow me to interrupt him at this point?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. I will say that this same bill, or substantially the same bill, with the exception of a few verbal changes, was brought up before the Committee on Commerce at the last session and fully considered by everybody present. There was quite a comprehensive and lengthy report, which was read at length, and, barring one or two members who were absent, every member of the committee fully understood it. It was fully debated, and, so far as I know, the committee are unanimous.

Mr. CULLOM. May I interrupt the Senator from Minnesota for a moment?

Mr. NELSON. Yes, sir; but I am speaking in the time of the Senator from Maine.

Mr. CULLOM. Will the Senator from Maine allow me to make a remark?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. CULLOM. I stated a while ago that I understood a similar bill had passed this body at the last session. I find I was mistaken in that statement. It was not passed at the last session or at any other session, but I remembered distinctly that such a bill was reported by the Senator from Minnesota either at the last session or the one before, and at that time there seemed to be no opposition to it. I failed to remember the fact that it was not actually passed. I thought it went through the Senate and was sent to the other House, but I find I was mistaken. I desired merely to state this fact.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator from Maine allow me to make a suggestion?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. I have no disposition to hurry this matter, and I suggest to the Senator from Maine and the Senator from Colorado that we let the bill go over and take it up to-morrow at the close of the morning business. Can we agree to that?

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. MASON] has given notice that he will address the Senate, or seek to do so, to-morrow after the close of morning business, upon a subject which will give rise to extended controversy, and that will have precedence. I should not want, for one, to agree——

Mr. NELSON. Very well; I overlooked that fact. Then I would suggest Wednesday, at the close of the morning business.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Will the Senator allow me to suggest that the limited number of Senators present ought not to undertake to determine what the Senate will do on Wednesday. The Senator from Minnesota can move to take up his bill whenever he pleases, after the morning business is disposed of, and there is no doubt the Senate will go ahead with it; but there ought not to be any attempt to secure unanimous consent for a proposition of that sort, in view of the limited number of Senators now present.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent—I think there will be no objection—that this bill may remain as the unfinished business.

Mr. HALE. It is the unfinished business.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent that it remain as the unfinished business.

Mr. HALE. The Senator does not need to do that.

Mr. TELLER. It will remain the unfinished business unless displaced.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. No; it is not the unfinished business.

Mr. HALE. It has been taken up by a vote of the Senate, and is the unfinished business.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. No, sir; it is not the unfinished business. When there is an unfinished business, it is taken up at 2 o'clock, having been under consideration when, on a previous day, the Senate adjourned. But when measures which are taken up in the morning hour are not concluded they return to the Calendar, and they have no right other than that growing out of their position on the Calendar.

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Arkansas is correct, as this bill was taken up in the morning hour.

I think the Senator in charge of the bill, as it is a matter which he knows to be of the greatest importance and some of us have had no time to consider it, had better let the bill go over, and then use his own discretion as to when he will move to take it up again. The Senate can be trusted with that. He can get the bill up when he moves to take it up, but I do not think the Senator will want to estop any Senators who desire to discuss the bill fully.

Mr. NELSON. Not at all.

Mr. HALE. Of course, he would not make progress with his bill by pursuing such a course. Therefore I suggest to the Senator that it go over now, and then the Senator can exercise his discretion in calling it up again.

Mr. NELSON. Very well. I have no disposition to make undue haste; I am quite willing to have the measure fully considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will retain its place on the Calendar.

Mr. NELSON. Let it retain its place.

Mr. HALE. Yes.

STEAMSHIP LINDISFARNE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a report by the Secretary of State submitting a claim of the owners of the British steamship *Lindisfarne*, amounting to $158.11, for demurrage to that vessel while undergoing repairs necessitated through a collision with the United States Army transport *Crook*, in New York Harbor, on May 23, 1900.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *January 13, 1902.*

FISHERIES AND FISHING LAWS OF HAWAII.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Fisheries, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a communication from the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, forwarding a preliminary report on investigation of the fisheries and fishing laws of Hawaii, made in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 30, 1900.

Your attention is called to the request of the Commissioner that the sum of $10,000 be appropriated for the immediate use of the Commission in carrying out the wishes of Congress.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *January 13, 1902.*

REPORT OF BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of Agriculture of the operations of the Bureau of Animal Industry of that Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, in compliance with the requirements of section 2 of the act approved May 29, 1884, for the establishment of that Bureau.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *January 13, 1902.*

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour and twenty-two minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 14, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 13, 1902.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Archibald A. Young, of Indiana, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana. (Reappointment.)

Llewellyn L. Lindsey, of Nebraska, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, to succeed Charles H. Morrill, whose term of office will expire by limitation January 16, 1902.

Jesse W. Elliott, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Newport News, in the State of Virginia. (Reappointment.)

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Charles A. Wilson, of Rhode Island, to be United States attorney for the district of Rhode Island. A reappointment, his term expiring January 9, 1902.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

John E. Haggart, of North Dakota, to be United States marshal for the district of North Dakota. A reappointment, his term expiring January 22, 1902.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICE.

John A. Oliphant, of Perry, Okla., who was appointed March 19, 1901, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Mangum, Okla., vice Henry D. McKnight, term expired.

Anton H. Classen, of Oklahoma Territory, at present receiver of public moneys at Oklahoma, Okla., to be register of the land office at said place, vice Seymour S. Price, term expired.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

William F. Young, of Oklahoma, Okla., to be receiver of public moneys at Oklahoma, Okla., vice Anton H. Classen, term expired.

Alva E. Kennard, of Lincoln, Nebr., to be receiver of public moneys at Lincoln, Nebr., vice Thomas P. Kennard, resigned.

PENSION AGENT.

Oscar A. Jones, of Hillsdale, Mich., to be pension agent at Detroit, Mich., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Ernest L. Bennett, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 5th day of October, 1901, vice Lieut. John B. Blish, promoted; amending previous nomination.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William P. Scott, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 9th day of October, 1901, (subject to the examination required by law), vice Lieut. William A. Gill, promoted; amending previous nomination.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Joseph M. Reeves, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 9th day of October, 1901, vice Lieut. William P. Scott, an additional number in grade; amending previous nomination.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Roscoe C. Moody, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 9th day of October, 1901, vice Lieut. Joseph M. Reeves, an additional number in grade; amending previous nomination.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Leland F. James, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 26th day of October, 1901, vice Lieut. Harold P. Norton, promoted; amending previous nomination.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Lewis B. Jones, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901, vice Lieut. Charles C. Marsh, promoted.

ASSISTANT SURGEON IN THE NAVY.

Mr. Charles M. Oman, a citizen of Pennsylvania, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 18th day of December, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

POSTMASTERS.

Prelate D. Barker, to be postmaster at Mobile, in the county of Mobile and State of Alabama, in place of Prelate D. Barker. Incumbent's commission expires February 3, 1902.

Alice Pardue, to be postmaster at Sheffield, in the county of Colbert and State of Alabama, in place of Earle E. Doud. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1901.

Gerard B. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Tampa, in the county of Hillsboro and State of Florida, in place of Gerard B. Reynolds. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Joseph L. Skipper, to be postmaster at Lakeland, in the county of Polk and State of Florida, in place of Joseph L. Skipper. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Edward D. Smythe, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Richmond and State of Georgia, in place of William H. Stallings. Incumbent's commission expires February 18, 1902.

Jerome E. Poche, to be postmaster at Washington, in the county of Wilkes and State of Georgia, in place of Jerome E. Poche. Incumbent's commission expired July 22, 1901.

Henry F. Bader, to be postmaster at East St. Louis, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois, in place of Thomas L. Fekete. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

James A. White, to be postmaster at Murphysboro, in the county of Jackson and State of Illinois, in place of James A. White. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1902.

James R. Smith, to be postmaster at Taylorville, in the county of Christian and State of Illinois, in place of James R. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Chauncey D. Sherwin, to be postmaster at Goshen, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, in place of Milton A. Cornell. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Albert S. Peacock, to be postmaster at Attica, in the county of Fountain and State of Indiana, in place of Albert S. Peacock. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Elliott E. Barnard, to be postmaster at Delphi, in the county of Carroll and State of Indiana, in place of Elliott E. Barnard. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Andrew A. Laird, to be postmaster at Frankfort, in the county of Clinton and State of Indiana, in place of Andrew A. Laird. Incumbent's commission expired July 5, 1901.

Andrew M. Willoughby, to be postmaster at Greensburg, in the county of Decatur and State of Indiana, in place of James E. Caskey. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1902.

Ellis G. Darnell, to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of

Boone and State of Indiana, in place of Ellis G. Darnell. Incumbent's commission expired April 15, 1901.

William C. Vance, to be postmaster at Noblesville, in the county of Hamilton and State of Indiana, in place of William C. Vance. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Andrew Morrissey, to be postmaster at Notre Dame, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, in place of Andrew Morrissey. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

William H. Mallory, to be postmaster at Veedersburg, in the county of Fountain and State of Indiana, in place of William H. Mallory. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

William O. Protsman, to be postmaster at Vevay, in the county of Switzerland and State of Indiana, in place of William J. Baird. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Harvey Ingham, to be postmaster at Algona, in the county of Kossuth and State of Iowa, in place of Harvey Ingham. Incumbent's commission expires January 17, 1902.

Thomas D. Long, to be postmaster at Manson, in the county of Calhoun and State of Iowa, in place of Thomas D. Long. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

William C. Harper, to be postmaster at Catlettsburg, in the county of Boyd and State of Kentucky, in place of John F. Jones. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

August V. Bulow, to be postmaster at Napoleonville, in the parish of Assumption and State of Louisiana, in place of Abel Landry. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

Thomas R. Morse, to be postmaster at New Iberia, in the parish of Iberia and State of Louisiana, in place of Alexander Cestia. Incumbent's commission expired July 19, 1901.

Henry A. Chase, to be postmaster at Holyoke, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, in place of Henry A. Chase. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1902.

George F. Bourne, to be postmaster at Lenox, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts, in place of George F. Bourne. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Merton Z. Woodward, to be postmaster at Shelburne Falls, in the county of Franklin and State of Massachusetts, in place of Merton Z. Woodward. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1902.

Henry B. Hildreth, to be postmaster at Townsend, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in place of Henry B. Hildreth. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Charles H. Mead, to be postmaster at West Acton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in place of Charles H. Mead. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

James A. Eldridge, to be postmaster at Williamstown, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts, in place of James A. Eldridge. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Edith G. Morrow, to be postmaster at West Point, in the county of Clay and State of Mississippi, in place of Edith G. Morrow. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

Robert S. Potts, to be postmaster at Thorntown, in the county of Boone and State of Indiana, in place of Robert S. Potts. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Frank L. Irwin, to be postmaster at Albion, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan, in place of Frank L. Irwin. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Benjamin B. Gorman, to be postmaster at Coldwater, in the county of Branch and State of Michigan, in place of Alfred Milnes. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Seymour Foster, to be postmaster at Lansing, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, in place of Seymour Foster. Incumbent's commission expired June 28, 1901.

Francis E. Marsh, jr., to be postmaster at Quincy, in the county of Branch and State of Michigan, in place of Francis E. Marsh, jr. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

McCord L. Coleman, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Lawrence and State of Missouri, in place of McCord L. Coleman. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

George M. Goodnight, to be postmaster at Cassville, in the county of Barry and State of Missouri, in place of George M. Goodnight. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1902.

William E. Crow, to be postmaster at De Soto, in the county of Jefferson and State of Missouri, in place of William E. Crow. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Samuel J. George, to be postmaster at Humansville, in the county of Polk and State of Missouri, in place of Samuel J. George. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1902.

Francis B. McCurry, to be postmaster at Salisbury, in the county of Chariton and State of Missouri, in place of Francis B. McCurry. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

V. T. Williams, to be postmaster at Stanberry, in the county of Gentry and State of Missouri, in place of Charles L. Mosley. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

George W. Schweer, to be postmaster at Windsor, in the county of Henry and State of Missouri, in place of George W. Schweer. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

R. W. Montgomery, to be postmaster at Alliance, in the county of Boxbutte and State of Nebraska, in place of Joseph S. Paradis. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Charles Wille, to be postmaster at Neligh, in the county of Antelope and State of Nebraska, in place of Andrew J. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Richard C. Perkins, to be postmaster at St. Paul, in the county of Howard and State of Nebraska, in place of Richard C. Perkins. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Jasper L. Rewey, to be postmaster at Wisner, in the county of Cuming and State of Nebraska, in place of Jasper L. Rewey. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Frederick G. Shafer, to be postmaster at Cape Vincent, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York, in place of Frederick G. Shafer. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

John D. Nicholson, to be postmaster at Elizabethtown, in the county of Essex and State of New York, in place of John D. Nicholson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Clara Doughty, to be postmaster at Garden City, in the county of Nassau and State of New York, in place of Clara Doughty. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Frank J. Enz, to be postmaster at Ithaca, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York, in place of Frank J. Enz. Incumbent's commission expires January 19, 1902.

John F. Wilkin, to be postmaster at Montgomery, in the county of Orange and State of New York, in place of John F. Wilkin. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

John C. Davis, to be postmaster at Saugerties, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, in place of William V. Burhans. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Harry S. Oliver, to be postmaster at Lisbon, in the county of Ransom and State of North Dakota, in place of Harry S. Oliver. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1902.

Irving H. Griswold, to be postmaster at Elyria, in the county of Lorain and State of Ohio, in place of Irving H. Griswold. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1902.

Edwin P. Webster, to be postmaster at Gambier, in the county of Knox and State of Ohio, in place of Edwin P. Webster. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

William D. Powley, to be postmaster at Monroeville, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, in place of William D. Powley. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

George E. Canning, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Knox and State of Ohio, in place of George E. Canning. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

Arkinson B. Pond, to be postmaster at New London, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, in place of Arkinson B. Pond. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1902.

Theodore D. Shepherd, to be postmaster at Norwalk, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, in place of Theodore D. Shepherd. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

John W. Steele, to be postmaster at Oberlin, in the county of Lorain and State of Ohio, in place of John W. Steele. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

David L. Moomaw, to be postmaster at Baker City, in the county of Baker and State of Oregon, in place of Byron T. Potter. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

John W. Jones, to be postmaster at Bangor, in the county of Northampton and State of Pennsylvania, in place of John W. Jones. Incumbent's commission expires February 11, 1902.

John C. Chamberlain, to be postmaster at Everett, in the county of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania, in place of John G. Cobler. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1901.

George Sowash, to be postmaster at Irwin, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, in place of George Sowash. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Jonathan C. Gallup, to be postmaster at Smethport, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Jonathan C. Gallup. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

William A. Pamplin, to be postmaster at Fayetteville, in the county of Lincoln and State of Tennessee, in place of William A. Pamplin. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1902.

Atlas M. Lee, to be postmaster at Huntingdon, in the county of Carroll and State of Tennessee, in place of Atlas M. Lee. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1901.

Andrew B. Hearring, to be postmaster at Ripley, in the county of Lauderdale and State of Tennessee, in place of Andrew B. Hearring. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1902.

William T. Miller, to be postmaster at Shenandoah, in the county of Page and State of Virginia, in place of William T. Miller. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1902.

Bentley Kern, to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of

Frederick and State of Virginia, in the place of Charles H. Hardy. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1902.

John N. Davis, to be postmaster at Woodstock, in the county of Shenandoah and State of Virginia, in place of John N. Davis. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1902.

Millard T. Hartson, to be postmaster at Spokane, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington, in place of George W. Temple. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1902.

James S. Posten, to be postmaster at Elkins, in the county of Randolph and State of West Virginia, in place of James S. Posten. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1901.

Chalmers Ingersoll, to be postmaster at Beloit, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, in place of Chalmers Ingersoll. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

Oscar F. Nowlan, to be postmaster at Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, in place of Oscar F. Nowlan. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

Daniel V. Sevier, jr., to be postmaster at Russellville, in the county of Franklin and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Thomas W. Beaumont, to be postmaster at Cromwell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

B. W. Scott Wiseman, to be postmaster at Culver, in the county of Marshall and State of Indiana. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

John C. Belt, to be postmaster at Eufaula, in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Walter D. Sharp, to be postmaster at Litchfield, in the county of Hillsdale and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Lewis Gifford, to be postmaster at Davison, in the county of Genesee and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

George W. Dafoe, to be postmaster at Brown City, in the county of Sanilac and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Henry F. Wolters, to be postmaster at St. James, in the county of Phelps and State of Missouri. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Charles H. Snider, to be postmaster at Tilden, in the county of Madison and State of Nebraska. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

John J. Mahoney, to be postmaster at Willard, in the county of Seneca and State of New York. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Frederick Johnson, to be postmaster at Leeds, in the county of Benson and State of North Dakota. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

James M. Cubbison, to be postmaster at Minnewaukon, in the county of Benson and State of North Dakota. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Gilbert Helgeland, to be postmaster at Towner, in the county of McHenry and State of North Dakota. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

John Bercher, to be postmaster at Mount Oliver, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Hansford Anderson, to be postmaster at Westpoint, in the county of King William and State of Virginia. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Julius O. Belknap, to be postmaster at South Royalton, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Hugh H. Williams, to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Dodge and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Peter W. MacKenzie, to be postmaster at Poynette, in the county of Columbia and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Horace E. Christmas, to be postmaster at Kemmerer, in the county of Uinta and State of Wyoming. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

R. G. Dalton, to be postmaster at La Junta, in the county of Otero and State of Colorado, in place of Charles D. Parks, resigned.

A. M. Smith, to be postmaster at Brunswick, in the county of Glynn and State of Georgia, in place of Franklin McC. Brown, removed.

Jessie Ranton, to be postmaster at Sheldon, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois, in place of William L. Ranton, deceased.

George L. Crockett, to be postmaster at Whitefield, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire, in place of G. W. Libbey, deceased.

Thomas F. Seehorn, to be postmaster at Lenoir, in the county of Caldwell and State of North Carolina, in place of John K. Moose, removed.

Helen M. Nixon, to be postmaster at Salineville, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, in place of Henry Nixon, deceased.

Frederick A. McVicar, to be postmaster at Grand Rapids, in the county of Itasca and State of Minnesota, in place of Oliver H. Stilson, resigned.

Oliver Hinman, to be postmaster at Ellensburg, in the county of Kittitas and State of Washington, in place of Martin Cameron, resigned.

David G. Baldwin, to be postmaster at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, in place of Ferdinand B. Earhart, deceased.

Atheton B. Hill, to be postmaster at Scotland Neck, in the county of Halifax and State of North Carolina, in place of Thomas Shields, removed.

Joel D. Cranford, to be postmaster at Mineral Wells, in the county of Palo Pinto and State of Texas, in place of B. V. Gibson, resigned.

WITHDRAWALS.

Executive nominations withdrawn January 13, 1902.

John Cannon Short, to be United States marshal for the district of Delaware.

David Aiken, to be postmaster at Greenwood, in the State of South Carolina.

A. B. Hill, to be postmaster at Scotland Neck, in the State of South Carolina.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 13, 1902.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

Conrad N. Jordan, of New York, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, in the State of New York.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION FOR PORTO RICO.

Fred V. Martin, of Indiana, to be commissioner of immigration at San Juan, P. R.

MEMBER OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Maj. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as a member of the Mississipi River Commission provided for by the act of Congress approved June 28, 1879, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a 'Mississippi River Commission' for the improvement of said river from the Head of the Passes, near its mouth, to its headwaters."

MEMBER OF MISSOURI RIVER COMMISSION.

Maj. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as a member of the Missouri River Commission provided for by the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes."

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

John C. Dancy, of North Carolina, to be recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia.

GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Thompson B. Ferguson, of Watonga, Okla., to be governor of Oklahoma Territory.

SECRETARY OF OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

William Grimes, of Kingfisher, Okla., to be secretary of Oklahoma Territory.

SECRETARY OF TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

James W. Raynolds, of Las Vegas, N. Mex., to be secretary of the Territory of New Mexico.

SECRETARY OF ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Isaac T. Stoddard, of Stoddard, Ariz., to be secretary of Arizona Territory.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF ARIZONA.

George R. Davis, of Arizona Territory, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF NEW MEXICO.

Benjamin S. Baker, of Nebraska, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

George W. Whitehead, of New York, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John E. McCall, of Tennessee, to be collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Tennessee.

SOLICITOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Albert W. Wishard, of Indiana, to be solicitor of internal revenue.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

James S. Harriman, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Belfast, in the State of Maine.

George H. Lyman, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts.

William F. Swan, of Mississippi, to be collector of customs for the district of Pearl River, in the State of Mississippi.

Rufus N. Elwell, of New Hampshire, to be collector of customs for the district of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire.

INDIAN AGENT.

Simon Michelet, of Minneapolis, Minn., to be agent for the Indians of the White Earth Agency, in Minnesota.

PENSION AGENT.

John T. Wilder, of Johnson City, Tenn., to be pension agent at Knoxville, Tenn., to take effect January 13, 1902.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Robert G. Pearce, of Illinois, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Rock Island, in the State of Illinois.

MARSHALS.

Edward G. Kennedy, of South Dakota, to be United States marshal for the district of South Dakota.

Canada H. Thompson, of Oklahoma Territory, to be United States marshal for the Territory of Oklahoma.

William Henkel, of New York, to be United States marshal for the southern district of New York.

Henry C. Dockery, of North Carolina, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of North Carolina.

S. G. Sharp, of Kentucky, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Kentucky.

Leander J. Bryan, of Alabama, to be United States marshal for the middle district of Alabama.

Daniel N. Cooper, of Alabama, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Alabama.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Albert E. Rose, of Fargo, N. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at St. Michael, Alaska.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICE.

Frederick W. Collins, of Mississippi, to be register of the land office at Jackson, Miss.

Robert C. Sanborn, of Lisbon, N. Dak., to be register of the land office at Minot, N. Dak.

George P. Bennett, of Rapid City, S. Dak., to register of the land office at Rapid City, S. Dak.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Robert W. Breckons, of Wyoming, to be United States attorney for the Territory of Hawaii.

Isaac W. Dyer, of Maine, to be United States attorney for the district of Maine.

Charles J. Hamblett, of New Hampshire, to be United States attorney for the district of New Hampshire.

Sardis Summerfield, of Nevada, to be United States attorney for the district of Nevada.

Warren S. Reese, jr., of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the middle district of Alabama.

William Vaughan, of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Alabama.

George G. Covell, of Michigan, to be United States attorney for the western district of Michigan.

James L. Martin, of Vermont, to be United States attorney for the district of Vermont.

Alfred E. Holton, of North Carolina, to be United States attorney for the western district of North Carolina.

Frederick S. Nave, of Arizona, to be United States attorney for the Territory of Arizona.

NAVAL OFFICER OF CUSTOMS.

James O. Lyford, of New Hampshire, to be naval officer of customs in the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Commander Augustus G. Kellogg, United States Navy, retired, to be transferred from the furlough to the retired pay list, in accordance with the provisions of section 1594 of the Revised Statutes.

PROMOTION IN THE MARINE CORPS.

First Lieut. Edwin A. Jonas, United States Marine Corps, to be an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, in said corps.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be first lieutenants with rank from February 3, 1901.

First Lieut. Curtis W. Otwell, Seventh Infantry.
First Lieut. Hubert L. Wignore, Fifteenth Cavalry.
First Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, Artillery Corps.

To be second lieutenants with rank from February 3, 1901.

First Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Francis A. Pope, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Stanley B. Hamilton, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. William P. Stokey, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Wildurr Willing, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. William L. Guthrie, Twelfth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Clarence H. Knight, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Nathaniel E. Bower, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Francis W. Clark, Artillery Corps.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Artillery Corps.

Daniel W. Hand, at large, late captain, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Theophilus B. Steele, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cavalry Arm.

Anton Jurich, jr., at large, late quartermaster-sergeant, First South Dakota Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Artillery Corps.

James H. Bryson, of Georgia, late second lieutenant, Second Georgia Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

William F. Jones, at large, late sergeant, Company M, Second Alabama Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Richard C. Marshall, jr., of Virginia, late captain, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, August 1, 1901.

John McLeod Page, at large, late private, Company B, First Washington Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Infantry Arm.

Vincent M. Elmore, jr., of Alabama, late first lieutenant, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

William R. Kendrick, of Arkansas, late captain, Second Arkansas Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Augustus F. W. Macmanus, at large, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1091.

Albert S. Williams, at large, late captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Artillery Corps.

Fred T. Austin, at large, late first lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Adna G. Clarke, of Kansas, late captain, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

John Storck, of Texas, late second lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers (now post commissary-sergeant, United States Army), August 22, 1901.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cavalry Arm.

William M. Graham, jr., of Texas, late first lieutenant, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Charles O. Thomas, jr., at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

John G. Winter, jr., of Texas, late private, Troop F, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, February 2, 1901.

William O. Reed, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Artillery Corps.

Henry R. Casey, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Infantry Arm.

Albert Owen Seaman, of Illinois, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry (now first

lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry), February 2, 1901.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Artillery Corps.

Noel Gaines, of Kentucky, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Alfred S. Morgan, of Minnesota, late captain, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 22, 1901.

Granville Sevier, of Tennessee, late captain, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, September 23, 1901.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Artillery Corps.

James D. Watson, at large, second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 1, 1901.

Cavalry Arm.

William E. W. MacKinley, of Illinois, late first lieutenant, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

George F. Bailey, of Vermont, late second lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

Irvin L. Hunsaker, late first sergeant Company H, Eighteenth Infantry (now first lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts), to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

Private John K. Hume, Troop D, Fourth Cavalry, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

Infantry Arm.

Alexander MacMillan Hall, of Tennessee, late second lieutenant, Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, February 2, 1901.

Franklin P. Jackson, of New York, late second lieutenant, Forty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901.

TO BE SURGEONS OF VOLUNTEERS WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Capt. William D. Shelby, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, January 6, 1902.

Capt. Roger P. Ames, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, January 6, 1902.

TO BE ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF VOLUNTEERS WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Thurston Smith, of Indiana, contract surgeon, United States Army, January 6, 1902.

Hyman M. Cohen, of Maryland, contract surgeon, United States Army, January 6, 1902.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cavalry Arm.

James B. Henry, jr., of New York, January 6, 1902.

Private Albert J. Mohn, Troop H, Third Cavalry, February 2, 1901.

Infantry Arm.

James P. Castleman, of Kentucky, February 2, 1901.

Samuel G. Talbott, at large, February 2, 1901.

George C. Marshall, jr., at large, February 2, 1901.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

William Lawson Little, of Tennessee, contract surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, January 6, 1902.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, January 1, 1902.

Lieut. Col. James P. Kimball, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, January 1, 1902.

Maj. John Van R. Hoff, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, January 1, 1902.

Maj. George W. Adair, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, January 1, 1902.

Capt. James D. Glennan, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, January 1, 1902.

Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, January 1, 1902.

INFANTRY ARM.

Charles C. Herman, jr., at large, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

George C. Rockwell, at large, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

Edwin M. Stanton, at large, late private, Company H, Fifth Infantry, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. E. Van Arsdale Andruss, Artillery Corps, to be colonel, September 23, 1901.

Second Lieut. Clarence N. Jones, Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1901.

Second Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1901.

Second Lieut. James P. Robinson, Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1901.

Second Lieut. Harry C. Williams, Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, July 1, 1901.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, to be captain, December 12, 1901.

POSTMASTERS.

Frank I. Sefrit, to be postmaster at Washington, in the county of Daviess and State of Indiana.

Arthur A. Holmes, to be postmaster at Sullivan, in the county of Sullivan and State of Indiana.

Charles J. Swezey, to be postmaster at Nappanee, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana.

John O. Wilson, to be postmaster at Cosmopolis, in the county of Chehalis and State of Washington.

Starling W. Waters, to be postmaster at Warren, in the county of Warren and State of Pennsylvania.

James H. Posten, to be postmaster at Elkins, W. Va.

Frank Leser, jr., to be postmaster at Mayaguez, P. R.

Ezra H. Ripple, to be postmaster at Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania.

George E. Lund, to be postmaster at Fruitvale, in the county of Alameda and State of California.

Isaac N. Medford, to be postmaster at Fort Recovery, in the county of Mercer and State of Ohio.

Joseph P. Brewster, to be postmaster at La Conner, in the county of Skagit and State of Washington.

William F. Case, to be postmaster at Northport, in the county of Stevens and State of Washington.

David Robinson, to be postmaster of Sebastopol, in the county of Sonoma and State of California.

Joseph S. Foord, to be postmaster at Rio Vista, in the county of Solano and State of California.

Henry W. Witman, to be postmaster at Oxnard, in the county of Ventura and State of California.

Charles A. Phillips, to be postmaster at Wilbur, in the county of Lincoln and State of Washington.

Hugh Eldridge, to be postmaster at Whatcom (late New Whatcom), in the county of Whatcom and State of Washington.

Harvey S. Clark, jr., to be postmaster at Lodi, in the county of San Joaquin and State of California.

Charles E. Hallenbeck, to be postmaster at Puyallup, in the county of Pierce and State of Washington.

Stephen D. Ballou, to be postmaster at San Luis Obispo, in the county of San Luis Obispo and State of California.

Susan L. Drake, to be postmaster at Colusa, in the county of Colusa and State of California.

Charles Carpenter, to be postmaster at Downers Grove, in the county of Du Page and State of Illinois.

(Mrs.) Frank P. Church, to be postmaster at San Leandro, in the county of Alameda and State of California.

Samuel S. Johnston, to be postmaster at National City, in the county of San Diego and State of California.

William W. James, to be postmaster at Monterey, in the county of Monterey and State of California.

Nathaniel Bullock, to be postmaster at Eureka, in the county of Humboldt and State of California.

Alexander Fiddes, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Minnesota.

Robert Shaw, to be postmaster at Hollister, in the county of San Benito and State of California.

Archie G. Madson, to be postmaster at Angels Camp, in the county of Calaveras and State of California.

John T. Chenault, to be postmaster at Benton, in the county of Franklin and State of Illinois.

Thomas N. Sowers, to be postmaster at Roseville, in the county of Muskingum and State of Ohio.

J. C. Perdue, to be postmaster at Marshall, in the county of Clark and State of Illinois.

Smith D. Atkins, to be postmaster at Freeport, in the county of Stephenson and State of Illinois.

William Graue, to be postmaster at Elmhurst, in the county of Du Page and State of Illinois.

William F. Calhoun, to be postmaster at Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois.

William C. Roodhouse, to be postmaster at Roodhouse, in the county of Greene and State of Illinois.

Andrew S. Goodell, to be postmaster at Rock Falls, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois.

Harrison P. Huntsinger, to be postmaster at Pinckneyville, in the county of Perry and State of Illinois.

Eugene Don, to be postmaster at Santa Clara, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California.

Lenthold C. Brown, to be postmaster at Wheaton, in the county of Dupage and State of Illinois.

John H. Creager, to be postmaster at West Chicago, in the county of Dupage and State of Illinois.

Wilber F. Crawford, to be postmaster at Cameron, in the county of Milam and State of Texas.

William E. Dwyer, to be postmaster at Brenham, in the county of Washington and State of Texas.

Mary W. Morrow, to be postmaster at Abilene, in the county of Taylor and State of Texas.

Mattie Lamon, to be postmaster at Burnet, in the county of Burnet and State of Texas.

James W. A. Clark, to be postmaster at Corsicana, in the county of Navarro and State of Texas.

William H. Christian, to be postmaster at Stephenville, in the county of Erath and State of Texas.

William Spellings, to be postmaster at McKenzie, in the county of Carroll and State of Tennessee.

John C. Campbell, to be postmaster at Johnson City, in the county of Washington and State of Tennessee.

John L. Sinclair, to be postmaster at Dyersburg, in the county of Dyer and State of Tennessee.

Abe L. Davidson, to be postmaster at Tullahoma, in the county of Coffee and State of Tennessee.

Alexander Ragan, to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Cocke and State of Tennessee.

John B. F. Dice, to be postmaster at Morristown, in the county of Hamblen and State of Tennessee.

John S. Hornsby, to be postmaster at Martin, in the county of Weakley and State of Tennessee.

Burgess W. Witt, to be postmaster at Jefferson City (late Mossy Creek), in the county of Jefferson and State of Tennessee.

Zada W. Posey, to be postmaster at Kenton, in the county of Obion and State of Tennessee.

John V. Lane, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine.

Samuel H. Elkins, to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Boone and State of Missouri.

Robert H. McNeely, to be postmaster at Humboldt, in the county of Gibson and State of Tennessee.

Joseph B. Eldredge, to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont.

John P. Webster, to be postmaster at Lyndonville, in the county of Caledonia and State of Vermont.

Elwin A. Howe, to be postmaster at Ludlow, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont.

Paul G. Ross, to be postmaster at Poultney, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont.

Burt Merritt, to be postmaster at Brandon, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont.

John A. Sheldon, to be postmaster at Rutland, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont.

Orrin H. Jones, to be postmaster at Wilmington, in the county of Windham and State of Vermont.

Arthur J. Dewey, to be postmaster at Bennington, in the county of Bennington and State of Vermont.

Frederick Chapman, to be postmaster at Woodstock, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont.

Barnum L. Austin, to be postmaster at Johnson, in the county of Lamoille and State of Vermont.

Trescott A. Chase, to be postmaster at Bradford, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont.

Ora M. Carpenter, to be postmaster at Island Pond, in the county of Essex and State of Vermont.

Julia Fleming, to be postmaster at Sparta, in the county of Hancock and State of Georgia.

Hervey D. Bush, to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Newton and State of Georgia.

Walter Akerman, to be postmaster at Cartersville, in the county of Bartow and State of Georgia.

Benjamin R. Twyman, to be postmaster at Cairo, in the county of Ritchie and State of West Virginia.

George E. Bare, to be postmaster at Alderson, in the county of Monroe and State of West Virginia.

Ransom A. Brinson, to be postmaster at Millen, in the county of Screven and State of Georgia.

William A. Mason, to be postmaster at Philippi, in the county of Barbour and State of West Virginia.

Benjamin W. Bee, to be postmaster at Pennsboro, in the county of Ritchie and State of West Virginia.

Robert B. Watson, to be postmaster at Cameron, in the county of Marshall and State of West Virginia.

Sira W. Willey, to be postmaster at Hinton, in the county of Summers and State of West Virginia.

George E. Work, to be postmaster at Sistersville, in the county of Tyler and State of West Virginia.

B. Randolph Bias, to be postmaster at Williamson, in the county of Mingo and State of West Virginia.

John W. Berryman, to be postmaster at Versailles, in the county of Woodford and State of Kentucky.

John H. Meyer, to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky.

Edward M. Drane, to be postmaster at Frankfort, in the county of Franklin and State of Kentucky.

A. W. Darling, to be postmaster at Carrollton, in the county of Carroll and State of Kentucky.

James T. Stephens, to be postmaster at Hickman, in the county of Fulton and State of Kentucky.

J. Will Wright, to be postmaster at Bowling Green, in the county of Warren and State of Kentucky.

James F. Taylor, to be postmaster at Glasgow, in the county of Barren and State of Kentucky.

Thomas F. Beadles, to be postmaster at Fulton, in the county of Fulton and State of Kentucky.

Orrin A. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky.

George M. Crider, to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Crittenden and State of Kentucky.

John D. Martin, to be postmaster at Madisonville, in the county of Hopkins and State of Kentucky.

Thomas Mason, to be postmaster at Ludlow, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky.

Daniel McDonald, to be postmaster at Barboursville, in the county of Knox and State of Kentucky.

James C. Florence, to be postmaster at Stanford, in the county of Lincoln and State of Kentucky.

David L. Redden, to be postmaster at Murray, in the county of Calloway and State of Kentucky.

Edwin B. Linney, to be postmaster at Danville, in the county of Boyle and State of Kentucky.

Benjamin F. Ginn, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Bracken and State of Kentucky.

William C. Johnson, to be postmaster at Williamstown, in the county of Grant and State of Kentucky.

Wallace W. Rollins, to be postmaster at Asheville, in the county of Buncombe and State of North Carolina.

W. A. Waters, to be postmaster at Springfield, in the county of Washington and State of Kentucky.

Thomas Sympson, to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Simpson and State of Kentucky.

Harry H. Mitchell, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Henry and State of Missouri.

Edwin O. Shaw, to be postmaster at Newaygo, in the county of Newaygo and State of Michigan.

Thomas H. Baker, to be postmaster at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky.

William H. Anderson, to be postmaster at Elkhart, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana.

Jasper N. Frist, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Vermilion and State of Indiana.

Isaac P. Garrett, to be postmaster at Lansdowne, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania.

Joseph W. Dale, to be postmaster at Mitchell, in the county of Lawrence and State of Indiana.

Walter W. Wills, to be postmaster at Linton, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana.

Newton H. Myers, to be postmaster at Jeffersonville, in the county of Clark and State of Indiana.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *January 13, 1902.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday was read and approved.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Without objection, the following change of reference was made: House bill 4386, to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," and for other purposes—from the Committee on the Territories to the Committee on Ways and Means.

LOT 1, SQUARE 1113, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I call up bill (H. R. 3740) to confirm title to lot 1, square 1113, in Washington, D. C. I desire first to submit a request to the House at this time. This is a bill

that passed the House during the last session of Congress, and is to confirm the title to a certain piece of real estate in the District. It is on the Union Calendar, and I ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I would like to ask the gentleman if the bill has been considered by the committee of which he is chairman, and if it is a unanimous report?

Mr. BABCOCK. It has been considered by the committee, it is a unanimous report, and passed the House at the last session of Congress.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to release and quitclaim to Johanna C. Block, her heirs and assigns forever, all the right, title, and interest, whether legal or equitable, of the United States of America in and to all that lot or parcel of ground situated in the city of Washington, D. C., and known on the ground plan of said city as lot No. 1, in square 1113, upon the payment by the said Johanna C. Block of such sum as the said Secretary of the Interior shall deem just and equitable: *Provided*, That the said Johanna C. Block pay to the proper officer of the District of Columbia all taxes heretofore assessed against said property, both general and special, now unpaid and standing against said property.

Mr. JENKINS. I ask for a vote, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. JENKINS, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I call up House bill 4372, to regulate the collection of taxes in the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DALZELL). The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter, beginning with the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1902, the whole tax on real and personal property in the District of Columbia shall be payable in the month of May of each year: *Provided, however*, That on and after the 1st of November of each year the tax may be paid in two equal installments, the first in November and the second in May, but that no penalty shall accrue for delinquency until the following June, as hereinafter provided; or if the whole or any part of said tax upon real and personal property shall not be paid before the 1st day of June in each year the same shall thereafter be in arrears and delinquent, and there shall then be added, to be collected with said tax, a penalty of 1 per cent per month upon the amount thereof, and a like penalty on the first day of each succeeding month until payment of said tax and penalty, and the whole together shall constitute the delinquent tax, to be dealt with in the manner now provided by law.

SEC. 2. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, the only effect this bill has on the present law is to remove the penalty that commences to run on the 1st of November in each year. It provides that the taxes can be paid in two installments, and leaves it optional with the party who pays the taxes whether he will pay them on the 1st of November or after May 1 and before the 1st of June, when the penalty of 1 per cent, which is the present law, commences to run. It is recommended by the Commissioners, and I believe meets the approval of the business men of the District generally.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BABCOCK, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PORTO RICO.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 5814) to provide for the execution in the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico of deeds for lands situate in the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That deeds for land situate in the District of Columbia may be acknowledged in the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico before any notary public appointed therein by the civil or military governor thereof, commissioned as such by the President of the United States, with the like effect as if such deeds had been acknowledged in the District of Columbia before a notary public appointed for said District: *Provided*, That the certificate by such notary in the Philippine Islands or in Porto Rico, as the case may be, shall be accompanied by the certificate of the governor aforesaid to the effect that the notary taking said acknowledgment was in fact the officer he purported to be; and all deeds heretofore acknowledged and certified in the manner above specified when recorded among the land records of said District shall have the same effect as if such deeds had been executed, acknowledged, and recorded according to law, except as to rights hostile to the grantees in such deeds acquired by deeds recorded in said District before the passage of this act.

With the following amendment recommended by the committee:

Strike out, after the word "be," in line 14, the semicolon and insert in lieu thereof a period; also strike out all after the word "be," in said line, down to and including the word "act," in line 6 on page 2.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Wisconsin as to why this bill applies to the District of Columbia and not to the States in general?

Mr. JENKINS. Because Congress has no power to pass a law with reference to the States. It is limited to the District of Columbia because it affects conveyances of land in the District of Columbia only.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Why should it not be made broad enough to apply to the other Territories?

Mr. JENKINS. Other Territories have provided for it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Arizona, Oklahoma, Indian Territory?

Mr. JENKINS. It was the intention of the committee to make it apply only to land in the District of Columbia, allowing the Territorial legislatures, which have ample power, to exercise it if they choose.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman if his bill is broad enough to cover really what he intends and proposes to cover? It says that these acknowledgments shall be made before notaries appointed by the President of the United States. Now, as a matter of fact, a great many of these notaries in the Philippine Islands are appointed by the governor of the islands. I would suggest to him if it would not be better to so amend the bill as to make it read "by the President of the United States or the governor of the Philippine Islands."

Mr. JENKINS. That is exactly what the bill provides.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I did not so understand it by reading the bill. I did not hear the Clerk distinctly.

Let us see how the bill reads:

That deeds for land situate in the District of Columbia may be acknowledged in the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico before any notary public appointed therein by the civil or military governor thereof commissioned as such by the President of the United States.

I see now that the bill means notaries appointed by the governors of these respective islands.

Mr. JENKINS. Certainly.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I wanted to have that clearly understood.

Mr. JENKINS. I ask for a vote.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I should like to know why this bill is restricted to deeds. Why not include all instruments affecting real estate? Suppose the owner of property located in the Philippine Islands wishes to execute a mortgage or release, does the gentleman believe that the language of the bill covers such instruments?

Mr. JENKINS. I can only say to the gentleman that all the parties interested in this matter have agreed upon the bill in its present form; it has not been suggested that it be made any broader than to include deeds, and it is not at all likely that any other instrument will be affected by it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I call the gentleman's attention to the report of his own committee, which cites a letter of the president of this trust company, writing to the gentleman from Wisconsin, I believe, and calling his attention to the fact that there are certain trustees in the Philippine Islands who wish to execute a release.

Mr. JENKINS. That is included in the word "deed."

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman of course understands that conveyancers are very particular in construing language of this kind; and the word "deed" used in this case probably would not be construed to cover a release of certain kinds.

Mr. JENKINS. The committee differs with the gentleman from New York, and so do the gentlemen who are particularly interested in this question. They think the word "deed" sufficient.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I suggest that the bill be amended so as to say "deeds or other instruments affecting real estate."

Mr. BABCOCK. These officers will be, in fact, commissioners of deeds acting in the Philippine Islands for the District of Columbia and will have the same powers as commissioners of deeds in this District for any State of the Union. At present there is no means provided by which a conveyance of the kind referred to may be executed. A commissioner of deeds can acknowledge a trust deed or a release. This bill is supposed by the bar and by the committee to cover fully all that is necessary.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that while commissioners of deeds may have certain powers, this bill refers merely to "deeds for land." Now there may be a mortgage, there may be a release of dower rights, there are a number of different instruments that may affect real estate which would not be covered by the language of this bill. I suggest to the gentleman an amendment which would include all amendments affecting real estate in the District of Columbia.

Mr. JENKINS. I ask for a vote.

The question being taken on the amendment reported by the committee, it was agreed to.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I move to amend by inserting in line 3 the words "and other instruments affecting."

Mr. JENKINS. I want to suggest that if the gentleman's amendment is to be adopted the word "for" in the bill should be stricken out. But the bill in its present form satisfies all the people interested in the question.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I do not believe that in adopting legislation of this kind we should have in view only certain persons interested in a particular case. I think the bill should be broad enough to cover the interests of any persons whose interests may be involved in the measure in question.

Mr. JENKINS. We have no objection to the amendment, but if it is to be adopted the word "for" now in the bill should be stricken out.

Mr. PRINCE. Allow me to ask whether there is any provision in this bill which would be applicable to a soldier in the Philippines who may have real estate in the State of Illinois which he may wish to convey?

Mr. JENKINS. None whatever. Congress can not legislate on that question. That is a question for the State of Illinois.

Mr. PRINCE. Then each State will have to pass special legislation covering matters of this kind?

Mr. JENKINS. Certainly.

Mr. PRINCE. And the legislatures of the Territories will have to do the same?

Mr. JENKINS. Certainly.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I agree to the modification of my amendment as suggested by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. PAYNE. I ask that the amendment be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 3 strike out "for" and insert in lieu thereof the words "and other instruments affecting;" so as to read "deeds and other instruments affecting lands situate," etc.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Does this bill create any new offices?

Mr. JENKINS. If my friend will read the bill he will discover that it does not.

The amendment of Mr. FITZGERALD was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. JENKINS, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

PRINTING FOR THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the adoption of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, before a vote is taken, I would like to ask the gentleman from Wisconsin whether the request is in the usual form and comes within the limitation usually provided for printing done by committees? In other words, I would like to ask him whether this limits the amount of the appropriation?

Mr. BABCOCK. I will state to the gentleman from Alabama that this is the shortest form used in the House for authorizing the necessary printing done for the committees of the House. I wish to say to the gentleman, and for the benefit of the House, that there are several important matters which will necessarily come before the committee in the near future, and with reference to which it is absolutely necessary that the committee should have all of the information attainable. There are four or five important provisions that are coming before the committee shortly upon which the House will need detailed information. One is the question of the taxation of personal property of the District. Another relates to the amendments to the code of the District of Columbia. Another has reference to the change and consolidation of the two depots which will be of a great deal of importance, and with reference to which members will desire full information. There are also one or two other matters which should be printed for the benefit of the House.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I want to ask the gentleman from Wisconsin this question: My understanding is that the usual limitation put upon committees in this regard authorizes an expenditure of $500. Does this resolution in the form in which it is presented follow that rule and limit the appropriation, or the expenditure which may be made under the resolution, to that sum?

Mr. BABCOCK. I understand from the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee that the limitation to which the gentleman refers applies to all resolutions of this character.

Mr. PAYNE. I so understand it, Mr. Speaker. This is in the usual form, and we have always been met in the Committee on Ways and Means by such a limitation as the gentleman refers to.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then the gentleman from Wisconsin understands that this limits the appropriation to the expenditure of $500.

Mr. BABCOCK. I so understand it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Very well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the District of Columbia have no further business to present.

PENSIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, for the consideration of House bill 8581, making appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes.

And pending that, I desire to inquire of gentlemen on the other side of the House whether we can not come to some understanding as to the limitation of debate upon the bill?

Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I do not think that there is likely to be very much discussion of the bill. I have myself had very few requests for time. But I think it better to let the matter go on for a time and we will then be able to understand what arrangement can be made with reference to closing the general debate. I think time will be saved by adopting that course, that is, to allow the debate to proceed in the regular way; and I suggest to the gentleman in charge of the bill that that course be adopted.

Mr. BARNEY. Like the gentleman from Alabama, I have myself received but few requests from this side. We will then not undertake to make an agreement at this time, but let the debate proceed for a while.

Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama. I repeat, I have received but few requests for time, and agree fully with the gentleman as to the course of procedure.

The motion of Mr. BARNEY was then agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. LACEY in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the general pension appropriation bill, the title of which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. BARNEY. I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARNEY. Mr. Chairman, this bill carries an appropriation of $139,842,230, or something like five and one-half million dollars less than the pension appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1901. This difference, however, is not owing to any decrease in the pension list, because, while we appropriated something over $145,000,000 for the fiscal year 1901, there was a surplus left of something like five and one-half million dollars; so that the actual expenditures for the payment of pensions and for the expenses incident to the work were something over $139,000,000.

The pension roll is larger numerically now than it ever was before, but at the same time the annual value of the pension list is about the same and has remained about the same for the last ten years.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the gentleman one question. What is the largest amount that was ever expended on pensions in one year?

Mr. BARNEY. I think the report shows that. It was for the fiscal year 1893, I believe, when it was $156,906,000.

Mr. CLARK. Is the amount that is actually used up in paying pensions gradually diminishing every year now, or not?

Mr. BARNEY. Well, the Pension Commissioner in his report says that the pension list has reached its high-water mark—that is, that the number upon the pension roll is larger to-day than it ever was before. However, the value of the pension list has diminished. That arises from the fact that arrearages are gradually decreasing from year to year. While the number upon the pension roll remains about the same and the amount actually paid for accrued pensions is about the same, at the same time the arrearages allowed upon pensions granted are gradually diminishing, so that the amount actually paid out is less than it has been heretofore.

The number on the pension roll at the present time is 997,735

persons. This is the largest number that was ever upon the pension roll. Of these, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, something over 4,000 were pensioners whose pensions arose out of the Spanish war.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. We can not hear one word of the debate upon this bill, which appropriates millions and millions of dollars, and we should like to have it quiet.

The CHAIRMAN. The point is well taken. The committee will be in order.

Mr. BARNEY. I might add, for the information of the committee, that out of about $138,000,000 paid on account of pensions for the fiscal year 1901 the sum of $1,175,225 was paid on account of pensions growing out of the Spanish war.

Mr. CLARK. I should like to ask one more question, if it will not interrupt the gentleman.

Mr. BARNEY. Certainly.

Mr. CLARK. Have you ever turned your attention to the question as to whether these roving pension agents that go around over the country save the Government enough money by cutting off pensions to pay their salaries and expenses?

Mr. BARNEY. Do you mean what are called "pension examiners?"

Mr. CLARK. Yes. They raise a good deal of disturbance, and I want to know whether they do any good or not.

Mr. BARNEY. Of course, that question does not properly come under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. It comes more properly under the jurisdiction of the Invalid Pensions Committee. We do not enter into any investigation of that subject.

Mr. CLARK. I know that; but do you know, as a matter of fact, whether they do save the Government enough to pay their salaries and expenses or not?

Mr. BARNEY. My personal experience is that they do a good deal of hustling and examine a great many witnesses.

Mr. CLARK. Yes, I know; that is just exactly it.

Mr. BARNEY. And they make a good deal of trouble for members of this House.

Mr. CLARK. And a good deal of trouble for other people, too.

Mr. PAYNE. I should like to ask the gentleman a question. Is it not a fact that these examiners throughout the country greatly aid persons in applying for pensions and assist applicants in getting their proof?

Mr. BARNEY. I think they often do, and, as I understand it, that is one of the great objects of the work they have to perform.

Mr. PAYNE. And that they add more to the pension roll and to the pension payments than they take away by reason of finding dishonest claimants.

Mr. BARNEY. My experience is, and that is doubtless true, that on account of the work of these pension examiners a great many pensions have been allowed that otherwise would not have been allowed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. That was the original theory that prompted their appointment. But is it not true that the present special agents sent out to make investigations are sent out as special detectives, or are so esteemed by members of this House and others?

Mr. BARNEY. Well, I do not know in what way they are considered by the members of this House. I understand the real object is to get the facts.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Is not their policy to defeat the pension claims of those whose pensions they investigate in a kind of detective service?

Mr. BARNEY. I know that has been charged against many of them, and perhaps sometimes with good reason; but so far as my personal experience is concerned I do not think it is generally true.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Does not the gentleman's bill provide the appropriation, and does not it have jurisdiction over them?

Mr. BARNEY. We have no jurisdiction over the appropriation for pension examiners. We only have jurisdiction for making the appropriation for the payment of pensions, for the payment of medical examiners, and for the payment for the offices of the agencies and the hire of their clerks.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I would like to ask the distinguished gentleman if he will, if convenient, give us the number of applications on account of services in the Spanish-American war, and of the number that have been granted pensions who have applied?

Mr. BARNEY. I can only speak authoritatively up to the close of the fiscal year 1901. Up to that time there had been 45,536 applications for pensions growing out of the Spanish war. For the fiscal year 1901, 14,648 applications were made, and up to the close of the fiscal year 1901, 5,604 pensions had been allowed on account of the Spanish war.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Ten per cent.

Mr. BARNEY. I may add that the examination of the Pension Commissioner shows that since that time a sufficient number of applications have been filed to make something like 50,000 in the aggregate, which he thinks would be about 20 per cent of all the men who were engaged in the Spanish war.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. And about 10 per cent have been granted?

Mr. BARNEY. I think that would be about 10 per cent.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. As there seems to be some delay attending the granting of pensions in the Pension Department, has the appropriation the House is now asked to make anything to do with remedying this delay?

Mr. BARNEY. Not at all. That is not within our jurisdiction. We have nothing to do with the payment of the clerks and the number of clerks in the force here in Washington at all.

Mr. CLARK. If the gentleman will permit me to ask him another question. When you say there have been 50,000 applications for pensions growing out of the Spanish war, does that include simply those who served prior to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, or does it include those who have served in this quasi state of peace over in the Philippines since the ratification of the treaty of peace?

Mr. BARNEY. It takes in, as I understand it, all who have served in the Army since the outbreaking of the Spanish war.

Mr. CLARK. Including the Philippines?

Mr. BARNEY. All that have served in the United States Army, either in the Philippines, Porto Rico, or Cuba.

Mr. CLARK. You do not know how many actually served in the Spanish war and how many in this state of peace over in the Philippines?

Mr. BARNEY. I do not.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman inform me how much money is represented by the pensions allowed those who have been pensioned on account of our Spanish-American war?

Mr. BARNEY. I stated that once before.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I did not hear the gentleman's statement.

Mr. BARNEY. For the fiscal year 1901 we paid out for pensions on account of the Spanish war $1,175,225.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, that represents how many pensions?

Mr. BARNEY. That represents 5,604 pensions.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. How many applications have there been made on account of service in the Spanish war?

Mr. BARNEY. The applications altogether up to the close of the fiscal year 1901 were 45,536.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, just another question disassociated with this. I want to know why only $8 or $12 is allowed to Mexican soldiers and so much more is allowed to soldiers who were connected with the war between the States.

Mr. BARNEY. I will state to the gentleman that that is a proper question to ask this House when we have our pension bills under consideration. These pensions are all granted according to laws enacted by Congress. We are now in this bill only making appropriations for the payment of pensions which are already provided for by law. The Appropriations Committee has nothing to do with general legislation upon the pension question, but only has jurisdiction to provide for the payment of pensions under existing law. Any change in the law regarding the granting of pensions must be worked out through the Invalid Pensions Committee and original legislation of Congress.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. What is the highest pension that is paid by this bill?

Mr. BARNEY. Oh, I do not know that. This is for the payment of all the pensions, both large and small.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Are there pensions as high as $50 or $60?

Mr. BARNEY. I presume so; $72, I think, is the limit for total disability. This is a bill to pay all the pensioners on the pension roll.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. As a matter of law, the Mexican soldier who survives—and there is but a handful of them, and they are out of Congress—are paid from $8 to $12 a month. I want to know if the gentleman from Wisconsin indorses that radical distinction. If so, he will give his reasons for it.

Mr. HULL. Let me ask the gentleman from Wisconsin if the pension for the Mexican soldier and the soldier of the civil war does not stand on the same plane?

Mr. BARNEY. I always understood so.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I know that the Mexican soldier is not paid over $8 to $12 a month.

Mr. HULL. That is a service pension, regardless of disability.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. They are old soldiers who went to the Mexican war, carried the flag there and brought it back; and

yet they are paid this poor little pittance of $8 to $12 a month, while some of them are absolutely in a state of penury.

Mr. BARNEY. Mr. Chairman, I am willing to yield to the gentleman from Tennessee for a question, but not for a speech on Mexican war pensions, as that is not germane to this bill.

Now, the estimate for the fiscal year 1903 is made upon what the Commissioner says was paid out for the first half of the fiscal year of 1902, which was $68,513,380. But the Commissioner informs us that they always pay out more the last half of the fiscal year than they do the first half, because of the fact that the pension clerks get their leave of absence through July, August, and September, so that more work is done the last half of the fiscal year than for the first half. He thus estimates $138,500,000 to be sufficient to pay the pensions for the fiscal year of 1903, upon the basis of $68,513,380 for the first half of the fiscal year, as stated, and this is probably as nearly correct as can be estimated.

There is one other change in the bill, and that is the amount paid for the board of medical examiners. This year we appropriate $800,000 instead of $700,000, which has been the amount we have appropriated annually for many years past. The Commissioner tells us, and we know it to be true in the Appropriations Committee, that they are asking for a deficiency this year of something like $200,000 for the purpose of paying the medical examiners for the fiscal year 1901, but he thinks that if we give him $800,000 for 1903 it will be sufficient for that purpose.

Now, then, unless some further questions are to be asked, I will yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Will the gentleman allow me a moment?

Mr. BARNEY. Certainly.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I understand this bill shows a reduction of nearly $6,000,000 in the amount appropriated for pensions next year as compared with the present fiscal year.

Mr. BARNEY. About five and one-half millions.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. At the same time, I understand the gentleman to say, or the report of the Commissioner to say, that there has been an increase of pensioners on the roll. I want to ask if there has been any reduction in the Pension Office as to amounts granted for pensions.

Mr. BARNEY. That grows out of this, that the amount paid to pensioners, on an average, is decreasing; that is, the large pensions, for those who are getting from fifty to seventy-two dollars a month, are decreasing in number. These pensioners are getting old, and because of the very reasons for which they draw these large pensions they are passing away faster than the men who get smaller pensions, so that those who are getting the large pensions on the pension roll are diminishing, on an average, faster than the others. Thus, while the number of pensioners is increasing the annual value of the pension roll is not increasing.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. So that the amount in this bill is not to be attributed to any decrease of the pension roll—that is, relatively?

Mr. BARNEY. I do not quite understand the question. The reduction is on account of two reasons: First, a decrease of arrearages, which I explained a little while ago—that is, diminishing from year to year; and, second, those who are receiving large pensions are passing off more rapidly than those who receive small pensions.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Will the gentleman tell us if the reduction which is to be made is to be continued from year to year? In other words, are we on the down grade?

Mr. BARNEY. The Pension Commissioner tells us—and of course his judgment is far better than mine, and ought to be—he tells us that for a few years the amount will remain about the same, but that we have reached the high-water mark, and that it then will soon begin to diminish, unless new and more liberal pension legislation is enacted by Congress.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Is the gentleman from Wisconsin quite sure that $138,500,000 will leave us without a demand for a deficiency bill?

Mr. BARNEY. I feel quite positive, from my experience on the committee and from my examination of the Commissioner, that $138,500,000 will be sufficient to pay the pension roll for the fiscal year of 1903.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Has there been any deficiency this year?

Mr. BARNEY. No; we have a surplus of five and one-half million dollars to turn back into the Treasury. Now, if there are no further questions, I will yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Just one moment, if the gentleman pleases. I understand him to say that there have been covered into the Treasury in the last year five and one-half million dollars which the House appropriated last year?

Mr. BARNEY. There will be at the proper time, as I understand. The appropriation runs for two years, and then it will be covered into the Treasury if not reappropriated in the meantime.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Is there any new legislation proposed in this bill?

Mr. BARNEY. Not a single item. The bill is identical with the bill which we passed one year ago, except as to the amount of the appropriation.

Now, if there be no further questions, I will yield to my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL], reserving the balance of my time.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, as I understand the statement of the Pension Commissioner, we have now the unparalleled condition of 20 per cent of the men who served in the Volunteer Army during the Spanish war applying for pensions, when but a few were maimed by shot or shell. That officer, in his narration before the committee and in his report, has shown that these applications go largely by regiments. There are quite as many where they did not smell powder as where they did. The proportion is not greater from the Philippine Islands than from the camps down in Florida, where no gun was fired. He also shows that at the end of seven years after the war of the rebellion only 6 per cent of the soldiers of that great war, mangled as they were on hundreds of battlefields, had applied for pensions; yet, almost upon the very heels of the termination of the war with Spain, we have 20 per cent, or over 50,000 out of an army of 250,000, engaged for that war applying for pensions.

Now, there are some peculiar things about this matter. The Commissioner of Pensions shows that the reason this pension roll keeps up is the continued liberalization of the pension laws. In other words, he shows that by reason of the very liberal pensions given by the Government and the liberal construction of the Pension Department the pension agents in California and other portions of the country where our Army was recently turned loose acted like a gang of wolves let loose upon those men, importuning them to apply for pensions and taking small fees for their services in applying for these pensions. He shows case after case where men when discharged were thoroughly examined and shown to have no ailment whatever—were shown to be in perfect health; yet at the end of a single week, upon the instigation of these pension agents, these very men came in and undertook to show by affidavit that they had every disease almost that the human race is heir to.

Now, it seems to me that if our friends want to do something for the men who really deserve pensions they ought to do something to prevent such men who are hunting for fees from pension cases from having any status before the Pension Office. These agents proselyte and make hypochondriacs out of many of these tired and weary soldiers as they return to their homes.

The Commissioner of Pensions is a very active man, a man of great energy, and I think he has been deceived so often, and the clerks in his office have been imposed on so many times by sharks and unworthy agents, that now it is almost impossible for a man to get a pension who really deserves it under the old law. The reason why the value of the pensions is decreasing to-day is because the old soldier, who, soon after the war, was too proud to apply for a pension—who put off an application as long as possible—now finds it practically impossible to get a pension under the old statutes. Therefore he must take a pension under the service-pension law, the highest pension of that kind being $12. Under circumstances of this kind the value of the pension roll will naturally decrease, while in numbers it may increase.

That is the condition at this time, and while I have great faith in the endeavor of the Pension Commissioner to protect this Government, I do say the sentiment against allowing pensions with arrearages is so overwhelming in the Department that it is practically impossible to get such an application through; and you can not get it through unless you have proof beyond a reasonable doubt. This is a flagrant injustice to the patriotic old soldier who put off his claim as long as possible.

The other day I received a letter from a physician in a Western State who wrote to me regarding a case in the Department. He stated to me that the applicant had a case so clear that if the man who caused the gunshot wound had been in civil life he would have been convicted of murder if there had not been a limit as to the time of death to a year and a day, etc.

The writer of this letter asked me to go up to the Pension Department and do two things: first, convince the Pension Office that a dead man can not make an affidavit; that was the first proposition, because, as this physician said, the officers had asked three times for the affidavit of a particular man and had three times been told that the man was dead. He asked me first to convince the Pension Department that the dead can not swear, and next he wanted me to look over the proof. I went over that proof. The case was that of a lieutenant of the Army, a robust young man, who had been wounded by a piece of bombshell near the spinal column. His captain stood behind him at the time the wound was inflicted, and the lieutenant was relieved from service.

The captain makes an affidavit as clear as any you ever saw,

saying that this young officer was at once relieved from duty and relieved from day to day afterwards. But he never went to the hospital. He said, "I will come out all right." He went through the war with that sore on his back. In 1881 he applied for a pension. The sore was still there. The captain swore point-blank to the fact of the lieutenant having been wounded as stated, that he was relieved from service from time to time, but that he had no hospital record because he never went to the hospital. The examining board showed the wound. Here comes in a clerk of the Pension Office and says, "You must have the affidavit of the surgeon." The surgeon states, "I have no remembrance of this case; and it would be strange if I should remember such a case, in view of the great number of cases with which I had to deal."

He added, "I know that lieutenant so well that if he should tell me he had such a wound I would feel that I knew it to be true." The man who attended this soldier in his last sickness makes a statement coinciding in every particular with that of the captain, showing that there was a tumor in the man's back at the place described. He not only shows this, but that this wound killed him. When the case in that condition came to be passed upon, the office sent to the board of vital statistics in the city where the soldier died and the report of that city officer was that the man had died from chronic diarrhea and from dropsy—the very ailments that might be expected from a wound that near the spine.

The Department says you must explain that discrepancy between the captain, between the doctor who attended him from time to time until his death, and these vital statistics from the city where he died. Well, the result is that the man can not explain the discrepancy. They give him a certain time in which to explain, and if he does not explain within that time, the name must be knocked off. In the days of administration of Commissioner Black he was knocked off the rolls because he did not explain it within the time given to him. Now his widow—his wife—comes, and the Commissioner says in response to her request, and I suppose he thinks there is reason in it, that we can not take up the cases of the man who preceded him in the administration of the office. He says he can not overrule the decisions established by General Black in this new hearing for the benefit of the widow. Result—a grievous wrong resulted to the soldier who gave his life for his country, and now a delicate feeling and a technical rule must stand between a supposed duty and justice.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there are thousands of just such cases as this, and the greatest injustice has been done to the old soldier, as you will readily see—the man who went into the service with patriotism in his heart, who said, "I want to serve the country, if possible, without remuneration," while other men, not filled with such patriotic impulses, hurried to the pension agency, got their pensions immediately after the war closed, and the old fellow who put off the evil day as long as possible is now denied relief because he can not now prove his case beyond all reasonable doubt.

Mr. Chairman, we ought to give this man the benefit of every reasonable doubt. We can not do it by men standing here and elsewhere saying to the Pension Commissioner or to the Bureau, "Why don't you do this, or why don't you do this or that?" That is not the way to deal with the question. We should pass bills saying what shall be done and what shall not be done.

Now, another thing, Mr. Chairman: We all complain from year to year about the widow's pension. We say, "Why is it that the widow has got to be put off in her claims for two and three years after the death of the husband before you can get a widow's pension for her?" Now, the reason is the law as it stands requires her to make practically an impossible kind of proof. It requires the widow to show things that are utterly foolish and unreasonable, and it makes her proof almost impossible. Now, who is to blame for all of this? It is that class of men who have been trying to put impositions upon the pensioners and upon the Pension Office, and which condition of affairs has forced Congress to pass laws that make it almost impossible for them to prove up. The worthy are made to suffer to escape the inroads of the unworthy.

Now, the head of the Bureau annually comes to us and appeals to us to change that law. He says the law ought to be that a woman who should be proved to be in good faith the common-law wife of the soldier, cohabiting and living with him many years in good faith, taken by the community as her husband, the children taking his name, and so on, should entitle her to the presumption of being his wife, and give her the benefit, under the law, of that position.

I propose to offer a bill to-morrow for the purpose of making that proof easier. And another thing, while it seems to me that every man on this floor ought to insist on being absolutely just to the old soldier in all the wars, including the last one, and in order to be just to the man who was really injured in that war, we have got to join the Pension Office in protecting it from the men who were not injured and who are unworthy of the consideration of the Government. The Commissioner of Pensions tells us, from time to time, that he has been unable to do his duty by reason of the present condition of the law. He has told us some years ago, and from time to time heretofore, that he had 100 clerks in his office that were not worth $1 to him defining the allowance of pension claims. He has told us that he had employees there supposed to be looking after the pension claims that were worthless in every particular, and yet who were drawing for their service, or pretended service, $75 a month.

They were drawing that sum and, in addition, a pension, in some case, as high as $72 a month. What does that mean, Mr. Chairman? That means a double pension. The man was getting $72 a month which the Congress said he should have without labor, and he was getting $75 that the law gives him as a pretended laborer, but which is in reality another pension. I asked the Commissioner myself where he made the distinction between the $72 to be paid to these men as pensions under the law and the $75 for services in the Bureau. "Why," he responded, "there is no difference in reality." I asked, then, "Is that just to the old soldiers throughout the country? Is not this giving a few favored ones double pensions at the expense of the other worthy soldiers?"

And I want to make another suggestion. At the end of the civil war, as I understand it, the highest pension paid was $8 a month. So there was not any great incentive at that time for pension agents and unworthy men to attempt to impose upon the Government. But as our country has become richer and as our soldiers have become older and more needy we have gradually increased those pensions. Now, that has been eminently proper. I believe in it; but at the same time we have had this pension business mixed up in a measure with politics, to the extent that we have not aided the Pension Department in an honest and just execution of the pension laws, and now what is coming? Here are the new soldiers, 20 per cent of whom have already applied for pensions. A few days ago I had a letter from an old pensioner, who stated the three or four years he served in the war of the rebellion. He told me of his old age, his necessities, and the fact that he is drawing only $6 a month; but he says, "My nearest neighbor was a soldier in the recent war with Spain; he is an athlete, as strong a man as any in my city, and he is drawing $25 a month." No doubt but the new soldier deserved this pension. No doubt but that he was really disabled when it was granted.

Now, what does that mean? What is it going to mean to you and to me and to the old soldiers of the country? It means that many of the soldiers returning from their service in the Spanish war were sick and afflicted; but in a certain time they begin, in our climate and under favorable conditions, to recuperate. By and by they will become well again. Now, unless the Pension Office keeps close track of them and keeps its examiners in the field, examining pensioners from year to year, you will soon have a line of robust men drawing large pensions all over the country, while the old soldiers, under the dependent pension act, disabled, bowed with age and infirmities, will be drawing only $12 a month; and as a result of it you will see disturbance and dissatisfaction all over the country. This country will never be contented with any unjust discrimination made against the old soldier that came home mangled and maimed in the most bloody war in modern times.

The Pension Commissioner says that one reason why he has not allowed any more of these Spanish war pensions is that after these men returned and forty-five or fifty thousand of them applied for pensions they began to improve in health. These men were not shot; they were simply poisoned by malaria, and they have been getting better from day to day. The country expects and demands that Congress and the Pension Department shall be liberal and just with all of our soldiers.

The reason why the Commissioner of Pensions told us in a former Congress that he could not discharge 100 clerks who were absolutely worthless to the service and keeping the old pensioner out of his claim was that whenever he discharged one every member of Congress from the State from which that employee came and the two Senators from that State came and jumped upon the Commissioner and never allowed him any rest until the man was reinstated. That is unquestionably true, and it seems that Congress and the old soldiers in the country have never looked at this from the proper standpoint, which is that both the salary paid to one of these men who is beyond the power of efficient service and the pension that he draws combined make his total pension. One is as much a pension as the other. Thereby he gets two pensions, while the old soldier at home gets none, or a very small one. This political pull seems to be the curse of about everything about Washington, including the administration of the pension laws.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I believe Congress cut down the number of employees about 100, or something like that, three years ago, and it was then stated that that would add to the efficiency of the service. Has the gentleman from Colorado noticed

that there has been any more expedition or facility in the granting of pensions since that time?

Mr. BELL. I am not an advocate of the present Pension Commissioner. I think in many cases he has been too strict, and especially against the old pensioner who did not apply until within the last few years. But on the question of economy, and on the question of insisting on every employee doing his full quota of work, and in searching out every conceivable indication of fraud, I want to say that the present Commissioner has, in my judgment, never been excelled in that high office.

Mr. NORTON. Will the gentleman from Colorado allow me?

Mr. BELL. Yes.

Mr. NORTON. I understand you to say that you believe the Commissioner is too strict as against the old soldier?

Mr. BELL. Yes, I do, in some cases.

Mr. NORTON. Is not the law now existing too strict?

Mr. BELL. It is utterly foolish, in some particulars. It seeks known impossibilities.

Mr. NORTON. You say the law is utterly foolish?

Mr. BELL. In a great many particulars; and we are largely to blame for it.

Mr. NORTON. I am glad to know that you will join in some bill correcting that.

Mr. BELL. I am in favor of liberalizing wherever justice and common sense dictates, and that is in many places.

Mr. NORTON. All right.

Mr. BELL. But I think we do not assist the Pension Commissioner in the meritorious cases, and also, we do not stand behind him in cases that are not meritorious, as we should. We are prone to criticise rather than to aid in overcoming the defects.

Mr. NORTON. Are you in favor of the Commissioner making rules to govern his office entirely outside of law?

Mr. BELL. No, sir.

Mr. NORTON. Is he not doing that?

Mr. BELL. I think some of his constructions are unquestionably outside of the original intentions of the lawmakers.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Do you not think the Commissioner has the right to make a reasonable rule for the government of his office in determining these claims?

Mr. BELL. Oh, yes. Here is the trouble with the Commissioner. The Commissioner has been imposed on from so many quarters. The clerks have been imposed upon in that Department by spurious affidavits from so many sources that they do not feel that they are safe in trusting anybody, and that affects the good as well as the bad. That is the difficulty. The deserving are suffering for the venality of the undeserving.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Will the gentleman permit me a question?

Mr. BELL. Certainly.

Mr. SULLOWAY. As the gentleman states there is such a terrible condition existing down there in the filing of false testimony and numerous attempts to impose upon the office by false evidence, I would like him to state how many cases has this Commissioner, who is so industrious in that direction, and who is suggested as having been hampered in the discharge of his duty—how many cases has he discovered or reported? The gentleman will remember there are nearly a million on the rolls. How many applications of that kind will the gentleman tell us there are? Let us know how rotten this affair is.

Mr. BELL. The Commissioner tells us exactly, and I can give it to you in a moment from his report.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Oh, offhand.

Mr. BELL. It runs up into a large number.

Mr. SULLOWAY. How large?

Mr. BELL. I am not going to guess at this when I can give you the exact number by turning to it.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Is it twenty-five?

Mr. NORTON. It is not twenty-five.

Mr. BELL. All kinds of fraud are set forth. Numerous men have been drawing the pensions of others who have died, and there have been any number of pension attorneys that have been disbarred from practice before the Department for filing fraudulent evidence, and everything else that is now militating against the interests of the worthy old soldier.

Mr. TALBERT. If the gentleman will turn to page 105 of the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, he will find a large list of frauds given.

Mr. BELL. Yes. I will append the report of the Commissioner here so all can see.

CRIMINAL DATA.

At the close of the fiscal year 230 cases were pending in the hands of United States attorneys, in which evidence had been secured showing violations of law. The reports received during the year show that 250 indictments were brought to trial, resulting in 226 convictions and 24 acquittals. In 25 cases a nolle prosequi was entered. One hundred and thirty-eight persons were sentenced. Sentence was suspended in the cases of 17 persons convicted, and the action of the court in the cases of 4 others convicted has not been reported. During the year 191 persons were arrested, and 300 indictments were reported found.

Of the 25 indictments dismissed on nolle prosequi the causes assigned are as follows:

Lapse of time since proceedings were instituted	5
Old age and feebleness of defendant	4
Convicted in another case	5
Offense committed in another district	1
Death of principal witness for Government	1
Failure of grand jury to indict principal offender	2
Evidence not sufficient	2
Consideration for defendant's family	1
Inability to locate defendant	1
Cases in which reasons for dismissal have not been reported	3
Total	25

The 226 indictments tried, which resulted in convictions, were based upon the following charges:

False claim	64
False certification	26
False affidavit	16
False personation	5
Perjury	40
Forgery	18
Illegal fee	26
Personating Government officer	21
Retaining pension certificate	2
Prosecuting claims while a Government officer	4
Conspiracy	2
Embezzlement	1
Attempted bribery	1

It has been the uniform practice not to recommend prosecution in any case unless the criminal intent of the parties was clearly shown, and in the cases of soldiers and their dependents, to resolve every doubt in their favor, and not to recommend prosecution where it was apparent that they had been drawn into a violation of the law by others. As a result of this practice, the majority of the convictions secured were against attorneys, agents, subagents, magistrates, and others responsible for the preparation and filing of false and fraudulent claims and evidence, and those who falsely personated soldiers or soldiers' widows.

In view of the fact that the Bureau had obtained evidence in many pending claims showing that grossly irregular and improper practices were resorted to by certain persons engaged in the prosecution of pension claims at and around Newbern, N. C., an investigation was undertaken at the beginning of the fiscal year of the cases of some of the 337 army and navy pensioners residing in Craven and Jones counties, N. C. In the course of the examination it became necessary to investigate 22 pending original claims, in addition to the pending claims for reissue, increase, and additional pension filed by the pensioners. This work was completed in December, but 10 of the cases are still under investigation in other localities.

As a result of the investigation, the names of 38 illegal pensioners were dropped from the rolls and 24 pending claims were rejected upon the ground that they were fraudulent. In addition to the above there were 10 cases in which irregularities and forgeries were discovered, but in which no action was taken in view of the fact that it was shown that the pensioners were, nevertheless, entitled to the pensions received by them.

Six indictments were found against persons believed to be guilty of deliberate violations of the law, 3 for forgery, 1 for false impersonation of a soldier, 1 for an illegal receipt of pension by a remarried widow, and 1 for perjury committed before a special examiner. The first 5 cases resulted in conviction.

ATTORNEYS.

During the year 288 attorneys have been disqualified for the following reasons: Disbarment, 37; suspensions, 6; dropping for cause, 7; dropping at request, 2; prohibition under section 5498, Revised Statutes, 29, and death, 207.

Now, I do not want it understood that I am charging the Commissioner with being the best or the worst we have ever had. What I am trying to do is to take my part of the responsibility for the unjust condition of the pension records of this country. I notice we are all quite free to criticise, but slow to remedy, the evil.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Colorado, as I know he is taking great interest in the matter, and has a bill that he is going to present or has presented, what remedy would he suggest to strengthen the arm of the Pension Commissioner in detecting and ferreting out these frauds that he states exists, when he states the same Commissioner has asked three times for the statement of a man who is dead, his constituent, as he has detailed to the House.

Mr. BELL. The difficulty is that whenever we have a bill in this House we all jump on the Commissioner and the Pension Department, when at least half the responsibility rests upon Congress itself. We could better spend some of our time in finding a remedy. Now, these frauds can not be avoided altogether. The machine is too large and the temptation too great. But here is the difficulty: That men, because they think that it is popular, as it seems to me, come in here, assume to represent the Grand Army, and from other places, and hoot at the idea that there are frauds in the applications for and in the allowance of pensions. Now, there is no such field presented in America for the evil disposed as at the Pension Office, and that comes largely from the tender sentiment of the country—first, for the old soldier, and, secondly, from many men who are every day in the year catering to the old soldier and trying to make him think that he is his friend in and out of season instead of standing up and aiding the Commissioner and others in weeding out the unjust and giving greater protection to the really meritorious soldier.

What I was particularly trying to refer to was, I was hoping that we would not get into the same condition with the volunteers of the late war, that we might limit the privileges of the proselyting agent. Pensions are so liberal at this time that we may expect to be loaded down with this pension roll for time immemorial

unless it is cautiously limited to deserving ones, because, as said by the Pension Commissioner, out of forty-five or fifty thousand applying under the Spanish war claims so many have improved in health that but few have been allowed. These men were not shot. They were simply exposed to hardship and poison. Being young and robust, many of them will recover or not materially feel the bad effects again until they begin to age. Then the Government will have to deal liberally with them.

The Pension Commissioner is bearing a great responsibility. He has shown great nerve; he is showing great industry, and he has shown great executive ability in that office. There is no doubt but that he is master of the office, and he should not be charged for things of which he is not guilty, and should be aided where he deserves aid.

Mr. SIMS. Will the gentleman allow me a suggestion?

Mr. BELL. Yes; certainly.

Mr. SIMS. Is it not a fact that as time wears on, and the objects and purposes of the Commissioner are better understood, there is less outcry and criticism of his acts?

Mr. BELL. I think so. Another thing; we do not aid the Commissioner. He comes here from year to year and, with his experience, suggests to us what he wants, and we pay no attention to it. We do not even read his report. Now, we are appropriating this year $800,000, or $900,000 I think it is, for the examining boards. Eight hundred thousand dollars; just think of it. The Commissioner for five or six years has reported to us the condition of the examiners. He has shown us that certain boards have examined as high as 40 and 50 cases consecutively and given the same disease and the same conditions in nine-tenths of the cases. He has taken the same man and gone before four boards in one day, and those four boards would give the man from nothing to the highest pension, and no two of them would rate him alike or attribute the same diseases to him.

Mr. BINGHAM. Will the gentleman from Colorado allow me a suggestion?

Mr. BELL. Certainly.

Mr. BINGHAM. I think the gentleman made the statement that we are appropriating $900,000 for the examining boards. I think he will find upon examination that it is $800,000, an increase of $100,000 over last year.

Mr. BELL. I am obliged to the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Now, what the Pension Commissioner desires is this. He says that these boards, scattered all over the country, report to him the condition of the soldier and what he ought to have. He says that they are guided by so many different rules that they can not, in the Pension Office, take these ratings at all. They have to sweep them to one side and judge by the description of the disease what the rating should be.

Now, the Commissioner says if they will allow him to organize a certain number of boards with a stenographer, and with an attorney—and he fixes the prices—and go from point to point and examine these soldiers all upon the same principle, then he will do the work in the field. He will get a service that will be infinitely cheaper and will do justice to the soldier; but he says he never can do it under this system of the board of pensions. This is his contention. He persists in the view that there is no consistency in the reports of the present boards.

Mr. SIMS. Will the gentleman allow me a suggestion?

Mr. BELL. Certainly.

Mr. SIMS. I have found the Commissioner to be often criticised by individuals in this way: They go before the medical board and the board will tell them that they are entitled to $20 or $30 a month, but after it goes to the Pension Office they only get $10 or $12, and then they write me and say that they have been outraged by the Commissioner at Washington. They do not understand it, and the Commissioner gets a great deal of unjust criticism. It is because these individuals have been before the board and the board told them that they ought to get more than they really should.

Mr. BELL. The Commissioner states that this old law was that they must give the man's injury in eighteenths, and they would give his inability; and so it used to be a common thing for them to have a man that had inabilities or deficiencies running up to twenty-five or twenty-six eighteenths. They not only had him totally disabled, but doubly totally disabled. Under the law of 1890, with a maximum rate of $12, the boards often gave much higher ratings than the law allowed. So the Commissioner had to change that, and now the boards make the rating in dollars under the act of 1890. This testimony before us is that they paid no attention to the rating of the local physician; that what they are compelled to do is to make the local physician describe the disease in every case, and let the medical board here judge of the disability. He says otherwise they can not have any consistency or equality among the soldiers.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. BELL. Certainly.

Mr. SULLOWAY. In other words, he assumes that a surgeon who perhaps has known the man for thirty or fifty years on the board, has seen him almost daily perhaps, treating him during these years, that this surgeon, after seeing him and examining him specifically with the eye and with the hand, is not so competent as some gentleman that they have in the office here at Washington who has never laid eyes on him. Is that it?

Mr. BELL. No; his theory is that the ordinary board does not have enough business and responsibility, and does not get down into the duties of the office sufficiently to make the examination and report as they are instructed by the Department here. In other words, the Commissioner says that he found it absolutely impossible to take those ratings; that if he should do so there would be no uniformity in the pensions; that no two boards agree in their findings. Therefore he asks to have organized educated boards, who will be governed by the same rules and make consistent reports.

I do not doubt that the conclusion of a surgeon reached after an examination of the case ought to have great influence if he understands his duties. But the Commissioner insists that the experiment has proved a failure; that men have been put through ten or twelve examinations, sometimes as many as four in one day, and the boards differed so widely in their conclusions that he found it impossible to base any action on their reports.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Is it not true that many of the physicians here in the Department who act upon these cases are men without actual experience as surgeons or physicians?

Mr. BELL. I could not say; I do not know; but I have heard criticism.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. I think the Commissioner made that statement in a previous report. That being so, does it not follow that in accepting the reports of such officers the Department gives more credence to the statements of young and inexperienced men than to the findings of carefully selected surgeons who have had the applicants before them?

Mr. BELL. I understand that the Commissioner has stated several times—not in the recent hearing or report—that the office does not pay any attention to the rating of the local board; and he gives the excuse that he has found it impossible to do so. Therefore he has tried every year since he has been in office, I believe with the single exception of the present year, to have that law repealed.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARNEY] and myself as members of the conference committee prevented that law from being repealed. I believe that every member of the conference committee except the gentleman from Wisconsin and myself was in favor of the repeal on hearing the reasons of the Pension Commissioner. But we thought that as these men were experts, and as they had seen and examined the applicants, their opinions even in a court of law would be good and should have credence. But now the Commissioner proposes to organize a force and put them on the same basis. In our arguments with him he invariably contended that boards could not be obtained whose members would educate themselves sufficiently to ever understand their duties; that there was no harmony among these boards in their ratings; that no two would make the same rating, and thus there arose dissatisfaction and complaint among the old soldiers.

I would like to see our pension laws amended in several particulars. There is one provision, for instance, which I know is somewhat unpopular with the old soldiers. It refers to cases of men who, in order to escape from Southern prisons and thereby save their lives, enlisted in the Southern army. The Pension Office has held that these men could not be pensioned at all under the act of 1890. There is a provision of our pension laws which the Pension Department has asked to have repealed, to the effect that when a soldier of the Union Army, rather than starve or die in a Southern prison has entered the Southern army with the intention of escaping at first opportunity and that they did not fight against this Government, but escaped, such a soldier or his widow can not be pensioned.

That recommendation for the repeal of that law is not in this report, but I understand, was in a former report. I had a letter the other day from a man telling me that he enlisted in a company belonging to the Southern army, with a great crowd of other men, with no other object than to escape death, almost immediate death; that on the first opportunity they did escape, and that Grant put them to guarding his headquarters. General Grant thought enough of them to trust them in that way. This man said that both Grant and Logan congratulated them and said that they wished that all the prisoners of Libby Prison had done likewise. Yet that man can not get a pension. Some men say that under such circumstances the soldier should have died in prison rather than enter the Southern army.

We think it unreasonable to say that those young men, many of them mere boys, who had not been trained as soldiers, should have stayed in prison, with death staring them in the face, rather

than join some command of the enemy with the view of deserting and getting back to their own regiments. It is going too far to say that these men are to be forever disgraced and must die without reinstatement to the honors of the roll.

Mr. McCLEARY. Is there any proposition to cover cases where men in the stress of circumstances entered the Confederate army, although they were not in harmony with the purposes for which that army was fighting, and who at the first opportunity escaped from that army and joined the Union Army?

Mr. BELL. No; such persons can not obtain pensions at all.

Another thing; the Commissioner says that in Mr. Lincoln's second campaign politics had, more or less, come into the armies, and that a great many men who had been fighting for the South believed so implicitly in Mr. Lincoln that they deserted the Southern army and went over to the Northern Army. Yet such men can not be pensioned.

Mr. McCLEARY. Does not the gentleman think that some wisely guarded provision ought to be adopted whereby pensions can be granted in such cases?

Mr. BELL. I certainly do.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I think the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL] is mistaken in the statement he has just made. As I understand, there is a provision of law under which persons who left the Southern army and went into the Federal Army have the right to be pensioned.

Mr. CLARK. Oh, no; the gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. You will find that such is the law.

Mr. CLARK. I have knowledge of the case of one of my neighbors who left the Confederate army and enlisted in the Union Army, and who drew pension for four or five years as a soldier of the Union Army; but after he had drawn pension for some years some contemptible fellow informed upon him and his pension was cut off, and I have never been able to get it restored.

Mr. SIMS. I have one or two neighbors in the same fix.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Very well; if you think I am wrong in this matter I think I shall be able to show you the law in a few minutes.

Mr. BELL. A gentleman connected with the Pension Office drew this amendment for me, suggesting that it had been recommended by that Department:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4716 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to pension claims arising under the act of June 27, 1890, and the amendments thereto of May 9, 1900.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the case covered by that bill is this: That is, where the man went out of the rebel army and went into the Union Army and while fighting there was shot, he can recover for service injuries.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. That is exactly what I stated the law to be, and I shall get it and read it in a few minutes.

Mr. BELL. There is a law providing that he can be pensioned, except under dependent act of 1890, for mere poverty.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Precisely as I have said. But he can be pensioned under the act I have in mind.

Mr. BELL. Yes, certainly; he would be entitled to pension if he was shot or otherwise injured in the service.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Of course if he was not injured, he would not be entitled to a pension anyway.

Mr. BELL. Dependent Union soldiers are pensioned under the act of 1890, with service injury, because of mere dependence.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. But it covered the case to which I referred.

Mr. SNODGRASS. The act of 1890 repealed the inhibition against Confederate soldiers who served in the Federal Army receiving pensions; and I think the Commissioner of Pensions so held, but his decision was reversed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. BELL. I think that is correct. I think it excepted, however, the Mexican war veterans.

Mr. SNODGRASS. The Mexican war veterans, and also Confederate soldiers serving under those circumstances.

Mr. BELL. That, however, applies only to the act of 1890. Under this dependent act a man who served in the rebel army and afterwards in the Union Army can not be pensioned except for actual service injuries. Now, Mr. Chairmam, I reserve the remainder of my time.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee informally rose; and, Mr. GARDNER of Michigan having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, sundry messages, in writing, from the President of the United States were communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. BARNEY. I yield to my colleague from Wisconsin [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, if I correctly understood the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BELL] who has just taken his seat, he said that this nation was growing larger and richer day by day. I do not, therefore, desire to take any of the time of the House with any comments upon what the gentleman from Colorado has said. But I do desire to have sent to the desk, and to have read in my own time, a short extract from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 10. I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I fully understand that my entry into this discussion may be construed by some as laying me under the charge of being a "carping critic," to use the language of the gentleman in charge of this bill. At the present time the Treasury of the country is overflowing. The times are prosperous. We have in the Treasury to-day a surplus of nearly $60,000,000. This is the beginning of a session of Congress. It is a suitable occasion, a suitable time and place to begin a system of legislation which shall look to cutting down the surplus in the United States Treasury. One way to accomplish this is by reducing taxation, the other way is by the passage of bills like this.

Mr. JENKINS. Now, Mr. Chairman, that was the language of one of the ablest Democrats and one of the strongest partisans upon the floor of this House; and I want to say to him and to the Democratic party generally that it is a great tribute to the Republican party, a greater tribute, perhaps, than any Republican on this floor would be willing to pay to the Republican party. I say also, in all kindness, that nothing of that kind could be truthfully said of the Democratic party from the time of Jackson down to the present day. I also want to say to you that if the people of this country will keep the Republican party in power there will be no question but what the war taxes will be removed, the revenues of the country will be reduced, and prosperity will continue to be among us.

The rivers and harbors of the country will be improved as they need improvement; the Nicaraguan Canal will be constructed, and all persons entitled to a pension under this and other bills will receive due and adequate pensions for their services to the country. New public buildings necessary throughout the nation will be constructed, and a sufficient surplus for all the needs of the Government will be found in the Treasury of the United States, and this, I repeat, is due to the magnificent record made by the Republican party.

Mr. THAYER. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. JENKINS. Certainly.

Mr. THAYER. Won't you add, among all of the good things that you are giving to us, reciprocity with Cuba and independence for the Philippines?

Mr. JENKINS. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Mr. THAYER. The evil is now pressing and ought to be remedied.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, it is pretty near time that in all branches and departments of our Government we have more business and less politics. Particularly is this true of the legislative branch of Government. It will greatly aid the people. There is nothing so dear to the hearts of all those desiring a political job as to be of service to the people by bettering their condition. Claiming to be the foremost nation in the world, unquestionably the leader in commercial life, this country should be administered on business rather than on political lines. Our greatness to-day as a nation, if not due to accident more than design, is certainly due to the wonderful resources of the people. There is no excuse to-day for that Democratic opposition to Republican legislation for our new possessions as there was for the Federals and Whigs opposing the progress of the Democratic party in acquiring foreign territory and legislating for it and the people who came with it.

The Democratic party was not only determined to uphold slavery, but to extend it and make slave labor an element of our national life. The Federals, Whigs, and Republicans were unalterably opposed to slavery and exerted every effort and made every argument possible against it. If they could defeat the extension of slavery, they knew in time the South would be the principal sufferer from its existence, but that if extended through the influences of the National Government, in direct opposition to the people directly interested, their belief was that it would never be abolished and would prevent this people being the great nation they now are. No doubt any lover of this country would like to erase from the history of this nation the opposition of the Federals and Whigs to acquiring foreign territory that naturally belonged to this nation and was for the interests of all the people to acquire. Contrast the history of the Democratic party in this regard from Jefferson to Buchanan with reference to the acquisition of foreign territory and legislation necessary and proper to follow such an event with the sayings and doings of our Democratic friends since voting this country into the Spanish-American war, and the differences will readily be seen.

After a declaration of peace the result of war generally brings great responsibilities and duties. At such a time we require a united country, not a party of opposition to everything proposed or done. Such a course brings vicious and dangerous legislation,

rather than beneficial results. It was this kind of Democratic opposition that forced upon this country so much unfortunate legislation at the close of the civil war, making a breach that has taken forty years to heal. If our people were united on a national policy, no matter how widely they differed in matter of detail, the nation would be the gainer. It is useless to say that the American people are not equal to any emergency or any condition. Success will certainly crown their efforts if once united in matters of policy. The following quotation is applicable and can be read with profit for national, party, and individual purposes:

On the high road of public life are strewn broadcast the miserable fragments of party doctrines shattered by overstrain, like the dead mules and broken-down wagons in the track of an advancing or retreating army. Theories of mathematical precision are good in books of geometry, but not in the conflict of great affairs. Men of action are the masters, not the slaves of doctrine. What the world needs, demands, and will have is more of practical statesmanship and less of bigoted exclusiveness of doctrine. He to whom it never happened to think or know something to-day which he did not think or know yesterday must have been born omniscientlly infallible or has not yet advanced from the innocent simplicity and petulant willfulness of infancy. (Two Treaties of Paris, page 21.)

History conclusively shows that up to the civil war the Democratic party was favorable to the acquisition of foreign territory, insular in nature, and insisted that there was abundant authority for such action and for the government of the people acquired with the territory, by a substituted sovereignty, whether satisfied or not with the forced change. The many questions troubling that party to-day never gave the party a thought when the Democratic party wanted Cuba in connection with the vast territory acquired from different governments as a result both of peace and war, but in all cases for the benefit and glory of the United States. Jefferson never made an official declaration that he had any doubts about it. Knowing that the progress of the nation was diametrically opposed to his democratic belief, he quietly and in a personal way intimated that he was going to do a great public act that he personally and politically knew to be wrong, and progress was made by him in absolute opposition to his political teachings of a lifetime, and nothing but good and benefit for the United States has resulted from his public course and action.

I consider the relations between the United States and Cuba in every aspect of the case, whether for immediate separation or continued exercise of sovereignty by the United States over Cuba, as important as any other question before the American people.

I speak not for forcible annexation, for I was never an expansionist; but a condition of affairs of vast importance confronts us, not only of interest to the people of the United States and the people of Cuba, but to the whole civilized world.

There is an onward march of great events that can not be stayed. That man or political party is lost who does not keep advised of the current of affairs and act accordingly, keeping in line with the destiny of this great nation.

History discloses that for over one hundred years this nation has wanted Cuba, needed Cuba, and Cuba has needed, and will continue to need, the protecting arm of this civilizing, progressive, and powerful nation.

The arguments that have been made from the days of Jefferson down to the present time in favor of the acquisition of Cuba and extending the sovereignty of the United States over the island of Cuba have been able, patriotic, and on the line of true statesmanship, and the logic unanswerable. Every word said in favor of extending the sovereignty of the United States over the island of Cuba is as true now as at the different times previously spoken.

Let us see what history says on this important subject:

JEFFERSON.

It is enough for us to know as far as Jefferson was concerned that he was in favor of the annexation of Cuba. In a letter to James Monroe, October 24, 1823, Mr. Jefferson, among other things, said:

But we have first to ask ourselves the question, Do we wish to acquire to our own confederacy any one or more of the Spanish provinces? I candidly confess that I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States. The control which, with Florida Point, this island would give us over the Gulf of Mexico and the countries and isthmus bordering on it, as well as all those whose waters flow into it, would fill up the measure of our political well-being (Vol. 10, Writings of Thomas Jefferson, by Putnam, p. 277.)

Mr. Jefferson, writing to James Monroe, June 23, 1823, with reference to his understanding as to the desire of the inhabitants of Cuba, and to his opposition to Cuba falling into the possession of England, says:

We are surely under no obligation to give her gratis an interest which she has not; the whole inhabitants being averse to her, and the climate mortal to strangers, its continued military occupation by her would be impracticable. It is better then to lie still in readiness to receive that interesting incorporation when solicited by herself, for certainly her addition to our confederacy is exactly what is wanting to round our power as a nation to the point of its utmost interest. (Writings of Thomas Jefferson, by Putnam, vol. 10, p. 260.)

Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to President Madison of the 27th of April, 1809, speaking of the policy that Napoleon would probably pursue toward us, says:

He ought to be satisfied with having forced her [Great Britain] to revoke the orders on which he pretended to retaliate, and to be particularly satisfied with us, by whose unyielding adherence to principle she has been forced into the revocation. He ought the more to conciliate our good will, as we can be such an obstacle to the new career opening on him in the Spanish colonies. That he would give us the Floridas to withhold intercourse with the residue of those colonies can not be doubted. But that is no price, because they are ours in the first moment of the war, and until a war they are of no particular necessity to us. But, although with difficulty, he will consent to our receiving Cuba into our Union, to prevent our aid to Mexico and the other provinces. That would be a prize, and I would immediately erect a column on the southernmost limit of Cuba and inscribe on it a ne plus ultra as to us in that direction. We should then only have to include the north in our confederacy, which would be in the first war, and we should have such an empire for Liberty as she has never surveyed since the creation; and I am persuaded that no constitution was ever before so well calculated as ours for extensive empire and self-government. * * * It will be objected to our receiving Cuba that no limit can then be drawn to our future acquisitions. Cuba can be defended by us without a navy, and this developes the principle which ought to limit our views. Nothing should ever be accepted which requires a navy to defend it.

John Quincy Adams, while Secretary of State under Mr. Monroe, in a dispatch to Mr. Nelson, our minister at Madrid, of the 28th of April, 1823, says:

In the war between France and Spain, now commencing, other interests, peculiarly ours, will, in all probability, be deeply involved. Whatever may be the issue of this war, as between those two European powers, it may be taken for granted that the dominion of Spain, north and south, is irrevocably gone. But the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico still remain, nominally and so far really dependent upon her that she yet possesses the power of transferring her dominion over them, together with the possession of them, to others. These islands from their local position are natural appendages to the North American continent, and one of them, Cuba, almost within sight of our shores, from a multitude of considerations has become an object of transcendent importance to the commercial and political interests of our Union.

Its commanding position with reference to the Gulf of Mexico and the West India seas, the character of its population, its situation midway between our southern coast and the island of Santo Domingo; its safe and capacious harbor of the Habana, fronting a long line of our shores destitute of the same advantage; the nature of its productions and its wants, furnishing the supplies and needing the returns of a commerce immensely profitable and mutually beneficial, give it an importance in the sum of our national interests with which that of no other foreign territory can be compared, and little inferior to that which binds the different members of this Union together. Such, indeed, are between the interests of that island and of this country, the geographical, commercial, moral, and political relations formed by nature gathering in the process of time and even now verging to maturity, that in looking forward to the possible course of events for the short period of half a century it is scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our Federal Republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself.

It is obvious, however, that for this event we are not yet prepared. Numerous and formidable objections to the extension of our territorial dominions beyond the sea present themselves to the first contemplation of the subject; obstacles to the system of policy by which alone that result can be compassed and maintained are to be foreseen and surmounted, both from at home and abroad; but there are laws of political as well as of physical gravitation, and if an apple severed by the tempest from its native tree can not choose but fall to the ground, Cuba, forcibly disjoined from its own unnatural connection with Spain, and incapable of self-support, can gravitate only toward the North American Union, which, by the same law of nature, can not cast her off from its bosom.

The transfer of Cuba to Great Britain would be an event unpropitious to the interests of this Union. This opinion is so generally entertained that even the groundless rumors that it was about to be accomplished, which are spread abroad and are still teeming, may be traced to the deep and almost universal aversion of it, and to the alarm which the mere probability of its occurrence has stimulated. The question both of our right and of our power to prevent it, if necessary by force, already obtrudes itself upon our councils, and the Administration is called upon, in the performance of its duties to the nation, at least to use all the means within its competency to guard against and forefend it.

On April 27, 1825, Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, in a dispatch to Mr. A. H. Everett, our minister at Madrid, instructing him to use his exertions to induce Spain to make peace with her revolted colonies, says in part:

The United States are satisfied wth the present condition of those islands [Cuba and Porto Rico] in the hands of Spain, with their ports open to our commerce, as they are now open. This Government desires no political change of that condition. The population itself of the islands is incompetent at present, from its composition and amount, to maintain self-government. The maritime force of the neighboring republics of Mexico and Colombia is not now, nor is it likely shortly to be, adequate to the protection of those islands if the conquest of them were effected. The United States would entertain constant apprehensions of their passing from their possession to that of some less friendly sovereignty; and of all the European powers, this country prefers that Cuba and Porto Rico should remain dependent upon Spain. If the war should continue between Spain and the new republics, and those islands should become the object and theater of it, their fortunes have such a connection with the prosperity of the United States that they could not be indifferent spectators; and the possible contingencies of such a protracted war might bring upon the Government of the United States duties and obligations, the performance of which, however painful it should be, they might not be at liberty to decline.

Mr. Van Buren, writing to Mr. Van Ness, our minister to Spain, October 2, 1829, says:

The Government of the United States have always looked with the deepest interest upon the fate of those islands, but particularly of Cuba. Its geographical position, which places it almost within sight of our southern shores, and, as it were, gives it the command of the Gulf of Mexico and the West India seas; its safe and capacious harbors; its rich productions, the exchange of which for our surplus agricultural products and manufactures constitutes one of the most extensive and valuable branches of our foreign trade, render

it of the utmost importance to the United States that no change should take place in its condition which would injuriously affect our political and commercial standing in that quarter.

Other considerations connected with a certain class of our population make it the interest of the southern section of the Union that no attempt should be made in that island to throw off the yoke of Spanish dependence, the first effect of which would be the sudden emancipation of a numerous slave population, the result of which could not but be sensibly felt upon the adjacent shores of the United States. On the other hand, the wisdom which induced the Spanish Government to relax in its colonial system, and to adopt, with regard to those islands, a more liberal policy, which opened their ports to general commerce, has so far been satisfactory in the view of the United States as, in addition to other considerations, to induce this Government to desire that their possession should not be transferred from the Spanish Crown to any other power. In conformity with this desire, the ministers of the United States at Madrid have, from time to time, been instructed to watch attentively the course of events and the secret springs of European diplomacy, which, from information received from various quarters, this Government had reason to suspect had been put in motion to effect the transfer of the possession of Cuba to the powerful allies of Spain.

You are authorized to say that the long-established and well-known policy of the United States, which forbids their entangling themselves in the concerns of other nations, and which permits their physical force to be used only for the defense of their political rights and the protection of the persons and property of their citizens, equally forbids their public agents to enter into positive engagements the performance of which would require the employment of means which the people have retained in their own hands; but that this Government has every reason to believe that the same influence which averted the blow ready to fall upon the Spanish islands would again be found effectual on the recurrence of similar events, and that the high preponderance in American affairs of the United States as a great naval power, the influence which they must at all times command as a great commercial nation, in all questions involving the interests of the general commerce of this hemisphere, would render their consent an essential preliminary to the execution of any project calculated so vitally to affect the general concerns of all the nations in any degree engaged in the commerce of America. The knowledge you possess of the public sentiment of this country in regard to Cuba will enable you to speak with confidence and effect of the probable consequences that might be expected from the communication of that sentiment to Congress in the event of any contemplated change in the present political condition of that island.

And again on the 13th of October, 1830:

This Government has also been given to understand that if Spain should persevere in the assertion of a hopeless claim to dominion over her former colonies they will feel it to be their duty as well as their interest to attack her colonial possession in our vicinity—Cuba and Porto Rico. Your general instructions are full upon the subject of the interest which the United States take in the fate of those islands, and particularly of the former; they inform you that we are content that Cuba should remain as it now is, but could not consent to its transfer to any European power. Motives of reasonable State policy render it more desirable to us that it should remain subject to Spain rather than to either of the South American states. Those motives will readily present themselves to your mind; they are principally founded upon an apprehension that if possessed by the latter it would, in the present state of things, be in greater danger of becoming subject to some European power than in its present condition.

Although such are our own wishes and true interests, the President does not see on what ground he would be justified in interfering with any attempts which the South American states might think it for their interest in the prosecution of a defensive war to make upon the islands in question. If, indeed, an attempt should be made to disturb them by putting arms in the hands of one portion of their population to destroy another, and which in its influence would endanger the peace of a portion of the United States, the case might be different. Against such an attempt the United States (being informed that it was in contemplation) have already protested and warmly remonstrated in their communication last summer with the Government of Mexico, but the information lately communicated to us in this regard was accompanied by a solemn assurance that no such measures will in any event be resorted to and that the contest, if forced upon them, will be carried on on their part with strict reference to the established rules of civilized warfare.

Mr. Buchanan, in a dispatch to Mr. R. M. Saunders of June 17, 1848, says:

With these considerations in view, the President [Polk] believes that the crisis has arrived when an effort should be made to purchase the island of Cuba from Spain, and he has determined to intrust you with the performance of this most delicate and important duty. The attempt should be made, in the first instance, in a confidential conversation with the Spanish minister of foreign affairs; a written offer might produce an absolute refusal in writing, which would embarrass us hereafter in the acquisition of the island. Besides, from the incessant changes in the Spanish cabinet and policy, our desire to make the purchase might thus be made known in an official form to foreign governments and arouse their jealousy and active opposition. Indeed, even if the president of the cabinet should think favorably of the proposition, they might be greatly embarrassed by having it placed on record, for in that event it would almost certainly, through some channel, reach the opposition, and become the subject of discussion in the Cortes. Such delicate negotiations, at least in their incipient stages, ought always to be conducted in confidential conversation and with the utmost secrecy and dispatch.

At your interview with the minister of foreign affairs you might introduce the subject by referring to the present distracted condition of Cuba, and the danger that exists that the population will attempt to accomplish a revolution. This must be well known to the Spanish Government. In order to convince him of the good faith and friendship toward Spain with which this Government has acted you might read to him the first part of my dispatch to General Campbell, and the order issued by the Secretary of War to the commanding general in Mexico, and to the officers having charge of the embarkation of our troops at Vera Cruz. You may then touch delicately upon the danger that Spain may lose Cuba by a revolution in the island or that it may be wrested from her by Great Britain should a rupture take place between the two countries arising out of the dismissal of Sir Henry Bulwer, and be retained to pay the Spanish debts to the British bondholders. You might assure him that, whilst this Government is entirely satisfied that Cuba should remain under the dominion of Spain, we should in any event resist its acquisition by any other nation. And, finally, you might inform him that, under all these circumstances, the President had arrived at the conclusion that Spain might be willing to transfer the island to the United States for a fair and full consideration.

You might cite as a precedent the cession of Louisiana to this country by Napoleon under somewhat similar circumstances, when he was at the zenith of his power and glory. I have merely presented these topics in their natural order and you can fill up the outline from the information communicated in this dispatch, as well as from your own knowledge of the subject. Should the minister of foreign affairs lend a favorable ear to your proposition, then the question of the consideration to be paid would arise, and you have been furnished with information in this dispatch which will enable you to discuss that question.

The President would be willing to stipulate for the payment of $100,000,000. This, however, is the maximum price, and if Spain should be willing to sell you will use your efforts to purchase it at a rate as much below that sum as is practicable. In case you should be able to conclude a treaty you may adopt as your model, so far as the same may be applicable, the two conventions of April 30, 1803, between France and the United States for the sale and purchase of Louisiana. The seventh and eighth articles of the first of these conventions ought, if possible, to be omitted. Still, if this should be indispensible to the accomplishment of the object, articles similar to them may be retained.

BUCHANAN.

On June 17, 1848, Buchanan, who was then Secretary of State, charged Saunders, of North Carolina, who was then envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain, in the name of the President to introduce the matter confidentially to the Spanish Government, and he authorized him to go as high in his offer as $100,000,000. Mr. Buchanan in part said:

The question could not be a local one in the United States, for human foresight could not anticipate the beneficial consequences which would result to every portion of our Union, and the acquisition of the island would strengthen the Union in high degree. (Executive Document, Thirty-second Congress, first session, No. 121, pp. 43. FF.)

FOOTE.

In Senate, Friday, January 5, 1849, the following resolution offered by Jacob W. Miller, a Senator from the State of New Jersey, December 18, 1848, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether any and what negotiations or correspondence have taken place between this Government and the Government of Spain, or between any persons acting under the direction or authority of either Government, in relation to the purchase of Cuba by the United States; and that he communicate to the Senate copies of such negotiations or correspondence, so far as the same may be communicated consistently with the public interest.

Mr. Henry S. Foote, a Senator from the State of Mississippi, was apparently in favor of the annexation of Cuba, for, on a motion to lay the resolution on the table, Senator Foote said:

From the manner in which this subject has been introduced by the Senator from New Jersey, I feel myself authorized to propound an inquiry to him which he may answer or not, at his pleasure and discretion. I wish to know, in the event of his ascertaining that any correspondence or negotiations in reference to this subject have actually taken place, whether he is prepared to assume an attitude hostile to the annexation of Cuba to this country, and whether he is, or is not, prepared to act upon the subject. If he is not prepared to act, then I think there is no necessity for this resolution. If, however, the Senator from New Jersey, in the event of such correspondence or negotiations having actually occurred, or being in progress, intends to throw obstacles in the way for the purpose of preventing its consummation, there is some reason for his resolution. But if he intends to remain inactive, and is resolved that no action shall follow after the information shall be obtained, I must repeat that I see not the slightest reason whatever for the passage of the resolution.

Senator Miller replied:

Mr. President, perhaps it would be wise in me to reserve my answer to the question of the Senator from Mississippi until the facts of the case are laid before the country, but I have no desire to conceal my opinions or intentions in regard to this matter. My own opinion is made up upon this subject, and I do not hesitate to say that I shall be opposed to the annexation of Cuba to this country at all times and under all circumstances.

Senator Foote replied:

I would simply state that if such be the determination of the honorable Senator from New Jersey he will find himself in an awkward position in less than four months, for the President-elect [Taylor] is decidedly in favor of the annexation of Cuba and has so declared himself.

Mr. Clayton, when Secretary of State, wrote to Mr. Barringer, August 2, 1849, in part as follows:

As to the purchase of Cuba from Spain, we do not desire to renew the proposition made by the late Administration [Polk] on this subject. It is understood that the proposition made by our late minister at Madrid, under instructions from this Department, or from the late President of the United States, was considered by the Spanish ministry as a national indignity and that the sentiment of the ministry was responded to by the Cortes.

After all that has occurred, should Spain desire to part with the island the proposition for its cession to us should come from her; and in case she should make any you will content yourself with transmitting the same to your Government for consideration.

This very readily explains why the United States has never acquired Cuba. Spain did not wish to part with Cuba, and the United States did not feel like renewing the proposition for its cession to us.

Mr. Everett, in his celebrated letter of December 1, 1852, to the Comte de Sartiges, rejecting the joint proposition of the French and British Governments for a tripartite convention with the United States, disclaiming, severally and collectively, all intention to obtain possession of the island of Cuba, and respectively binding themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individuals whatever, said:

Spain, meantime, has retained of her extensive dominions in this hemisphere but the two islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. A respectful sympathy with the fortunes of an ancient ally and a gallant people with whom the United States have ever maintained the most friendly relations would, if no other reason existed, make it our duty to leave her in the undisturbed possession of this little remnant of her mighty trans-Atlantic empire. The

President desires to do so. No word or deed of his will ever question her title or shake her possession. But can it be expected to last very long? Can it resist this mighty current in the fortunes of the world? Is it desirable that it should do so? Can it be for the interest of Spain to cling to a possession that can only be maintained by a garrison of twenty-five or thirty thousand troops, a powerful naval force, and an annual expenditure for both arms of the service of at least $12,000,000?

Cuba at this moment costs more to Spain than the entire naval and military establishment of the United States costs the Federal Government. So far from being really injured by the loss of this island, there is no doubt that, were it peacefully transferred to the United States, a prosperous commerce between Cuba and Spain, resulting from ancient associations and common language and tastes, would be far more productive than the best contrived system of colonial taxation. Such notoriously has been the result to Great Britain of the establishment of the independence of the United States. The decline of Spain from the position which she held in the time of Charles V is coeval with the foundation of her colonial system, while within twenty-five years and since the loss of most of her colonies she has entered upon a course of rapid improvement unknown since the abdication of that Emperor.

The policy of the United States on this subject was discussed by Mr. Everett in the same letter as follows:

The island of Cuba lies at our doors. It commands the approach to the Gulf of Mexico, which washes the shores of five of our States. It bars the entrance to that great river which drains one-half of the Northern American Continent and with its tributaries forms the largest of water communications in the world. It keeps watch at the doorway of our intercourse with California by the Isthmus route. * * * The opinions of American statesmen at different times and under varying circumstances have differed as to the desirableness of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. Territorially and commercially it would in our hands be an extremely valuable possession. Under certain contingencies it might be also essential to our safety.

PIERCE.

President Pierce, in his inaugural address, March 4, 1853, said:

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my Administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation and our position on the globe render the acquisition of certain possessions not within our jurisdiction eminently important for our protection, if not in the future essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to various national interests and security and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith.

The nation and, in fact, the world knew the President was referring to Cuba, and it is very evident that this Democratic authority was not afraid of the doctrine of expansion.

Mr. Marcy, in his dispatch of July 23, 1853, to Mr. Pierre Soulé, says:

SIR: There are circumstances in the affairs of Spain, having a connection with this country, which give unusual importance at this time to the mission to that Government. The proximity of her remaining possessions in this hemisphere—the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico—to the United States, the present condition of the former, and the rumors of contemplated changes in its internal affairs complicate our relations with Spain. The island of Cuba, on account of its magnitude, situation, fine climate, rich productions, far superior in all respects to any in the West India group, is a desirable possession to Spain, and for the same reasons very difficult for her to retain in its present condition of dependence. The opinion generally prevails among the European nations that the Spanish dominion over it is insecure. This was clearly evinced by the alacrity with which both England and France, on occasion of the late disturbances in Cuba, volunteered their aid to sustain the Spanish rule over it, and by their recent proposition to the United States for a tripartite convention to guarantee its possession to Spain. Without an essential change in her present policy—such a change as she will most likely be unwilling to make—she can not, it is confidently believed, long sustain, unaided, her present connection with that island.

What will be its destiny after it shall cease to be a dependency of Spain, is a question with which some of the principal powers of Europe have seen fit to concern themselves, and in which the United States have a deep and direct interest.

I had occasion recently, in preparing instructions to our minister to London, to present the views of the President in relation to the interference of Great Britain, as well as of France in * * * Cuban affairs. To spare myself the labor of again going over the same ground, I herewith furnish you with an extract from those instructions.

"The policy of the Government of the United States in regard to Cuba, in any contingency calling for our interposition, will depend, in a great degree, upon the peculiar circumstances of the case, and can not therefore now be presented with much precision beyond what is indicated in the instructions before referred to. Nothing will be done on our part to disturb its connection with Spain, unless the character of that connection should be so changed as to affect our present or prospective security. While the United States would resist at every hazard the transference of Cuba to any European nation, they would exceedingly regret to see Spain resorting to any power for assistance to uphold her rule over it. Such a dependence on foreign aid would in effect invest the auxiliary with the character of a protector, and give it a pretext to interfere in our affairs, and also generally in those of the North American Continent. In case of a collision with the United States such a protecting power would be in a condition to make nearly the same use of the island to annoy us as it could do if it were the absolute possessor of it.

"Our minister at Madrid, during the administration of President Polk, was instructed to ascertain if Spain was disposed to transfer Cuba to the United States for a liberal pecuniary consideration. I do not understand, however, that it was at the time the policy of this Government to acquire that island unless its inhabitants were very generally disposed to concur in the transfer. Under certain conditions the United States might be willing to purchase it; but it is scarcely expected that you will find Spain, should you attempt to ascertain her views upon the subject, at all inclined to enter into such a negotiation. There is reason to believe that she is under obligation to Great Britain and France not to transfer this island to the United States. Were there nothing else to justify this belief but the promptness with which these two powers sent their naval forces to her aid in the late Cuban disturbances, the proposition for a tripartite convention to guaranty Cuba to Spain, and what is more significant than either of the above facts, the sort of joint protest of England and France, to which I adverted in my instructions to Mr. Buchanan, against some of the views presented in Mr. Everett's letter of the 2d of December last to Mr. Sartiges, the French minister, would alone be satisfactory proof of such arrangement. Independent of any embarrassment of this nature, there are many other reasons for believing that Spain will pertinaciously hold on to Cuba, and that the separation, whenever it takes place, will be the work of violence."

On April 3, 1854, this Government sent instructions to Pierre Soulé, of Louisiana, who was then minister to Spain, which instructions included fully the desire and determination of the United States to acquire Cuba, in part as follows:

The unsettled condition of political affairs in Spain and the trouble which may arise in the island of Cuba from the experiment now making to introduce a new system for supplying the demand for agricultural labor are here regarded as circumstances which may open the way to the accomplishment of the object so much desired by the United States. In view of the contingencies which may arise, the President has deemed it proper that you should be furnished with full power to enter into a convention or treaty for the purchase of Cuba. * * * The change of policy in Cuba, particularly with regard to supplying the demand for agricultural labor, has increased discontent and created alarm among the people of that island and made them more averse to the continuance of Spanish rule and more willing to come under the protection of the United States.

Though the pride of Spain might revolt at the proposition to sell the island of Cuba to a foreign power, it has been suggested that she might be induced to consent to its independence, and that the United States might essentially contribute to such a result. (Executive Document, 2d sess., 33d Cong., vol. 10, No. 92, pp. 80, 81, 82.)

So anxious were the South and the Democratic party to divorce Cuba from Spain and place Cuba under the sovereignty of the United States that on the 1st of May, 1854, Mr. John Slidell, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, endeavored to charge the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate to consider the expediency of authorizing the President to suspend the neutrality laws for twelve months while Congress was not in session. (Congressional Globe, 1st sess., 33d Cong., pp. 1021.)

Even war with Spain was contemplated to secure possession of Cuba for the mere purpose of acquiring territory, and not with a view to bettering the condition of the people; for there was a move to place $10,000,000 at the disposal of the President and empower him to employ the Army and Navy and authorize the levy of 50,000 volunteers.

Expansion and acquisition of territory was not horrible in the sight of the dominant party of that day. (Speeches and writings of Senator Clingman of North Carolina, pp. 375, 376.)

At this time the highest representative of the Democratic party in the country declared absolutely in favor of expansion. In August, 1854, President Pierce instructed Mr. Marcy, his Secretary of State, to direct Buchanan, Mason, and Soule, ministers, respectively, to London, Paris, and Madrid, to convene in some European city and confer with each other in regard to the manner of gaining Cuba to the United States, and accordingly they met at Ostend in October, 1854. The result of their deliberation was published in a manifesto, in which reasons are set forth for the acquisition, and the declaration was made that the Union could not enjoy repose and security as long as Cuba was not embraced within its boundaries. The manifesto received the indorsement of President Pierce and his Cabinet. (H. Wilson, History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America, Vol. II, chap. 47.)

The Democratic platform of 1856 by implication strongly advocated the doctrine of expansion and the acquisition of Cuba, and after having put out a feeler in this direction, felt so much encouraged that the Democratic convention that met in Charleston, S. C., April 23, 1860, and adjourned to Baltimore, Md., June 18, at which time Douglas was nominated for President and Johnson for Vice-President, adopted as a plank in their platform the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

The bolting faction of the Democratic party that nominated Breckinridge for President and Lane for Vice-President were a little more insistent, and declared in strong terms their desire for Cuba, as will be seen by the following plank in their platform:

That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. Buchanan had strong convictions on this subject. In his second annual message, December 6, 1858, he says:

It has been made known to the world by my predecessors that the United States have on several occasions endeavored to acquire Cuba from Spain by honorable negotiation. * * * The island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi and the immense and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union. With that island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade, of vital importance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury in time of peace. * * *

Whilst the possession of the island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is comparatively unimportant. Such was the relative situation of the parties when the great Napoleon transferred Louisiana to the United States. Jealous as he ever was of the national honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world has imputed blame to him for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession. The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. This is especially necessary, as it may become indispensable to success that I should be intrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish Government immediately after the signing of the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion by the example of Mr. Jefferson previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France, and by that of Mr. Polk, in view of the acquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress and commend it to their careful consideration.

When Mr. Buchanan wrote his third annual message, December 19, 1859, he was still of the opinion that the United States ought to have Cuba, for he says:

I need not repeat the arguments which I urged in my last annual message in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My opinions in that

measure remain unchanged. I therefore again invite the serious attention of Congress to this important subject. Without a recognition of this policy on their part it will be almost impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of success.

If Mr. Buchanan ever changed his mind on this subject, he left no evidence whatever behind him, but as time rolled on he grew more insistent as will be seen by language used when Congress met in December, 1860. At this time civil war threatened our nation; we were in danger of losing part of our territory; yet Mr. Buchanan found time to consider the Cuban situation, for in his fourth annual message, December, 1860, he in part says:

I reiterate the recommendation contained in my annual message of December, 1858, and repeated in that of December, 1859, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba from Spain by fair purchase. I firmly believe that such an acquisition would contribute essentially to the well-being and prosperity of both countries in all future time.

Mr. Stephen R. Mallory, Senator from Florida, was very outspoken. In the Senate of the United States, on February 25, 1859, after reviewing the subject fully and criticising Spain very sharply, the Senator said:

Sir, when I reflect upon the geographical position of Cuba, upon its command of our commerce, upon its iron despotism, upon the claims of her people upon us, upon its fertility and resources, but, above all, upon the repeated provocations which Spain has given us, I am reminded of the reply of Lord Clive when called before the parliamentary committee to answer for his alleged spoliation of the Indian princes: "By heaven, gentlemen, when I reflect upon the temptation, I am astonished at my own moderation." * * *

And the Senator further said, in the course of his remarks, that we could have had Cuba on several occasions by paying down a sum of money to a mediator; and then, continuing, he said:

But, sir, I am asked what I would do if Spain should reject all reasonable terms. I can hardly suppose such a contingency, sir, but I would be prepared to meet it. I would in such case act openly and fairly with her, and look directly at the contingency of taking Cuba and talking about it afterwards, as Frederick did with Silesia.

PIKE.

First Blows of the Civil War, page 227, says, in quoting from the Southern Standard:

With Cuba and San Domingo we could control the production of the Tropics, and with them the commerce of the world, and with that the power of the world.

De Bow's Commercial Review, published in New Orleans, volume 9, page 173, declared that public opinion was almost unanimously convinced that Cuba was indispensably necessary to the right development and security of the country.

Louisiana, because of its sugar industry, was opposed to the annexation, and the publisher at that time had no sympathy with it, hence this opinion is important as showing the views of her people at that time.

January 10, 1859, Mr. John Slidell, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, introduced a bill (S. 497) making appropriation to facilitate the acquisition of the island of Cuba by negotiation.

Such was the position taken by what was recognized at the time as farseeing statesmen of the highest patriotism.

The island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi to-day as much as in the day that the great men I have quoted wrote. If it would have been detrimental to the interests of this nation to have the island under the dominion of a foreign power the day they wrote, it would be just as disastrous to us to-day.

To undertake to present every argument in favor of the continued extension of our sovereignty over that island would be but a feeble attempt to quote from the great men who have already written on this subject. Not a word can be added to what has been said by the advocates of acquisition; not a word controverted. A few figures might be changed on account of the great increase in commerce.

Independently of the joint resolution adopted by Congress, approved April 20, 1898, no arguments can be made against the continued extension of our sovereignty over that island. I am not unmindful of the adoption of that resolution; I voted for it myself, realizing at the same time that there was no necessity for its adoption.

This nation was absolutely forced to declare war on Spain. That declaration has met popular approval, and there is not a civilized Christian of any nation but has approved of the act of this Government in that regard.

In this connection I submit a copy of the resolution referred to:

[Public resolution—No. 21.]

Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Whereas the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battle ship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Habana, and can not longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11th, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, First. That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Second. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

Approved, April 20, 1898.

It must be borne in mind that these resolutions are not in the nature of a compact. Those contending that Cuba should have an immediate, free, separate, and independent government can not plead an estoppel.

Cuba has not been misled by the declaration expressed in the resolutions; Cuba did not act to her disadvantage upon anything contained in the resolutions; Cuba was not a party to the resolutions and never agreed to them. By their adoption no fraud was perpetrated, no wrong done. If Cuba could have been consulted at the time the same were being considered by the United States, she would have said with a loud voice to the United States: "Come on! Do anything and everything you please to remove the cold, cruel, and powerful hand of Spain; do not consider our future; do with us as you wish—but free us from Spain."

What more, under the circumstances, could the United States do for a struggling people than put them on the road to American citizenship?

It was said at the time of their adoption that it was necessary for this country to make the declaration therein contained, otherwise it would be presumed that this nation were waging a war on Spain for the acquisition of territory, and that foreign governments would be very likely to charge this nation with an unlawful purpose. Therefore this declaration was made to the world, in order to overcome what was considered by some a presumption; but there is no presumption, when war is declared by Congress, that it is waged for the purpose of conquest or acquisition of territory.

A war declared by Congress can not be presumed to be waged for the purpose of conquest or acquisition of territory. (Taney, Chief Justice, Fleming *v.* Page, 9 Howard, 603.)

The proximity of the island to this nation would make it a valuable acquisition. Certainly, after having dethroned one foreign power, it will never do for this nation to permit any other foreign power to exercise sovereignty over the island or enter into any alliance or treaty of any kind with the people of Cuba. What guaranty have we, if the sovereignty of this nation be withdrawn from Cuba, that the people of Cuba will not form an alliance with some foreign power?

I would not attempt to justify the continued sovereignty of this nation over the island of Cuba for any selfish purpose, but it can not be denied that from a commercial standpoint it would be a great acquisition to the people of this nation. This nation offered up a great many lives and spent considerable money and caused great suffering among our people for the benefit of the people of Cuba, exclusive of the Spanish portion of the same, and therefore we have a right to consider the interests of our people in this matter.

If we are to withdraw and leave the government of the island to the people of Cuba, then we must have a money consideration for what this nation has done and lost for the people of that island. For my part, I do not very well see how we can make any arrangements with the people of Cuba for our indemnity unless they have a government controlled by the people of Cuba; that is, we must first withdraw our sovereignty and allow them to erect a government of their own choice, and then take our chances of entering into a treaty for future benefits of the two countries. We should either give notice to the world that we shall continue to exercise sovereignty over the island or else at once withdraw our sovereignty and, in the words of the resolution, "leave the government and control of the island to its people."

We are to-day exercising sovereignty, jurisdiction, and control over the island, so that we have nothing further to do except to give to the people of the island a form of government and give them to understand that they are not only under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of this nation, but that they will have to remain so unless it shall appear to this Government best in the future to leave the government of the island in control of her people.

Every person of understanding, no matter where his political sympathies may be, knows well, without any desire to reflect upon the people of Cuba, that they are not fit to-day for self-government, and that we can not, in justice to ourselves, in

justice to the property interests of Cuba, and in justice to other civilized nations, withdraw our sovereignty. If this be true, when will the condition of the island permit us to? If conditions are such to-day that we must retain our sovereignty over the island, then it will be for the interests of all people in the United States and in Cuba and those foreign countries desiring to do business with Cuba that we publicly announce to the world that we shall continue the exercise of sovereignty over the island, and thereby benefit trade and commerce and materially assist the people of Cuba, and aid in the rapid development of that impoverished country.

Under the jurisdiction of the United States in a very short time Cuba will be a thrifty, wealthy, and prosperous country. They will furnish us with what we can not furnish ourselves, and in return we can furnish them with a large amount of our surplus productions. The people will readily assimilate with our people, and it will be a right step in the right direction. It will not only bring great prosperity to those people, but will save many lives and prevent a great destruction of valuable property.

The Cubans themselves have nothing to fear from American government. If this nation has been capable of governing territory acquired from France, Spain, Mexico, Russia, and England, this people can certainly assist and improve the people of Cuba.

There is no question but there is a strong sentiment among the people of that island for early and open annexation to the United States; that is, in favor of an early settlement of the question.

Cuba can not and will not thrive until it is known to the world that the American flag will continue to float over the island and give the people thereof that peace and quiet so necessary to their prosperity. As early as possible we must assure the commerce of the world that life, liberty, and property will be protected in Cuba.

Until the American flag is a fixture in Cuba the country can not develop, people there can not improve, and in a little time, unless all signs fail, the people of Cuba will relapse into conditions as bad as when Spain governed that island. American blood, capital, and energy will not go there. Confidence, so much needed, will not be felt unless they have an American government in that island.

We have nothing further to do as a nation but to indicate that we are going to continue our sovereignty over that island. We are there; we have not got to do a single affirmative act. We acquired the island by conquest, and have as good and perfect a title as can be possibly obtained.

By treaty Spain relinquished all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

Where does sovereignty reside, if not in the United States? As far as title is concerned, it is as much ours as are the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico. The provisions of the treaty on this subject are as follows: Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba, and as the island is, upon the evacuation of Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may, under international law, result from the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property.

By our act in taking possession of Cuba and forcing Spain to relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba we assumed great international obligations. We can not discharge those obligations by merely relinquishing our sovereignty over and title to Cuba. Independent of all obligations that can be enforced under international law, we owe it to the people of Cuba to assist them. We can not assist them by relinquishing our claim to sovereignty over them. It is a part of our destiny that Cuba shall remain forever under the sovereignty of the United States, and the highest duty devolves upon the American people to assist the people of Cuba to American citizenship.

If anyone doubts that the United States are not exercising sovereignty over Cuba, all they have to do is to refer to "An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:"

Provided further, That in fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled "For the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect," the President is hereby authorized to "leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people" so soon as a government shall have been established in said island under a constitution which, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows:

I.

That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain, by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

II.

That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt to pay the interest upon which and to make reasonable sinking-fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government, shall be inadequate.

III.

That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba.

IV.

That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

V.

That the government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

VI.

That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty.

VII.

That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

VIII.

That by way of further assurance the government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.

Approved March 2, 1901. (Chap. 803, vol. 31, U. S. Stat. L., pp. 895-897.)

Here is an assertion of sovereignty; not only an assertion of sovereignty extending far beyond the resolutions of April 20, 1898, but the United States has assumed the part of a dictator toward Cuba in indicating what their constitution must contain. The resolutions of April 20, 1898, assert that the power and control of the United States over the island is to cease at the pacification thereof. This pacification relates to the difficulty between Spain and Cuba, and not to any difficulty between the United States and Cuba. Therefore, according to the letter and spirit of the resolutions, pacification came to the island when the treaty of peace was signed.

But in any event, whether the United States retains sovereignty over the island or entirely withdraws its sovereignty, there should be no attempt to dictate to the people of Cuba as to what form of government they should adopt or what element should enter into their government.

The act of March 2, 1901, is an important assertion of sovereignty, going beyond the pacification spoken of in the resolutions of April 20, 1890; and it would be more consistent on the part of the United States, more to their interest, and of more interest to the people of Cuba to continue exercising sovereignty over the island rather than force the people of Cuba to unwillingly adopt a constitution.

If Cuba should unwillingly adopt what is required by the United States, it will have a tendency to weaken conditions between Cuba and the United States, and the United States will be assuming great responsibilities far beyond what would fall to its lot if the sovereignty of the United States was continued over the island. There would be a continued feeling of hostility between the people of Cuba and the people of the United States, and the people of Cuba would not feel kind toward their constitution and would never recognize it as their constitution. Instead of tending to promote good feeling between the two countries there would be constant friction growing out of the forced adoption of the constitution.

In its present attitude the United States is assuming the duties and position of a protectorate without the right to interfere to prevent trouble between Cuba and foreign powers. As long as Cuba conforms to requirements of the United States, as required by the act of March 2, 1901, the United States could not control the action of Cuba, or interfere between Cuba and a foreign power, no matter how unjust or unlawful the action of Cuba in this regard. There would be constant danger of a war.

Further, on the record made, Cuba can now, without any further legislation on the part of Congress, adopt any form of constitution, no matter how objectionable to the United States, if the requirements of the act of March 2, 1901, are adopted, to stand without any interference on the part of the United States.

As stated, Cuba is either a territory belonging to the United States, over which the United States has a right to continue exercising sovereignty and control, or else it is Cuban territory, and the United States has no lawful rights whatever upon that island. Pacification came by the adoption of the treaty of peace, and there the rights and responsibilities of the United States ended, unless it intends to continue exercising sovereignty over the

island. The only justification for the United States to continue to exercise sovereignty over the island and to dictate as to the terms of the constitution is the doubts and fears as to the capability of the Cuban people to exercise governmental powers and as to the attitude of the Cuban government toward the United States after the Cuban people have adopted a constitution and the United States withdrawn its sovereignty over the island.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I feel like offering an apology for occupying the time of the committee. I shall do so but a very few moments. For the first time in my experience in the House of Representatives I rise to make an explanation in regard to an attack that was made upon myself and the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], who sits by my side, and who occupied the same position in the Congress that expired on the 4th of last March.

I hold in my hand the report of a committee of gentlemen purporting to be a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, signed by five gentlemen more or less distinguished in public and private life in the United States, and which report was made to the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic last year, in which they place at the door of a number of gentlemen in this House the failure to pass, in the last session of Congress, what they are pleased to term the veterans' preference bill. I have read the report with a great deal of care, and the real meat in the thing is found in the statement by the committee that the bill was stabbed in the House of Representatives, and was defeated by those who ought to have been its friends; that it received in the Senate a "knock-out blow," and received in the House a blow so bitter that the committee see fit to place in the report a list of members who voted against the bill, and call it "a white list, not a black list."

A great deal of misunderstanding has gone forth, as I will show, by reason of the unjust, unfair, and untruthful report which I hold in my hand. Here is a report emanating from these gentlemen, addressed to the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Cleveland last September, made up of 8 pages of printed matter; and nowhere in the whole of that report does it appear what the bill was against which I voted and against which a very large majority of the House voted. In our absence we are tried, condemned, and held up to the scorn of the Grand Army of the Republic upon a garbled and false statement of what the question before the House of Representatives was. It appears that there had been introduced in the Senate of the United States a bill entitled "A bill (Senate bill No. —)." I will supply that blank in the number later. Like everything else in the report it is ignorantly framed, ignorantly put together, and ignorantly presented. It is entitled "A bill to amend section 1754 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," relating to preference in civil appointments of ex Army and Navy officers. And here is the section as it was reported in the Senate:

SEC. 1754. Officers and enlisted men who served in the Army or Navy of the United States between April 12, 1861, and August 25, 1865, being honorably discharged therefrom, shall be preferred for appointment to and retention in civil offices and employments, as also for promotion therein, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such office or employment.

When that bill came into the House of Representatives, or a similar bill, it is said, on the 17th of December, one year ago last December, I was amazed, however much anybody else may have been surprised, to find injected into the bill, as an amendment proposed by the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, a certain proposition. At the conclusion of my remarks I shall ask the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. SULLOWAY] to state if he knows how this amendment came there and where it came from.

Mr. SULLOWAY. It was not framed in our committee.

Mr. GROSVENOR. No, I believe it was reported from the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. In the interior portion of the bill we found the following:

And first after the aforementioned veterans of the civil war, those honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the recent war with Spain or in the Philippine Islands

I was amazed that such a proposition could have come from any committee.

Mr. SULLOWAY. If the gentleman will allow me, I want to say again that no such bill was ever referred to our committee or reported by our committee.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I presume it must have come originally from the Committee on Pensions, or else it was offered by some one here in the House of Representatives. What I am trying to get at is that this alleged committee, whose report I hold in my hand, did not offer nor procure to be offered in the Senate any proposition such as we found when the bill came up in the House.

I was taken greatly by surprise, and sought to inquire from whence that provision came. I looked upon it, as I will make definite and certain hereafter, as being calculated utterly to defeat any purpose that I had in supporting a measure favorable to my comrades of the war of 1861–1865.

There was present on the floor of the House, as you gentlemen will remember, an ex-commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, the late lamented Representative Shaw, and I appealed to him to know where that amendment came from. He told me he had no knowledge about it, but insisted that there should be no opposition presented to the action of the committee, or whoever it was that brought that amendment in here. I told him that I could not consent to the passage of that bill under those circumstances, and I felt very free to criticise a pension bill; and most of you gentlemen who have served upon this floor with me well know the reason why, for there never was a measure offered on this floor, whether in the form of a general pension bill or a worthy and proper special pension bill, until that amendment, that I did not support cordially and cheerfully.

I had spent all the years since the war in honest labor for the pensioners. Long before I was elected to Congress I had devoted months of my time to the prosecution of pension claims for the soldiers, always without pay, never having received a cent. When I came here, finding the duties very onerous, I paid out of my own pocket during all the years until clerks were allowed by law a clerk who devoted his time almost entirely to the prosecution of pension claims, and therefore I did not feel any hesitation in criticising this bill nor do I now feel any hesitation in making full explanation of the reason why I was not willing to vote for that measure. It will be remembered by those who were present that the bill was in such form that it was necessary to vote for that amendment or defeat the bill. No amendment could be offered, for we were acting under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. This committee has seen fit to criticise the Speaker of the House in two or three places in the report.

In point of fact, the Speaker of the House had no knowledge or notice whatever of that amendment to this bill; and not only so, I went myself to Mr. Shaw and urged him to withdraw the bill, get the amendment eliminated from the bill, and I assured him that there should be time allowed to the bill for the purpose of its passage. Not only so, but the Speaker of the House had expressly given his consent to the assignment of time for the passage of the bill if that provision was eliminated. Now, what would have been the effect of that provision? It would, in my judgment, if you will read the whole of it carefully and take the rules of the Civil Service Commission, operate to put in front, to use an expressive term, of the old soldiers of 1861–1865 the quarter of million of men, young men, many of whom had served a few months in the camps of the country, and exclude practically by the operation of it all future preferment to the old soldier.

I did not believe then, nor do I believe now, that the time has come when it is necessary that the young men who went for a few months into the service of the country in the Spanish war shall be placed bodily in a position of that kind, and I urged that upon this distinguished representative of the soldier here; and I only regret that he is not living, as he could testify to every word I am stating. I appealed to him, pointed out the mistake which, in my judgment, had been made, and asked him to get up on this floor and withdraw the bill temporarily until an amendment could be made, and then we would pass the bill if it was thought best to do so. But he would not consent, and so the bill came to a vote. Then, with reference to Mr. HEPBURN, they have seen fit to garble his remarks. They have given not one word—and I point it out to you that you may understand the unfairness of this whole report—they have given a little extract from his speech and given no connected sense, so that you could understand distinctly what he meant. They say:

A quotation or two in support of the foregoing statement will suffice. For instance:

Mr. HEPBURN, of Iowa, a comrade, said:

"I do not believe that anybody has the right to speak for those men who might be benefited by this law and say that he represents them."

"I do not believe that those men who served from 1861 to 1865, or the masses of them, ask for this legislation." * * *

"* * * Under the law as it is to-day, preference is required in matters of appointment, other things being equal, to the old soldier." * * *

Mr. GROSVENOR (Ohio), a comrade also, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I greatly desire the passage of some legislation"—

Thereby confirming my present statement in regard to this matter—

"upon this subject, but I join the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] in the criticism which he has made." * * *

Then they state:

Sharing in the debate, besides Speaker HENDERSON, were: BROMWELL and GROSVENOR, of Ohio; RICHARDSON and SIMS, Tennessee; FOWLER, New Jersey; HEPBURN and LACEY, Iowa; TALBERT, South Carolina; BINGHAM, Pennsylvania; WHEELER, Kentucky; MOODY, MCCALL, and GILLETT, Massachusetts; CLAYTON and SULZER, New York; LIVINGSTON and FLEMING, Georgia, and MONDELL, Wyoming.

And here is the strange part of this proposition:

Of these, BROMWELL, BINGHAM, LACEY, MOODY, CLAYTON, and SULZER spoke, favoring the bill. Speaker HENDERSON appeared also to do so.

Speaker HENDERSON did not speak on the bill that I recollect of. I have never known him to speak on any bill since he has been Speaker of the House, and I do not believe he has.

The others opposed it.

Speaking of my honorable friend and gallant comrade, Mr. BINGHAM, with rebel bullets inside of him, and with a long service of honor and distinction in favor of the soldier, he is classified here as a man who stabbed the interest of the soldier in this House; and here are given the names of men who were in the Army and those who were not in that Army, both men upon the Democratic side of the House and men on the Republican side of the House, all classified as enemies of this relief to the old soldier.

Preceding the debate on the demand for a second, the vote by tellers was 67 ayes to 34 noes. Following the debate, the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as announced by the Speaker, was 51 in the affirmative to 105 in the negative. And so it has gone into history.

I refer now to one other statement in this report.

Your committee can not believe, from what happened on that occasion (as also on June 7, 1900, when the bill came before the House less than one hour before the adjournment of the first session), and a subsequent flat-footed refusal made by the Speaker to the pleas of the commander in chief and the chairman of your committee, on February 11, 1901, for another hearing of one hour on the measure when it could be properly discussed and amended to meet the wishes of its friends, as also to test, on a roll call, who were real friends of the veteran and who his opponents, that there was a desire to treat either the bill or the veterans fairly.

Now, I am not speaking here at the request of the Speaker of the House, but I will state that at the suggestion of the Speaker of the House I went to Mr. Shaw after the bill had passed out of existence, as they say, by overwhelming defeat, and called his attention to the fact that the opposition grew out of the amendment and not out of the bill itself, and I tried to find out whence came the amendment and again failed. I then assured him on the word of the Speaker that if he would bring about a reorganization of the bill upon the lines of the old measure, that there should be time granted to take it up and pass it; but he stood firmly and unshakingly in favor of the amendment or nothing; and that amendment carried the bill down to defeat.

I would vote in the same way I voted on that occasion if it was to be done over again. The real friend of the old soldier is not afraid to criticise any attempt of demagogues to drag him into a position unjustly prominent and distinguished in this sort of a way. That is all, Mr. Chairman, I have to say on this proposition. I stood where I believed I was doing my duty as a member of the House, and I reiterate I have not any fear to-day of what I believe to be right on a question of this character, lest carping criticism should seek to misrepresent me before the people of my State or the country.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. HEPBURN having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled a bill (H. R. 7471) to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for transcripts of records and plats in the General Land Office; when the Speaker signed the same.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I do not rise for the purpose of making a speech against this appropriation, realizing, as everyone present does, that it is necessary and proper to pass this bill to carry out the pension laws of the nation and also that it is but just and right that every nation should be generous toward the old veterans who have stood by her flag and fought her battles. While not speaking in opposition to the bill now before us, nor in any spirit of objection to a liberal policy along this line by our Government, because I believe every nation should pursue a liberal pension policy toward men who become disabled and lay down their lives in her defense, yet, at the same time, I believe that extravagance and fraud should be guarded against as much in this department as in any other department of the Government, hence I desire to submit a few general remarks upon pension legislation and to call the attention of the House and the country to present conditions. While much is being said about the income and outlay of other departments of the Government, in this department alone hundreds of millions are spent with little or no attention being paid to it. It is to this fact that I desire to call attention especially.

The maintenance of the military pension system of this country, since the close of the civil war, has cost something over two and a half billion dollars, getting into the neighborhood of three billions, and at present nearly one million names are borne upon the national pension roll, making about one for every seventy-five of the population of the United States. Then comes the annual expenditure of about one hundred and forty million dollars, being a sum nearly equal to our total annual receipts from internal revenue under such conditions as prevailed from 1894 to 1897, and being a sum more than equal to the assessed valuation of several of the States of this Union. It seems to me that these conditions deserve consideration, and are sufficient to make of some importance the pension question of to-day. After the civil war, from the time that the first general pension law was passed, to the present day, not a law providing for pensions has been repealed. Scarcely a session has passed when new laws were not enacted. The Pension Office prints a synopsis of them, and it requires a book of nearly 200 pages to accommodate them. Here is the title of some of them, given only as a sample, and no act is mentioned twice.

An act to equalize pensions in certain cases.
An act to increase the pension of soldiers and sailors who have been totally disabled.
An act to increase pensions in certain cases.
An act granting pensions to the widows, children, dependent mothers and fathers, or orphan brothers and sisters of soldiers.
An act to provide artificial limbs to disabled soldiers.
An act to allow $36 a month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg.
An act amending the pension laws so as to remove the disability of those who, having participated in the rebellion, have since its termination enlisted in the Army of the United States.
An act to increase the pension of certain soldiers and sailors.
An act to provide that all pensions on account of death or wounds received or disease contracted during the late war of the rebellion which have been granted or which shall hereafter be granted shall date from the death or discharge from the service of the United States, for the payment of arrears of pensions, and for other purposes.
An act for the relief of certain pensioners.
An act to restore pensions in certain cases.
An act to increase the pensions of certain pensioned soldiers.
An act providing for the payment of $1 a day to each volunteer in the State of Montana who served in the war against the Nez Percé Indians, payment to begin from the time he left his home to the time he returned; also providing for the relief of the heirs of such as were killed, and for the payment for all horses and arms lost in the service.
An act to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion.
An act to amend the pension laws by increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors.
An act to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors.
An act to amend the pension laws by increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors.
An act increasing pensions in cases of deafness.
An act to increase pensions in certain cases.
An act to increase the pensions of certain soldiers and sailors who are totally helpless.
An act granting pensions to Army nurses.
An act granting increase of pensions to soldiers.
An act to provide for the payment of accrued pensions in certain cases.

This is only a few out of a total of hundreds of other bills and resolutions. A summary of some of the other acts will be given elsewhere as I proceed. The tendency is always toward an increase, and yet it seems to create no concern at all. General Grant predicted in his time that the annual appropriation would not exceed $30,000,000, but it has sometimes gotten into the neighborhood of $176,000,000.

A MEMBER. Will the gentleman please give the annual list from that time to date of annual payment for pensions?

Mr. TALBERT. Well, I do not know that I have it exactly, but will add a list from my best memory:

Total estimates for—	
1888	$83,167,750.00
1889	76,312,400.00
1890	81,758,700.00
1891	98,587,252.00
1892	135,263,085.00
1893	147,064,550.00
1894	166,851,350.00
1895	162,631,570.00
1896	141,571,570.00
1897	141,384,570.00
1898	141,328,580.00
1899	141,257,750.00
1900	145,253,830.00
1901	145,230,230.00
1902	145,245,230.00
1903	139,846,480.00
Total appropriations for—	
1887	$76,075,200.00
1888	*86,007,500.00
1889	*89,758,700.00
1890	*107,080,007.35
1891	*127,703,059.34
1892	*143,189,117.00
1893	*160,581,787.35
1894	166,531,350.00
1895	151,581,570.00
1896	141,381,570.00
1897	141,328,580.00
1898	*149,508,752.45
1899	*141,483,850.00
1900	145,253,830.00
1901	145,245,230.00
1902	145,245,230.00
Amount in this bill	139,842,230.00

In 1873 James A. Garfield in the House, in a speech on the floor pleading for pensions for the old soldiers, said that the high-water mark had been reached, and from then on the pension rolls

*Including deficiencies.

would decrease, but he was woefully mistaken. He placed the maximum at about $30,000,000—a little over one-half of what it took to run the Government under Buchanan in 1860. The bill under consideration carries nearly $140,000,000, exclusive of any new schemes that this Congress may adopt. Let us compare this item with the average cost of the standing armies of the Old World for several years past, and we find Great Britain spending in one year $87,403,944; France, with an army of 500,000 men in 1897, spending $118,291,430; Germany, with an army of nearly 600,000 men, spending $110,187,020; Italy, $51,778,040; Russia, $176,842,600; Austria, $67,280,255, and so on. So that it will be seen that Russia alone of all these countries, with nearly twice the population of the United States, pays more for her immense standing army than the United States pays in pensions.

Mr. PRINCE. Will the gentleman from South Carolina allow me an interruption?

Mr. TALBERT. Yes, certainly.

Mr. PRINCE. Would you not prefer to pay a large pension to the citizen soldiery of this country than to have in this country a standing army of 500,000 men?

Mr. TALBERT. I agree with the gentleman; I am not criticising or objecting to this bill, and I am proud of our American soldiery. I am using these figures only for comparison, and to call the attention of the House and the country to the enormous expenditures that are annually made in the Bureau of Pensions in order that some investigation, some regulation may be made to cut down the expenses and ferret out the frauds in the interest of the old soldiers, in the interest of those who deserve it against those who do not deserve it, and in the interest of those who pay the taxes. Before I get through I desire to suggest something that will go far toward curing the defects that I point out, as I understand the matter.

The United States pays more than England and Italy combined, $30,000,000 more than Germany, and $22,000,000 more than France, and I will add just here a statement prepared by the Hon. H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions, showing in part the operations of the Pension Bureau during the last fiscal year, most of the data being embodied in his annual report, which shows that the pension roll is growing larger from year to year.

It shows that the number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1901, was 997,735, a net gain of 4,206 over last year. The total net loss to the roll during the year was 43,586, which includes 38,153 by death, 853 by remarriage, 1,582 by minors reaching the age of 16, 158 by failure to claim pension, and 1,460 from other causes.

A comparative table shows that the roll for the year just closed is the "high-water mark" in the history of the Pension Bureau, the next highest having been reached in 1898. Of the gains to the rolls during the year, 3,849 were from the war with Spain.

The losses include 2 from the Revolution, 215 from the war of 1812, 826 from the war with Mexico, and 544 from the Indian wars. The gains to the roll since 1898 were 13,334 widows of the war between the States and 5,604 from the Spanish war; total, 18,938. The net gain to the rolls in the four years was 4,021.

Pensions granted to widows under the act of June 27, 1890, during the year numbered 16,610, or nearly 4,500 in excess of those granted the previous year.

The pensioners on the rolls are classified as follows;

Survivors, 8,655: invalids, 739,994: widows, 249,086. These comprise 13,124 widows and the 8,655 survivors on account of old wars prior to 1861, 697,675 invalids, and 88,802 on account of disability originating while in service, mostly in the civil war: 438,114 invalids and 145,111 widows on account of the June, 1890, act, civil-war disability not due to service: 650 army nurses, and 3,555 invalids, and 2,049 widows on account of the war with Spain.

The total amount paid to pensioners as first payments on the allowance of their claim during 1901 was $9,934,764, or $106,238 more than the first payments during 1900. This amount represents the arrears of pension, aggregating 675 claims allowed, to an average of nearly $1,500 each.

SPANISH WAR CLAIMS.

The fees paid to attorneys amounted to $591,245, an increase of almost $74,000, due to the Spanish war. At least 100,000 of the medical examinations held during the year resulted unfavorably to the claimants. The amount paid to pensioners under the general law during the year was $67,867,233, a decrease of $1,730,258 from the amount paid last year. It is believed that during the fiscal year of 1902 the payments under the general law will be exceeded by those to pensioners under the act of 1890. The Spanish war pensioners received $1,175,225, an increase over last year of $842,339, and the pensioners under the act of 1890, as amended May 6, 1900, received $66,067,481, an increase over last year of $1,207,402.

During the last thirty years the survivors of the war of 1812 and their widows have received $44,841,648; of the Mexican war, $20,201,187, and Indian wars, $5,402,054.

The total disbursements for pensions from July 1, 1790, to June 30 of this year aggregate $2,763,350,033. There were 45,860 claimants for pensions during the year.

ONE SURVIVOR OF 1812.

The pension rolls still contain the names of 1 survivor and 1,527 widows on account of the war of 1812; 1,086 survivors and 3,479 widows on account of Indian wars, and 7,568 survivors and 8,109 widows on account of the Mexican war. The Bureau issued 109,068 certificates of all classes during the year, 44,225 being for original pensions. The number of claims pending July 1, last, was 403,569. The statement gives the following amounts of money paid pensioners under different administrations:

President Grant's first term, $116,130,275; average per year, $29,034,069.

President Grant's second term, $114,395,357; average per year, $28,598,839.

President Hayes's administration, $145,322,480; average per year, $36,330,622.

President Garfield's administration, $237,825,070; average per year, $59,456,268.

President Cleveland's first term, $305,636,662; average per year, $76,409,166.

President Harrison's administration, $519,707,726; average per year, $129,926,931.

President Cleveland's second term, $557,950,407; average per year, $130,487,602.

President McKinley's first term, $560,000,547; average per year, $140,000,137.

Now, I am glad that the time has come when this great country of ours stands united once more under one flag and one destiny, [applause] with "E pluribus unum" written upon its forehead so plainly that anyone may read it, so that we can discuss this pension question, as well as other great questions, without bitterness or prejudice of one section against another, recognizing no North, South, East, or West in the matter, with Old Glory finding as congenial a climate among the palmettoes of South Carolina as in the frozen regions of the North. All disabled soldiers ought to be well cared for by the Government they fought to uphold, but it must be apparent to all close observers that on our immense pension rolls of nearly 1,000,000 men there are some who do not deserve the bounty of the Government and others who are enjoying an extravagant allowance. Then, let us look at this question not from a partisan or sectional, but from a business, standpoint. I believe if the people could be made to realize the extent of this burden, there would be protests against it and relief would be demanded—at least they would demand that extravagance be curtailed and fraud exposed and those perpetrating this fraud be punished. The present Commissioner of Pensions has repeatedly called upon Senators and Representatives to assist him in exposing and preventing these things and has frequently received snubs and rebukes for it, but he is right.

From the Revolutionary war up to the civil war the pension policy of this Government has been one of liberality, and ought to have been and ought still to be. But after the civil war a new era dawned. Up to the beginning of this war the United States Government had expended for military pensions about $90,000,000 and had granted 65,500,000 acres of bounty land in recognition of military services. The pension list at this time consisted of some 10,700 persons, of whom 63 were soldiers of the Revolution and 2,278 widows of such soldiers. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, $1,092,000 was paid out for pensions. Under the laws then in force the number of pensioners was decreasing at the rate of 500 or 600 each year. Seventy-five or eighty persons were sufficient to carry on the work in the Bureau. There would have been from this time a constant decrease in the annual pension payment. The civil war checked this tendency and opened the way to an expenditure for military pensions unsurpassed anywhere in any country upon the face of the earth, above the earth, or under it, and the war with Spain has only accentuated this tendency, having up to date from that war 50,000 applications for pension, of which about 5,000 have been passed, and of course these deserve the same consideration and were just as brave and patriotic as any other soldiers of any of the other wars.

Heretofore pension laws were disability provisions, restricted in their operations and allowances, but the scope of all these laws was soon broadened. In 1818, thirty-five years after the Revolutionary war, service pensions were granted to indigent soldiers of that war. Fourteen years later a surplus in the Treasury, due to a high tariff on imports, opened the way for a further grant to the survivors. In 1832 a pure service pension law was passed. The civil war prevented the granting of service pensions to the survivors of 1812 at as early a day as would have been, but the law was passed in 1871, supplemented by another act in 1878. In 1887 a limited service pension law was passed for soldiers of the Mexican war, and in 1892 for the soldiers of the Indian wars. But all pension legislation prior to 1861 is now of slight importance except for comparison. The pension policy of the Government, instituted anew since that time, was done at a time when feeling ran high, and all along from then up to now the two parties have vied with other in declarations of devotion to the old soldier and have rushed headlong over each other in adding to the pension roll and increasing pensions and allowing arrearages.

This practice has gone on now for over thirty-six years. From first to last the burden is increased. New laws providing for increase of pensions, and besides the laws providing for increase in bounty there have been passed laws reducing the evidence required to obtain pensions, and at the same time adding new and easier conditions for obtaining pensions and increasing them. Year after year the safeguards have been removed and the way to get a bounty smoothed and made easy, number of witnesses reduced, disability made less, and the gates generally opened wider. Southern members, as a general thing, thought it useless to interpose objections and said nothing rather than to give a pretext to some waver of the bloody shirt and stir up strife against his people. And thus it is that this plundering of the Treasury has gone on with scarcely a remonstrance from anyone until the country has probably become indifferent to the extent and enormity of the, to say the least of it, extravagance on one hand and fraud on the other.

As I said in the outset, this is our common country, and the time has come when a member from the South may enter his protest against these evils without the suspicion of disloyalty. The people of the North and South are ready to listen to discussion. They are beginning to feel the burden of taxation and can be

made to observe wherein the trouble comes. Southern members may venture to criticise the present mode of granting pensions and expose irregularities wherever existing. When the plain facts are brought face to face with the people, they will demand of their representatives some regulation of the loose way of doing business. You ask me for a remedy. I believe there ought to be a thorough revision and codification of all pension laws passed since 1861, with the great mass of rulings and decisions thereunder, comprising, you might say, two systems, viz, the general law and the law of June 27, 1890. Under the first there are fewer pensioners, dealing with disability and death resulting from service, applying to the future as the past.

It includes the war with Spain, Philippines, and any future war. Its beneficiaries are disabled soldiers, widows, orphan children, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan brothers and sisters. The rate reaches as high as $100 a month for certain disabilities. This general law embodies a whole lot of laws passed for the last thirty years, too numerous to mention in a speech of only thirty minutes. No more generosity was ever shown by any nation upon the face of the earth, and it is not the law I object to, but the abuse of it, as has been so plainly shown in the very able report of the Commissioner of Pensions. The other system is the law of June, 1890, with its subsequent acts leading from it, more generous than the other system and embraces within its scope more pensioners than are enrolled under all other laws taken together, pensioning soldiers, their widows and children where disability is not traceable to service origin, thus opening the way for nearly everyone who heard a gun fired during the war to get a bounty.

Think of it! Since 1866 the number of pensioners has increased from 126,722 to nearly 1,000,000 in 1901, and the expenditure from $15,000,000 to $140,000,000 since that year. During the present year the pension roll may be expected to exceed 1,000,000 names. There has been paid out since 1866 in the neighborhood of $3,000,000,000. We have yet on the pension roll 4 widows and 5 daughters of the Revolutionary war, 1 survivor and 1,527 widows of the war of 1812, 1,686 survivors and 3,479 widows of the Indian wars, and 7,568 survivors and 8,109 widows of the Mexican war. Now, then, if we are paying pensions to widows and daughters of soldiers of the Revolutionary war one hundred and eighteen years after peace was made with Great Britain, if we are paying pensions to soldiers and widows of the war of 1812 ninety years after the end of the war, if we are paying pensions to soldiers and widows of the Indian and Mexican wars over fifty years after the end of the wars, must it not follow that we must expect to continue to pay pensions to the soldiers and widows on account of the civil war up to at least 1970 or later? And then begin with the Spanish war veterans, as I have said, who were as brave, as true, and as patriotic as the soldiers of other wars, and we will be paying them pensions up to 2000 or later.

It will be a conservative estimate to say that we will pay in the next fifty years, at the rate we are going now, in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000. Adding this to what has already been paid we have a sum nigh on to $8,000,000,000, far exceeding the cost of the civil war. I believe in standing by the old soldiers who were true and brave, and their families after them, but however praiseworthy and deserving they may be, these sums of money seem to me to be extravagant and improvident from a business point of view. England has a standing army of nearly 200,000 men, to say nothing of her 100,000 in the navy. She has had wars, small or great, practically for fifty years past; she is the creditor nation of the world, and treats soldiers disabled in her service with great generosity, yet in the estimates for several years past her outlay for pensions for one year has never exceeded, in round numbers, $6,000,000, or, you might say, one twenty-sixth of the sum we pay. It may be asked, Why this difference? Let's see.

Of course, the United States is the greatest nation of all the nations, and I am proud of her standing. And I rejoice to know that the American soldier has outstripped all others in deeds of daring, heroism, and bravery the world over. But one reason assigned for it is said to be that the custom in the Old World is to give a medal to the rich who are disabled in their country's service. Our custom seems to be to give the rich ex-soldier cold cash, and the richer he is the more cash he gets. In the Old World I am told that the poor, disabled ex-soldier gets the cold cash, and the poorer he is the more cash he gets. Here a poor private or his widow gets a mere pittance, while the rich brigadier or his widow must have even more than the law allows him or her, and when he or she fails at the Bureau, comes directly to Congress as a court of appeals and gets heeled. This is not right and ought to be changed.

This reminds me of a rich father who called his only son up and told him he was going to make his will and will him all his goods, but would make his Uncle Jim executor to the will to wind up the estate. The son listened to his father attentively till he finished, when he asked his son how he liked it. "Well, father," said the son, "I like it all right if you will reverse the thing—turn it around." His father wanted to know what he meant. "Why," he says, "you just will all your goods to Uncle Jim and make me executor, and let me wind up the estate." [Laughter.] So that I think this pension policy ought to be reversed by giving money to the poor soldier and medals to the rich. I shall ever raise my voice and cast my vote for the men who stood in the trenches, in the forefront of the battle, bearing always the heat and burden of the day.

I suspect that if our pension rolls were carefully examined the fact would be developed that names of many would appear who have wealth, drawing large salaries, and yet drawing pensions for total disability. I read somewhere some years ago a statement in one of our daily papers to the effect that at that time a chief justice in one of the Northwestern States was drawing a pension of $72 per month for total disability, with a salary of $4,000 a year, saying nothing of arrearages and property. I don't know as to the truth of it. In cases like this and others of like nature it is my humble judgment a medal would be just as honorable, and at the same time more agreeable to the taxpayers. Then it might be asked what remedy could be applied. As I have already said, the laws upon the subject ought to be revised and codified. In the next place, I believe and have long thought that a list of all persons drawing pensions from the Government ought to be published in book form, if it took dozens of volumes, stating the amount drawn and their disability, condition, and so on.

This would enable the public to better judge about these incongruities and inconsistencies. This might develop the fact that a good many are drawing large salaries and large pensions at the same time, and then it might show up some who are drawing pensions for total blindness who are acting as night watchmen, or some who are drawing pensions for total deafness who are running telephone lines, and many other things might appear along that line. I only speak of these as a sample. And I want to say just here, that of the thousand pensions granted by special acts, a large majority of them are without merit or justice.

Then, again, it might do some good to abolish pension attorneys, or sharks, as they are sometimes called, some of whom I notice are mentioned in the Commissioner's report as using fraudulent means to obtain a pension for another. The causes which led to the disbarment, suspension, and dropping for cause number 24, and are as follows:

Receiving illegal fees.
Knowingly prosecuting false claims.
Acting in collusion with disbarred attorney.
Preparing and filing false testimony.
Converting to his own use pension money of his ward while acting as guardian.
Gross incompetency.
Postdating pension vouchers.
Improperly coaching witnesses.
Committing perjury before a special examiner.
Knowingly filing fraudulently prepared papers.
Filing fraudulently prepared pension vouchers.
Writing letters to Commissioner of Pensions couched in improper language.
Publishing misleading advertisements.
Impersonating a notary public.
Making false jurats to pension papers.
Falsely representing to be a Government officer.
Attempting to procure a claimant for pension to commit perjury.
Forgery.
Contracting for illegal fees.
Writing letter to claimant containing false and misleading statements relative to his claim, and making false statements in relation thereto to a special examiner.
Fugitive from justice.
Failure to refund fees improperly certified.
Refusing to disclose information called for by Bureau.
Insanity.

These items are only a small number of such instances mentioned in the Commissioner's report this year.

Then provide that no one having adequate means of support should receive a pension, except where total disability existed or where a leg or an arm was lost; prohibit arrearage to remarried widows and to children after maturity except where idiocy exists; and prohibit young women who marry an aged pensioner especially for his pension from getting it; and last, but not least, forever prohibit the granting of any more pensions by special acts, except in only a few extreme cases, and never again remove the charge of desertion against a man who has waited till this late day by special act.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Will the gentleman allow me an interruption?

Mr. TALBERT. Certainly.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Is not the gentleman aware that under the law as it exists to-day no one of the ladies that he alludes to as marrying an old soldier would be entitled to a pension under the act of 1890? That act provides for those who married prior to that date.

Mr. TALBERT. The gentleman says that no woman will do thus and so. Why, Mr. Chairman, no living man can tell what some women around those Homes will do. [Laughter.] It has

been said there is only one kind of a woman that will not marry, and that is a dead one. [Laughter.] A good woman I admire more than anything in the world, and I will assist any deserving widow to get a pension. I have been speaking of those only who visit these Soldiers' Homes, as I have learned.

Mr. SULLOWAY. The law does not allow a pension to a widow who marries since 1890, living or dead.

Mr. TALBERT. Yes, but the law is avoided and is abused. They get around it in some way, and they go to the general law and get the pension by unscrupulous actions, false affidavits, etc. I will read the gentleman a clipping from the Chicago Tribune of December 22, 1897, which speaks of the conduct of some of these women at the Soldiers' Home:

PERJURY AND FORGERY.

How did the cheats and swindlers get on the lists? The answer made to that question by a pension official of whom it was asked was that they got on chiefly by perjury. They could get on in no other way. With most of the perjury there was forgery. In a rural community, where everybody knows everybody else, the Government is an easy mark. There are many persons who believe it is all right to cheat a railroad. If the conductor of a train does not ask them for a ticket they will not give it up. If they go to a store, offer a bill in payment for goods, and get more change than they are entitled to receive they pocket the change. If a bank clerk overpays them on a check they pocket the overpayment. There are many persons who think it is all right to do these things. There are more who think it is all right to cheat the Government if they can, and a fair proportion of such persons live in the rural districts. These are the persons who are chiefly responsible for the swindle and the cheats in the pension rolls. Here is an interesting page from one of the reports of Pension Commissioner William Lochren. It is headed "Popular feeling corrupted."

In some of these cases of systematic frauds and criminal practices by attorneys having each many thousands of pension claims the result has been to procure large numbers of fraudulent pensions and of undeservedly high ratings for persons in the neighborhoods of these attorneys, bringing every three months large amounts of money from the United States Treasury into these communities, which naturally passed into business channels and constituted an apparently large factor in the local prosperity. The fear that the conviction of these attorneys and their confederates and investigation of fraudulent pensions would lessen the influx of pension money has been manifested in popular rancor against the special examiners whose investigations secured the convictions of the criminals and endangered the vested rights of the fraudulent pensioners.

In Howard County, Iowa, Mr. E. F. White, the special examiner whose successful investigation brought Van Louven and Dr. Kessel to conviction and to confession of their crimes and to punishment, was prosecuted and, by a Howard County jury, was convicted, on testimony wholly unworthy of credit, of the false charge of having threatened a witness, while Dr. Kessel, who had just pleaded guilty to an indictment for receiving bribes in pension cases and been punished by a large fine, was indorsed by the same community by a substantially unanimous election as mayor of the city or borough where he resided.

Mr. Ayres, the special examiner at Buffalo, N. Y., whose investigation brought W. Bowen Moore to conviction and the penitentiary, was, upon a false charge of malicious prosecution of one of Moore's employees, found guilty by the jury and damages were assessed against him at $5,000, although it appeared that the plaintiff had been prosecuted upon the advice of the United States attorney after a full and fair statement of the facts to him by Ayres, which prosecution had been abandoned, not because the plaintiff was not guilty, for the guilt was fully shown, but through some misguided sympathy. The verdict against Ayres was promptly set aside by the court.

Dishonest attorneys who find themselves being investigated by special examiners of the Pension Bureau usually strive to protect themselves by making charges against the special examiners, and asking to have them removed or otherwise discredited, enlisting the influence of prominent citizens, so far as they can impose upon persons of that class, and when they fail in that attempt they have not infrequently sought to annoy and drive away such special examiners by having some person bring suits or prosecutions against them in the local courts.

THE "WIDOWS."

Communities lost to shame, such as Mr. Lochren describes in this page of his report, are not rare, officials of the Pension Bureau to-day say. Here, then, are three shameless abuses, through the agency of which the Government is annually robbed of millions of dollars, and the pension rolls are padded with thousands of fraudulent names. There is another abuse more vicious even than the first two of these three that have been told about. This one is the pensioning of "widows" of veterans. It is a national scandal that Soldiers' Homes are the camping ground for females who seek pensions. They lurk about these Homes as wild animals lurk about the foot of a tree where their intended victim has taken refuge. This is no overdrawn picture, either. These females catch a veteran and run him away to a minister, who marries them. He is landed then back at the Home and the female departs in triumph. She need never see the man again. She has only to wait for him to die, when she assumes a widow's weeds and takes her place among the worthy widows of soldiers who lost their lives fighting for their country, though the veriest harlot she may be.

She is not pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, but under the general pension law. The act of 1890 provides that widows shall benefit who married the pensioners previous to the date of the passage of the act. The general pension law does not set any date for the marriage of a couple to enable a surviving widow to get her husband's pension. It is sufficient that she was married to him and is his widow. So notorious has this business of marrying veterans become that scarcely a month passes but something about it gets into the papers. Recently the Sun printed a dispatch from a town in the interior of Maine where the race for veterans was hot. Women scoured the woods for them and hunted them as a hunter pursues wild game. In Washington the Sun reporter was informed by an official of the Pension Bureau who knew that matters were almost as bad. "These women," said the official to the Sun reporter, "hover about the Home as hawks hover over a fish pond or a chicken yard, and they pounce upon the veterans on sight."

When these women claim the pensions of their deceased husbands and the Government consents to pay those pensions, the Government consents to plain, unvarnished robbery, made possible by an omission in the law. The letting down of the bars to enable "widows" to feed at the public crib has been as scandalous as has been the letting down of the bars to enable the letting in of fakers and swindlers. It has come to that pass that a marriage certificate is no longer necessary to prove a marriage. The law says that a sufficient proof of marriage is the assertion of a woman that she was married and the testimony of neighbors that she had lived with the man as his wife. Was ever the common-law marriage idea carried so far? The ease with which persons can be got to testify about events that happened and conditions that existed years ago is well known. The statement is made without fear of contradiction that if the ordinary rules of evidence were enforced in pension cases as they are enforced in courts of record the pension rolls would contain fewer names of "survivors" and "widows" by more than a hundred thousand than they do now. So much for the pensions that are granted by general laws and by the dependent act of June 27, 1890.

This article speaks for itself. I do not vouch for it.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I want to say to the gentleman from South Carolina, if he would not feel interrupted, that Congress has been very liberal in the matter of soldiers with charges of desertion against them. Congress passed a bill in 1889—I know it was after I came here—in which the largest liberality was extended to soldiers who had been mustered out with any discredit on their records.

All they had to do was to apply to the War Department with their evidence of mitigating circumstances, etc., and they were discharged with the utmost liberality.

Mr. TALBERT. I alluded to that act.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Now, when the four years' limitation of that statute has expired some of these cases are coming up.

Mr. TALBERT. I alluded to that very act. I think there was, however, another and later act. I may be mistaken on that point.

By doing these things I am sure some good will come, and no honest, true, patriotic old soldier will in any way suffer by it. While we all desire to do justice to the old soldier who stood by the flag in the past, some provision ought at least to be made for those who are to save the country in the future. The pension roll should be a roll of honor. No deserving old veteran should be neglected. Extravagance and fraud should be guarded against as much for the old soldier as the taxpayer. I insert here a clipping showing the number of pensioners now enjoying our bounty in foreign lands:

There are 4,062 pensioners of the United States living in foreign countries, and the total amount paid them last year was $619,945. Canada has nearly one-half of them—1,981—who draw nearly one-half the total—$301,507. There are 788 in Great Britain, to whom $118,548 is paid annually; 621 in Germany, who received $94,547 last year; 99 in Mexico, receiving $15,198; 68 in Switzerland, 57 in France, 41 in Sweden, 39 in Norway, 38 in Australia, 28 in Italy, 27 in Austria, 24 in Denmark, 24 in Hawaii, 15 in China, 12 in the West Indies, 11 in Japan, 9 in Chile and New Zealand, 7 in Bermuda, 6 each in Argentine Republic, Peru, Turkey, and Madeira, 5 each in Cuba and Guatemala, 4 each in Costa Rica, Greece, Russia, and the South African Republic, 3 each in the Azores, Brazil, Colombia, Danish West Indies, and Honduras, 2 each in Algiers, Bahama Islands, Dutch West Indies, Finland, India, Malta, Nicaragua, Seychelles Islands, and Siam, and 1 each in British Guiana, Bulgaria, Comoro Islands, Ecuador, Egypt, Korea, Mauritius, Portugal, Roumania, Tahiti, and Uruguay.

Now, it will be seen by this article that we are paying tremendous bounties to foreigners, many of whom we hired to fight, and were fighters, as Paddy said, for "dirdeen dollars a month."

Now I want to say that if we can not reform our pension system in some or all of the ways enumerated, there is one thing we can do, and that is, put a stop to private special pension legislation in this House. It is a common phrase if a man can not get on the pension roll under existing law, he gets a special act passed putting him on; or if he fails to get an increase at the Bureau, why he gets it by special act. There are very many of them that are unworthy, brought by Congressmen from everywhere. I insert here a list showing number of special acts from 1861 up to 1901:

Special pension acts passed by each Congress from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1901.

Congress.	Number passed.	Congress.	Number passed.
Thirty-seventh (1861-1863)	12	Forty-ninth (1885-1887)	856
Thirty-eighth (1863-1865)	27	Fiftieth (1887-1889)	1,015
Thirty-ninth (1865-1867)	138	Fifty-first (1889-1891)	1,388
Fortieth (1867-1869)	275	Fifty-second (1891-1893)	217
Forty-first (1869-1871)	85	Fifty-third (1893-1895)	119
Forty-second 1871-1873)	167	Fifty-fourth (1895-1897)	378
Forty-third (1873-1875)	182	Fifty-fifth (1897-1899)	694
Forty-fourth (1875-1877)	98	Fifty-sixth (1899-1900)	619
Forty-fifth (1877-1879)	230	Fifty-seventh (1900-1901)	718
Forty-sixth (1879-1881)	96		
Forty-seventh (1881-1883)	216	Total	8,128
Forty-eighth (1883-1885)	598		

As I have already said, these special acts are usually passed to allow claims which have been rejected by the Pension Bureau, often because they are absolutely without merit. It is the habit of both Houses to set aside certain days—the night session having been abandoned by my obstructive tactics and persistent efforts—for private pension bills, passing special acts. Very few members pay any attention to the bills, and they are generally passed without a quorum. Occasionally some member does insist upon the presence of a quorum. I have endeavored to do what I could against this reckless way of doing business, and believe that I have blocked the way to the passage of many unworthy claims and finally succeeded in breaking up the Friday-night sessions, where bills were poured through a hopper sometimes like corn at the mill. President Cleveland attempted to put a stop to this abuse by the use of his veto power. In his first

term he vetoed over 200 of these bills. Grant was the only other President who used the veto power in this direction, he having vetoed four or five unimportant measures. I submit again that Congress is not the proper place to consider these matters. The pressure of general business is too great. There is no time for a discussion of these private claims. Again, I maintain that under our present system of pension laws, with their liberality, there are a very few meritorious claims that do not fall within their scope. Then I want to appeal to the members in all conscience to put a stop to this custom of passing special acts to suit special individuals. It is not right, it is not fair to the old soldier personally, and robbery to the taxpayers.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in conclusion let me say that what I have said on this occasion has not been said from a feeling of sectionalism or prejudice, but from a sense of duty. I wanted to call the attention of the country and this House to the enormity of the expenditures to which this department has reached, and to ask that an investigation might be had in order to ferret out the extravagance and fraud and lop it off.

I know you can not accuse me of sectionalism when you consider that the late war with Spain has enlisted so many of our brave boys from the South, who will many of them some day need the bounty of the Government, and some of whom are already justly enjoying it. Ten thousand privates and 500 officers have perished in that war, and it has cost, in round numbers, $300,000,000. I am ready to stand by the true, brave, patriotic soldier boy who, in the pride and vigor of youth, wasted his health and shed his blood for freedom's cause, or who laid his life down upon his country's altar. But what I want to say again is that I will stand up against giving a bounty to bummers, camp followers, coffee coolers, deserters, and cowards. [Applause.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, for the first time in my life I desire to say something of a personal nature. In common with other members of the House I have been the subject of an attack made by five gentlemen, named Joseph W. Kay, Charles Burroughs, Isaac F. Mack, H. H. Cummings, and W. W. Eldridge, in a paper dated Cleveland, Ohio, September 12, 1901, in which the Speaker of this House, the gentleman upon my left, and other Republican members of this House are seriously criticised because they failed to vote for House bill 5779, which I desire the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in every Executive Department of the United States Government and in each and every branch thereof, whether reached by competitive or noncompetitive examinations under the civil-service laws (in which case the rules and regulations affecting the same shall so provide), honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served as such between April 12, 1861, and August 20, 1865, and first after the aforementioned veterans of the civil war those honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the recent war with Spain or in the Philippine Islands, they being otherwise qualified, shall be certified and preferred for appointment to and retention in employment in the public service and for promotion therein. Age, loss of limb, or other physical impairment which does not in fact incapacitate shall not disqualify them, provided they possess the business capacity necessary to discharge the duties of the position involved; and persons thus preferred shall not be removed from their positions except for good cause, upon charges, and after a hearing.

SEC. 2. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. HEPBURN. As originally introduced in the House, Mr. Chairman, the bill did not contain the following language:

And first after the aforementioned veterans of the civil war those honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the recent war with Spain or in the Philippine Islands, they being otherwise qualified.

That was an amendment inserted, as I understand, by the Committee on Civil Service Reform. The bill as approved by the authorities of the Grand Army of the Republic did not contain that language. It will be remembered that it was sought by the gentleman from Ohio to pass this bill under a suspension of the rules. And when that method is adopted for passing legislation no amendment is possible; we must vote for the bill as a whole or against it; there is no possibility of a change. I saw fit to vote against that bill, as I would do to-day. No authority of the Grand Army of the Republic had ever asked for that bill. There was no committee authorized to approve of that bill. On the contrary, I am informed that the amendment was an amendment of the committee solely. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to that kind of legislation.

Mr. BROMWELL. Will the gentleman allow me a moment? His statement is entirely correct as to the amendment on that bill having been inserted by the Committee on Civil Service Reform. But there was a committee, as we understood, of the Grand Army, consisting of Mr. Kay, a gentleman who has been mentioned by the gentleman from Iowa, and others who were here pressing the bill and in conference with members of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, who were in favor of the passage of the bill. The gentleman correctly says that the bill originally introduced and referred gave preference only to veterans of the civil war; but the Committee on Civil Service Reform, or a majority of them, insisted on including in the provisions of this bill the veterans of the Spanish war, and very reluctantly the minority of that committee consented to the amendment. This amendment, however, before it was finally reported to the House, was submitted to Mr. Kay and the gentlemen who were with him and met their approval, or perhaps I should qualify that remark by saying they felt that, in order to get the bill through, it was necessary to accept this amendment of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, and to that extent they did accept the amendment and were satisfied to have the bill in that form come before the House.

Mr. HEPBURN. Let me ask the gentleman whether he understood from that committee of the Grand Army of the Republic that they claimed they were authorized to accept that amendment or were authorized to urge the passage of a bill with that amendment in it?

Mr. BROMWELL. I will answer the gentleman by saying that it was the impression of those members of the Civil Service Reform Committee, of whom I was one—and the gentleman is well aware that it was I who introduced the bill in the House—we did understand from that committee that their action would meet with the approval of the Grand Army, although the bill as presented, or rather as reported with the amendment, was not the original bill indorsed by the Grand Army.

Mr. HEPBURN. Now, Mr. Chairman, I have some serious objections to this bill as it was presented to this House. All gentlemen who are familiar with the facts will recognize this as the truth, that in the competitive examinations the soldier who is now given preference by law is required only to reach a standard of 65. If he reaches 65 in competition with a man not a soldier who may have reached 99 or 100, the name of the man with a rating of 65 must be sent up in response to a requisition.

Now, I was unwilling to add 275,000 men to the list of those who might have that advantage. Some men who were engaged in the late war are, in my judgment, entitled to the recognition that was properly given to the soldier of the war of the rebellion, but I am not willing that 225,000 men who were never beyond the limits of the United States and never heard a hostile gun fired should stand as a preferred class, from which for the next twenty-five years (if this bill should become a law) the entire civil service could be from year to year recruited.

You put this legislation on the statute books of the United States, and what chance has any young man to get in the civil service who was not a soldier in one or the other of these wars?

Mr. Chairman, I was unwilling that that species of legislation should be enacted. I do not believe in it. I know of no service rendered by the great majority of the soldiers enlisted in the Spanish war and in the Philippine war that entitled them to that kind of recognition. Those men who were actually in the service, those men who actually rendered service, who underwent the hardships belonging to the service and who faced the perils and sufferings connected with the service, as men must endure who participate in active war in the Army—I say that I was perfectly willing that they should have the advantages of this law. I thought and still think that they were entitled to it; but the other 225,000 men that were never beyond the limits of the United States and knew nothing of service except in the various camps throughout the country, I was unwilling that they should have that advantage.

But the condition that confronted us made it necessary that we should take this bill as an entirety. There was no opportunity under the pending motion to amend the bill. I had to vote for the bill or against it as an entirety. I had to take it as it was or not take it at all.

Again, sir, I am opposed to any legislation that gives to any man the right of promotion in the civil service simply because he served. After a man has entered the service, when there is an opportunity for the proper persons to determine his worth, whether he is entitled to promotion or to hold the position or not, another question is presented. But simply because he has served, simply because he is able to "hold on" and pass the average, or perhaps a little below the average, so long as he serves with that degree of efficiency, I claim that he is not entitled to be promoted over another man efficient, industrious, and able in every other respect. I do not believe, in other words, in promoting a man simply because of the period in which he served. There is no necessity for it. I am opposed to it, therefore, for the reason that there should be those entitled to pass upon the matter and who can judge of the efficiency of the man and who have an interest in a correct judgment with reference to him.

I do not believe in legislating a man into office without reference to his fitness, even in the place where he is—I mean with reference to his retention. I do not believe in the statute which says because a man has in another field done well he shall be retained in service in this new or a particular field, regardless of present fitness. I do not believe in it. It is not in harmony with our system. I think that each man should stand upon his own individual merits, and that simply because of some former service in some other branch of the public business he ought not to insist upon his retention unless he retains himself through the

efficiency of the service he now renders. And I do not believe that the Grand Army of the Republic at large have asked for this. I think it was legislation sought by certain interested persons now in office who were in the war, and who were afraid they were going out, and wanted to anchor themselves in new places while the opportunity presented itself. And I believe that they spoke or pretended to speak for the Grand Army of the Republic without authority.

I do not think it is necessary for me, Mr. Chairman, to say in this presence that I have on every occasion in all proper ways been the friend of my comrades. I simply speak now because of the studied effort of these five men I have named, who perhaps ignorantly, who perhaps not understanding the effect of the legislation, or perhaps for the purpose of justifying themselves in a failure through a mistake of their own in lugging in this—the amendment quoted—have attempted to screen themselves by throwing dirt on their comrades.

Mr. BROMWELL. Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to take any part in the debate upon this bill, and would not now occupy the time of the committee except to reply in part to some of the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa, who has just taken his seat.

The bill as originally introduced and referred to by the gentleman was a bill which had been prepared by the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States. A committee was sent here to have the bill introduced and to attempt to secure its passage. It went to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and, as I said before, was in that committee amended so as to include the soldiers and sailors of the Spanish war.

Personally I was opposed to the amendment. I recognized the same difficulties to which the gentleman from Iowa has referred, that it meant the creation of a civil-service list with an immense number of eligibles, and that it would block the filling of civil places in the Government for many years to come.

But the Committee on Civil Service Reform insisted upon the amendment and the bill was so reported. Now, the gentleman has truly stated that this bill came up under suspension of the rules, and that it was impossible to amend it under the rules of the House. It had to be taken as it was or rejected as it was. It was no fault of the member of the Civil Service Committee who had this bill in charge that it was not reported and acted upon by the House before the days under which suspension could be had. We endeavored to secure the consideration of this bill by the House in the ordinary way, but it was impossible to do so, and the only way in which we could get it before the House was under suspension of the rules. That was attempted, and, as gentlemen who were members of the last Congress know, it failed in the last days of the session.

I see no reason why this bill as originally presented might not be enacted into law. The old veterans of the civil war are rapidly disappearing. Their numbers are becoming fewer every year, and of the few who are left a still smaller number would probably ever take advantage of this law if it were passed. Very few ever would be in a position where they could make the application for this examination, and very few of those who make the application will probably be able to attain the 65 per cent. Now, if they could do so after the lapse of all these years, if they could make application for positions which they could fill, and the bill so provided, I see no reason why all the old soldiers of the civil war might not have the preference that now under law is given to those same old soldiers who are crippled or disabled. The law as it stands to-day gives a preference to those who have been disabled. We wanted to extend the law so as to give to the Government service a better class of men by including old soldiers who were not crippled or disabled by reason of their service.

As to the promotion——

Mr. HEPBURN. Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. BROMWELL. Certainly.

Mr. HEPBURN. Is not this provision giving a person who once gets in the right to promotion as a matter of right, is it not a harm to the old soldiers, rather than otherwise, because of this fact? Here is a man who is fit for some minor position. His age to a certain extent incapacitates him, but there is a place in which he can serve. Now, if as a matter of right he may demand promotion, will not the officer having the right of selection discriminate against him? He would be willing to have him in a subordinate place, but not willing to have him in the place to which he might aspire, the place which he might attain by promotion. So that it seems to me that it is a harm to him, rather than a benefit, and will operate as a discrimination against him owing to this fact. And while the gentleman is upon that subject, will he give us his view as to what will be the status of the man who can not be turned out of office until after charges are preferred against him and after he has had a hearing? Does not that mean a trial? Does not that give him a vested right in that office that a court will protect? Will the gentleman give us his view with regard to that?

Mr. BROMWELL. Mr. Chairman, I do not disagree to any great extent with the criticism which the gentleman makes on the question of the promotion of those who might under this bill, if it became a law, be benefited. I think, with him, that the first consideration which should address itself to members of this House is the good of the service, the public good, rather than the private benefit to the old soldier or anybody else; and therefore, so far as that provision of the bill relating to giving preference in promotion is concerned, I will say to the gentleman that it never met with my hearty approval. I believe, after we have once opened the door to the old soldier and have given him a preference which places him in a position enabling him to secure a place, that he should hold that place and should receive his promotion from any place to which he is first appointed by reason of his capacity and fidelity. So that I fully agree with the gentleman in his criticisms upon that clause of the bill.

Now, as to the status of a person holding a civil position under the Government, who is held in his place by law and can not be discharged without trial, charges, etc., the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] is quite as capable as I am to answer as to what the effect of such a law would be. I do not believe in holding in any public position a man who has become disqualified, either by reason of his habits or his mental, moral, or physical characteristics. I would be glad if there was a provision in the law by which either in the Civil Service Commission or in a separate board there should be reposed the power of calling every employee of the Government in a civil capacity before it for the purpose of making an examination upon his fitness, and if found unfitted for the public service that he should be summarily dismissed. If the civil-service law is to remain in force, I hope that some day we may have such a provision. These Departments in Washington and the public offices all over the country are filled with barnacles, with men who are incapacitated or unfitted to do the work, and until we get rid of them and put into their places men who are competent the civil service will always be a reproach to the country.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know what may be the fate of the bill to which the gentleman referred. I hope that it may be reintroduced in this House. I am informed that it is probable it will be; but I hope that it will come in as it was originally prepared and that it may pass the Committee on Civil Service Reform in that shape, so as to address itself to the conscience of this House and to show whether or not in this day and generation the soldiers of the civil war shall be treated generously, as they should be, by this great Government.

Mr. RIXEY. Mr. Chairman, in the consideration of the general appropriation bill we have to-day heard a great deal about the "old soldier." I want to talk about another class of old soldiers, and I shall take the time at my disposal for the consideration of a bill I have to-day introduced on a subject closely allied to the appropriation bill now under consideration, and will say here that no one but myself is responsible for the bill or for what I shall say in its advocacy.

The first section of this bill is a duplicate of the bill I introduced in December, 1898, providing for the opening of Soldiers' Homes to disabled Confederate soldiers; and the second section provides that the National Government shall extend to State Homes at the South the same financial assistance now extended to the State Homes at the North and West. The following is the bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act all Soldiers' Homes and other institutions maintained by the Government for the disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States shall be open to all soldiers and sailors of the civil war of 1861 to 1865 upon the same terms and without discrimination as to whether they were enlisted upon the side of the Union or the Confederacy.

(2) The benefit of the laws providing aid for Soldiers' Homes in the several States is hereby extended to those States which maintain or shall establish soldiers' homes for the veterans of the Confederacy, provided said homes admit Union veterans upon the same terms with the soldiers of the Confederacy.

Under ordinary circumstances, I would be content to await the action of the Military Committee, to which it has been referred, before asking the indulgence of the House while I give my reasons in its support. But practically the same bill was introduced by me in the House of Representatives in December, 1898, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, constituted then very much as it is to-day. The bill was never reported. Possibly, nay probably, the same fate awaits the bill now introduced, but believing the relief suggested proper and just, I propose giving my reasons in its favor, and shall ask the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs for a hearing by his committee, and a vote on reporting it to the House.

The introduction of the bill in 1898 was followed by a good deal of comment and considerable criticism in the public press. Sentiment seemed divided not only in the North but South, and probably there was more unfavorable comment from the South than from any other section of the country. The criticism, however,

was largely from those sources which profited by keeping up sectional feeling, or from those who were themselves then enjoying some benefits from the very Government which they thought should do nothing for their less-fortunate comrades. As I wish to be entirely fair, I now give a letter severely criticising me for introducing the bill.

JANUARY 3, 1899.

DEAR SIR: * * * I can not understand why you introduced that bill admitting the Confederate veterans to the Soldiers' Homes, etc. Had it come from some member from an unknown district it would not have been so significant, but you represent the Eighth Virginia district, a section that has furnished more fighting men in the late war than any in the South—Mosby's men, the Black Horse Cavalry, Seventeenth Virginia Infantry. Both of the latter organizations I had the honor to belong to—Kemper's battery—besides a number of famous men—Corse, Marye, Hunton, Payne, and a host of others. It will be presumed by the Northern people that you secured the opinions of the ex-Confederates upon this subject before you introduced your bill, and that the veterans who wore the gray are longing, wishing, and hoping for the bars to be put down and they can mingle with the fat kine of Egypt in the rich clover fields. It was in shocking bad taste.

I hope you will withdraw your bill. It puts us in the light of a ravening crowd of hackmen at a depot, ready at the beck of a finger of a passenger to rush forward and help themselves to all one could make. We don't expect pensions; and after trying with all our might and main to found a new government who would take care of us, and failed, and after years of effort to smash to eternal smithereens the United States Government, it ill becomes us to stand like beggars praying for the bounty that a generous government may give. To such a pitch of degradation the Southern soldier has not reached, thank God. We lost our fortunes, our futures, many our limbs, but we saved our pride, our honor, and our self-respect, and having walked erect so long, we don't intend to go to the grave with heads bowed and covered with shame. The men who fought the world in arms can never stoop to fawn and beg from a generous foe and ask to share with them that prosperity which we fought so hard to deprive them of. Please withdraw the bill.

Very truly, yours,

——— ———.

Taken by itself it would seem that this gentleman was horrified at the thought that some Confederate might receive some benefit or assistance from the Government he fought so bravely and honorably to destroy. But how does it appear when I state that the writer of that letter has for years been holding a position in one of the Departments of the Government in Washington at a salary of $1,200 per annum? He seems to have entered at the first gap, but now wants the bars kept up and other comrades kept out.

Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us!

In this connection I will state, and so informed the writer in my reply, that before introducing the bill I had consulted with one of the distinguished ex-Confederates named by him, Gen. Eppa Hunton, a gallant officer and a man who had distinguished himself in civil as well as military life, a former Representative in this Chamber and a United States Senator. He said the bill was right, and advised its introduction.

Having given the above letter, so far as it concerns this bill, in full, except the signature, from the gentleman, who has been drawing a salary from the Government for a much longer time than he fought to destroy it, I now read a letter from a distinguished officer in the Confederate service—one who was promoted to a colonelcy in the closing days of the war for gallant services—a gentleman who has never drawn a salary from the Federal Government, though he has held positions of honor and trust under his State, and is now judge of one of the courts:

DECEMBER 22, 1898.

DEAR SIR: I think your bill for the admission of Confederate soldiers (disabled) into Soldiers' Homes for United States soldiers was introduced at an opportune time and came from a proper source, notwithstanding the fact that some of the newspapers think that we ought to have waited for some movement of the sort from our Northern friends.

The truth is that while I have not a word to say but in commendation of all that the President said in his Southern trip, * * * still I have not much appreciation of sentiment that does not manifest itself in some practical way. It is all very well to look after the graves of our dead, but it is a matter of much deeper concern to us of the South to provide for the poor, old, crippled, maimed Confederate soldiers and to make their last days comfortable as possible. I wish you success in your measure, but I am afraid that it will prick the bubble of sentimentalism and develop the fact that there is nothing in it when it costs anything. I have a kind of personal interest in the measure. I do not know but that I may have to go there myself some of these days, and I would like to fight the battles over again with the old fellows on the other side. I don't know of anything so well calculated to relieve the burdens incident to the last days of a man in life as to bring the old fellows together and let them fight over, with canes and crutches, the battles of their youth. Really, * * * if the Administration and party in power mean to do anything this is the most sensible, practical thing for them to do; but you will find that in getting your bill passed you will have a rough road to travel.

Another letter, which is from a Union man, I give in full. It breathes the true spirit of brotherly love:

DECEMBER 19, 1898.

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to observe that you have introduced a bill in Congress to open the National Soldiers' Homes to Confederate disabled soldiers. I indorse it heartily. My sympathy was stirred a year or two ago by seeing an old Confederate soldier carried past my house on to the county poorhouse, and I have been thinking of the action you have taken ever since. I was all through the war an ardent Union man, and every pulsation of my heart was a prayer for success of the Union arms, and a Republican always since the war, but I want to see the last tinge of bitterness engendered by that strife eliminated and your bill made a law by the unanimous vote of Republicans and Democrats alike.

I am nearly 76 years old, and I thank God I have lived to see our country restored in heart and hand.

You have the honor to be the first to move in this, and you have my sincere thanks.

The following letter is from a valued constituent and a gallant officer on the Confederate side:

DEAR SIR: I take it I am not wrong in believing it would always be agreeable and encouraging to a Representative to have the cordial and emphatic indorsement of his constituents and knowing that accord exists between him and others on all important questions; so to this end I beg to trespass upon your valuable time to commend most warmly the resolution you recently introduced into the House granting to Confederate veterans, under like conditions, the same pecuniary advantages enjoyed by Union soldiers. Your able defense of the resolution against attack of the Richmond Dispatch leaves no argument to be used further in its support, as well as destroying every reasonable point made against it, leaving nothing but a threadbare, sickly sentiment to fill the aching voids and heal the pains and woes of the poor, old, infirm men who made history from '61 to '65.

Having been for several years commander of a camp of Confederate Veterans, I feel that I have had an opportunity of viewing their wants. Their absolute needs are in many instances unsupplied by or through aid and assistance that can be given them by their comrades, generally very little better off than themselves. This, I think, applies especially to county camps, though urban camps have resources and advantages that we of the county can not get; hence there are men now in our camp who, if measured by those elements that make a soldier, would touch elbows and dress right up alongside their former officers, many of whom hold high office and get big pay in the service of a generous and appreciative country. We do not object to this appreciation of our former officers since we gave them, as a rule, the political push that has put them in high places; on the contrary, "they do us proud" to know often we once served under them.

* * * * * * *

Also, the following from a man who never had his superior as a private soldier—one who, if he ever knew fear, never showed it. He never held office under State or Federal Government, and is to-day one of the most respected citizens of his State.

JANUARY 13, 1899.

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to thank and commend you for the interest which you have taken (and proven) in our needy Confederate soldiers, those who contended for what they believed to be right, sacrificing health, property, and jeopardizing life in so doing.

In the first place, in my humble opinion, you deserved credit for presenting such a bill, demanding what you had a right as the representative of those who have shared their proportion of the tax for the support of such institutions for thirty-four years. And you deserve still more for the manly and independent spirit in which you have defended it.

It may be natural for those who have never experienced the horrors of the effects of war and the struggle for years to which so many of our noble men have been subjected (in order to support their families and themselves), to be so sentimental as to rely on the magnanimity of those who have taken delight in reminding us of our misfortune, but I feel assured that those who really need the care which your bill affords will have passed away, many, I fear, as many have, dying in need and poverty.

We have great cause to be grateful to an all-wise and merciful God for the ability which He has given us to take care of ourselves, but the time is now at hand when, in accordance with the laws of nature many who have not been so fortunate as to accumulate enough for a support in their declining days will be thrown upon the charities of the people or necessarily repair to the asylum of the pauper.

I can now recall the death of one of the braves, who fell upon the heights of Gettysburg in the glorious charge made by Pickett, who died at the almshouse in this county, and fills a pauper's grave; a man who was true to his country and true to his honor, but so badly disabled as to render self-support impossible. I know of many who can hope for nothing better, unless there is a provision made for their care. This, in my opinion, is the proper spirit of reunion. Prepare a suitable and comfortable home for those who have met and proven their valor on the bloody fields, where the gray and the blue can spend their limited time on earth in security, and pass over the river to rest under the shade of the trees, where all strife will be at an end and peace and happiness reign forever.

I fear that I shall weary, and did not intend writing so lengthily; but it is a subject of profound interest to me. Hoping that you and your family are well, and wishing you a prosperous and happy New Year.

I now give several letters from other sections of the country:

CHESTERTOWN, MD., *December 19, 1898.*

DEAR SIR: I notice in the columns of the Baltimore American the introduction by you of a bill for the admission of Confederates, as well as Union soldiers and sailors, to all Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes and Government institutions maintained by the Government, and have to say in connection therewith, as a Republican and an ex-Federal soldier of 1861, that I heartily approve of your measure. * * * I regret, deeply regret, that you were not anticipated in this matter by some New England Republican statesman fifteen years ago. * * * I would not have you think that this is a new idea of mine, suggested by the recent utterances of President McKinley. For years I have advocated it.

No other prompting in this than a desire to do your people good, to show to you the friendly feeling of an ex-Federal soldier and the kind regards of a true American.

———

COALVILLE, UTAH, *December 19, 1898.*

DEAR SIR: I see by the papers that you have introduced a bill in Congress providing that all ex-Confederate soldiers, disabled from infirmity, etc., be admitted to the National Soldiers' Homes the same as ex-Union soldiers. Permit me, a son of an ex-Union soldier who fought under the command of the gallant Dick Oglesby and the gallant John A. Logan, to say that I hope such a bill will soon become a law. I have been thinking of this very matter now for several weeks, and when the people of Atlanta gave President McKinley such an ovation a few days ago, I could wait no longer, but wrote to General Henderson, of Iowa, and suggested that he, being the most prominent ex-Union soldier in the House, introduce a bill similar to the one you seem to have introduced. I congratulate you on the introduction of this bill, and sincerely hope it or a similar one will, before the expiration of the life of the present Congress, become a law.

I can only give a few of the comments by the newspapers on the bill. As an exponent of the criticism, I give what the Richmond

Dispatch, one of the leading papers of Virginia and of the South, had to say on the subject under date of December 22, 1898:

OUR TRUE POSITION.

The Dispatch can not approve the course of those Southern members of Congress who have made moves looking to Federal aid for disabled Confederate soldiers. They mean well, but err in judgment, we think.

If there is any substantiality in the President's fraternity policy, it is for him and his political associates to inaugurate it. It would be foolish and ungracious, too, for us to interfere with their plans. An unsolicited gift is of far more value than one obtained by hinting or actual begging.

As yet the President has committed himself no further than to express the belief that the time has come when the Government may well join the people of the South in caring for the graves of the Confederate dead. Precisely what he means, or how far he would go, we do not know; but no doubt his utterance upon this subject was well considered before he left Washington.

We presume that the help he would have the Government offer would be in the way of providing money to inclose and keep in order, for all time, the cemeteries where our dead lie buried; in other words, that our cemeteries should be put upon nearly the same footing as national cemeteries. If so, our scattered dead would be gathered into such cemeteries as Oakwood and Hollywood, and the "soldiers' sections" of those cemeteries would become the objects of the country's care.

The spirit of the President's speech forbids the idea that he thinks we of the South have been derelict in any wise in our duty to our fallen heroes, but it seems that he would have the Government show its appreciation of the valor of our men by helping us in some way in our work. How he does not say. Therefore, Southern Congressmen would better await the unfolding of his plans. No doubt he first wishes to test public sentiment in the North, and this he may soon do, as we see that some Grand Army of the Republic posts have already taken action approving his suggestion. There are, however, some notes of discord. Some of the New England papers emphatically antagonize the President's proposition. On the other hand, Corporal Tanner and others are ready to go further than the President has gone, and would have the Government extend its aid also to disabled Confederate soldiers.

In our opinion, for the present at least, no action on the part of Southerners is called for. Let us first see what the President and his Grand Army associates are going to do. It may be that after they have had "cooling time," after the joviality of the Christmas season has passed, they will be glad to drop the subject. Or it may be that they will then be more firmly resolved than ever to carry out the hints and suggestions made by President McKinley on his Southern tour.

So, upon a review of the whole situation, our true policy would appear to be one of masterly inactivity. The press of the South has quite unanimously given Mr. McKinley credit for kind intentions, and it is generally believed that for Congress to adopt and develop his suggestions would be beneficial to both sections of the Union. But everything depends upon the spirit shown by our Northern friends in doing what they propose to do. Therefore, we repeat, it is better that they should be left to act unhampered by our importunities or suggestions.

I felt it proper to reply, under date of December, 1898, to this editorial as follows:

Editors Richmond Dispatch:

Your comments upon the bill recently introduced providing for opening Soldiers' Homes to disabled Confederates, as well as Union soldiers, tempt me, contrary to my usual custom, to reply. You deprecate a Southern member taking any steps in that direction. You say "an unsolicited gift is of far greater value than one obtained by hinting or actual begging." Evidently you and I look at this matter from vastly different standpoints. You say it is a gift. I say that it is a right. Upon your premises it might be well to wait the donor's pleasure, if you never got it. From mine it is our right not only to suggest, but demand. Citizens of a common country, with equal right before the law and the last discriminating statute as to holding office having been repealed, the ex-Confederate is required to pay taxes and has the right to vote and to represent his people in the highest offices under the Government. Is he to be classed as a beggar if he insists on equal privileges in other respects? Why give him the right to represent his people in the halls of legislation, as ministers to foreign countries, upon the Federal bench, and yet class him as a beggar if he insists that Soldiers' Homes supported by the Government should likewise be open to him?

Summing up the situation, you say in conclusion, "So, upon a review of the whole situation, our true policy would appear to be one of masterly inactivity."

This has been our policy for thirty-three years, and more than the life of a generation has passed since the close of the civil war.

How long is this "masterly inactivity" to continue? For another generation? Who then could be benefited?

These Soldiers' Homes are supported by taxes paid as well by the South as by the North—by the Confederate as by the Union veteran.

Since the declaration of war with Spain, it has been the favorite cry that sectionalism was dead and that the ex-Confederate should receive the same consideration in appointments to the Army as the Union veteran. Wheeler, Fitz Lee, and others have been accorded high positions by the President in the Army of the United States volunteers. The people of the South requested this should be done, and it was understood at the very outset that fair treatment would be accorded the South.

Why is it becoming in us to insist that our ex-Confederate generals should be given high commands in the United States Army, and yet preserve a "masterly inactivity" as to the men who really appeal most to our sympathies—the crippled, the maimed, and disabled? Why should it be unbecoming or in bad taste for a Representative in whose district many of these men live to suggest by bill that it would be an act of justice and an evidence of fraternity, indeed, to throw open the closed doors of the Government Soldiers' Homes to the disabled ex-Confederates?

It is right that it should be done. It should have been done sooner, and, being right, I do not see any impropriety in its introduction by a Southern Representative.

The bill was not introduced without consideration. During the summer recess, after consultation with a few friends, I decided to introduce a bill for the purpose. It was actually prepared before the delivery of the President's speech in Atlanta. Upon reading what he had to say, I thought it an opportune time to call the attention of the country to this matter, and I therefore promptly introduced the bill.

The bill importunes no one, as you seem to fear. It is not a "gift" that we ask, only fair equality and justice.

You may rest assured, however, if the leading journals of the South, supposed to represent public opinion, are opposed to any agitation on this line and in favor of the status quo of the ex-Confederates of the past thirty-three years, and of a "masterly (?) inactivity" for the future, we will have that, but only that, and nothing more.

The Fredericksburg Free Lance, under date of January 12, 1899, said:

Ex-Congressman Gaines, of the Petersburg (Va.) district, Republican, is now a department clerk here, appointed, it is said, by order of the President, with whom he served in the House.—Washington correspondent Alexandria Gazette.

This accounts for the milk in the cocoanut. Mr. Gaines is out in a letter opposing the pensioning of Confederates. Mr. Gaines, it seems, has a Government job and does not feel the need of such a law. When those who are poor, needy, and deserving oppose such a law, the Free Lance will be disposed, possibly, to change its opinion on the subject. In last Sunday's Dispatch Grand Commander Williams, of Winchester, of the Confederate Veterans, says:

"In a recent letter to me from one of your distinguished past grand commanders occurs this passage: 'Our comrades are getting old, and many poor, with the sharp competition of life hard to meet. This makes me sad.' To it I replied: 'Like you, my dear Colonel, it makes me sad when I consider how our comrades, especially those who, having so bravely struggled against adverse fortune to make their own living so long as health and strength sufficed, are fast becoming dependent.'"

The foregoing is a powerful indorsement of Congressman Rixey's bill to put these old, deserving, and dependent ex-Confederates in the United States Soldiers' Homes, which the Dispatch opposes, and yet The Free Lance does not understand that the Dispatch points out any better or more practical mode of providing for them. This appeal issues, too, from Winchester, where its Turner Ashby Camp, if we mistake not, opposes the Rixey bill.

Well may the poet call for "strength to bear his portion of the weight of care that crushes into dumb despair one-half the human race." Scratch an opponent of putting the old Confeds in Soldiers' Homes and you'll be apt to find someone who has not felt the fierce pang of hunger or the depression of want, and Commander Williams's appeal seems to indicate a growing lack of interest in and attention to the Confederate camps on the part of the veterans themselves.

Many other comments by the journals of the country for and against the measure could be given, but I think the foregoing from the Dispatch very fairly represents the criticism against it.

Several Confederate camps passed resolutions against the bill. Old Confederates took opposite sides, for and against. One communication, in a local paper, signed "Confederate," said:

No doubt this move was partly brought about by the beautifully expressed words of the President in his tour of the South, where he was received with all the hospitality of a warm-hearted and generous people and who gave him a most fitting reception in honor of his exalted position as President of the United States. His words have already met with condemnation from his own party press, for one Republican member of Congress expressed himself, "Before I give my vote for the bill I will wait to see if the President was in earnest and honest in his remarks."

There has been a good deal of sentimentalism expressed in the last five or six months in praise of the South, but go North and you will find the same old feeling about our people. Now that we have worked out our own salvation in these thirty years since the war, let us continue to do so unto the end, for with us it can not be long before we will answer the last roll call, and the bounty of aid is offered too late for good.

In this communication I think I have expressed the views of many of my comrades of the South, and am sure when they come to reflect they will echo the same sentiment of no mingling in the same Homes.

CONFEDERATE.

Another communication in the same paper, and also signed "Confederate," replying to the above, held that the bill was right, and said:

Yes, sir, Mr. Rixey, "the goodness of your heart" prompted the bill, and many an old Confederate soldier and sailor would thank you the balance of their days if you can be so fortunate as to effect its passage and give them a chance to "avail themselves of such a privilege."

Confederate says: "They would point out to him the trophies of their valor, etc." Could not the honest Confed point out to him or to them, as the case may be, the tracks they left behind them (with their heels toward Richmond) from the battles of Bull Run and Manassas toward Washington, and ask them where their "valor" was in those days? And were there no guns nor standards captured from them as trophies at that and at many other battles the Confed could think of if his memory was jogged a little?

CONFEDERATE.

And so it went. It is unnecessary to make further citations from the many comments of that time. It would only make "confusion worse confounded." The question, after all, is, Is the bill meritorious, and does it deserve favorable Congressional action?

The Federal Government provides "Homes" for the disabled volunteer soldiers under laws passed by Congress, the organization being known as the "National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," which is now made up of eight separate "Homes," known as "Branches of the National Home," the requirements for admission to which are, first, an honorable discharge from the United States service; second, disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor, with a proviso that a pensioner who gets as much as $16 per month can not enter except for special reasons.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. RIXEY. Yes.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. You were referring to a bill that you introduced in 1898, were you not?

Mr. RIXEY. Yes.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. That bill provided, did it not, for receiving Confederate soldiers into the Homes?

Mr. RIXEY. The bill simply provided that the Soldiers' Homes should be opened to the Confederate soldiers as well as the Union soldiers.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. By what means were the Confederate soldiers to be admitted—upon what test, and who was to apply the test?

Mr. RIXEY. Upon the same test that is applied to the Union soldiers: First, that they were unable to maintain themselves—that was the chief requisite—and then that they had been honorably discharged soldiers, either of the Confederacy or the Union.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Have you such a bill before Congress?

Mr. RIXEY. That bill died with that Congress.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. It has not been reintroduced in this Congress, has it?

Mr. RIXEY. It was not reported from the committee, but I have prepared another bill, which I introduce to-day, which provides that Soldiers' Homes shall be opened to Confederate as well as Union soldiers, and provides furthermore that the Government will give to State Homes at the South the same financial assistance that it gives to State Homes at the North and West; that is, $100 for every inmate of the State Soldiers' Home, just as is now given for the support of the Union soldier. This would give every disabled Confederate soldier the benefit of a Home to which he could go.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. If the gentleman will pardon me for interrupting him, of course I very cordially indorse that kind of a bill, and I do it as an ex-Confederate soldier. My first official act as a member of the Fifty-sixth Congress was to introduce a bill for a Home at Huntsville, Ala., for both Confederate and Union veterans, and I have reintroduced into this Congress the same bill, heartily indorsed by the post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Huntsville, Ala., and by the Confederate organizations of the same city, and indorsed by a memorial from the general assembly of Alabama.

Mr. RIXEY. I am glad to know the gentleman has introduced such a bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. And I believe the time will come in the history of this country when the passage of such an act will procure the sincerest consummation of reconciliation between the two sections of the country.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Does the gentleman object to the States doing as they are doing now all over the South for the Confederate soldier?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I do not object to the States of the South doing what they are able to do; but I do believe, in accord with the sentiment Mr. McKinley expressed at Atlanta, that the time will soon come when the Federal Government will take care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers; and, if the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] will allow me to suggest it, if the Federal Government can take care of the graves of our honored and lamented dead Confederate soldiers, it can also provide that those who are disabled by age and wounds and honorable poverty be taken care of in the Soldiers' Homes of the Government.

We pay our part of the taxes to furnish the brave Federal soldiers their pensions. Why not let the Government provide for our aged comrades of the South?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield to me a little further? Will the gentleman from Virginia allow me to ask the gentleman from Alabama a question?

Mr. RIXEY. Certainly.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I gather from what you say——

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I do not want to interrupt the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The gentleman from Virginia yields to me to ask you this question. I gathered from what the gentleman from Alabama said a few minutes ago that if such a bill as this became law, it would bring about a friendly feeling such as has not been before between the different sections.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I think so.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Am I to infer from this that there is an unfriendly feeling between the two sections of the country when there is none, and that if there is not a friendly feeling now that that can be remedied by giving these old Confederate soldiers a place in the Soldiers' Homes? What objection does the gentleman see to the Confederates being taken care of as they are in the States of the South now?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Do you object to the Federal Government taking care of the old disabled Confederate soldiers?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I have not decided on that. I have not fully considered the question. With the lights before me now I do not think I am in favor of it, nor have my people asked me to act one way or the other; but I am in favor of the South taking care of their Confederate soldiers, the same as the State of Tennessee is doing, and as it is being done in Alabama, I think, and I aided all I could in the passage of that law.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Alabama is doing it to the extent of its financial capacity.

Mr. RIXEY. I think the gentleman from Alabama is right; and I will also say that each State in the South is taking care of the disabled Confederate soldiers to the best of her ability, and I believe in the wisdom of the suggestion of the gentleman from Alabama in contradistinction to the position of the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I do not think there has ever been any trouble between the old Confederate soldier and the Federal soldier. There never would have been any friction if they had been allowed to control. There has always been the greatest cordiality and friendly feeling between the soldiers who met on the battlefields of the great war between the North and the South.

Mr. RIXEY. Mr. Chairman, in addition to these, another Branch of the National Soldiers' Home is now being established at Johnson City, Tenn. For the maintenance of these Homes there has been paid by the National Treasury $40,796,723.34, and for construction and repair $10,274,714.25.

In additional to these National Homes, 9 in number, the Federal Government, by law, contributes $100 for every inmate of all the State Homes for United States soldiers. According to the report of the president of the Board of Managers, there were in 1900 30 of these State Homes in 27 States of the North and West, 8 of which Homes were established within five years, and for the support of which the Federal Government contributes $100 per annum for each inmate, less one-half of the amount which may be deducted from pensions.

The average cost per capita is lowest in Illinois, $105.03, where the Home had 1,528 inmates.

For the year ending June 30, 1902, the estimate of appropriations is $3,087,694 for the Government Homes, and $950,000 for aid to State or Territorial Homes, making a total for the year of $4,037,694.

Twenty-nine thousand five hundred and seventy-eight members were cared for in 1900 in the 8 Branches of the National Home, and 16,701 in the 30 State Homes. A total of 46,279.

The annual cost per capita for maintenance in the National Homes is $123.97, as against an average of $159.37 in the State Homes.

It is presumed that the greater portion, if not all, of the inmates of the Homes draw pensions, a portion of which, in some of the State homes, is covered into the Treasury.

Mr. Chairman, no one can deny that the Federal Government has been and is generous to her soldiers and sailors.

Out of a possible 965,313 survivors, it is estimated that about 80 per cent are now carried on the pension rolls, and that nearly $150,000,000 is annually appropriated for pensions, making a total since the close of the war of $3,222,808,116.26, which has increased from the yearly average expenditure of $28,651,273.02 in the first year of Grant's Administration to $140,000,136.81 in the last year of McKinley's first Administration.

In addition there are, as I have stated, 8 Soldiers' Homes supported entirely by the Federal Government, and 30 State soldiers' homes, for the support of which the National Government contributes $100 for every inmate.

Without stopping now to question or criticise this great expenditure of money, which does not seem likely to grow less in the near future, because of our large standing Army, foreign wars, and military establishments, I desire to call attention briefly to what is done for the Confederate soldier.

The National Government, of course, contributes nothing to his support or maintenance, but the several Southern States have, to the extent of their ability, contributed to the comfort of those unable to maintain themselves.

(1) Maryland has no general pension law for the Confederate soldier, but appropriates $9,000 for a Confederate Soldiers' Home, which is further assisted by private contributions.

(2) Virginia maintains a Soldiers' Home at an expense of $35,000 and appropriates $135,000 for pensions. The highest pension for total disability from wounds is $30 per year.

(3) North Carolina maintains a Soldiers' Home upon an appropriation of $10,000, and by a special tax of 3¼ cents on the $100 of property provides a pension fund of about $112,230, disbursed as follows:

111 first class, at $58 per annum	$6,438
358 second class, at $43.50 per annum	15,573
619 third class, at $29 per annum	17,951
2,326 fourth class, at $14.50 per annum	33,727
2,658 widows, at $14.50 per annum	38,541
6,072	112,230

Here we see that out of a total of 6,072 pensioners, 4,984 draw only $14.50 as an annual pension. It is only paid to those who have no other support. Can mortal man exist on it? It is a fair sample of pensions in other States, as I believe.

(4) South Carolina has no Soldiers' Home, but appropriates $150,000 for pensions.

(5) Georgia appropriates $20,000 for a Soldiers' Home and $800,000 for pensions.

(6) Florida maintains a Soldiers' Home and appropriates about $3,250 for pensions, which is provided for by a special tax on property. If the amount collected is insufficient, pensions are prorated.

(7) Alabama provides no Soldiers' Home, but has a special tax to be used as a pension fund for those who are unable to earn their living and have not as much as $400 worth of property or an income of that amount, the fund being prorated if insufficient.

(8) Mississippi maintains no Soldiers' Home, but appropriates $150,000 annually for pensions for those unable to support themselves and who have not as much as $400 in property.

(9) Louisiana maintains a Soldiers' Home, with 140 inmates, upon an annual appropriation of $18,200, and appropriates $50,000 for pensions.

(10) Texas maintains a Soldiers' Home, with about 300 inmates, upon an annual appropriation of about $40,000, and now appropriates $150,000 for pensions. No person can draw a pension who is an inmate of the soldiers' Home or who is able "to earn a support."

(11) Arkansas maintains a Soldiers' Home and provides pensions of the maximum amount of $100 in a single case, provided neither the applicant nor his wife has as much as $400 in property or income of $150 and is not an inmate of the Soldiers' Home.

(12) Tennessee has a Soldiers' Home and appropriates therefor $100 for each inmate. It also provides $150,000 for pensions.

(13) Missouri seems to pay no pensions to Confederates, but since 1897 maintains a Soldiers' Home with an annual appropriation of $30,000. The Home has something over 160 inmates.

It will be seen from the above that all of the States mentioned, except Maryland and Missouri, provide to some extent for pensions to disabled Confederates, with the limitation that only those unable to earn their living and who have not sufficient property for support shall be entitled to the meager pension allowed.

All the States named, except South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, have Soldiers' Homes, which are in many if not all cases inadequate to accommodate all who would enter.

The State of Missouri maintains two Soldiers' Homes, one for the disabled Union soldiers and one for the disabled Confederates. For the Union Home the National Government contributes $100 for every inmate; but for the Confederate Home not a penny, though the inmates are equally disabled, equally chivalrous, and appeal equally to our sympathies. Private contributions, instead of aid from the National Government, have to be resorted to for aid to the State appropriations. The discrimination is wholly unjust.

As an illustration of the needs of these Confederate soldiers and the class of men who are cared for in the Southern Homes, I make the following extracts from the report of the superintendent of the Texas Home:

SIRS: I herewith transmit the surgeon's report for the year ending November 30, 1900:

Total number of men in the Home during the year	308
Total number of prescriptions filled and recorded	6,843
Total number of deaths	33

Names of inmates and cause of death.

Name.	Cause of death.	Date.	Age.
			Years.
T. N. Nichols	General paralysis	Dec. 19	73
J. M. McAlester	do	Dec. 17	79
H. H. Posey	Syphilitic asthma	Jan. 6	62
Mike Carney	Wounds and senile debility	Jan. 9	82
A. C. Wood	Consumption	Jan. 15	56
T. J. Ewing	Cirrhosis of the liver	do	61
L. M. Scott	Pneumonia	Jan. 31	70
Wm. Condon	Effects of chest wounds	Feb. 6	75
J. W. McGhee	Scrotal gangrene	Feb. 22	79
B. F. Carter	Cancer of face	Feb. 23	82
A. J. Doughney	Rheumatic heart failure	Mar. 8	80
J. H. Whitehead	Cirrhosis of liver	Apr. 19	66
Alamo Dimmitt	Consumption	Apr. 21	60
J. H. Surghnor	Heart failure	May 4	73
Nathan Blackwell	Senile debility—morphine eater	do	75
Martin Glover	Senile debility	May 6	94
J. W. Wadkins	Chronic rheumatism and diarrhea	May 21	73
John K. Ozment	Sunstroke	June 7	58
Dennis Lyons	Cirrhosis of liver and diarrhea	June 8	71
Charles Hander	General paralysis	do	66
Richard McGriff	Physical and mental debility	June 13	77
C. P. Thweatt	Cancer of stomach	July 1	68
T. J. Pitt	Chronic bronchitis and diarrhea	July 15	73
John C. Murphy	Apoplexy	Aug. 9	66
McGilvey Barrow	Gin-drinker's liver	Aug. 10	64
W. T. Philips	Aneurism of the aorta	Aug. 18	59
W. J. Carter	Diabetic gangrene of the feet	Sept. 1	54
L. W. Burgan	Apoplexy	Sept. 2	55
J. W. Singleton	Killed by 3 shots	Sept. 17	62
J. E. Brassell	Paralytic stroke	Sept. 25	56
M. W. Sale	General paralysis	Oct. 4	62
Daniel Brown	Asthma and general debility	Nov. 7	74
Tommy Otis	Senile debility	Nov. 14	83

Physical condition of all the inmates for the same period.

Blind	11
Partially blind	12
One leg each	16
No feet	2
General paralysis	5
Partial paralysis	10
One arm	7
One useless arm	8
Some form of heart disease	16
Hernia, using trusses	30
Cancer	6
Chronic bronchitis	10
Gunshot and other wounds to dress	20
Diabetes militis	2
Cardiac dropsy	2
Epilepsy	4
Asthma	6
Other constitutional diseases	12
Gall stones	3
Alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver	6
Morphine habit	12
Opium habit	2
Imbeciles	3
Aneurism of the aorta	1
Chronic rheumatism	40
Stricture of the urethra, using catheters	6
Senile debility	2
Neuralgia from old wounds	15
Dyspepsia	8
Chronic cystitis	13
Chronic diarrhea	8
Paralysis agitans	1
Sclerosis of the spinal cord	2
Consumption	6
Artificial anus from defective operation for fistula in ano	1
General debility	1
Number using rolling chairs	10
Number using crutches	12
Total	330

You see, the superintendent says we have an infirmary in which every inmate has a surgeon's certificate, under oath, that he is unable to make a living by his own exertions; no others can be admitted under the law.

Neither the doctors nor citizens of the State have a just conception of the condition and necessities of these patriotic old men, who gave their young manhood to the defense of the South. And with all their faults (and none of us are perfect), are entitled to the very best care the State can give them.

The condition of the South at the close of the war is too well known to need description here. With their slaves, which had been property, freed, entailing a loss of many millions of dollars, lands devastated, houses and fences destroyed, and personal property of all kinds all gone; railways torn up and civil institutions subverted and placed in irresponsible hands; with the most intelligent of her population disfranchised and suffrage given without preparation to millions of illiterate voters—what could she do? With credit impaired or destroyed, in many instances the States staggered under great State debts, the obligations of which they have honestly striven to meet.

These debts had been contracted upon the faith of the property of the several States, the total loss and destruction of much of which was not all they had to bear, for they have not only had to meet the debts, public and private, as if the property still existed, but for thirty years and more they have voluntarily taxed the lands and property still left the citizens to educate and fit for citizenship the children of these ex-slaves. It is a question whether there was not a higher obligation upon the States to have been more generous in their support of the Confederate soldiers and of the widows and orphans of the war, many of whom have suffered, even if it necessitated being less bountiful to the negro.

In addition, the government of the negro has been more costly than that of the white man. In Virginia, where the whites largely outnumber the negroes, there are now in the penitentiary of that State, according to a statement in an editorial of the Warrenton Virginian of January 9, 1902, 889 negro men to 173 white men. The turning loose at the close of the war of the many millions of negro labor throughout the South acted almost as a complete barrier to the immigration to that section of white labor from European countries. These immigrants did not wish to compete with such labor, and as a consequence were forced to the North and West to aid materially in building up those great Commonwealths.

It is not putting it too strongly to state that if the Federal Government had been as generous in its treatment of the Southern States as the Southern soldiers have been in the education and care of the negro, the discriminations against the Confederate soldier would long since have ceased to exist.

Besides these obligations and burdens which they have had to assume and meet at home, the Southern States have had to pay immense revenues to the National Government as special taxes on liquors, tobacco, and other products, and while citizens in the States of Ohio, Indiana, New York, and Pennsylvania have for years received annually in pensions from the National Government sums varying from over fifteen millions in Ohio to ten millions in Indiana, but little of the vast sums paid by the Southern States ever returned to them in pensions.

With these drains upon the South she has done and is doing, as I

have already shown, what she can to care for her maimed and disabled soldiers. They are rapidly passing away—more rapidly, perhaps, than the Northern soldiers—and in another generation there may not be a single survivor. Can we not do something now, thirty-five years after the close of the war, to show that the era of good feeling and brotherly love does indeed exist—with no North or South, East or West, but one united country—with no prejudice against the private soldier, as there seems to be none against the commanders? No one asks or expects pensions for the Confederate soldier, but can not the National Government open every Government Soldiers' Home, and, if necessary, build others, and welcome the old Confederate soldier in his declining years to a hospitality as unbounded and generous as all brave men should extend one to the other?

In addition, let the National Government extend to the State Homes at the South the same financial assistance it extends to the State Homes at the North and West.

We do not suggest or ask this as a charity, but as an act of justice, equality, and right, just as we insisted, when the South reentered the Union, that the Confederate soldier should have the ballot, with the right to hold office. In this light I, as a Southern Representative, not only suggest, but demand it. If not accorded, it will be from sheer power and narrow prejudice.

Some insist that the old Confederate will not take advantage of the National Homes if opened to him. If so, the tender will do no harm and entail no cost on the National Government, which will have extended an invitation to all without discrimination.

If the invitation should be generally accepted and acted on, the National Government could well afford the additional expense in the increased good feeling and assurance of a duty well performed. I am one of those who hold to the belief that the old Confederate would soon feel at home in the Government Soldiers' Homes. He would have the same right in these Homes, supported by the common taxes of the country, as others. He would call it his home, and ample provision would be made.

If the Confederate should accept the benefits of the Soldiers' Homes in the same proportion as the Union soldiers do the National and State Homes, the number would still not be very great. It is impossible to accurately estimate the number from any present comparisons, because the inmates of the Soldiers' Homes are of the Spanish as well as civil war, but the comparison for the purposes of approximation may be made. The Record and Pension Office estimates the number of survivors of the Union Army in 1890 at 1,285,471, of whom, in 1890, 16,783 were cared for in the National Homes and, in 1896, 7,755 in the State Homes, making a total of 24,138. This is less than 2 per cent of the whole number of survivors. Let us apply this same per centum to the survivors of the Confederate armies.

The Interior Department, Document 135, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, estimates the whole number of survivors of the Confederate veterans, June 1, 1890, at 432,020, and 2 per cent of this number would give 8,640 as the number of those who would probably take advantage of the Government's provision for the Soldiers' Homes; but as with a diminishing number of Union veteran survivors the numbers in the Government and State Soldiers' Homes had increased from 24,000 in 1890 to 46,000 in 1900, we may suppose that 15,000 would more nearly be the proper estimate for the Confederates. More or less, it matters not if the principle is right.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. RIXEY. Certainly.

Mr. SIMS. What difference in principle could there be in paying the Confederate soldier money with which he might live with his friends and relatives at home and spending the same amount of money in maintaining a public establishment?

Mr. RIXEY. I think the distinction between the two can be very well drawn, although it may not be entirely clear. Under the general law a man can not go into the Government Home unless he is so disabled that he can not earn his living by his labor; but to draw a pension a man does not have to be disabled. And we all know that many people draw big salaries and also draw pensions. There is a vast difference between the Soldiers' Home, where you can only go if you are unable to earn a living by your labor, and when you have no property to support yourself, and the case of a pensioner.

Mr. SIMS. I understood the gentleman to say that he was opposed to giving pensions to Confederate soldiers.

Mr. RIXEY. I did not say I was opposed to it. I said that no pension was asked for Confederate soldiers.

Mr. SIMS. The act giving them a pension could be limited to giving only those a pension who are unable to maintain themselves otherwise.

Mr. RIXEY. We all know about these pensions. We remember the case of a judge in Wisconsin drawing a salary of over $5,000, as I am informed, yet drawing a pension of $70 a month, and appealing from the ruling of the Commissioner because he was not allowed more. I am informed—I do not know as to the correctness of it—that there are members of this House who draw their salary as members of Congress and yet draw pensions.

Now, there is a great difference in the case of people who have sufficient property to support themselves in affluence and the man who has nothing to support himself and is unable to earn his living.

Mr. SNODGRASS. Will the gentlemen allow me an inquiry?

Mr. RIXEY. Certainly.

Mr. SNODGRASS. I have always understood that there was a principle underlying the granting of pensions. For instance, all service pensions were justified on the ground of compensation and disability and dependent pensions on the ground of obligation of the Government to take care of those disabled in its service. Upon what principle, if any, does the gentleman rest his bill to maintain the Confederate soldiers in Soldiers' Homes, which in principle, it seems to me, is the same as that of the pension.

Mr. RIXEY. I am sorry my friend does not understand me, and it is hardly worth while for me to go over it again. I stated the fact that 80 per cent of the survivors of the civil war were on the pension roll, and only about 2 per cent in the Soldiers' Homes. Gentlemen can see that there is a wide margin between the admission of the Confederate soldier to the pension roll and his admission to the Soldiers' Homes.

Mr. SNODGRASS. I am not speaking about the facts. I am speaking about the principle that underlies the proposition.

Mr. RIXEY. I stated that while the distinction may not be a very broad one, there is a distinction between the two.

Mr. SNODGRASS. Would not the gentleman's bill destroy any distinction there is?

Mr. RIXEY. I think not. It does not provide for a pension, but for the relief of the disabled soldier.

Mr. SNODGRASS. If the Government has the power to do that, would it not destroy the principle?

Mr. RIXEY. The Government has the power to pension everybody if it chooses to do so. The question is not as to the power of the Government, but what Congress will do.

In my own county I know of a number of ex-Confederates who are living with ther relatives and friends, and I doubt not the same condition exists throughout the South. These ex-soldiers would feel freer and more independent if they had a Government Home of their own to which they could go as a matter of right. I think they are entitled to it, and I am willing to brave criticism from my own people, if it. must come, in order to secure it. A greater sacrifice would be cheerfully borne if I had the assurance that the veterans who had sacrificed all except honor upon the altar of patriotism, now disabled by wounds, disease, or age, should all have comfortable Government Homes in their old age.

Many other ex-Confederates, without homes or friends to support and care for them, are now, in the declining years of their lives, compelled to labor when they should be resting. It is to their credit and honor that they meet this responsibility, as they have met others, with a manly, courageous, and honest effort to provide for their families and themselves. I give one instance which comes under my own observation. It involves no discredit, and I give the name and facts. From Brandy Station, near which place I live, to Carrico Mills, a distance of 3 miles, the mail is daily carried by Addison Embrey, under a contract with the Government, for which he receives the yearly compensation of $90. This, with $30 which he receives from Virginia as annual pension for total disability on account of wounds received in battle, is his sole support for himself and aged wife. Mr. Embrey is 70 years of age, almost deaf, and, having no means with which to buy a horse, for many months walked and carried the mail upon his back in all kinds of weather.

Another Confederate living in the neighborhood, who had but one horse, and that an old one, told the carrier, Mr. Embrey, to take his horse, as he had more use for it than the owner. This mail carrier, I have said, was a Confederate soldier. He is an illiterate man, unable to read or write, but forty years ago he was a gallant soldier, as he is even now making a gallant fight for life. He was in some of the great battles of the war, the last in which he participated being the battle of Seven Pines, where he had his shoulder shattered and was otherwise desperately wounded. He was carried from the field, as was thought, to die, but recovered, as many other wounded heroes did, to go through life maimed and disfigured.

There are others like him—many others. Well might the eloquent young Georgian, Henry Grady, say:

> The Lord God Almighty laid the sword of knighthood on the shoulder of every man who wore the gray.

A short time since, and after I had prepared this bill, an old gentleman came to my residence in this city. I had known him for many years. He had in years gone by lived in the same county with me. He was a Confederate soldier; was wounded

four times, once by a sabor cut across the face, once by a bullet breaking the bone below the knee, and twice by bullets in the body, one of which lodged there and has only within the past eighteen months worked its slow way through the flesh. He said the $30 which he received from the State of Virginia annually as a pension for total disability from wounds received in battle was his sole support, and he was compelled to depend upon relatives who were not able to care for him. As this man told me of his troubles I could readily believe him when he said there was little left of life for him. He had walked to my house from southeast Washington, a distance of 2 miles, and said that he did not have money enough to pay his car fare back.

Mr. Chairman, when I think of cases like this I am ready to say, Let those who draw salaries and live upon large incomes criticise this bill; I speak for these two men. Open the Soldiers' Homes! Let them enter, to remain until, not many years hence, they follow their great commanders, and cross over the river to "rest forever under the shade of the trees."

For such as these it may be:

The world may sound no trumpets; ring no bells;

but I believe—

The book of life the shining record tells.

In this matter—

Let others hail the rising sun;
I bow to that whose race is run.

Nearly thirty-seven years have been added to the centuries of the past since the close of the great civil strife which came near, very near, rending in twain this great Republic.

It has long since been a favorite theme to declare that this is a reunited country. No one doubts the loyalty of any portion of the country. The man who alleges disloyalty is untruthful and a slanderer. Old Confederates can hold office, national as well as State; can hold commissions in this House and in the Senate of the United States; can sit on the bench of the Supreme Court, and of all of the subordinate courts of the United States; and now when the last restrictions for military commissions in the Army and Navy have been removed; when it is safe and patriotic to give ex-Confederates commissions to command in the Army and Navy, is it not safe and right on behalf of the private soldiers to open the Soldiers' Homes for the disabled and the needy? No harm or damage can be done. Then why not have it done? The country at large would applaud it.

The sons of Confederate and Union soldiers march side by side to battle, sometimes commanded by an officer who had worn the gray, sometimes by one who had worn the blue. These descendants of Confederate and Union soldiers have equal right of access to the National and State Homes.

Mr. SCOTT. I should like to repeat the question which was asked a moment ago on my right and not answered; that is, upon what principle the gentleman urges this matter. He understands, of course, that ex-Federal soldiers are admitted to the Soldiers' Homes in the North on the theory that they performed service to their Government, and the Government is, therefore, under obligation to provide for them in their old age and their necessities. But I wish to ask the gentleman upon what theory or principle he proposes to open these Homes to ex-Confederate soldiers?

Mr. RIXEY. Well, I might reply by saying upon the same theory and for the same reason that ex-Confederates have been granted commissions in the Army and Navy of the United States.

Mr. SCOTT. Would not the same reason admit to the Federal Soldiers' Home any citizen of the United States who was unable to earn a living?

Mr. RIXEY. Oh, no; it is only upon the condition upon which the Union soldier is admitted, the only change in the condition being that the soldier who was a Confederate shall have the right to enter as if he were a Union soldier. There are two conditions. The first requirement would be that he must be an honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the Union or of the Confederacy; second, that he must be unable to earn his own living.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I still do not understand the point of the answer which my friend from Virginia makes to the inquiry which has twice been propounded. The Federal soldier is admitted to these Homes because he fought to preserve the Union. Now, are you going to admit the Confederate soldier because he fought to destroy the Union? That is what he did.

Mr. RIXEY. I understand that.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Are you going to admit him because he fought to destroy the Union? That is the question.

Mr. RIXEY. Let me answer my friend in this way: The gentleman from Tennessee fought to destroy the Union——

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I did.

Mr. RIXEY. And yet you are here in the Congress of the United States legislating for the people of the United States.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Well, that does not answer my question.

Mr. RIXEY. To some extent it does. I say that the restriction against Confederates voting and holding office having been removed, and the restrictions against Confederates holding commissions in the Army and Navy of the United States having been removed, it is right to remove also the restrictions against admitting the Confederate soldier, who is disabled, to the Soldiers' Home.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Pardon me a moment. As to my service in the Confederate army (which I should not refer to if the gentleman had not called attention to it), I receive compensation now for my service in this House, because I believe I am rendering a quid pro quo; but I can not come and ask the Government of the United States to pension me or to give me a bounty, or to give me a bonus by taking care of me in a Federal Soldiers' Home—because I fought to destroy the Union. And I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I do not agree with the argument of the gentleman who takes the position which has been taken in this discussion; and I am proud to say that no Confederate soldier, so far as I know, ever asked to go in a Union Home and never will, I hope. [Applause.]

Mr. RIXEY. I have no doubt, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman does earn all that is paid to him by the Government; but I have no doubt that there are other gentlemen who could be found in his section who would be equally able to earn the same compensation. It was not necessary to remove his disability to have a Representative from his State. But the gentleman should remember that conditions have changed very materially in the last few years. At the close of that war the gentleman from Tennessee could not have come here as a Representative from his State. He could not have received a commission to command in the Army or the Navy of the United States. Now all of these restrictions have been removed. The gentleman is a member of this Congress. He is participating in the lawmaking power of the Government. And now, when the opportunity comes that certain restrictions can be removed and these disabled Confederates can receive some of the bounty of the Government, the gentleman raises his voice in opposition and says that no Confederate has ever asked such bounty from the Government and his hope is that none ever will.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. That is precisely what I do hope.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Will the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. RIXEY] allow me to ask the gentleman from Tennessee a question in connection with what he has just said?

Mr. RIXEY. Certainly.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Will the gentleman from Tennessee yield for a question?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Certainly.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I would like to ask the gentleman if he thinks, as an ex-Confederate soldier, that in any way such soldier would compromise his allegiance to the cause for which he risked his life by accepting the bounty of the Government and going into a Federal Home? I ask him if he thinks that he compromises it any more than when he receives a salary for holding a position under the Federal Government?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I do not think that they are parallel cases at all.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Why?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Because in the one case the man is rendering a service to the Government and undertaking to discharge the duties of an office, for which he receives compensation. But you seek now, under this proposition, to compensate him for endeavoring to destroy the Union. That is an entirely different proposition, as the gentleman must see.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. But the gentleman does not——

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee (continuing). And so far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that those who fought in the rebellion have a right to ask the Government to compensate them in any degree whatever. [Applause.] I do not think that they have the right to come in and ask any favor whatever of the Federal Government.

Mr. RIXEY. I hope the gentleman from Tennessee will not continue to consume my time. He can make his speech in opposition in his own time. What I have said in this connection represents my views. I have stated that since all other restrictions were removed, I do not see why the Confederate veteran is not as much entitled as any other man who helps to pay the taxes of the Government to some consideration from the Government by at least giving him in his old age and disabled condition a home in these Soldiers' Homes.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I would like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee if he believes a Confederate soldier who discharged his duty on the battlefield in favor of the South surrenders or compromises any allegiance to the lost cause of the South by accepting a position under the Federal Government?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. That is not the question at all.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. But I would like the gentleman to answer that question.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I think the Confederate soldier, having risked all by the wager of battle and having failed in his attempt, ought to be content, and not come to the Government and ask to be taken care of in his old age.

Mr. BARTLETT. And he is perfectly satisfied with his condition.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. And is satisfied, as the gentleman says, with his condition.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, there is no gentleman on the floor of this House who is more willing to uphold the honor and the glory of the Federal soldier than myself. I am willing to grant to him the most liberal pensions. But at the same time, when I recognize the condition of the man who fought against him, of the situation that exists amongst them, then I say as a Confederate soldier, true to every tradition and memory of the battlefields of the South, that I do not see why a man would sacrifice honor by accepting a place in one of the Federal Soldiers' Homes, just as President McKinley said in his speech in Atlanta, that the time would come when the Federal Government would take care of the graves of the Confederate dead.

Mr. POU. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIXEY. Certainly. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. POU. Before the gentleman takes his seat I simply desire to correct some figures that he gave in reference to the State of North Carolina. The figures which he gave, and which will appear in the RECORD, were the appropriation made by the general assembly of 1898. The general assembly of 1900 appropriated $200,000 for the pensioning of Confederate soldiers. The minimum amount received by a pensioner under that appropriation was placed at $30, and the maximum allowed was $120.

Mr. RIXEY. The statement I gave in regard to North Carolina was taken from the State auditor's report for 1900. I presume that if the appropriation is not sufficient to go around, as it rarely is, the pensions are to be prorated.

Mr. POU. That is true; but, as a matter of fact, I am told that the minimum amount received under this bill will be about $24 and the maximum amount $120.

Mr. RIXEY. I will say to my friend that practically all the States experience the same difficulty, and pensions have to be prorated. The State of Virginia, which has been as liberal as it could in regard to pensions, has been unable to appropriate a sufficient amount for this purpose, and the pensions, I believe almost without exception, have to be prorated, many of the pensioners, as I am informed, receiving less than $10 per year.

Mr. SIMS. The gentleman is so kind that I hesitate about interrupting him.

Mr. RIXEY. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SIMS. I am not doing it in a critical spirit, but I would like to ask the gentleman if it does not resolve itself into this, that this is simply a national charity, or a payment out of the Treasury of the United States for the purpose of answering what would be a mere charity upon the part of the State; and I would like to ask him whether Confederate service is a matter of national merit for which the nation should undertake to give a reward?

Mr. RIXEY. I will answer the gentleman by stating that the National Home is to some extent a charitable organization, which takes care of those who are unable to support themselves; and I hold that as we of the South pay our proportion of the taxes, the ex-Confederates are entitled, as a matter of justice and right, to be allowed to go into the Soldiers' Homes, simply for their support and nothing else.

Mr. BARTLETT. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. RIXEY. Certainly; I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BARTLETT. If they ought to be entitled to go into the Soldiers' Homes and receive care and attention there, why ought they not also to be pensioned by the General Government?

Mr. RIXEY. I think I have replied to that. I have not put it upon the ground of a charity.

Mr. BARTLETT. I did not hear the gentleman's statement in that regard.

Mr. RIXEY. I hope the gentleman did not understand me as putting it upon the ground that it was a charity.

Mr. BARTLETT. The gentleman will permit me, in his time, to say that the State of Georgia, and I believe all Southern States, take care of their Confederate soldiers. Georgia appropriated $750,000 last year.

Mr. RIXEY. You appropriated more than that. You appropriated three times as much as any other State.

Mr. BARTLETT. And so far as the Georgia ex-Confederate soldiers are concerned, they do not want to go into Soldiers' Homes.

Mr. RIXEY. I am glad the gentleman from Georgia does not want to enter the Soldiers' Home.

Mr. BARTLETT. I said the Confederate soldiers.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Have you heard any protests from the Confederate soldiers against the provision which has already been made and carried out by the Federal Government for the burial at Arlington of Confederate soldiers and the payment of the cost of the interment and placing headstones at their graves? Have you heard any objection to that from Georgia, Tennessee, or anywhere else in the South?

Mr. RIXEY. I think it is right that that should be done.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I think with thousands of others that it is right.

Mr. LAMB. If my colleague will allow me, I know there are many Confederate camps in his district. I have addressed them myself. Have any of those gentlemen, who must voice the sentiments of the people, asked him to favor this bill, or do they favor it?

Mr. RIXEY. As I stated in the very beginning, there is no uniformity of opinion upon this subject. I stated that there were extremists who were against it.

Mr. KLUTTZ. If the gentleman will allow me, how long does he think it would be before there would be the liveliest sort of a racket in the old Soldiers' Home if ex-Confederates were admitted, when they got to bragging on both sides about what they had done. [Laughter.]

Mr. RIXEY. I think there would be less racket than my friend anticipates.

Mr. Chairman, I may add, in conclusion, I have felt the less hesitation in urging this measure because the State which I have the honor to represent in part upon this floor has, in common with her sister Southern States, contributed as she was able to the relief of the disabled Confederate.

Virginia, perhaps, more than any other State suffered from the war. She was alone in having one-third of her territory taken from her; and now, with the largest State debt in the Union, she, to her credit be it said, contributes, as I understand it, a larger per cent of her State revenues for public-school purposes than any other State. Besides this, a bill is now pending before her legislature, having passed one branch of it, to increase the appropriation for pensions from $135,000 to $300,000 per annum. It is true there are those who doubt whether under the present rate of taxation the State can meet the increased rate of interest upon the State debt, continue the liberal care of the public schools, meet the growing demands of a great and progressive State, and annually pay out one-third of a million dollars to the disabled veterans. It is safe to say, however, that she will never forget but ever meet and recognize to the extent of her financial ability the solemn obligation resting upon her to care for her disabled sons.

Mr. Chairman, upon the plains of Abraham one single monument has been erected to commemorate the valor and the death of Wolfe, who led the victorious English, and of Montcalm, who commanded the vanquished French.

Mr. Chairman, at the close of the great struggle between the States, when section haters and extreme men were demanding radical measures, Grant was great enough to declare, "Let us have peace;" and the world applauded, and still echoes the noble sentiment. Can not this Congress, at this great distance from the close of that great struggle, rise to his plane and remove the barrier which stands across the path of the private soldier leading to justice, equality, peace, and brotherly love? [Loud applause.]

[Mr. GAINES of Tennessee addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. BARNEY. I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LACEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 8581, the pension appropriation bill, and had come to no resolution thereon.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

A bill (S. 1037) granting an increase of pension to Helen A. B. Du Barry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1146) granting a pension to Adela S. Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 332) granting an increase of pension to Louisa A. Crosby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 2161) granting an increase of pension to A. Curtis Steever Carpenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 2012) granting a pension to Catherine Conroy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 1197) granting an increase of pension to Mahale Leitton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (S. 920) granting an increase of pension to Frances M. Reilly—to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 232) granting a pension to Mary E. W. Morgan—to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 201) granting an increase of pension to Jane K. Hill—to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 194) granting a pension to Joseph W. Mulford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

FISHING LAWS OF HAWAII.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message of the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a communication from the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, forwarding a preliminary report on an investigation of the fisheries and fishing laws of Hawaii, made in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 30, 1900.

Your attention is called to the request of the Commissioner that the sum of $10,000 be appropriated for the immediate use of the Commission in carrying out the wishes of Congress.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *January 13, 1902.*

BRITISH STEAMER LINDISFARNE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a report by the Secretary of State submitting a claim of the owners of the British steamship *Lindisfarne*, amounting to $158.11, for demurrage to that vessel while undergoing repairs necessitated through a collision with the United States Army transport *Crook* in New York Harbor on May 23, 1900.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *January 13, 1902.*

REPORT OF BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, 1901.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message of the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report, by the Secretary of Agriculture, of the operations of the Bureau of Animal Industry of that Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, in compliance with the requirements of section 11 of the act approved May 29, 1884, for the establishment of that Bureau.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *January 13, 1902.*

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent (on request of Mr. MCCALL), leave of absence was granted to Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts indefinitely, on account of sickness.

Mr. BARNEY. I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. NORTON. Will the gentleman kindly withhold that motion for a moment?

Mr. BARNEY. I will.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, during the discussion and passage of the canal bill, owing to sickness in my family, I was unable to attend. I therefore ask unanimous consent to print remarks on that subject in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to print observations on the Isthmian Canal bill in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

DEATH OF HON. J. WILLIAM STOKES.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my sad duty to announce to this House the death of my distinguished predecessor, Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES, late a Representative of South Carolina from the Seventh Congressional district. His death occurred at his home, in Orangeburg, S. C., on the morning of the 6th of July last. Mr. Speaker, in his death this House has lost a valuable and attentive member, his district an able and earnest Representative, and his State a Christian citizen. I offer the following resolutions:

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to his memory the House do now adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

The resolutions was unanimously agreed to; and accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred, as follows:

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Edward Wooten and John R. Williams, administrators of estate of Jonathan B. Benson, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from Hamilton & Colbert, transmitting annual report of the Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator and Railway Company—to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Joseph L. Motter, executor of estate of Isaac Motter, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of James A. McDaniel, administrator of estate of James Warters, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting recommendation as to a new light at Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending a new light at Racine Reef, Wisconsin—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia submitting an estimate of deficiency appropriation for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Director of the Mint submitting an estimate of deficiency appropriation for San Francisco mint—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue submitting an estimate of appropriation for payment of claims for rebate of tobacco tax—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, a recommendation of a transfer of appropriation from Warrior and Tombigbee rivers to the Black Warrior River, in Alabama—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an estimate of appropriation for Bureau of Yards and Docks—to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses in Hawaii—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue submitting claim of McClure and Willbanks—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for Watertown Arsenal—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Postmaster-General, transmitting claim of F. E. Coyne, postmaster at Chicago—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for defense of Guam—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for the improvement of Potomac Park—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, relating to the removal of Hendersons Point at Portsmouth, N. H.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting schedules of claims allowed the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the several Departments of the Government—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting an appropriation for examining subtreasuries and depositories—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, canceling estimate for keeper's dwelling at Point Sur, California—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending an appropriation for a light keeper's dwelling at Fort Pulaski, Ga.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2678) to incorporate the Eastern Star Home for the District of Columbia, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 31); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7645) to maintain the legal-tender silver dollar at parity with gold, and to increase the subsidiary silver coinage, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 32); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2008) to authorize the city of Duluth, Minn., to construct and maintain or cause to be constructed and maintained a car transfer over the Duluth Canal, and for that purpose to occupy certain lands of the United States, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 33); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. OTJEN, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1937) for the relief of the owners of the barge *Charlie*, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 34); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills; which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 523) for the relief of J. G. Odell—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 534) for the relief of Samuel Greenlee—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3419) for the relief of Crosby J. Ryan—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8017) granting a pension to John Gibson—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8021) granting a pension to Jonathan F. Martin—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8166) granting a pension to Mrs. S. E. Edwards—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURKETT (by request): A bill (H. R. 8725) to permit the acquisition of lands for industrial plants and other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 8726) to punish lynching of aliens—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 8727) to extend the provisions of the pension laws to the Indiana State Militia, known and designated as the "Indiana Legion," and to the widows, children, and dependent relatives of deceased members of the Indiana Legion who rendered service to the United States during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 8728) authorizing the purchase of additional land for public building purposes at Ottumwa, Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 8729) to establish a fish hatchery and fish station in the State of Utah—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 8730) for the extension of Twenty-fourth street northeast, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 8731) to appropriate $10,000 to inclose and beautify the grounds and repair the monument on the Moores Creek battlefield, North Carolina—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BURKETT: A bill (H. R. 8732) authorizing construction of an addition to Government building at Lincoln, Nebr.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 8733) to enlarge the public building at Beaumont, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8734) to amend the law creating the district of the Teche, Louisiana—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 8735) to apply a portion of proceeds of sale of public lands to the endowment of schools or departments of mining and metallurgy, and so forth—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 8736) ratifying the act of the Territorial legislature of Arizona, approved March 2, 1901, providing a fund for the erection of additional buildings for the University of Arizona—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 8737) to establish gas buoys at certain points in the waters and along the shores of Alaska—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 8738) to enable claimants of the Jose Manuel Royuela and John Charles Beales grant (commonly called the Beales grant), lying within the territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1848, to institute proceedings in the Court of Private Land Claims, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8739) to provide for the appointment of certain officers in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 8740) to adjust the pay of certain officers of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8741) for the appointment of a superannuation commission—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. CLARK: A bill (H. R. 8742) providing for the erection of a public building at Louisiana, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 8743) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Fairmount, W. Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 8744) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Centerville, in the State of Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 8745) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase additional ground for the accommodation of the court-house, post-office, and other Government offices in Council Bluffs, Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD (by request): A bill (H. R. 8746) authorizing the return of checks the stamps on which have been canceled to the owners thereof—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORRIS: A bill (H. R. 8747) to provide for aid to vessels wrecked or disabled in the waters of Lake Superior and adjacent waters conterminous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 8748) to establish fog signal and light on Southampton Shoals, San Francisco Bay, California—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 8749) to limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between the several States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANDIVER: A bill (H. R. 8750) to charter the Order of the American Eagle—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 8751) to limit the construction of section 4716 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 8752) authorizing the board of supervisors of Santa Cruz County, Ariz., to issue bonds for the erection of a court-house and jail for said county—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. McCLEARY: A bill (H. R. 8753) to provide a commission to select a site and secure plans and designs for a memorial arch in honor of William McKinley, late President of the United States—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 8754) to amend an act entitled "An act to increase the number of officers of the Army to be detailed to colleges," approved November 3, 1893—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 8755) making an appropriation for dredging a channel from Ship Island Harbor to Biloxi—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 8756) to equalize the compensation of district judges of the United States in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDDY: A bill (H. R. 8757) to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota," approved January 14, 1889—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8758) providing for the sale of pine timber on White Earth and Red Lake (diminished) reservations, in the State of Minnesota—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 8759) to require cases of typhoid fever occurring in the District of Columbia to be reported to the health department of said District—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 8760) to ratify an agreement with the Indians of the Klamath Indian Reservation, in Oregon, and making appropriations to carry the same into effect—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LITTAUER: A bill (H. R. 8761) to declare the international railway bridge over the St. Lawrence River, near Hogansburg, N. Y., a lawful structure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 8762) to repeal the tax on sparkling or other wines of domestic manufacture—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 8763) to improve and to continue the improvement of the Coosa River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BURTON: A bill (H. R. 8764) for the establishment of a light-ship on Southeast Shoal, Point au Pelee Passage, Lake Erie—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 9033) to prevent robbing the mail, to provide a safer and easier method of sending money by mail, and to increase the postal revenues—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 9034) to ratify an agreement with the Lower Brulé band of the Sioux tribe of Indians in South Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 9035) for the relief of veterans of the Confederacy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROUSSARD: A bill (H. R. 9036) for the establishment of a light-house at the mouth of Oyster Bayou, near the Louisiana coast, in the Gulf of Mexico—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 117) to authorize certain officers of the Treasury Department to audit, certify, and pay claims of certain counties of Arizona—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CURTIS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 118) tendering the thanks of Congress to Miss Clara Barton and presenting to her a gold medal—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MORRIS: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 18) to print 4,000 copies, in pamphlet form, of parts of Annual Report of Geological Survey—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A resolution (H. Res. 89) directing the Secretary of War to transmit to the House a copy of all records and papers bearing upon court-martial and military services of Capt. Hamilton H. Blunt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A memorial from the legislature of Arizona, asking the ratification of its act relating to public buildings—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. OTJEN: A joint resolution of the Wisconsin legislature, favoring passage of the Cullom bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 8765) granting an increase of pension to Frank Schreck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRISTOW: A bill (H. R. 8766) to remove charge of dismissal standing against Clarence Y. Beecher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8767) paying certain claims of G. W. Howland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8768) removing charges against the record of James Delaney—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 8769) for the relief of S. J. Bayard Schindel—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 8770) for the relief of Calloway Horton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALDWELL: A bill (H. R. 8771) granting a pension to J. Stebbins King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8772) granting an increase of pension to John A. Eaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8773) granting an increase of pension to Francis E. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8774) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Jacob Deardorff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8775) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Henry Schwindt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 8776) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. McGuire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 8777) to correct the military record of Ferdinand Levy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 8778) granting a pension to James A. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8779) for the relief of Isaac Morris—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DEEMER: A bill (H. R. 8780) granting an increase of pension to Pierson L. Shick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 8781) granting a pension to Mary E. Holbrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8782) granting an increase of pension to Myron C. Burnside—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 8783) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Stowers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 8784) for the relief of the heirs of John Moss—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8785) for the relief of J. J. Ramsey—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8786) for the relief of the heirs of Archibald C. Hays—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8787) for the relief of Milton Newcomb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 8788) granting a pension to Jacob Weidel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 8789) granting a pension to Susan E. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8790) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8791) for the relief of Allen W. Philips—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 8792) granting an increase of pension to George C. Mueller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HANBURY: A bill (H. R. 8793) to correct the military record of George C. Deininger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 8794) granting a pension to Henry I. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEDGE: A bill (H. R. 8795) granting an increase of pension to William J. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A bill (H. R. 8796) granting an increase of pension to George Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8797) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Ross—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 8798) granting a pension to Elizabeth Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8799) granting a pension to John H. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8800) granting a pension to Theodore Shockley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8801) granting a pension to Mary Jane Crane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8802) granting a pension to Philander S. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8803) granting a pension to William Lowery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8804) granting an increase of pension to William R. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8805) granting an increase of pension to Albert Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8806) granting an increase of pension to James M. Harrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8807) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8808) granting an increase of pension to Milton M. Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8809) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. McMahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8810) to remove the charges of desertion against Howard Hazen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8811) to remove the charge of desertion from William McAleer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 8812) granting an increase of pension to Henry Staff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8813) for the relief of George H. Gibson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOPKINS: A bill (H. R. 8814) for the relief of Daniel Meiley, alias Daniel Mentzer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8815) for the relief of Peter Clark—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 8816) for the relief of James Willett—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 8817) granting a pension to Mrs. Annie E. Cherington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8818) for the relief of J. R. Boggs's heirs—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8819) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Barboursville, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8820) for the relief of the heirs of Sidney B. Day—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8821) for the relief of John Morgan's heirs—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8822) granting an honorable discharge to Sylvester B. Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8823) granting an honorable discharge to Joseph E. Insco—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 8824) granting an increase of pension to Pauline A. Vaughan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8825) for the relief of Anthony McAndrews—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JACK: A bill (H. R. 8826) for the relief of James A. Fiscus—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 8827) granting an increase of pension to John McKeone—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 8828) for the relief of Jeremiah Hunt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8829) for the relief of James C. Brickley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8830) for the benefit of St. Andrews Lodge, No. 18, Free and Accepted Masons, of Cynthiana, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KERN: A bill (H. R. 8831) granting a pension to Elizabeth Agnew—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8832) for the relief of Edward Winders—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 8833) granting a pension to Harriet Smyth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8834) granting a pension to Mary Florence Davenport—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8835) to correct the military record of John Reary, alias John Reva—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 8836) granting an increase of pension to William J. Bastian—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8837) for relief of Julius A. Morrill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8838) for the relief of the heirs of Mark S. Gorrill—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McLACHLAN: A bill (H. R. 8839) for the relief of Mrs. Louise E. Ord—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 8840) granting an increase of pension to J. H. Lauchley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8841) for the relief of Mrs. M. L. Holt, Mrs. Jane E. Cannon, and Mrs. I. B. Shipp—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 8842) granting a pension to Amanda Chapel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8843) granting a pension to John H. Lawless—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MICKEY: A bill (H. R. 8844) granting an increase of pension to Henderson Rose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8845) granting an increase of pension to William Flaig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8846) to grant an honorable discharge to Christopher C. Cummins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8847) to grant an honorable discharge to W. H. H. Hardin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 8848) granting an increase of pension to Mattie B. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8849) granting an increase of pension to Mary Fields—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 8850) granting a pension to James J. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8851) granting an increase of pension to Israel Rall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 8852) granting a pension to Sarah Jane Lumbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8853) granting a pension to John Ash, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8854) granting an increase of pension to John F. Hoover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTJEN: A bill (H. R. 8855) granting an increase of pension to Eva M. Kingsbury—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8856) granting an increase of pension to Leon King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 8857) for the relief of the estate of Jesse L. Norman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 8858) to correct the military record of Oscar B. Knight—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 8859) for the relief of Mrs. Nancy Coffey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8860) for the relief of Joseph A. Hardwick—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8861) for the relief of Calvin S. Hill—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8862) for the relief of Xantippe Jackson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8863) for the relief of the heirs of Sarah Schrimsher—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8864) for the relief of Dan Walden—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8865) for the relief of the commissioners' court of Limestone County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 8866) granting a pension to Mary A. Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 8867) for the relief of Mary E. Palmer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8868) for the relief of Hyacinthe A. Morgan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8869) for the relief of Mrs. Jenny Maine—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8870) for the relief of Sophia Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8871) for the relief of Louis Barron—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8872) for the relief of Mrs. Mary J. Bondurant—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8873) for the relief of Clemons G. Caldwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8874) for the relief of Mary C. Cleveland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8875) for the relief of Belot Auguste Donato—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8876) for the relief of the estate of Lucy J. Boyle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8877) for the relief of the estate of Pierre Saizan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8878) for the relief of the estate of Alfred Duplantier, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8879) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. E. J. Penny, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8880) for the relief of the estate of William Burgess, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8881) for the relief of the estate of Marcelin Lafleur, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8882) for the relief of the estate of Jean Louis Malvean, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8883) for the relief of the estate of George Redden, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8884) for the relief of the estate of Cyrus Ratliff, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUMPLE: A bill (H. R. 8885) granting a pension to G. J. Shaffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8886) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Doolittle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8887) granting an increase of pension to James S. Throop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8888) to remove the charge of desertion against Cornelius Cahill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCHIRM: A bill (H. R. 8889) authorizing the appointment of William L. Patterson as a second lieutenant in the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 8890) granting an increase of pension to John B. Hanna—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8891) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Hosman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8892) for the relief of Henry Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8893) for the relief of Boon, Bostwick & Co.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHATTUC: A bill (H. R. 8894) granting a pension to Helen Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8895) granting a pension to Catherine E. Bense—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8896) granting a pension to George W. Lloyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8897) granting an increase of pension to John A. Shinn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8898) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Vail—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8899) for the relief of Helen Robinson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8900) granting an honorable discharge to Emanuel Preston—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8901) granting an honorable discharge to Eli Norris—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 8902) for the relief of the estate of Robert Edwards, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 8903) granting a pension to Mrs. M. E. Halderman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8904) granting a pension to George Fish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8905) granting a pension to J. D. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8906) granting a pension to William Pouder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8907) granting a pension to Watson Empson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8908) granting a pension to John Denny—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8909) granting a pension to Sarah C. Ocean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8910) granting a pension to Hannah Whittaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8911) granting a pension to Ellen M. Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8912) granting a pension to Elizabeth Rabson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8913) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Joseph Lynan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8914) granting an increase of pension to Barton S. Dawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8915) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Holden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8916) granting an increase of pension to William A. Hayes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8917) granting an increase of pension to Andrew H. Hazlett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8918) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Cramer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8919) granting an increase of pension to Stephen H. Sanders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8920) granting an increase of pension to Henry P. Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8921) granting an increase of pension to Jesse C. Rhodabeck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8922) granting an increase of pension to A. J. Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8923) granting an increase of pension to Ira Grabill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8924) granting an increase of pension to George W. Mathews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8925) granting an increase of pension to James L. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8926) granting an increase of pension to George W. Newman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8927) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Spaulding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8928) granting an increase of pension to William W. Morton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8929) granting an increase of pension to Silas B. Irion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8930) granting an increase of pension to Mahlon B. Eckert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8931) granting an increase of pension to Lewis R. Gates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8932) granting an increase of pension to Edward C. Fitch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8933) granting an increase of pension to John S. Honeywell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8934) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Marble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8935) granting an increase of pension to Barnabas A. Bonham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8936) granting an increase of pension to John Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8937) granting an increase of pension to Sydney Palen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8938) granting an increase of pension to Homer C. McKuskey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8939) granting an increase of pension to Mathias Stoffels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8940) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Wildman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8941) granting an increase of pension to David H. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8942) granting an increase of pension to William H. Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8943) for the relief of John Patterson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8944) for the relief of Daniel J. Ockerson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8945) to correct the military record of R. C. Ness—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8946) to correct the military record of James Owens—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8947) to correct the military record of Henry Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8948) to correct the military record of Stephen T. Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8949) granting George W. Wicks and his two children land in lieu of allotments and of annuities—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 8950) granting an increase of pension to James B. McWhorter—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SNOOK: A bill (H. R. 8951) granting a pension to Minnie Gusler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8952) granting an increase of pension to Patterson Bradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8953) granting a pension to Florence A. Klein—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 8954) granting an increase of pension to Alfred N. Mosier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STORM: A bill (H. R. 8955) for the relief of Gattlieb Schlecht and Maurice D. Higgins, and for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of William Bindhammer and Valentine Brasch—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 8956) for the payment to Andrew J. Stewart, jr., of the balance due him for surveying public lands in the State of Utah—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 8957) granting a pension to Emsley Kinsauls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VANDIVER: A bill (H. R. 8958) granting a pension to Francis M. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 8959) for the relief of John M. Poole—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8960) to grant an honorable discharge to Joseph A. Mayse—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 8961) granting an increase of pension to George W. Painter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8962) granting an increase of pension to William Denham—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROUSSARD: A bill (H. R. 8963) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Ursin Broussard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8964) for the relief of the estate of Louis C. De Blanc—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8965) for the relief of Natalie Bondrean—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8966) for the relief of Charlotte Foutenette—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8967) for the relief of the estate of Pierre Jolivet—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8968) for the relief of the estate of J. Aucoin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8969) for the relief of the estate of François Lagleize, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8970) for the relief of Mrs. E. H. Briant—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8971) for the relief of Gustave Neriaux—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8972) for the relief of the estate of Raphael Segura—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8973) for the relief of the estate of Alexander Roth—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8974) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Ellen Morrissey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8975) for the relief of the estate of William Burgess—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8976) for the relief of Thomas C. Gibbons—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8977) for the relief of Kate Gibbons—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8978) for the relief of E. H. Flory—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8979) for the relief of Leolede Le Blance—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8980) for the relief of Prospere Lopez—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8981) for the relief of T. B. Ulger Bourgue—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8982) for the relief of Jules J. Broudreaux—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8983) for the relief of the estate of Dornville Fabre—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8984) for the relief of Mrs. Victor Fabre—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8985) for the relief of Mrs. Frank Deslonds—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8986) for the relief of William Rose—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8987) for relief of estate of Romain Verdin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8988) for the relief of the estate of F. O. Darby—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8989) for the relief of the estate of Henry E. Ledet—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8990) for the relief of Samuel Carey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8991) for the relief of Pierre Breaux—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8992) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Ignace Sourita, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8993) for the relief of Celestine Pecot—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8994) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Boudreau, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8995) for the relief of Mrs. Celina Landry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8996) for the relief of Mary H. Anderson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8997) for the relief of Mrs. Sidonie de la Houssaye—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8998) for the relief of the estate of Francis E. Harding—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8999) for the relief of Lessin Guidry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9000) for the relief of François Feray—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9001) for the relief of Mrs. Eliza E. Hebert—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9002) for the relief of Eli C. Brown, of East Baton Rouge Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9003) for the relief of the estate of Charles A. Slack, deceased, late of Iberville Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9004) for the relief of P. Emil Arceneaux, of Lafayette Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9005) for the relief of the estate of John A. Rigues, deceased, late of Lafayette Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9006) for the relief of George Henderson, of Lafayette Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9007) for the relief of estate of Mrs. Celestine Vavasseur, deceased, late of Lafayette Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9008) for the relief of Mrs. Raymond Riu, of Lafayette Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9009) for the relief of the estate of Valerie Breaux, deceased, late of Lafayette Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9010) for the relief of the estate of Pierre Z. Doucet, deceased, late of Lafayette Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9011) for the relief of Felicite Monette, of St. Mary Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9012) for the relief of the successions of Appoline Fournier, deceased, late of Iberia Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9013) for the relief of Joseph D. Broussard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9014) for the relief of the estate of Prosper D. Olivier—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9015) for the relief of the estate of François Herpin—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 9016) granting an increase of pension to Jane Brosnan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 9017) to grant a pension to Fred Hugaboom, late of Company A, Fifth New York Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9018) to grant a pension to Ida M. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9019) granting a pension to David Hunter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 9020) granting a pension to Andrew C. Simpson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 9021) for the relief of the estate of Joshua Hill, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 9022) granting a pension to Benjamin D. Yates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9023) granting a pension to Eugene J. Boblits—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9024) granting a pension to Walter L. Allison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9025) granting a pension to Capt. John J. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9026) granting a pension to William C. Couch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9027) granting a pension to Mary L. Underhill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9028) granting an increase of pension to Donald Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9029) granting an increase of pension to James R. Swim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIBLEY: A bill (H. R. 9030) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Butler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9031) granting an increase of pension to L. M. Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 9032) to correct the military record of James A. Somerville—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Petition of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., indorsing certain resolutions of the national reciprocity convention—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Trades League of Philadelphia, urging the creation of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARTLETT: Resolution of Board of Trade of Savannah, Ga., for establishing a subtreasury at Savannah—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Papers to accompany House bill 3283, for the relief of William Brown, of Kansas City, Kans.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 356, for the relief of Harry Hume Ainsworth, of Lawrence, Kans.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 361, for the relief of J. W. Parmeter, of Olathe, Kans.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 311, for the relief of Susan H. Stephens, of Fort Scott, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 362, for the relief of Augustus Schroeder, of Paola, Kans.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 357, for the relief of Levi Maxted, of Lawrence, Kans.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 343, for the relief of Emmett Gillooly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Petition of John E. Bruce and other citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, and vicinity, for the suppression of polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BULL: Resolutions of Painters and Paper Hangers' Union No. 15, of Pawtucket, R. I., favoring the construction of war vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, letter of Augustus T. Swift, Ph. D., of the English High School, Providence, R. I., in favor of any reasonable reciprocity treaty with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKETT: Resolutions of Carpenters and Joiners' Union of Lincoln, Nebr., favoring construction of war vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Western Labor Union, of Butte, Mont., asking passage of an exclusion law that will apply to Asiatic labor generally—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: Petition of Paoli Council, No. 500, Junior Order United American Mechanics, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CAPRON: Letter of Augustus T. Swift, Ph. D., of the English High School, Providence, R. I., in favor of any reasonable reciprocity treaty with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Petition of the Adams Cylinder and Webb Press Printers' Association, the Amalgamated Society of Plumbers and Gas Fitters, and United Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, of Greater New York and vicinity, asking for a further restoration of the immigration laws—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petition of letter carriers of Braddock (Pa.) post-office, asking for increase of salary—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the Tri-State Medical Association and Presbytery of Allegheny, Pa., favoring the establishment of a psychophysical laboratory in the Department of the Interior—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. EDDY: Petitions of numerous citizens of Ottertail County, Minn., and citizens of Davidson, Minn., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions by Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association, in favor of the removal of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions by Bricklayers' International Union of Minneapolis, Minn., in favor of the reenactment of the Geary law—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of George Washington Council, No. 1, United American Mechanics, St. Louis, Mo., in favor of laws restricting immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions by the First Baptist Church, First Congregational Church, and Methodist Episcopal Church, of Detroit, Minn., against the repeal of the anticanteen law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions by Minnesota State Forestry Association, for the protection and preservation of forests on the public lands of the United States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolutions by Minnesota Federation of Labor, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions by W. W. Preston Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Minnesota, in favor of building naval vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Resolutions of Typographical Union No. 255, of Anaconda, Mont., and of Montana State Trade and Labor Council, urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution of the National Live Stock Association, protesting against the removal of the tariff on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Cornelius V. Johnson and 16 other citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOSS: Petitions of Unions Nos. 49, 130, 6, 7079, 199, 337, 7, 8851, 188, 78, 377, 6321, 206, 62, 67, 147, and 43, American Federation of Labor, State of Illinois, for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Petition of J. N. Dunn, of Cheatham, Tenn., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GIBSON: Petition of A. J. Bowman and other citizens of Woodbridge, Tenn., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: Petitions and resolutions of Junior Order United American Mechanics and various other organizations of Pennsylvania, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Jacob Weidel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Petition of C. A. Downey, of Aurora, Ind., relating to compensation of postal clerks in the Railway Mail Service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution and petition of Ben North Post, No. 94, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana, to accompany bill granting a pension to Susan E. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution and petition of Thomas Post, No. 515, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana, to accompany House bill 7388, to increase the pension of Harvey McClanahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Resolution of Hodcarriers and Tenders' Union No. 8931, of Chillicothe, Ohio, favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of the New York State Brewers and Maltsters' Association, favorable to repeal of war tax on beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANBURY: Petition of United Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, of Greater New York, for an educational test for immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Petition of C. S. Hanley and 75 other citizens of Page County, Iowa, and of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of Shenandoah, Iowa, and others, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the practice of polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition asking that a pension be granted to Theodore Shockley, late of Company K, One hundred and seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of rural mail carriers of the Eighth Congressional district of Iowa, asking for an increase in compensation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, papers from Mrs. Alice A. Johnson, widow of William M. Johnson, asking to be placed on the pension roll by special act of Congress—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of Iseminger Post, No. 18, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Iowa, asking that the name of Mrs. Alice A. Johnson be placed on the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition for special act increasing the pension of James M. Harrison, Company K, Forty-sixth Iowa Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution and petition of the Union County Veterans' Association, of Iowa, asking that a pension be granted to Philander S. Wright, late of Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petition of Retail Clerks' Union No. 14, of New Britain, Conn., urging that the naval vessels to be authorized in the naval bill be constructed at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HILL: Resolutions of Samuel Fessenden and others, business men of the city of Stamford, Conn., concerning the classification of post-office clerks and the eight-hour bills—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of Hartford Central Labor Union, of Hartford, Conn., concerning the construction of naval vessels in navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Connecticut State Board of Trade, favoring the repeal of the bankruptcy act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of San Francisco Pressmen's Association, No. 24, and indorsement of same by New Haven Pressmen's Union, No. 74, favoring reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOPKINS: Paper to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against the record of Peter Clark—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Daniel Meiley, alias Daniel Mentzer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of Good Intent Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of New Brunswick; Molly Pitcher Council, of Manasquan, and Loyalty Council, of Monmouth Junction, Daughters of Liberty, of New Jersey, favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JACK: Petition of Mrs. J. C. Hasinger, H. E. Smith, and other citizens of Indiana, Pa., for the suppression of polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of councils Nos. 300 and 366, Junior Order United

American Mechanics, of Pennsylvania, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to correct the military record of James A. Fiscus—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas: Resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Pittsburg, Kans., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Commercial Club of Topeka, Kans., favoring the establishment of a trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of Lodge No. 293, International Association of Machinists, of Parsons, Kans., favoring a deficiency appropriation for naval ordnance—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of military board of the State of Kansas, in relation to rifles and ammunition for the militias of the several States to take the place of those now in use—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNAPP: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Harriet Smyth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Florence Davenport—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to correct the military record of John Reary, alias John Reva—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNOX: Resolutions of the trades and labor councils of Lowell, Mass., and vicinity in support of a national eight-hour day for women and minors in all manufacturing and mercantile establishments in the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of J. H. Merrill Company and other business men of Ottumwa, Iowa, favoring the repeal of the present bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Mrs. D. M. Clark and others, of Martinsburg, Iowa, in regard to the constitutional amendment defining marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Davenport Clearing House Association, of Iowa, in favor of reducing the requirements of population of reserve cities to 25,000—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LANHAM: Petition of First National Bank and citizens of Fort Worth, Tex., in favor of House bill to amend the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McLACHLAN: Papers to accompany House bill relating to the burning and destruction of the property of Dr. James Lord at Fort Grant, Ariz., and for his relief—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Petition of W. C. Beaty and others, of Greene County, Ind., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Israel Roel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of James Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: Resolutions of the New England Hospital Medical Association, favoring a psycho-physical laboratory in the Department of the Interior—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MOODY of Oregon: Resolution of Union No. 2, Bricklayers' International Union, Baker, Oreg., in relation to the employment of union bricklayers and masons in the erection of the naval dry dock at New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Papers to accompany House bill 7844, granting a pension to Alonzo Pendland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill, 7848, to increase the pension of W. L. Vestal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill, 7847, to increase the pension of C. S. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEVILLE: Papers to accompany House bill No. 5172, to correct the record of Robert Ellison, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of T. B. Harrison and other citizens of Blackbird, Nebr., for amendment to the National Constitution relating to marriage and divorce—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Joseph Bills and others, of Nebraska, asking for a resurvey of certain townships in Boxbutte County, Nebr.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. NORTON: Statement relative to the extension of Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to John F. Hoover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Dan Walden, of Morgan County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of commissioners' court of Limestone County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of heirs of Sarah Schrimsher—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of E. J. Morley, of Brimfield, Ind., and L. W. Yeiser, of St. Joe, Ind., in favor of rescinding an order against newspapers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Pomona Grange, No. 33, of Whitley County, Ind., for extension of trade between United States and Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska: Petition of William A. Galt and others, of Thurston County, Nebr., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Resolution of New London (Conn.) Lodge, No. 454, of Waterford, Conn., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Connecticut State Board of Trade, favoring the repeal of the present bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Ekonk (Conn.) Grange, No. 89, favoring legislation to prohibit the sale of imitation butter—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of Central Labor Union of Hartford, Conn., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of Lake Seamen's Union, of Buffalo, N. Y., for the construction of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Trades and Labor Council of Lowell, Mass., favoring a law prohibiting all manufacturing and mercantile establishments from working more than eight hours each day or forty-eight hours each week—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of New York State Brewers and Maltsters' Association, for the repeal of the tax on beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUMPLE: Resolution of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, of Davenport, Iowa, asking that the naval dock at New Orleans, La., be built by union labor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Cigar Makers' Union No. 172, of Davenport, Iowa, favoring the construction of naval vessels at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SIBLEY: Petition of F. G. Fuller and other citizens of Bellrun and of McKean County, Pa., for an amendment to the Constitution against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMS: Petition of Mrs. M. A. Doak, administratrix of A. M. Doak, deceased, of Lafayette County, Miss., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of W. H. Arnold, administrator of John Arnold, deceased, late of Benton County, Tenn., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Knoxville, Tenn., urging the exclusion of Maclay's History of the United States Navy from the Naval Academy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of a general meeting of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange in relation to excessive freight charges on vessels plying between the United States and ports in the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: Resolutions of the Gila County Teachers' Institute, of Arizona, that the Commissioner of Education be made a Cabinet officer—to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of J. B. McWhorter—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STARK: Papers to accompany House bill 7613, granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Evaline Wilson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7615, granting an increase of pension to Daniel Bales—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolutions of United Brewery Workers' Union No. 126, of Waterbury, Conn., favoring building war vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: Petition of citizens of Ida Grove, Iowa, for constitutional amendment making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHEELER: Paper to accompany House bill to correct the record of Joseph A. Mayes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WOODS: Papers to accompany House bill 5754, granting an increase of pension to Eugene Stillman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7920, granting a pension to Frederick Adams—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7922, granting an increase of pension to R. G. Watkins—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WRIGHT: Petition of wholesale grocers, jobbers, and importers of tea of Scranton, Pa., asking for the repeal of the war tax of 10 cents a pound on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of farmers of Susquehanna County, Pa., in favor of the Grout-Tawney oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of William H. Maule, in support of a proposed bill relating to the payment of postage on books, catalogues, and other printed matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the Keystone Association, of Philadelphia, Pa., in opposition to the passage of House bill amending the law relating to copyright—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, petitions of West Park Council, No. 108, Daughters of Liberty, and State legislative board of railroad employees, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, letter of Fayette R. Plumb, of Philadelphia, Pa., in relation to trade with Liberia—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *January 14, 1902.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. SPOONER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAF.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from E. M. Gallaudet, president of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., transmitting the proceedings of the sixteenth meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf; which, on motion of Mr. COCKRELL, was, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN R. TAYLOR AND CHARLES F. TAYLOR.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the finding filed by the court in the cause of John R. Taylor and Charles F. Taylor *vs.* The United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. MCKENNEY, the enrolling clerk of the House, announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 3740) to confirm title to lot 1, square 1113, in Washington, D. C.;

A bill (H. R. 4372) to regulate the collection of taxes in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (H. R. 5814) to provide for the execution in the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico of deeds for land situate in the District of Columbia.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina, and transmitted resolutions of the House thereon.

NAVAL STATION IN PORTO RICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from W. R. Bennett, acting chief clerk, executive council of Porto Rico, transmitting a joint resolution, adopted by the legislative assembly of Porto Rico and approved by the governor, concerning the establishment of a naval station in Porto Rico. The Chair suggests that the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD, and that it be referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

C. J. R. No. 1. In the executive council of Porto Rico, January 7, 1902.

Mr. Brioso introduced the following joint resolution:

Be it resolved by the executive council of Porto Rico (the house of delegates concurring), That the following petition be forwarded to the President and Congress of the United States:

Whereas the naval station projected by the Federal Government in the waters of Porto Rico is absolutely essential, useful, and necessary to the best interests of the United States, including Porto Rico; and

Whereas the situation of Porto Rico, lying as it does between the mainland of the United States and South America and on the routes to the isthmian canal, with harbors which afford protection to vessels at all times and in circumstances of war or peace, justifies Congress in giving every consideration to the unequaled claims of this island as proper for a naval station: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the people of Porto Rico will cede possession to any property, buildings, or appurtenances belonging to the government of Porto Rico as they may be required from time to time and necessary for the construction of the naval station in whatever place shall be selected therefor within the island, leaving adjustment of compensation for the title to subsequent legislation or agreement; and be it

Further resolved, That all of the municipalities of the island be recommended to make similar offers for the cession of their rights of possession to property, buildings, or appurtenances for the purpose indicated.

CHARLES HARTZELL,
President Executive Council.
MANUEL F. ROSSY,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Approved January 7, 1902.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, *Governor.*

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a petition of the board of directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, praying for the extension of the breakwater at Point Judith, R. I.; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the executive officers of the Maritime Association of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the establishment of a harbor of refuge at the entrance of Charleston Harbor, South Carolina; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented petitions of sundry citizens of Albany, Menauds Albany, Voorheesville, Watervliet, and Hurtsville, all in the State of New York, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NELSON presented the petition of E. F. Coleman and sundry other citizens of Minneapolis, Slayton, Henning, Avoca, St. Peter, Plainview, Winona, and Luverne, all in the State of Minnesota, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of J. B. Woolridge Post, No. 175, Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic, of Stewartville, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of the Baptist Association of Trenton, N. J., praying for the continuation of the present anti-canteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 16, American Federation of Labor, of Jersey City, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Star Council, No. 56, Daughters of Liberty, of Milltown, N. J., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, for a more restrictive immigration law, and for fixing a severe penalty for attempt on the life of the President, Vice-President, or members of the Cabinet, and to prohibit the landing of anarchists in this country; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Prospect Council, No. 257, of Newark; of Dumont Council, No. 266, of Dumont; of Newton Council, No. 259, of Newton; of Pioneer Council, No. 58, of Boundbrook; of Starry Flag Council, No. 158, of New Providence; of Sussex Council, No. 171, of Millburn; of Winfield Scott Council, No. 53, of Elizabeth; of Mount View Council, No. 189, of Mount View; of Morris Council, No. 86, of Dover; of Old Glory Council, No. 255, of Jersey City; of Tuckahoe Council, No. 267, of Tuckahoe; of Protection Council, No. 145, of Magnolia; of Diomede Council, No. 249, of Morris Plains; of Federal Rock Council, No. 164, of Pompton Lakes; of Hope Council, No. 3, of Bridgeton; of Jenny Jump Council, No. 97, of Hope; of Bridgeport Council, No. 238, of Bridgeport; of Good Intent Council, No. 234, of New Brunswick; of West Grove Council, No. 273, of West Grove; of Flemington Council, No. 191, of Flemington; of Osceola Council, No. 186, of Livingston; of Laurel Council, No. 96, of Lakewood, and of Round Top Council, No. 273, of Bernardsville, all of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Freehold, South Orange, Orange, Chatham, Plainfield, Elizabeth, Little Silver, Red Bank, Arlington, and Oceanport, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLARK of Montana presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 255, American Federation of Labor, of Anaconda, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the

construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Mountain View Lodge, No. 29, International Association of Machinists, of Anaconda, Mont., praying that an appropriation be made to supply a deficiency in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 255, American Federation of Labor, of Anaconda, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, American Federation of Labor, of Butte, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the removal from the labor market of the United States of all competition of prison and convict labor; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of Federal Union No. 8532, American Federation of Labor, of Martinsburg, W. Va., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented petitions of Division No. 103, Order of Railway Conductors, of Indianapolis; of W. M. Lee and sundry other citizens of Greene County; of Local Union No. 130, of Clinton; of Local Union No. 216, of Clinton; of Local Union No. 1421, of Cannelton, and of Local Union No. 21, of Princeton, all of the United Mine Workers of America, in the State of Indiana, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Howell Post, No. 90, Depertment of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, of Goshen; of Local Union No. 83, American Federation of Labor, of Whiting, and of Federal Labor Union No. 8785, American Federation of Labor, of Bluffton, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Spiceland Creamery Company, of Spiceland, Ind., and a petition of the Indiana State Dairy Association, of Lafayette, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a petition of the Western Labor Union, of Denver, Colo., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law in such form as will apply to Japanese and Asiatic labor; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. BURNHAM presented the petition of Irving H. Humphrey and 15 other citizens of Penacook, N. H., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. QUAY presented petitions of Team Drivers' Union No. 227, of Olyphant; the Central Labor Union, of Hazelton; Iron and Steel Workers' Union No. 9249, of Pottstown; Boiler Makers and Ship Builders' Union No. 141, of Sayre; of Keystone Lodge, No. 296, Independent Association of Machinists, of New Brighton; the Lehigh Trade Council of Allentown; Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 239, of Easton; Typographical Union No. 187, of Wilkesbarre; Shirt and Waist Cutters' Union No. 40, of Philadelphia; Typographical Union No. 270, of New Castle; Iron Molders' Union No. 222, of Royersford; the Central Labor Union of Sayre; the Pattern Makers' Union, of Erie; Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Union No. 29, of Avonmore; the Central Labor Union of Scranton; Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union No. 10, of Philadelphia; Axle Workers' Union No. 8815, of Wilkesbarre; Ellwood City Lodge, No. 5, of Ellwood City; the Central Labor Union of Lancaster; Pittston Union, No. 172, of Pittston; American Federation of Musicians' Union No. 130, of Carbondale; Carpenters' Union No. 150, of Plymouth; Local Union No. 9208, of Athens; Potters' Local Union No. 33, of New Brighton; Iron Workers' Union No. 9334, of Columbia, all of the American Federation of Labor; of Lieut. S. M. Adams Post, No. 330, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of McDonald; Capt. Michael Smith Post, No. 355, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of McClure; Heilmer Post, No. 232, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Lykens; of Newspaper Writers' Union No. 11, American Federation of Labor, of Philadelphia; of Lieut. J. Baughman Post, No. 131, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Everett, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Councils Nos. 124, 28, 89, 68, 43, 17, 139, 154, 45, 81, 61, 6, 150, 162, 66, 134, 61, 69, 148, 57, 46, 42, 77, 55, 2, 141, 10, 94, 63, 116, 172, 127, 19, 95, 53, 147, 5, 146, 138, 20, 100, 118, 50, 52, 71, 40, 44, 102, 35, and 108, all of the Daughters of Liberty; of Councils Nos. 621, 71, 904, 837, 230, 967, 407, 1001, 235, 839, 188, 319, 800, 787, 112, 1000, 199, 421, 90, 671, 63, 304, 64, 946, 448, 17, 691, 925, 371, 127, 395, 555, 932, 244, 713, 13, 885, 253, 333, 169, 523, 59, 122, 812, 1024, 1194, 140, 54, 18, 906, 70, 744, 161, 866, 579, 954, 44, 1503, 259, 65, 969, 86, 115, 443, 998, 29, 24, 128, 606, 1500, 495, 15, 456, 370, 211, 546, 760, 300, 439, 89, 339, 838, 357, 271, 9176, 1024, 549, 898, 984, 944, 367, 54, 334, 280, 1004, 149, 620, 233, 894, 583, 159, 75, 262, 317, 605, 12, 134, 526, 803, 52, 331, 23, 99, 384, 107, 853, 141, 1012, 239, 366, 315, 342, 172, 22, 393, 277, 194, 345, 55, 163, 42, 200, 780, 273, 1939, 330, 272, 541, 474, 332, 5, 49, 41, 900, 648, 27, 348, 777, 360, 732, 249, 352, 493, 957, 934, 362, 77, 373, 909, 573, 848, 302, 219, 666, 210, 505, 528, 703, 144, 640, 1005, 125, 201, 307, 335, 108, 858, 160, 685, 755, 692, 679, 164, 338, 504, 396, 101, 292, 754, 844, 945, 615, 1007, 607, 80, 182, 84, 927, 121, 46, 1011, 659, 355, 722, 763, 114, 775, 123, 985, 276, 398, 516, 977, 875, 378, 162, 840, 328, 110, 488, 31, 716, 37, 635, 886, 196, 997, 922, 738, 518, 513, 661, 617, 460, 401, 574, 354, 144, 979, 117, 961, 282, 521, 943, 537, 879, 180, 234, 129, 717, 720, 520, 708, 1, 580, 83, 204, 21, 746, 851, 167, 111, 139, 508, 65, 171, 500, 444, 442, 992, 816, and 757, all of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; of Local Unions Nos. 486, 122, 124, 198, 847, 228, 236, 394, 150, 723, and 86, all of the American Federation of Labor; of sundry citizens of Arch Spring, Harrisburg, Allegheny, Myoma, Verona, Jefferson, Center, Buffalo, New Brighton, Philadelphia, Schellsburg, Christiana, Pittsburg, Reynoldsville, Spring Hill, Ingram, Crafton, Maxwell, Washington, Myersdale, Carbon County, Pittsburg, Chester, Apollo, Berwyn, Montrose, Newberry, and Eno, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of D. K. Freeman and 1,695 other citizens of Huntingdon, 115 citizens of Bellevue, 40 citizens of Barnesboro, 105 citizens of Indiana, 135 citizens of Germantown, Philadelphia; 45 citizens of Scranton, 11 citizens of Wilkinburg, 50 citizens of Derry Station, 90 citizens of Milton, 88 citizens of Rixford, 148 citizens of Jeannette, 110 citizens of Fox Chase, Philadelphia; 38 citizens of Bell Run, 50 citizens of Custer City, 20 citizens of Beech Creek, 53 citizens of Braddock, 20 citizens of Penbrook, 30 citizens of Fayette City, 60 citizens of Sewickley, 22 citizens of Webster, 17 citizens of Dauphin, 78 citizens of Bruin, 14 citizens of Steelton, 90 citizens of New Brighton, 90 citizens of Harrisburg, 100 citizens of Reading, 73 citizens of Butler, 40 citizens of Monongahela, 48 citizens of Delta, 70 citizens of Philadelphia, 150 citizens of Waynesboro, 110 citizens of Avalon, 250 citizens of Sharpsburg, 18 citizens of Spruce Creek, 550 citizens of Crafton, 40 citizens of Conshohocken, 260 citizens of Conemaugh, 40 citizens of Maharg, 130 citizens of Indiana, 75 citizens of Oak Lane, 20 citizens of Center, 70 citizens of Mifflinburg, 420 citizens of Scranton, 40 citizens of Oakmont, 150 citizens of Pittston, 480 citizens of McKeesport, 400 citizens of Johnstown, 150 citizens of Glen Campbell, 105 citizens of Limestone, 60 citizens of Mifflinburg, 110 citizens of Charleroi, 450 citizens of Titusville, 10 citizens of Milton, 70 citizens of Buck, 110 citizens of Washington, 20 citizens of Harrisburg, 60 citizens of Johnstown, 25 citizens of Philadelphia, 20 citizens of Sewickley, 20 citizens of Stoneboro, 150 citizens of Allegheny, 80 citizens of Myoma, 84 citizens of Sheridan, 80 citizens of Fairview, 18 citizens of Dauphin, 105 citizens of Harrisburg, 80 citizens of Moosic, 140 citizens of Delta, 160 citizens of College Hill, 38 citizens of Roxboro, Philadelphia; 85 citizens of Williamsport, 110 citizens of Reading, 18 citizens of Harrisburg, 18 citizens of Mount Washington, 140 citizens of Wellsboro, 110 citizens of Apollo, 150 citizens of Philadelphia, 60 citizens of Butler, 90 citizens of Finleyville, 160 citizens of Perryville, 80 citizens of Donora, 140 citizens of Shippensburg, 40 citizens of Natrona, 35 citizens of Lebanon, 30 citizens of Clearfield, 250 citizens of Emlenton, 55 citizens of Johnstown, 230 citizens of Crafton, 180 citizens of Wilkinsburg, 300 citizens of Canonsburg, 160 citizens of West Alexander, of Rev. George M. Hickman and 637 other citizens of Bradford, of Mrs. W. J. Fife and 88 other citizens of Boyce, of H. P. Barnes and 87 other citizens of Philadelphia, of W. C. Keister and 163 other citizens of Scottdale, of John W. Madden and 70 other citizens of Enon Valley, of Mrs. Dr. J. A. Newcome and 160 other citizens of Sigel, of Mahlon E. Fillmore and 59 other citizens of Philadelphia, of Thomas McCoy and 50 other citizens of Volant, of H. N. Potter and 60 other citizens of Darlington, of W. E. F. Isenu and 160 other citizens of Pittsburg, of Thomas P. Merritt and 70 other citizens of Reading, of Thomas S. McCarrell and 250 other citizens of Mechanicsburg, and of Theodore Flack and 70 other citizens of Hartsville; of Councils Nos. 83, 4, 103, 130, 65, 158, 27, and 105, all of the Daughters of Liberty; of Councils Nos. 104, 863, 3, 43, 192, 72, 288, 978, 327, and 143, all of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; of Local Unions Nos. 1571 and 1691, United Mine Workers of America; of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 237, American

Federation of Labor, of Harrisburg, and of the Grocers and Importers' Exchange of Philadelphia, all of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SPOONER presented a petition of F. A. Cole and sundry other citizens of Omro, and a petition of sundry citizens of Stanley City and Caddott, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry religious organizations of Wisconsin, praying for the continuance of the anticanteen law; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MASON presented petitions of sundry citizens of Aurora, Ill., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Kaneville, Goodenow, Albion, Ursa, and Ivanhoe, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Western Association of California Pioneers, of Chicago, Ill., and a petition of Langley Camp, No. 150, Sons of Veterans, Division of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Walnut, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and firearms to the inhabitants of the Pacific islands; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Federal Labor Union, No. 9020, of Beardstown; of Brewery Workers' Local Union No. 28, of Belleville; of Metropolis Federal Labor Union, No. 9280, of Metropolis; of Machinists' Union No. 342, of Bloomington, of Painters' Union No. 180, of Oak Park, and of Ship Carpenters and Calkers' Union No. 7079, of Chicago, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Local Lodge No. 208, of Chicago; of Progressive Lodge, No. 440, of Rockford; of St. Clair Lodge, No. 353, of Belleville, and of Local Lodge No. 393, of Centralia, all of the International Association of Machinists, in the State of Illinois, praying that an appropriation be made to supply the deficiency in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 291, American Federation of Labor, of Aurora, Ill., and a petition of the Western Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Butte, Mont., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. PENROSE presented petitions of Seemsville Council, No. 757, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Seemsville; of West Park Council, No. 108, Daughters of Liberty, of Philadelphia; of Rachel Hill Council, No. 816, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Johnstown, and of Charity Council, No. 64, Daughters of Liberty, of Nesquehoning, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of 185 citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of firearms, intoxicating liquors, and opium to the native inhabitants of the island possessions of the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of 257 citizens of Indiana, of 29 citizens of Venetia, of 53 citizens of Scranton, of 40 citizens of Carlisle, of 35 citizens of Harrisburg, of 36 citizens of Barnesboro, of 53 citizens of Rixford, of 43 citizens of Titusville, of 20 citizens of New Vernon, and of 86 citizens of Philadelphia, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of J. Baughman Post, No. 131, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, of Everett, and a petition of the Boilermakers and Shipbuilders' Union No. 141, American Federation of Labor, of Sayre, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McCOMAS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore, Md., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Conner Lodge, No. 502, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Hagerstown, Md., praying for the passage of the so-called Hoar anti-injunction bill, to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and the use of "restraining orders and injunctions" in certain cases; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 244, American Federation of Labor, of Cumberland, Md., and a petition of Typographical Union No. 12, American Federation of Labor, of Baltimore, Md., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Local Unions Nos. 6, 186, 70, and 37, all of the American Federation of Labor, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the petition of John B. Prather and sundry other citizens of Clearspring, Md., praying for the extension of trade relations with Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba.

He also presented petitions of Monumental Council, No. 13, Daughters of Liberty, of Baltimore; of Martha Washington Council, No. 5, Daughters of Liberty, of Risingsun; of H. A. Griesener and 30 other citizens of Baltimore; of Ulysses Hanna and 250 other citizens of the State of Maryland, and of sundry citizens of Parkton, Hereford, and Yeoho, all in the State of Maryland, praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TELLER. I present a memorial of the legislature of Colorado, remonstrating against the leasing of public lands and their cession to the various States. I ask that the memorial be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Certificate.]

STATE OF COLORADO,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Colorado, ss:

I, David A. Mills, secretary of state of the State of Colorado, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of the senate joint memorial No. 2, which was filed in this office the 28th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2.35 o'clock p. m., and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Colorado, at the city of Denver, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] DAVID A. MILLS, *Secretary of State.*

Senate joint memorial.

To the honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the general assembly of the State of Colorado, respectfully represent that the people of Colorado are opposed to the ceding of the arid lands by the United States to the several States or the leasing thereof to any person or corporation. The attention of your memorialists has been especially called to this matter through the many conventions that have been held pertaining to this subject.

Your memorialists believe that the present laws pertaining to the public land are equitable to all, allowing the home seeker and homesteader yet to come amongst us all the rights, privileges, and favors that a free Government can bestow. On the other hand, should the Government surrender to individuals or corporations the public domain, it would do a great injustice to the West.

The late achievements of the arid West, deserving notice and appropriations for irrigation reservoirs and canals, should be promoted and conserved by carefully preventing such governmental works from falling into the control of individuals or corporations.

Your memorialists, in view of these considerations and in harmony with the sentiments they enjoin, beg of your honorable body conservation of, and protection to, the existing rights of the settler and pioneer.

CASIMIRO BARELA,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
B. F. MONTGOMERY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved this 28th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 1.45 o'clock p. m.

JAMES B. ORMAN,
Governor of the State of Colorado.

[Indorsed.]

State of Colorado. Senate joint memorial No. 2. An act senate joint memorial.

STATE OF COLORADO, *ss.*

This act originated in the senate.

W. H. KELLEY, *Secretary.*

STATE OF COLORADO, *Secretary's Office, ss.*

This act was filed in my office this 28th day of February, A. D. 1901, at 2.35 o'clock p. m.

DAVID A. MILLS,
Secretary of State.
By S. B. EUBANKS,
Deputy Secretary.

Mr. TELLER presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Sterling, Colo., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the construction of a system of reservoirs throughout the arid West for the storage of surplus waters; which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 55, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Denver, Colo., praying that all the public lands be held for the benefit of the whole people, and that no grants to title of any of these lands shall be made to any but actual settlers thereon; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of the Cripple Creek District Assembly, of Cripple Creek, Colo., praying for the establishment of a department of mines and mining; which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a petition of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Denver, Colo., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the island possessions of the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Women's Club of Denver, and a petition of sundry citizens of Denver and Colorado Springs, all in the State of Colorado, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Union No. 77, of Denver; of the International Wood Carvers' Association of Denver; of the Pattern Makers' Union of Denver; of Carpenters' Union No. 489, of Canon City; of Carpenters' Local Union No. 55, of Denver; of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Denver; of Engineers' Union No. 1, of Denver; of Electrical Workers' Union No. 70, of Cripple Creek; of Wood Workers' Union No. 3, of Denver; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 264, of Boulder; and of Job Pressmen's Union No. 1, of Denver, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Colorado, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 805, United Mine Workers of America, of Sunlight; of sundry citizens of Cripple Creek; of Canon City Typographical Union, No. 425, of Canon City; of 58 members of Silver State Council, No. 2, Daughters of Liberty, of Denver; and of the Old Soldiers' Bryan Club, of Denver, all in the State of Colorado, praying for the enactment of legislation regulating and restricting Chinese and Japanese immigration into this country; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

THE TREATY-MAKING POWERS OF THE SENATE.

Mr. TELLER. Immediately after the failure at the last session to ratify the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, there was a good deal of discussion in the newspapers as to the power of the Senate in the premises, and there evidently was a good deal of mistake as to what should be our connection with treaties. Since that time the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has prepared a very careful, and, I think, a very valuable dissertation upon the subject. It was published in Scribner's Magazine, and after reading it I felt that it was one which we ought to have in official form, where it could be referred to. I asked his permission to present it, and I now ask that it be printed as a document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Colorado? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PLATT of New York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1258) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of John Glass, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MCENERY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 27) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have a monument erected in the United States Naval Academy grounds, at Annapolis, Md., to the memory of Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale and Ensign John R. Monoghan, United States Navy, and the men who lost their lives in battle in Samoa, in April, 1899, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the joint resolution was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1104) providing for the use by the United States of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service, and covered by letters patent, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FAIRBANKS, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 717) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Muncie, in the State of Indiana; and

A bill (S. 716) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Anderson, in the State of Indiana.

Mr. HAWLEY. I am instructed by the Committee on Military Affairs to report favorably sundry Senate bills which were reported favorably in the last Congress and which passed the Senate, but failed to receive action in the other House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The reports will be received and the bills placed on the Calendar.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2282) for the relief of Richard King;

A bill S. (1115) for the relief of Francis S. Davidson, late first lieutenant, Ninth United States Cavalry;

A bill (S. 139) for the relief of Edward Byrne;

A bill (S. 2055) for the relief of Eunice Tripler, widow of Charles S. Tripler; and

A bill (S. 593) for the establishment, control, operation, and maintenance of the Northern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hot Springs, in the State of South Dakota.

Mr. PETTUS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 75) for the relief of William H. Hugo, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 691) granting an honorable discharge to John W. Tiffany; and

A bill (S. 1134) for the relief of Daniel W. Light.

Mr. HARRIS. In reporting these bills I wish to state that similar bills were passed by the Senate at the last session of the last Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bills will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. BATE. I am instructed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 218) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Elias B. Bell, to report it without amendment, and to submit a report thereon. The bill has passed the Senate previously.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. JONES of Nevada, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1970) to provide an American register for the barkentine *Hawaii*, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. DEBOE, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2107) granting a pension to Matilda Armstrong;

A bill (S. 700) granting a pension to Rebecca Dobbins; and

A bill (S. 1086) granting a pension to Charlotte H. Race.

Mr. DEBOE, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1913) granting an increase of pension to Carolina Mischler; and

A bill (S. 1931) granting an increase of pension to Etta Scott Mitchell.

Mr. SIMON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 936) granting a pension to Nancy A. Dowell; and

A bill (S. 932) granting a pension to Vincent de Frietas.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 299) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Bluefield, in the State of West Virginia, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, to report them back to the Senate without amendment, with written reports recommending the passage of the bills. The bills were presented in similar language in the last Congress, favorably reported to the Senate, and passed by the Senate:

A bill (S. 608) for the relief of George K. Bowen;

A bill (S. 1020) for the relief of John Emerson;

A bill (S. 1019) to relieve Benjamin F. Burgess of the charge of desertion; and

A bill (S. 554) to correct the military record of H. A. White.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bills will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. HOAR. On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I ask that that committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 1140) for the relief of Frederick K. Carlisle, which was referred to the committee by mistake, and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts moves that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and that it be referred

to the Committee on Claims. If there be no objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PRITCHARD, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 526) granting an increase of pension to John McGrath;

A bill (S. 1330) granting an increase of pension to Moses Smith; and

A bill (S. 1337) granting a pension to Mary R. Miller.

Mr. PRITCHARD, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1782) granting a pension to Catherine Meade; and

A bill (S. 1783) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Schroeder.

Mr. PRITCHARD, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1329) granting an increase of pension to George W. Black, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2392) granting an increase of pension to Elmer L. Stevens;

A bill (S. 2391) granting an increase of pension to Elvira L. Wilkins; and

A bill (S. 2389) granting a pension to John E. Farrell.

Mr. TALIAFERRO, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 456) granting a pension to Mary McLaughlin;

A bill (S. 457) granting a pension to Penelope E. Russ; and

A bill (S. 2036) granting an increase of pension to Etta Adair Anderson.

Mr. TALIAFERRO, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1636) granting an increase of pension to Nannie S. White; and

A bill (S. 1637) granting an increase of pension to Annie A. Neary.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS.

Mr. PLATT of New York, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. HARRIS December 18, 1901, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 5,000 copies of Senate Report No. 1, from the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 2,000 for the use of the Senate and 3,000 for the use of the House of Representatives.

HALL OF RECORDS.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I am directed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution submitted by myself on the 9th instant, proposing the appointment of a joint committee to investigate and consider the question of a site for a hall of records, to report it without amendment; and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The concurrent resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint committee consisting of three members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, is hereby created to investigate and consider the question of a site for a hall of records, to be erected in the District of Columbia, and report to Congress on or before March 1, 1902, or as soon thereafter as may be possible, their conclusions as to the most feasible location for such a building and the approximate cost thereof.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. HOAR. I am heartily in accord with what I suppose is the purpose of the resolution. If I caught the phraseology aright, it gives the committee authority to report as to the site and cost; but I should like to have the committee embrace in their report what I do not need for myself, but I think many people do—the desirability of such a hall of records. I should like to have the facts of the great mutilation of records in the different departments and all those things gathered and presented by the committee.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. That information, if the Senator pleases, has been pretty amply set forth in the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for a number of years past.

Mr. HOAR. I am aware it has been stated by the departments and, I think, in one case in a speech by Senator Morrill on this floor—I am not quite sure—but if the committee would make with their report such a clear and compact statement as they would be sure to make of the need of a hall of records, it would be a very valuable one.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. That is the purpose.

Mr. HOAR. Is it in the power of the committee under the language of the resolution?

Mr. FAIRBANKS. Does the Senator wish to have it amended to that effect?

Mr. HOAR. I wish to amend the resolution by adding "and their opinion as to the desirability of such a building," or something of that sort.

Mr. HAWLEY. "The necessity."

Mr. HOAR. "As to the necessity."

Mr. FAIRBANKS. That is entirely satisfactory.

Mr. HOAR. Let the words be added "and the judgment of the committee as to the necessity of such a building."

Mr. SPOONER. Let the resolution be again read.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts offers an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Add to the resolution "and the judgment of the committee as to the necessity of such a building."

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution as amended was agreed to.

MESSENGER FOR COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. JONES of Nevada, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. LODGE on the 7th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Philippines be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ a messenger, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,440 per annum, until otherwise provided by law.

MESSENGER FOR COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION.

Mr. JONES of Nevada, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. PENROSE on the 9th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Immigration be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ a messenger, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,440 per annum, until otherwise provided by law.

VICTORIA S. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. JONES of Nevada, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. SPOONER on the 7th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Victoria S. Chamberlain, widow of Alvin H. Chamberlain, late a messenger of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (S. 2754) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo Thomas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2755) granting a pension to Ruth H. Ferguson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2756) for the relief of Mrs. Thomas S. Ferral; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2757) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Hubbard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2758) for relief of the policemen employed at railway crossings in the District of Columbia, under section 3, act approved June 24, 1898; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 2759) to correct the military record of Thomas Fitzgibbons; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2760) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel F. McConnaha; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 2761) to regulate the retirement of veterans of the civil war; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2762) repealing the proviso of section 26 of an act approved February 2, 1901, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TURNER introduced a bill (S. 2763) for the relief of the heirs of William W. Leftwich; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a bill (S. 2764) for the relief of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2765) for the relief of the Mobile Marine Dock Company; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DUBOIS introduced a bill (S. 2766) to enable public-land States to select public lands in lieu of school sections; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced a bill (S. 2767) granting an increase of pension to Albert D. Scovell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2768) granting an increase of pension to John G. Hutchinson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2769) to fix the fees of United States marshals in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SCOTT introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2770) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas G. Flagg, deceased;

A bill (S. 2771) for the relief of the estate of John Nicewarner, deceased;

A bill (S. 2772) for the relief of Alexander Murphy;

A bill (S. 2773) for the relief of the trustees of Tuscarora Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Martinsburg, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 2774) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Harpers Ferry, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 2775) for the relief of the estate of Stephen Staley, deceased;

A bill (S. 2776) for the relief of J. Daniel Dinkle;

A bill (S. 2777) for the relief of the county court of Jefferson County, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 2778) for the relief of Joseph Duncan;

A bill (S. 2779) for the relief of the estate of Madison Daniels, deceased;

A bill (S. 2780) for the relief of the estate of Elam D. Talbott, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2781) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Custer, deceased.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 2782) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River by the Washington and Oregon Railway Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2783) granting an increase of pension to George W. Peters; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 2784) granting an increase of pension to James White; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2785) granting a pension to Jennie S. Minor; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced a bill (S. 2786) to increase the limit of cost of the public building at Aberdeen, S. Dak.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2787) to provide for building and maintaining an Indian industrial school at or near Evarts, in the State of South Dakota, and to provide a farm in conjunction therewith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. KEARNS introduced a bill (S. 2788) to place Elias H. Parsons, late first lieutenant, Twelfth United States Infantry, and captain and assistant quartermaster of the United States Volunteers, on the retired list of the United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CARMACK introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2789) for the relief of Ella M. Guy;

A bill (S. 2790) for the relief of John A. Moore;

A bill (S. 2791) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Brooks, deceased;

A bill (S. 2792) for the relief of the estate of Laodocia Bivens, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2893) for the relief of the estate of William B. Waldron, deceased.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2794) granting a pension to Philip Modesty, alias Philip Washington.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill, I present the petition of Philip Modesty, alias Philip Washington, Company D, Thirteenth United States Colored Heavy Artillery, for pension of $12 per month, with affidavits of Judges E. H. Norton and John W. Coots and separate affidavit of Coots. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2795) granting an increase of pension to A. D. Tanyer.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill, I present the petition of A. D. Tanyer, with affidavits of E. B. Stewart, Jacob Collett, Andrew Mack, Dr. J. M. Ward, and T. J. Summers. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. QUAY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2796) for the relief of Thomas M. Steep (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2797) for the relief of the legal owners of the Columbia Bridge, at Columbia, Pa.; and

A bill (S. 2798) for the relief of W. J. Kountz.

Mr. QUAY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2799) granting an increase of pension to Israel V. Hoag (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2800) granting an increase of pension to Nathan O. Shaw (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2801) granting a pension to Lydia B. Coover;

A bill (S. 2802) granting a pension to Martha R. Osbourn (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2803) granting an increase of pension to Mathew J. Comer.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 2804) to authorize the St. Clair Terminal Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 2805) granting a pension to Mary Ella Cory and Edwin Lewis Cory; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2806) granting an increase of pension to Laura S. Picking;

A bill (S. 2807) to fix the rate of pension of sailors and soldiers in certain cases;

A bill (S. 2808) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Frain;

A bill (S. 2809) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Henninger;

A bill (S. 2810) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Brooks;

A bill (S. 2811) granting an increase of pension to Edward M. Duff;

A bill (S. 2812) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Derr;

A bill (S. 2813) granting a pension to Joseph Nickel;

A bill (S. 2814) to restore to the pension roll John F. Shank; and

A bill (S. 2815) granting an increase of pension to William S. Derby (with accompanying papers).

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2816) granting equal privileges to per diem employees in the United States Navy outside of Washington, D. C., with those employed at the Executive Department in Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2817) authorizing the erection of a monument in the national cemetery at Arlington, Va., to commemorate the services of the Army nurses of the civil war;

A bill (S. 2818) to correct the military record of George Moltz;

A bill (S. 2819) to correct the military record of Daniel M. Witmyer;

A bill (S. 2820) to correct the military record of Thomas Bullman;

A bill (S. 2821) to correct the military record of Joseph Rankin; and

A bill (S. 2822) to remit the sentence of general court-martial against Alvin C. Schum and grant him an honorable discharge (with accompanying papers).

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. HANSBROUGH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines, and ordered to be printed.

PRINTING OF PENSION BILL.

Mr. PENROSE submitted the following resolution; which was considerd by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate 1,000 copies of the bill (S. 630) granting pensions to soldiers and sailors, ex-prisoners of war.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. HARRIS submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate, That the Attorney-General of the United States be directed to inform the Senate what steps have been taken to secure the portion of interest still due the United States on the subsidy debt of the Kansas division of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. HOAR. I introduced a resolution yesterday, reserving the right to have it treated as introduced this morning.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair understood the request of the Senator to be that it lie on the table until to-morrow.

Mr. HOAR. I did not ask to have it laid on the table, but it makes no difference. I merely desire to say a few words at the present time upon the resolution, if I can have it laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. After the call for resolutions has been concluded, it will be in order.

Mr. HOAR. Very well.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. STEWART submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such hearings as may be had by the committee or its subcommittees in connection with bills pending before the committee, and to have the same printed for its use, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (H. R. 3740) to confirm title to lot 1, square 1113, in Washington, D. C.;

A bill (H. R. 4372) to regulate the collection of taxes in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (H. R. 5814) to provide for the execution in the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico of deeds of land situate in the District of Columbia.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. HOAR, as follows:

Ordered, That a committee of seven Senators be appointed by the Chair, who shall examine and report into the conduct of the war in the Philippine Islands, the administration of the government there, and the condition and character of the inhabitants. Said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I desire to say a few words (I shall be very brief indeed; I shall not take more than five minutes) on the resolution at the present time. I do not propose to ask action upon it now. After I get through I shall ask to have it go to the table.

I have not the smallest desire to interfere with the jurisdiction of the existing Committee on the Philippine Islands. On the contrary, nothing would be more agreeable to me than to have that committee undertake the duty which the resolution contemplates. Nothing would be more agreeable to me than to have the members of that committee as now organized constitute this committee.

I do not expect, and I do not think it would be reasonable to desire, that a committee of that kind should be appointed by the Senate which did not represent in its formation the prevalent opinion on the subject with which it has to deal of the majority of the Senate, let that opinion be right or wrong. It is, of course, proper that in all legislative bodies great public questions should be committed to instrumentalities composed of persons in accord with the prevalent policy, and I do not expect anything else.

But it does seem to me that we ought to have, under the responsibility of Senators, some authority upon which we can depend for the facts, which during the whole of this very important and very painful public controversy we have never had. During the civil war we had a zealous and earnest though small minority. But during that war, while the majority of the Senate were in accord with the Administration and with the policy of carrying on the war which prevailed, there was a Committee on the Conduct of the War who, at the request of any Senator, investigated and reported, upon their responsibility, the facts which were needed for the Senate and for the country to make up its mind.

Now, there are a great many things which have happened in the past. Some of them have gone now into ancient history which it may not be desirable to revive. Some of them are still of fresh and living importance. But there are a great many things at the very hinge and root and turning point of this whole question about which the public are still in doubt. One side repeats with a flippant and arrogant assertion, as if it were a matter of course, a fact one way, and the other side, I dare say with equal arrogance and flippancy, affirms the contrary, and no candid inquirer knows how to find out the truth.

Take one matter which was treated as of a good deal of consequence during the discussion of recent years, the character of Aguinaldo. I saw only last week, quoted from a very respectable paper published in Washington, the statement, as if it were a matter of course, that Aguinaldo had at the time the resistance to the Spanish authority was abandoned sold out his countrymen for a sum of money. That statement has been twice within my hearing repeated on the floor of the Senate. Now, I suppose that if there was ever a shallow, cheap, refuted slander it is that story. President Schurman, who sympathized with the policy of the Administration generally, denied it and paid his tribute to the patriotism and to the personal worth of the Filipino chieftain. The late Senator from Colorado, a manly and outspoken person, expressed his exceeding—I had almost said disgust—at the repetition of that story and his utter disbelief of it.

Now, who knows? If the chairman of the Committee on the Philippines or any other gentleman on that committee will report the facts on that subject to the Senate, everybody knows, whatever the opinion of any member of that committee may be, that there will be a fair statement; and if it is a doubtful question of evidence, both sides will be stated.

Now comes the question whether we promised the Filipinos independence. I never have seen an argument on the side of those gentlemen who sustained the war as it is still going on in which they do not say that Aguinaldo charges that Dewey promised him independence and Dewey says he lied, and they stop there. That is a pretty important fact, as everybody agrees by the prominence given to it on both sides.

Now, the fact is, as I understand it, that Admiral Dewey, whose naval function was nearly over, and General Anderson, then in command of the military forces, the man to speak for this Government if anybody there could, were together with Aguinaldo. Anderson saw him again later in the day and again the next day. General Anderson says "it is true Admiral Dewey did not say that, but I did," and he says it twice under his own signature. I have seen the statement over the facsimile of the signature of the general then in command of the army.

Is it worth while for us to be dealing with these great questions in this way? They involve the honor of the country. They involve the good faith and integrity of our dealing with this unfortunate people in the matter of their liberty, a matter which we used to think was important to any people in the time when the American people thought liberty and independence were identical and meant the same thing to every people. Is it quite worth while that we should be kept in the dark about that matter?

I would trust this Committee on the Philippine Islands or any single member of it to make a report of the facts in regard to that transaction, but I have got tired of hearing or reading this parrot talk about it in a matter in which I think the honor of the country I love is deeply concerned.

There is another question. Who began the war, which is still going on? You read a newspaper which sustains the existing policy, or you listen to an able and eloquent speech of some excellent Senator, and he will talk about what happened on a certain night when there was an attempt to pass our pickets by some Filipinos and a scuffle, an outbreak, and a shooting, and an appeal to us by Aguinaldo to desist from hostilities; that they did not want war, and our answer that the war was going on and could not now be stopped.

My honorable friend from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER], whom I honor—and I should like to be allowed to use a warmer term of affection and respect than that if it were proper here—stated as his reason in the Senate for not adopting some things that were proposed, that we would be making assurances of pacific intentions to men with arms in their hands against the flag of the United States.

But what is the fact on the other side? The President had given long before that time an order to proceed to reduce the people of the Philippine Islands by military force to a military commander, and General Otis reported that that would certainly

bring on war; so he took the liberty of suppressing it, and instead told those people that they should have all the rights of liberty that belonged to the most favored people on the face of the earth. But the fact is that the original proclamation, unamended, was sent to another general, and he published it as the President originally sent it. Is it not an act of war to order a military officer to use military force to subject a people? I sometimes think I have lost all my poor little wit when I hear some of our friends discuss this question on the other side.

I had supposed that was an act of war. If these people were a people entitled to exist on the face of the earth, they would resist. Will any Senator pretend the contrary? I should like to know the fact about that. I should like to have had somebody to tell us that at the time. Those things are of the past, I agree. But I think there is not a man on this floor, unless there be one or two exceptions—I do not know of one—who is able to give a clear and intelligent statement of the truth as to the great difference between Mr. Taft, chairman of the Filipino Civil Commission, and the general in command, General Chaffee. If it were a mere question of money, it involves a great many millions of dollars a year. One of them tells us that those islands are pretty nearly pacified, and that in a little while all will be good order, self-government, and free government. At the same time, if we can trust what is reported as having been said by General Chaffee, we are told substantially that there is not a single man of the whole 10,000,000 who is not plotting against the authority of the United States and anxious to throw it off. That is the substance of what we get from the military officers.

The poor wretches, miserable, despicable creatures, have got an idea into their ignorant heads—more of them read and write than in a great many American communities; they have libraries, schools, universities, an able bar in Manila, and their houses are full of musical instruments, pianos, pictures, and luxuries—but the poor wretched creatures have got an idea that they are entitled to their liberties, and they have got from some barbarous ancient times some old documents which say that it is a self-evident truth that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and that all men are created equal—poor miserable wretches; and if you bring upon them 70,000 disciplined men, when they are telling that story they will lie about it. They do not lie in this country; they do not lie in England, where they are strong. No English bishop ever signed the thirty-nine articles; no English politician ever made a pledge to his constituents that he did not mean to observe, nor did any American tradesman mislead a customer. There is a story of the people of Vermont, where it is in the constitution, I am told, though I am not sure, that in order to be entitled to vote a man must have made at least $5,000 trading horses with the people of Massachusetts. [Laughter.]

Mr. PROCTOR. And we can all vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOAR. They can all vote; but no man in Vermont ever said that his horse was only 7 years old when it was 17. [Laughter.]

Who are these Filipinos whose liberties are being taken away from them by an army of 70,000? Who are these miserable wretches? I want to know something about the character of that people. I want to have Judge Taft, the president of this Commission, when he arrives in this country, come before the committee of this body, where somebody can ask him a few questions.

I get some dreadful stories—I do not want to repeat them, and am not going to repeat them—but I get some dreadful stories from brave soldiers and officers of high rank about the mode in which that war is conducted. I have heard of an investigation now going on in regard to one transaction which, if it be true, has covered with a foul blot the flag which we all love and honor. I think there should be a place where any Senator who makes such a suggestion under his official responsibility can go and say, "I want the witness on that subject brought here and then we shall know." I want that I or somebody on the committee shall have the power to put questions.

Mr. President, there is another matter I meant to allude to in passing, which also has gone into ancient history. I do not know how many times I myself have been taunted by newspapers during the last three or four years with a statement attributed to General Lawton, as brave and gallant an officer as ever tied sash about his waist, to the effect that if certain people at home would hold their tongues the Philippine people, who do what the American people do not, according to the authorities, and which is another sign of their progress—read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD through every morning and are very much inflamed by the speeches which appear there—that if certain Senators would hold their tongues we would not be in difficulty with the Philippine Islands.

That is what they say Lawton said. Here is a statement from General Lawton verbatim, quoted the other day in the House of Representatives and quoted everywhere, which two military men very near to General Lawton have written to me they heard him make, in substance to this effect:

> Among the Filipinos there are many cultured people who would ornament society anywhere in the world—ladies who have studied and traveled, men who have had a good education and a fine brain. Take them as a class, there can as many of them read and write as the inhabitants in many places in America. As for their treachery, you would not have to come so far as this to find that. There is plenty of it in North America. All nations are treacherous, more or less. Some men and nations have treachery trained out of them more than others. What we want is to stop this accursed war. It is time for diplomacy; time for mutual understandings.

This was two or three years ago. This brave officer said:

> These men are indomitable. At Bacoor Bridge they waited till the Americans brought their cannon to within 35 yards of their trenches. Such men have the right to be heard.

Said the dying Lawton:

> All they want is a little justice. I established a civil government at Belinag, with the government entirely in the hands of the natives. It worked to perfection. All these people need for self-government is the protection of our troops till affairs have quieted, and then they will, I have no doubt, advance as rapidly as the Japanese, perhaps more rapidly.

There is not a committee of this body, there is not a Senator in this body, who can tell me whether General Lawton said that or whether it is a forgery or no.

Mr. President, what is the condition there? Three years ago, or nearly three years ago, General Otis shocked this country, shocked the strongest imperialist—if I may use that term—in the country by saying that in his judgment we should have to keep 40,000 troops in the Philippine Islands for some considerable time in order to pacify those people, and the statement was received almost with derision.

How many troops have you got there now? You have 70,000 there now, have you not? How many are you going to have? How long are you going to keep them there? If General Chaffee be right, there is not a man in those islands who is not conspiring against this Government and eager for his liberty.

Now, give us a little light. Take the most zealous men in this body and give us a committee that will hear the evidence, put questions, hear both sides, and let us know what is the truth.

Mr. President, I expect everywhere to express my want of respect for this policy in as vigorous language as I know how to use. But I have learned in a long life the lesson that men, as good men as I am and better men than I am, look often at great questions of human liberty, of righteousness, and of constitutional law in a manner for which I can not account. I used to think in my youth, and I have not changed my mind, that the Fugitive-Slave Law was the wickedest enactment that was ever passed by a civilized people. At the same time I was bred, as we all were, to think that the most exalted example of human character was George Washington, and among the most exalted examples of human character were the great men who were his companions in his public life. Yet the first Fugitive-Slave Law was passed without a dissent in the Congress in Washington's first Administration, and bears the signature of that holy and stainless character.

So we may learn in our political differences, even on what seem to be the simplest and clearest questions of righteousness and liberty, to respect the purity of purpose of each other. We learned that great lesson, among others, by the recent strife between the sections. While that is true, it is none the less true that there are truths in this world which are God's truths; that there are doctrines which are doctrines of eternal righteousness and justice; and among the truths which are God's truths and the doctrines which are doctrines of eternal righteousness and justice is the truth that no one people has a right to crush liberty out of another, and that every people has a right, under God, to establish its institutions in such form as to itself, and not to any other, shall seem most likely to effect its safety and happiness. That is true of these 10,000,000 people to-day. We are engaged in the unholy office of crushing out a republic, the first great republic ever established in the Eastern Hemisphere. If we had dealt with this people as we dealt with Cuba we should have had to-day a civilized, happy, peaceful republic, sending their youths to our schools, studying our laws, imitating our example, animated by a love, an affection, and a gratitude such as no one people on earth ever yet felt for any other.

Why, Mr. President, one of the great events of the history of the world is the discovery and civilization of Japan. Another, in my judgment, is the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Last summer the people of Japan celebrated, I think it was, the fiftieth anniversary of taking their place among free nations, and the great citizen, a baron, whose name I shall not attempt to give from memory, who represented the Japanese Government on that occasion, declared that everything that Japan is she owes to the people of the United States. Just think of it! This wonderful nation taking its place amongst civilized people in a half century, already encountering China as a superior and Russia as an equal, putting on record her declaration that she owes it all to us! Was there ever such a tribute in all history? Ah, Mr. President, that came from the application to the affairs of modern life of the great doctrine of the immortal Declaration. That is the kind of a world power I want my country to be. The elevation of Japan was the glorious fruit of the seed sown in the great Declaration. I do not believe that the character of my country-

men has so changed in a few short years that we are to wipe out or disgrace either.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. I trust the Senator from Nevada will allow me. The resolution which is proposed relates directly to the committee of which I am chairman, and I trust I shall be allowed to say a few words in regard to it.

Mr. STEWART. Certainly; I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is recognized.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I do not propose at this time to enter into a discussion of the many disputed questions of the past in relation to the Philippine Islands, for they have been debated at great length, nor do I propose at this time to enter into a discussion of the disputed questions of the present in regard to the Philippine Islands, for they undoubtedly will be debated at great length before this session closes in connection with measures relating to the archipelago. I wish simply to say what I think it is my duty to say in regard to the disposition of the resolution which my colleague [Mr. HOAR] has offered. I hope he will consent that the resolution shall go to the Committee on the Philippines. I did not need his assurance given this morning that he intended by the resolution no reflection upon the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman. I was sure that he could not intend any such reflection; and yet, Mr. President, the passage of a resolution of that character would, it seems to me, be the most serious reflection to which any committee could be subjected.

The Senate, in view of the importance of the Philippine question, saw fit to create a committee charged solely with matters relating to those islands, and with nothing else. That committee consists of myself as chairman, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BURROWS], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. MCCOMAS], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. DIETRICH], the Senator from Utah [Mr. RAWLINS], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. CARMACK], and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. PATTERSON].

I think, Mr. President, that I am not going too far in saying, excepting myself, that that committee admittedly represents with great strength both sides of this Chamber. I think everyone will agree with me that the Senators placed upon that committee have been chosen with great care, that they are amply fitted to deal with anything that may be committed to their charge, and that they represent all shades of opinion upon this momentous question.

If, Mr. President, the Senate think that we ought to investigate some of the disputed questions of the past to which my colleague has referred, of the necessity of which, I will frankly say, I am not convinced, I think that committee is fit to do it. In regard to existing questions, such as the difference of opinion between the civil governor and the military commander, they are matters immediately connected with the legislation now pending before the committee. We have a bill regulating the tariff relations of the islands and the United States, which I trust will be laid before the Senate by the committee on Monday next. We have a government bill involving a number of most important provisions affecting the business interests of the islands, which will necessarily carry with them a full discussion of the present state of affairs there. The governor-general of the Philippines is expected in this country, I believe, at a very early day. It is needless to say that he will appear before that committee. It is needless to say that the committee will seek for information from every quarter in regard to this government bill. If the Senate see fit to charge us with the investigation of any question, past or present, I think, Mr. President, that committee is competent to deal with it, and will deal with it honestly and effectively.

But, Mr. President, if it becomes necessary to appoint another committee to investigate the particular subject committed to the Committee on the Philippines by the action of the Senate it seems to me that the reason for the existence of this committee has ceased. I think we should be consulted, and I do not mean to go too far, as to the necessity of this investigation. Many of us have given a good deal of attention to the subject. The whole committee intends to give the most careful consideration to it.

I can only repeat that I am certain my colleague did not intend in the remotest way to reflect upon the committee, and I am sure he is aware that the committee will faithfully discharge any duty relating to the Philippine Islands which the Senate may impose upon it. But I do think that any question referring to these islands ought in justice to the committee to be referred to them, and I hope that that disposition may be made of this resolution.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I stated in the outset as emphatically as I knew how that if the present committee would undertake the task I would myself be abundantly satisfied, or if a subcommittee or a number made up entirely from its present membership would undertake it, I would be satisfied. What I want is only that there shall be somewhere a tribunal authorized to take evidence on these questions, as far as practical, which will do it; and if my colleague's committee will undertake the duty, I shall be entirely content. I think it ought to be done by somebody, and I think that probably would be the opinion of the Senate.

What I expected would happen to this resolution when I introduced it was that it would remain on the table a day or two, so that if any other Senator wished to speak to it it would be before the Senate for that purpose, and after that time it would go to my colleague's committee. That is the disposition I had intended to make of it. One or two Senators on the other side of the Chamber have told me that they might have something to say on it, and therefore I think it had better lie on the table for the present.

Mr. LODGE. Very well; let it lie on the table for the present, and I give notice that when it comes up I shall make a motion to refer it to the Committee on the Philippines.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the rule the resolution would go to the Calendar after this morning's consideration.

Mr. LODGE. I ask unanimous consent that it may lie on the table, with the motion to refer pending.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. CARMACK. Mr. President, I wish to make a remark or two, without detaining the Senate long.

As a member of the Committee on the Philippines, I desire to say that I am entirely in accord with the general purpose and intent of the resolution presented by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. I had myself prepared a resolution somewhat on that line, and I may say that the Democratic members of the committee had agreed on that resolution. The only difference is that the Committee on the Philippines was named instead of a committee to be appointed, as suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator perhaps observed that when I began my statement I said I would be entirely satisfied if the Committee on the Philippines would take this jurisdiction.

Mr. CARMACK. Yes, sir; I understood that.

Mr. HOAR. There is no attempt to deprive them of jurisdiction.

Mr. CARMACK. So far as I am concerned, I would have no particular objection to the resolution presented by the Senator from Massachusetts, but I think, as the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has said, it would be better that this investigation, if it is to be made, should be made by the Committee on the Philippines. The resolution which I had prepared so read. But after the Senator from Massachusetts presented his I did not present mine. I thought if necessary the proper changes could be made in it.

It is an investigation which I think is absolutely necessary if we are to get at the truth of what is going on and what has gone on in the Philippine Islands. We can not get the truth from the sources there now, and I say that without attempting to impeach the veracity of anybody over there or of any of the authorities, civil or military. But the truth is there has been a constant joint debate going on between the civil and military authorities in the Philippine Islands ever since those authorities have been there. They have hardly agreed upon any two statements of fact in regard to any single proposition.

We have had from the Philippine Commission and from the governor-general there the statement that the islands are practically pacified; that nearly all the people there are in favor of American rule, and that there are only a few disturbers of the peace. We have had from General MacArthur and from his successor the statement that there are practically no pro-Americans in the Philippine Islands; that all the people are hostile to the Americans and to American rule. Those are the statements we have had under both Commissions and under both of the military authorities, General MacArthur and General Chaffee. So I say it is impossible to get at the truth of the situation there from any reports that come to us from the Philippine Islands, and if we are to get at the truth there must be an independent investigation made by Congress or by one branch of it.

Mr. HOAR. Let the resolution go over in its order, without any disposition being made of it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] asks unanimous consent that the resolution may lie on the table——

Mr. HOAR. I do not ask unanimous consent that it may lie on the table. I want it to go over in the ordinary way in which a resolution having come up one day goes over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will go to the Calendar unless there is unanimous consent.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Chair be kind enough to refer to what occurred yesterday? I made this request yesterday:

Mr. HOAR. I should like to have it stand as if presented to-morrow, so that it may have one day then to go over if any Senator demands it.

That is from the RECORD. Now I want to have that request carried out. If any Senator wishes to speak on it to-morrow he will have an opportunity, and then the resolution will go to the Calendar; but I give notice now, as I did when I first addressed the Senate, that it is not my purpose to insist on this resolution to oust the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Philippines, and after it has remained on the Calendar to see if anybody wishes to speak to it I expect to have no objection whatever to its being referred to the Committee on the Philippines. I should like to have the resolution take that course, if there is no objection.

Mr. LODGE. I have no possible objection to that course. I only want it understood that the motion to refer is pending with it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts, yesterday, the Chair supposed the resolution would not be taken up to-day, and that, having been taken up to-day, it would take the usual course and go to the Calendar; but on the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts, if there is no objection, the resolution will lie on the table until to-morrow after the morning business is closed.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. MASON; which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That the doctrine of reciprocity as stated in the act of 1890, known as the McKinley bill, and the act of 1897, known as the Dingley bill, is the true doctrine and is in the interest of the prosperity of the United States, and that the treaties pending in the Senate should receive consideration and action at the present session of Congress.

Resolved further, That the United States should give to the island of Cuba broad commercial, reciprocal trade, which would be of advantage to the commerce of this country and the discharge of our duty toward the people of that island.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois also asked at the same time that a bill which he then introduced should be laid before the Senate. The bill will be read by its title.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2753) regulating the duties imposed on articles from Cuba imported into the United States.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the bill be read.

Mr. MASON. It is very short.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all the products of Cuba hereafter imported into the United States direct from Cuba may be placed in bonded warehouses, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the duty paid thereon at the rate fixed by law at the time the same are taken from said bonded warehouses.

SEC. 2. That this law shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President, as to the bill, I will say briefly that the general complaint of the situation in Cuba is with respect to the inability to market their products or to secure anything by way of an advance upon the growing crops. They are absolutely short of warehouse accommodations, and this bill provides simply that the products of Cuba may be placed in warehouses in the United States, there to remain under bond, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, until such time as they are taken out, and that they shall then pay the rate of duty which may be the law at the time they are taken out.

In other words, the people of Cuba can realize something upon their crops which they are now ready to market. They can secure advances by depositing them in a bonded warehouse in the United States, which they can not secure if they are left in the island of Cuba.

Of course it is contemplated that there shall be some differential or some reciprocal agreement made, but those of us who have had experience here know that it takes a long time to pass a bill through Congress. There will be a good deal of discussion. This is a deliberative body. My only thought was to secure an indication that we intended to obtain that trade from Cuba and to give them free admission to the extent of putting their products in our bonded warehouses; and then if Congress shall see fit to give them a reduction of duty, that duty can be paid when the goods are taken out for use. If no reduction is made, the regular rates of duty will have to be paid.

In the meanwhile, those people who are suffering for a market can ship their products into this country and secure advances, and in that way relieve their immediate distress.

Mr. President, one of the most difficult and interesting functions of government is to levy and collect from the people revenues sufficient for governmental purposes. It is agreed by all that the effort should be to collect from the people enough for proper expenditure, so as to avoid the dangers of a deficit, and not too much, so we may avoid still another danger—a surplus.

During the last four years of Democratic administration we saw the real danger of a deficit. Nothing like it has ever occurred in the history of our country, and it became so marked and so enormous as to almost impair the credit of the Government, and capital, which not only talks but thinks, hid its shining light under a bushel and refused to do service for the people. The owner of small amounts of money hid his surplus away in the bureau drawer or in the safety-deposit vault, and the great capitalist preferred to live without interest on his money rather than invest at a time when the Government itself was borrowing money from day to day to transact its legitimate governmental business.

There was no war to demand an extra revenue, but our unhappy financial and industrial condition was brought about by that lack of confidence in the Democratic party to raise and dispose of the revenues of the Government along practical and well-settled lines. The granaries of the country were filled, but the hands of the people were idle and their stomachs largely empty. New theories were set afloat as to the best way to move the food products of the farm to the people who were hungry. The Democratic party said: "We must have more money, different kinds of money, different valued money." In other words, the battle-cry was, "Open the mints," to which McKinley, the great hero and leader of the protection party, said: "Open the mills and the mints will take care of themselves."

The workingmen soon saw that even if you made every mine owner a millionaire it would not bring food and shelter to his family, unless you gave him labor for his hands. The two great political battles of 1896 and 1900 were fought out upon that issue; and it is only fair to say now, in passing, that every promise made by President McKinley and his party in the campaign of 1896 has been faithfully kept and performed. That party promised that if it were placed in power it would so adjust the import duties as to raise a revenue sufficient for the needs of the Government, and at the same time to foster and encourage the industries of our own country.

You will admit the fact that immediately upon the Government passing into the hands of the protection party industries that had been idle for years built new fires and gave employment to idle labor. You all admit that the balance of trade during the last five years in our favor has been greater than all the balance of trade in the century of our existence. You all admit, because history shows and statistics prove, that a greater season of prosperity has never blessed our beloved land.

Gentlemen upon the other side of the Chamber have talked about it as a mere coincidence; cited the short crops in other nations and the discovery of gold in Alaska, and attributed their great failure to manage the Government to the failure of the Baring Brothers and other remote and contingent causes. But whatever they may say upon the stump, the fact remains that it is no coincidence. Gentlemen familiar with our financial history know that for a hundred years financial and industrial disaster came hand in hand with free trade and a doubtful currency. It may be that in some parts of Illinois we had a short corn crop in the year McKinley was elected the second time. That was a coincidence, and the student and philosopher familiar with cause and effect will find it difficult to connect the two. When you take a bird's-eye view of our history for a hundred years, however, you find just behind the dark spot in our financial and industrial history childish and almost puerile legislation in favor of putting our manufactures and labor in competition with the world. Add to that history the common-sense fact that when you buy an article with a hundred dollars' worth of labor from some other country you have stopped the employment of a hundred dollars' worth of American labor, and the other common-sense fact that you have sent a hundred dollars of American money out of circulation in the United States, then you realize that these repeated historical truths are not mere coincidences.

Mr. President, I do not hesitate to state that the industrial conditions of the different countries of the world to-day are more fixed by their revenue laws than by any other one thing. To illustrate: The revenue laws of Turkey are a straight ad valorem duty, costing as much to get in things which she needs and can not produce as it does to get the things which she does produce and in which she needs protection; while our Government, under the bill known as the "McKinley bill," protected every industry in the United States by a carefully arranged line of duties, both specific and ad valorem, and in some cases, where necessity required it, by a mixed duty of specific and ad valorem. At the same time it gave a large free list, and admitted free of duty those things essential to the happiness and comfort of the American people which could not be produced in the United States.

In the comparison between Turkey and the United States—I do not for a moment suggest that that is the only difference—but I do make the broad statement that every country under the sun to-day is prospering just in proportion as it treats the masses—just in proportion as it pays and dignifies its labor. It is utter and absolute nonsense, if I may be pardoned the word, to talk about dignifying and paying labor in this country while you

permit the cheap and underpaid labor of the other countries of the world to come into free and open competition with our own.

But, Mr. President, I did not intend, and do not intend, to dwell upon the subject of the simple doctrine of protection, which our martyred McKinley spoke of in his great speech at Buffalo as the "settled policy" of the nation. It is the "settled policy" for three years more; but let us not forget what Benjamin Harrison said on this subject, namely, that every generation must have a lesson in experience; and I think it well to speak at length and often of the great principles that uphold the doctrine of protection and of the American history which ratifies and approves it, that we may put off the evil day of a deficit in the Treasury, free silver, free trade, and free soup among the people of the United States.

In President McKinley's great speech at Buffalo he has been almost as much misquoted and misunderstood as he was theretofore misquoted and misunderstood in his great speech in favor of the act of 1890, known as the "McKinley bill." His party had promised the levying of a tax, internal and through the custom-house, that would provide for the necessary revenues of the Government, and he had kept his word. He had promised to so adjust the revenues as to encourage American industry, and every intelligent American to-day bears witness that he had kept the faith. When history shall have written all his deeds of valor and greatness, none will show to have brought greater blessings to his country than his keen, careful, industrious work done in arranging the schedules of the McKinley bill, which was repealed by the Democratic party and reenacted in the bill known as the "Dingley bill," along the lines of the McKinley bill, and under the eye and care of William McKinley when he was President of the United States.

The orator has not yet been born who can picture the changed conditions, and the artist will never be born who can paint the change of scene. What artist could get into one picture the idle father, the unhappy mother, and the hungry children, and in the same picture the busy father, the happy mother, and the well-fed children? What artist could get into one picture the smokeless chimney, the rusty machinery, and the clusters of idle and discontented men around the shop, waiting for a half hour's work? What artist could put on one canvas the bank situation then and now, or who could paint the changed condition in one picture of nearly seventy millions of people, from the hearthstone of the laborer to the more pretentious homes of our wealthy citizens? I do not detract from any other element in the character of President McKinley when I say that every line of the act of 1890 was written and understood by him; it met the approval of his judgment and his conscience; it testified to his practical love and devotion to all the people of the country, and was the most truly American of any legislation ever written upon our books.

But as I before stated, Mr. President, President McKinley seems to have been entirely misunderstood by very many, even by some who believe or have heretofore believed in the doctrine of protection. They claim or pretend to claim that when he spoke of the doctrine of reciprocity he had absolutely changed his mind; and because a few Republican papers and a few Republicans have talked so indefinitely and indiscriminately as to the doctrine of reciprocity, our Democratic brethren have taken it up as though reciprocity were something new. Before this session closes you will probably hear gentlemen in this or some other Chamber claiming that President McKinley had departed from his old doctrine and, by reason of some imaginary change in conditions or change in opinion, he was willing to sacrifice some of our industries to reach out for the markets of the world.

Here is the doctrine of reciprocity which was enacted into and became a part of the McKinley bill:

SEC. 3. That with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, and for this purpose, on and after the 1st day of January, 1892, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides into the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country, as follows, namely:

To state plainly, then, the doctrine of reciprocity so that every one may understand it, it is not "free trade in homeopathic doses," as once stated by my honored friend, Vice-President Stevenson, but it is the legitimate child of the doctrine of protection.

First, the Republican party purposes, by its doctrine of protection and the collection of revenue, to protect all the industries in the United States, and to encourage Americans to buy and consume the products of American labor.

Second, those things which we can not produce in sufficient quantities in the United States, such as tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, etc., we purpose to buy of the countries which buy of us, and to discriminate against the countries which discriminate against us.

The above quotation from the McKinley bill is a plain statement of the intention of the Republican party so long as it is in power. The principal things we had to import were the articles mentioned—sugar, tea, coffee, etc.—and we said to the people of the world that the moment they levied a tax upon the products of the American farm or shop that was "unequal reciprocally," then the President was authorized and directed to levy a tariff upon those commodities which came from that country into ours. Our friends upon the other side not only ridiculed the idea, but the great leaders of the Democracy declared it to be a delegation of legislative power to the President and unconstitutional; but the Supreme Court decided that it was not a delegation of legislative power by Congress to the President, but that that part of this act which says "it shall be his duty" was a command and direction upon the President to obey the law which had been enacted by a reasonably intelligent Congress to fit contingencies as they arose.

Under that bill containing this doctrine of reciprocity the nations of the world treated us with much consideration. Most of the nations, being informed of the law, levied no unfair duty against the products of the American farm and shop. Germany did, and Mr. Secretary Blaine suggested that unless some reciprocal treaty was made which would deal fairly with both parties, President Harrison would proceed to levy a special duty upon German sugars, etc., while the sugars from the other countries of the world would come in free. These mild suggestions from Mr. Blaine eventually brought about what was practically a treaty between Germany and the United States, the substance of which I will set out, and which worked great good to the meat producers of the United States.

Not only was the treaty made with Germany, but with Spanish Cuba. Mr. Blaine suggested that the Spanish duty in Cuba on our flour, breadstuffs, and machinery was reciprocally unequal and unreasonable and diplomatically suggested that it would be the duty of the President of the United States to levy a duty upon Cuban sugar and coffee unless some fair and equitable treaty of reciprocity could be made. It was made, and our trade with the little island increased the first six months more than $1,000,000 a month over and above what it had been any time in the period of our national life.

Col. Clark E. Carr, a distinguished citizen of the State of Illinois, was minister to Denmark. Denmark was sending in her sugar free under the McKinley bill from her islands and discriminating against the products of the American farm. Under the direction of Mr. Blaine, he called the attention of the Government of Denmark to the provisions of reciprocity contained in the McKinley bill. The result will be shown by Colonel Carr's letter, as follows:

GALESBURG, ILL., *January 2, 1902.*

Hon. WILLIAM E. MASON,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your esteemed favor asking "for particulars of the treaty negotiated by you (me) under the McKinley bill," I have to say that there was no treaty negotiated while I was minister at Copenhagen relating to the matter to which you refer, but that the results were achieved through and as a consequence of the policy of reciprocity inaugurated by the McKinley bill.

I have no copies of my dispatches to Washington nor of my correspondence with the foreign office at Copenhagen, but think I can from memory recall in regard to the matter substantially all that you desire to know.

A long time, I think about two years, before my arrival to assume the duties of the position of minister, through an order promulgated by the minister of the interior under authority of the King's Council, the importation of American pork into the Kingdom of Denmark was absolutely prohibited. My predecessor faithfully and assiduously devoted himself to the work of trying to secure the revocation of this order, but was unsuccessful; and immediately upon my arrival I took it up, and for nearly two years urged that this unjust and unreasonable discrimination against us cease. Going, as I did, from the center of the corn belt, where I have resided nearly all my life, I felt that to be unsuccessful in my efforts in that direction would disappoint my neighbors and friends and all the people living in this region. I presented the case to the best of my ability, and urged the removal of the restrictions in every way possible, without overstepping the bounds of propriety in my relations with an enlightened and liberal government that had always been friendly to us. I showed as best I could the injustice of entirely prohibiting the importation into that Kingdom of so important an article of commerce and of consumption, urging that there was no just reason for such discrimination against us.

The real cause of the inhibition was that to exclude our pork was regarded as being advantageous to the agricultural interests of Denmark, in protecting her own products. While the Government did not take that position, the press insisted that our pork was unwholesome on account of the prevalence in our country of trichina, cholera, and other diseases. Reports of our own and other countries as to these diseases were presented by me to the Government of Denmark, showing that in proportion to the number of animals slaughtered there were more of these diseases in the countries of Europe than in ours. It was shown by reports from our Department of Agriculture that our inspection of all of our meats for export at Chicago and elsewhere was more rigid and effective than that of any other country.

All this was of no avail. I was the recipient of the utmost kindness, and every appeal and argument was patiently heard and considered. There was never a positive refusal to grant the concession, but action in our favor was always deferred, until I had nearly given up hope of success.

I can scarcely express the interest with which I followed in the newspapers the discussion in Congress of the McKinley bill, especially after the reciprocity section was made a part of it. I knew that at that time Denmark was manufacturing beet sugar, which was an important industry. I knew that the market for cane sugar, produced in great quantities by the Danish West India Islands, was almost entirely in the United States. I knew that the great plantations of the island of Santa Cruz were largely owned in Copenhagen. I knew that the reciprocity section of the McKinley bill provided that "Whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses" [and the other articles mentioned], "imposes duties and other exactions upon the agricultural and other products of the United States, which, in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, etc., he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses," etc. I knew that if the McKinley bill should become a law the President would, if the inhibition of our pork in Denmark continued, regard it as his imperative duty to issue his proclamation suspending the free introduction of sugar from Denmark and the Danish islands into the United States, and that this would be a matter of far greater moment to that Kingdom than any advantage it might gain from the exclusion of American pork.

The officers of the Danish Government, always alert to the interests of their people, had watched the McKinley bill with deep interest in all its stages as it was being considered in Congress, and were very well informed as to its provisions.

When the bill became a law, copies of it were furnished to me from Washington, and it was only necessary for me to leave one of those copies at the foreign office, with the reciprocity clause marked, and to say that there was reason to apprehend that, if the discrimination against us should continue, the President might feel it to be his duty to act in the matter, which would be extremely embarrassing to me, etc. There was no treaty negotiated in regard to the matter, and none was needed; but so soon as it appeared clear that, through the operation of the McKinley bill, we would be in a position to place what would amount to a prohibitive tariff upon their sugar, and that, on the other hand, each country might be benefited by mutual concessions, the order excluding American pork from the Kingdom was rescinded. This was done by the same authority under which the order of exclusion had been first promulgated.

It was not I who accomplished this result; not at all. I had, from the day I entered upon my duties at Copenhagen, unsuccessfully worked to accomplish it. It was achieved by the action of Congress in enacting the reciprocity section of the McKinley bill.

In what I say to you concerning this matter I must not be understood to in any sense censure or even criticise the Danish Government or the Danish people. They showed their appreciation of and affection for my country and personal courtesies to me and to my family in too many instances for me to permit myself to in any way reflect upon them. Denmark's position was precisely the same as was that of Germany, France, and Austria. From what I remember of my interviews and correspondence with my colleagues at that time, the reciprocity principle incorporated in the McKinley bill was a great help to them in obtaining the removal of the restrictions against our pork in the countries to which they were accredited.

I am, my dear sir, very sincerely, yours,

CLARK E. CARR.

The Democratic party ridiculed the doctrine of reciprocity in 1890 and 1892; declared it unconstitutional, and as soon as they came into power they took away from the President the power and direction to discharge his duty of discriminating commercially against the countries that discriminated against us. The moment that doctrine was repealed Spain (in Cuba), Germany, and other countries declared the treaty set aside and reenacted their old tariffs and prohibitions against our products and machinery. And the moment the Democratic party took away from the President that direction and power Germany renewed her attack upon American pork, and it has continued from the date of the signing of the Wilson bill until now.

That power was reenacted the moment the Republican party came into power, but has not been so valuable, for the reason that sugar was taken from the free list, and left us without so much to trade on.

The act of 1897, known as the Dingley law—which was the first opportunity the Republican party had to redeem its promise to provide revenue, protect our industries, and develop the cause of reciprocity—provides in section 3 as follows:

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries, and their colonies, producing and exporting to this country the following articles: Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude; brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials; champagne and all other sparkling wines; still wines, and vermuth; paintings and statuary, or any of them, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, and from time to time thereafter, to enter into negotiations with the governments of those countries exporting to the United States the above-mentioned articles, or any of them, with a view to the arrangement of commercial agreements in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions may be secured in favor of the products and manufactures of the United States; and whenever the government of any country, or colony, producing and exporting to the United States the above-mentioned articles, or any of them, shall enter into a commercial agreement with the United States, or make concessions in favor of the products, or manufactures thereof, which, in the judgment of the President, shall be reciprocal and equivalent, he shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to suspend, during the time of such agreement or concession, by proclamation to that effect, the imposition and collection of the duties mentioned in this act, on such article or articles so exported to the United States from such country or colony, and thereupon and thereafter the duties levied, collected, and paid upon such article or articles shall be as follows, namely:

Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, 5 per cent ad valorem.

Brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, $1.75 per proof gallon.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint, $6 per dozen; containing not more than 1 pint each and more than one-half pint, $3 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, $1.50 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than 1 quart each, in addition to $6 per dozen bottles on the quantities in excess of 1 quart, at the rate of $1.90 per gallon.

Still wines, and vermuth, in casks, 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint, or 24 bottles or jugs containing each not more than 1 pint, $1.25 cents per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and statuary, 15 per cent ad valorem.

The President shall have power, and it shall be his duty, whenever he shall be satisfied that any such agreement in this section mentioned is not being fully executed by the government with which it shall have been made, to revoke such suspension and notify such government thereof.

And it is further provided that with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the government of any country, or colony of such government, producing and exporting directly or indirectly to the United States coffee, tea, and tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural, manufactured, or other products of the United States, which, in view of the introduction of such coffee, tea, and tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans into the United States, as in this act hereinbefore provided for, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such coffee, tea, and tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans, of the products of such country or colony, for such time as he shall deem just; and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon coffee, tea, and tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, and vanilla beans, the products or exports, direct or indirect, from such designated country, as follows:

On coffee, 3 cents per pound.

On tea, 10 cents per pound.

On tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, 50 cents per pound; vanilla beans, $2 per pound; vanilla beans, commercially known as cuts, $1 per pound.

I set this out in full that you may observe that there are two distinct plans of reciprocity outlined:

First. By treaty negotiated by the President and ratified by the Senate.

Second. An arrangement by the President for negotiating by proclamation, practically the same as provided for in the act of 1890, known as the McKinley bill.

That part of the section of the Dingley law under which the four treaties or arrangements have been made by proclamation provides that it can be arranged with Governments exporting, directly or indirectly, to the United States tea, coffee, etc., and which countries impose duties or other exactions upon American products. Then the President is directed and it is his duty to suspend the Dingley Act, which gives to that particular country the right to import free their tea, coffee, etc. The four arrangements mentioned and carried out by proclamation of President McKinley are as follows:

LIST OF RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS AND TREATIES UNDER DINGLEY LAW.

I. Agreements under section 3, tariff act of 1897, negotiated, proclaimed, and actually in operation.

Country.	Concluded.	Proclaimed.	In effect.
1. France	May 28, 1898	May 30, 1898	June 1, 1898
2. Portugal	May 22, 1899	June 12, 1900	June 12, 1900
3. Italy	Feb. 8, 1900	July 18, 1900	July 18, 1900
4. Germany	July 10, 1900	July 13, 1900	July 13, 1900

It is admitted on all sides that these treaties have been of great benefit to the United States, and that they, like the ten treaties or agreements negotiated under the McKinley bill, could never have been negotiated under the Mills bill, the Wilson bill, or any other legislation offered, introduced, or passed by the Democratic party.

The act of 1897, know as the Dingley law, provides for another separate and distinct plan of reciprocal agreements under which treaties have been negotiated and submitted to the Senate for ratification.

These treaties of reciprocity which have been negotiated by the agency of our distinguished diplomat, Mr. Kasson, died last Congress without even consideration. They were never explained or discussed by the Senate or in executive session so we might know the extent and purport of those treaties.

The treaties mentioned are as follows:

II. Treaties pending action by the United States Senate.

Country.	Signed.
1. France	July 24, 1899
Great Britain for—	
2. Barbados	June 16, 1899
3. British Guiana	July 18, 1899
4. Jamaica	July 22, 1899
5. Turks and Caicos islands	July 21, 1899
6. Bermuda	July 24, 1899
7. Argentine Republic	July 10, 1899
8. Dominican Republic	June 25, 1900
9. Denmark for St. Croix	June 5, 1900
10. Nicaragua	Oct. 20, 1899
11. Ecuador	July 10, 1900

NOTE.—In case of the last two negotiations are pending for renewal, the period for ratification having expired.

It is said by some that some of the treaties will help large manufacturers and injure small ones. Of course that can not be possible if the great and the small manufacturer are in the same business. What helps sell one farm machine for a large factory will help sell it for a small factory. A gentleman from my State, for whose judgment I have great respect and in whom I have great confidence, writes me that one of the treaties will be of benefit to one industry in which he is interested and of great injury to another industry. If his judgment is correct, the treaty ought not to be so passed.

The great manufacturers of Chicago with whom I have had communication ask no favors for their factories that shall be of serious detriment to any other American industry. They are great employers of labor, while building labor-saving machinery. They are Americans, living here and paying taxes here, and they have a right to ask, and they do ask, that these treaties which have been tendered by the executive branch of the Government shall be brought forth for fair and open discussion and be either adopted or rejected by the Senate of the United States, that they may then know in what direction they must proceed to open the markets of other countries for their wares.

Take France to-day. We are buying from her and will always be her customer for luxuries; and it seems exceedingly strange that there is not statesmanship enough somewhere, by acting upon the treaty sent in by President McKinley, signed at Washington July 24, 1899, to provide that when the wealthy American citizen spends his millions of dollars for a feathery millinery fad or fancy French wine the French peasant may buy back from us his farm machinery, which is wholly the product of American labor.

But, Mr. President, I do not intend to discuss the treaties mentioned. My excuse for taking the floor to-day upon the general subjects of tariff and reciprocity (if I need any excuse) is to respectfully enter my protest against the attempt of the Democratic party, aided by some people in our own party, to make it appear that there is no longer need for a protective tariff in the United States, and also to make it appear that President McKinley in his speech at Buffalo had abandoned his doctrine of protection. I call attention to one sentence which shows that no proposition of reciprocity, that no proposition of tariff reduction, can be considered properly by the American people unless it can be carried out without danger to our own industries. Yet our friends on the other side of the Chamber are anxious to take up and consider the whole tariff schedule, when all history shows us the truth of the statement in President Roosevelt's message, that you can not even take up for consideration the the tariff laws of this country without shaking and unsettling business.

The diversity of business in this nation has so grown that it is almost impossible for the human mind to comprehend it. Some great industries manufacture for the season, based entirely upon their orders months or possibly a year in advance; others manufacture in one season upon the general basis of the demand for their goods the season before. Overproduction is always a danger, and there is always danger of overproduction. Before a man manufactures under the present tariff he wants to feel sure under what tariff he is to be compelled to sell his goods. The Dingley bill in times of peace protected our material interests and furnished a revenue. The schedules were not disturbed for war purposes, but we raised our revenues from internal taxes, and it seems now that the only wise course is to pursue that plan in the President's message—to go back to a peace basis—and reduce the surplus by repealing the war taxes which are not needed in times of peace. Having done that, the near and immediate future will settle the question whether the Dingley law is adequate for protection and revenue at the same time.

Mr. President, I stated at the outset that a deficiency was dangerous, because a borrowing government in times of peace shakes the faith of the people in the government, or rather in the party in control of the government, and in that way embarrasses our financial and industrial conditions. It is true that a deficiency and a continuing deficiency is bad. It is also true that a large surplus is equally dangerous and bad for the people. It not only accumulates large sums of idle money in the Treasury of the United States, thereby taking it out of the business centers for purposes of circulation; it not only invites and suggests extravagant legislation and appropriation; it not only shakes the confidence of the people in the party in possession of the government, but it is the taking from the people of that which the government has no right to take from them—more money than is actually necessary for the legitimate purposes of government.

By the internal revenues which we levied for war purposes, we have to-day a surplus in the Treasury of the United States, in round numbers, of $42,000,000. That this surplus is there and has accumulated during the recess of Congress can not be called a political blunder, but if it is permitted to remain there and increase it is worse than a blunder, and amounts almost to a crime against the people of the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury makes a conservative recommendation on the subject of internal revenue. I believe it is clearly the duty of the present Congress to take off every dollar of the war tax and to place us back to the act of 1897, known as the Dingley bill, with the exception of a few items that are taxed not for the purpose of revenue, but for the purpose of regulation.

For instance: There is no occasion to repeal the tax on bucket shops. These places of business do not handle or transact any legitimate function in commercial life. The bucket shop that fulfills the definition given in the war-revenue act of 1901 does not have a single bona fide transaction in its exchange. This act does not license them, but simply says that where they are permitted to carry on their business by the State laws they shall contribute to the United States Government by way of internal taxation 2 cents on each $100. This has had no depressing effect upon this so-called industry, but it is believed a very wholesome effect, in making the Government officials familiar with the transactions of these gentlemen, and at the same time deriving some revenue from their business. The act expressly provides that the payment of this tax shall not legalize the bucket-shop business in States where it is prohibited by law, and it ought to remain a part of the statutes and laws of this country.

The same can be said also as to mixed flour. The total revenue derived from this tax of 4 cents on a barrel of flour is very small, but the act was not passed by Congress strictly for revenue purposes. It is one of those taxes which do not even produce revenue enough to pay for the collection, but is imposed to regulate the sale of adulterated foods. The Supreme Court of the United States has upheld similar laws which were passed in the form of revenue laws, holding that the courts had no right to call in question the amount of revenue received, and that this act ought not be repealed.

Passing over the question of common honesty and good morals, leaving out the fact that it has protected nearly 70,000,000 of the consumers of flour against the adulterations of the flour mixer, and in that way protected the health of the people and encouraged the honest miller by relieving him from competition with the common cheat—I say, throwing aside all questions of that kind and looking solely at the question of our foreign trade, there is no act upon our statute book to-day which has so increased the demand for American food products as that amendment to the war-revenue act, which gave notice to the world that flour, the very staff of life, could not be mixed and adulterated in this country without having a stamp upon the package to give notice to the consumer.

I have heretofore taken occasion to call the attention of the Senate to the increase of 50 per cent in our export trade in flour, and the opinion of the manufacturer and the exporter, and also the opinion of the consumer in nearly every country in Europe, that the increase in our exports was largely caused by this Government's guarantee of the purity of our flour. It may be thought that this suggestion has no place in the discussion of revenue and reciprocity. I respectfully insist that it has; that one of the things we are constantly seeking now is to sell our surplus products in the markets of the world. Our surplus products are largely food products, and there is nothing that will so recommend our products and increase their sale abroad as will the establishment of the fact that the Government of the United States guarantees to the consumers of the world that our food products are good.

Clearly, Mr. President, all of these other war taxes should be repealed. Why should a citizen pay a special tax upon his money invested in bank and not on his money invested in any other legitimate enterprise? Why should the broker or the banker pay the Government of the United States, in addition to his State, city, county, and other legal taxes, for the privilege of selling promissory notes? Are not the banks as essential to business and as legitimate as any other? True, it was permissible, and they stood it without complaint when it was necessary for the maintenance of the Government in times of war, but that time has passed.

The brewers of the nation have paid a war tax since the civil war, nearly forty years, together with an additional war tax during the Spanish war, which was paid without complaint until times of peace. What excuse can there be for continuing this double war tax? Why should we continue the tax upon sales, transfers of deeds, bonds, or certificates of indebtedness? It is not needed.

Why should the boards of trade of this country be taxed when the money is not actually needed for governmental purposes? In transactions upon the Chicago Board of Trade it has been discovered that one cargo of wheat may pay a tax four or five times. You buy it in the warehouse 400 or 500 miles west of Chicago, the transaction being on the board of trade, and you pay a tax. You may sell it, and it may be sold again, and each time it pays a tax. Finally it is sold to the miller and that transaction is taxed. The miller grinds it and goes back on 'change to sell it, and it is taxed again. Having sold his flour and paid his tax, he goes into

the board of trade to sell the by-product, the shorts and bran, and another tax.

That is what the Secretary of the Treasury very wisely calls vexatious, and in the aggregate amounts to a serious tax, as well as to vex and embarrass trade. To hear some gentlemen talk who have never seen the Chicago Board of Trade, or an institution similar in its character, you would imagine it was a great bucket shop and that its principal business was to bet on the state of the market. While it is true that speculation creeps in there, as it does in all other trading, merchandising, and commerce, yet, as a matter of fact, the members of the Chicago Board of Trade transfer, as merchants or middlemen, from the producer to the consumer more than $1,000,000 a day of the actual products of the farm.

The vastness of these great transactions that take place in the transfer of actual products ought to relieve any fair mind of the prejudice which has been indulged in here by gentlemen who are utterly unfamiliar with the facts in the case. These Chicago merchants paid this tax without complaint. There is nothing that Chicago has ever failed to do when called upon by the Government of the United States, and to do it promptly and cheerfully. From the beginning to the close of the war with Spain, Chicago and Illinois, at large expense to the merchants of Chicago, had ready armed and equipped more men than the President would receive. They have paid this vexatious and burdensome tax without complaint up to the close of the war. They had a right to expect a year ago that it would be reduced or taken off altogether; and they expect now, they ask now, and I believe they will not ask in vain, to be relieved of an oppressive war tax which is not needed for the revenues of the country.

But, Mr. President, I do not care to go over the whole list of war taxes, every dollar of which I say ought to be repealed. It would, in my opinion, create no deficiency if we are economical and careful in our appropriation bills; and, as before stated, a small surplus or a small deficiency can excite no danger nor apprehension. It would be beyond the ability of any human being to so exactly adjust our revenues and expenditures as not to have at the beginning or in the middle of each fiscal year some slight deficiency or surplus.

But, Mr. President, the Democratic idea of reciprocity, as expressed in its legislation when it had power, is something marvelous and past finding out. You will remember that Canadian reciprocity was agitated both in Canada and the United States as late as the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. One of the great statesmen of his day, Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, assisted by John Sherman and many other leaders of his time, discussed with Canada reciprocal trade between the two countries.

I can remember very well how the public press in Canada and the United States was urging reciprocal trade agreements. They wished to sell to us their products, like lumber, salt, wool, and vegetables, while we had thousands of manufactured articles—soap, perfumery extracts, brushes, blacking, and a host of articles included under the general head of "Yankee notions," manufactured well and cheaply in this country; and in the midst of that effort and discussion of reciprocity along Republican lines, Blaine was beaten, President Cleveland was elected, the House of the Fiftieth Congress was largely Democratic, and they undertook the gigantic task of reforming the tariff for the benefit of this country in the bill which was afterwards known and spoken of as the Mills bill. In that bill a bird's-eye view can be obtained of their idea of reciprocity, and it can be understood why leading men of all parties immediately dropped further discussion of the doctrine of reciprocity when they saw, or thought they saw, that we were going to give them all they asked for, without demanding anything by way of reciprocal trade in return. Of course you will remember that, following the suggestion of their President, they were only to put raw material on the free list.

I have the bill before me. Among the things put upon the free list was lumber, salt, and all kinds of vegetables in their natural state or in salt or brine. Now, these were the exact articles which Canada wished to ship to us free of duty, and are the very things we did not want to ship to Canada, and which we could not and can not ship to Canada with profit. Here I read the inserted doctrine of reciprocity, as passed upon by the Democratic party: "*Provided*, That if any export duty is laid upon the above-mentioned articles, or either of them, by any country whence imported, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law." In other words, in the free list, which includes lumber, boards, planks—all articles of sawed lumber, etc.—if Canada should put an export duty on these articles, then we would retaliate by levying an import duty, as was theretofore provided by law.

There stood Canada at our door, knocking and pleading for free lumber, and offering as a consideration for that free lumber freer commercial relations along certain lines with us, and the Democratic party suddenly coming into power simply upset all our prospects of commercial reciprocity by tendering to her, in the Mills bill, free lumber, without asking for any consideration in return, and left her perfectly free to send in all her vegetables, fresh and in brine, her fruits, game and poultry, milk and eggs, pease and beans, broom corn—clear down to rags, fiddlestrings, and tallow—and left her with perfect freedom to levy an export duty in her own county or an import duty against us upon the very things we admitted free.

Is it any wonder that the statesmen of Canada await anxiously the incoming of the Democratic party before they will talk along common-sense lines with the United States on the subject of commercial reciprocity?

The act of 1890, known as the "McKinley bill," contained the first general provisions for reciprocal trade ever enacted in the United States Congress. I have spoken generally of a few of the treaties made, but I now call attention to the remarkable fact that President Harrison's Secretary, Blaine, negotiated no less than ten treaties or agreements of reciprocity, and that they were all negotiated under the authority of the McKinley bill during a period of less than fourteen months, between the 1st of April, 1891, and the 26th of May, 1892. These treaties are as follows:

Country.	Date.
Brazil	Apr. 1, 1891
Spain (for Cuba and Porto Rico)	Sept. 1, 1891
Santo Domingo	Do.
German Empire	Feb. 1, 1892
Republic of Salvador	Do.
British West India colonies	Do.
Republic of Nicaragua	Mar. 12, 1892
Guatemala	May 30, 1892
Honduras	May 25, 1892
Austria-Hungary	May 26, 1892

Additional treaties or agreements were made with France and Costa Rica, but were never ratified by the legislative departments of those Governments. When we contemplate the work in the hands of Harrison and Blaine, provided for by McKinley, and then remember the era of prosperity that came when we had a firm protective tariff with reciprocity, we not only stop to admire the character and genius of the three great men whose names I have mentioned, but we are struck with amazement that a great political party like the Democratic party should, by its tariff act of 1894, strike down and absolutely put an end to all of those friendly and profitable treaties or agreements for reciprocal trade.

It may be that some very few persons might have been temporarily or slightly injured by those treaties of reciprocity, but those great men were looking for the greatest good for the greatest number. They destroyed no industry; they gave us prosperity. We marveled at the action of the Democracy in striking them down. The Republican party reenacted it and strengthened the hands of the President. You may call it commercial retaliation, if you like. We do not like the sound of the word "retaliation." It does not have the sweet savor nor the sugar coat of diplomacy; but it is plain English and common sense. It says in plain language of the United States that everyone can understand:

> We have put upon our free list the things we can not successfully produce, and all the nations of the world who treat our products fairly can enjoy that free list; but those nations of the world that do not treat us fairly, but discriminate against the products of our shops and farms, shall not have the full benefit and advantage of the free list.

The ten treaties which I have mentioned may be found in Document No. 15, part 3, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, and the general effect and tendency of the treaties may be found in the history of our national prosperity and the balance of trade in our favor.

I have already explained how our trade increased in the little island of Cuba. You know how it increased in Germany, and I set out here the list of articles that Germany permitted to be introduced free of duty, and also the list on which she reduced her tariff, as follows:

Schedule of articles to be admitted into Germany.

Articles.	Rate of duty per 100 kilograms.
	Marks.
Bran, malted germs	Free.
Flax, raw, dried, broken, or hetcheled, also refuse portions	Free.
Wheat	3.50
Rye	3.50
Oats	2.80
Buckwheat	2.00
Pulse	1.50
Other kinds of grain not specially mentioned	1.00

Schedule of articles to be admitted into Germany—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty per 100 kilograms.
	Marks.
Barley	2.00
Rape seed, turnip seed, poppy, sesame, peanuts, and other oleaginous products not specially mentioned	2.00
Maize (Indian corn)	1.60
Malt (malted barley)	3.60
Anise, coriander, fennel, and caraway seed	3.00
Agricultural productions not otherwise designated	Free.
Horsehair, raw, hetcheled, boiled, dyed, also laid in the form of tresses and spun; bristles, raw bed feathers	Free.
Bed feathers, cleaned and prepared	Free.
Hides and skins, raw (green, salted, limed, dried), and stripped of the hair for the manufacture of leather	Free.
Charcoal	Free.
Bark of wood and tan bark	Free.
Lumber and timber:	
(*a*) Raw or merely roughhewn with ax or saw, with or without bark; oaken barrel staves	.20
(*b*) Marked in the direction of the longitudinal axis, or prepared or cut otherwise than by roughhewing; barrel staves not included under (*a*); unpeeled osiers and hoops; hubs, felloes, and spokes	.30
(*c*) Sawed in the direction of the longitudinal axis; unplaned boards; sawed cantle woods and other articles, sawn or hewn	.80
Wood in cut veneering: unglued, unstained parts of floors	5.00
Hops; also hop meal ..... gross	14.00
Butter; also artificial butter	17.00
Meat: slaughtered, fresh, with the exception of pork	15.00
Pork; slaughtered, fresh, and dressed meat, with the exception of bacon, fresh or prepared	17.00
Game of all kinds (not alive)	20.00
Cheese, except Strecchino, Gorgonzola, and Parmesan	20.00
Fruit, seeds, berries, leaves, flowers, mushrooms, vegetables, dried, baked, pulverized, only boiled down or salted, all these products, so far as they are not included under other numbers of the tariff; juices of fruits, berries, and turnips; preserved without sugar to be eaten; dry nuts	4.00
Mill products of grain and pulse, to wit, ground or shelled grains, peeled barley, groats, grits, flour, common cakes (baker's products)	7.30
Residue, solid, from the manufacture of fat oils, also ground	Free.
Goose grease, and other greasy fats, such as oleomargarine, sperfett (a mixture of stearic fats with oil), beef marrow	10.00
Live animals and animal products not mentioned elsewhere; also beehives with live bees	Free.
Horses ..... each	20.00
(*a*) Horses up to 2 years old ..... do	10.00
(*b*) Colts following their dams	Free.
Bulls and cows	9.00
Oxen	25.50
Calves less than 6 weeks old	3.00
Hogs	5.00
Pigs, weighing less than 10 kilograms	1.00
Sheep	1.00
Lambs	.50
Wool, including animal hair not mentioned elsewhere, as well as stuffs made thereof:	
(*a*) Wool, raw, dyed, ground; also hair, raw, hetcheled, boiled, dyed; also curled	Free.

Contemplate that list, and remember that that was the concession given by Germany to the producers of the United States, not because we gave any special privilege to her, but because we said to her: "You are having the equal advantage with all the other countries in the world to admit your German sugar, etc., and notwithstanding you have the same advantage the other nations of the world have you are discriminating against the products of American shops and farms. Now, unless you give us fair commercial arrangements we will put a tariff upon your products that come from the other nations of the world free."

Germany and nine other countries, rather than lose a market for their sugar here, offered to us the schedule I have just quoted. It was a great day for the commerce of Germany and all Europe when the Democratic party repealed the McKinley bill. Indeed, it may be said that the Democratic party has helped the commerce of every nation in the world except the United States. When contemplating their work I am often reminded of the saying of our grand old governor, Richard J. Oglesby. "Why," said he once in a speech, "you talk about the Democrats running this country. Why, ladies and gentlemen, it is all we can do."

Mr. President, the subject of reciprocity is a growing and constantly changing topic, and I can not hope to have enlightened any of the older students here on this subject. I first heard it explained and discussed by Mr. Blaine in the Harrison campaign in 1888. In a general way, at that time, his arguments seemed to be limited to the idea that we would distribute our trade in purchasing noncompetitive articles from the countries who treated us best in buying the products of our farms and shops. That, practically, was the entire thought expressed in the McKinley bill, but conditions change, and the march of time demands alert and careful conduct on our part to meet those changed conditions. In order to do so it is not only necessary for legitimate trading purposes to use our free list, but also to have the right, the power, and the opportunity of yielding on our highest protected lists something that would not materially injure our own industries, and yet open up a market for what we have to sell.

When President McKinley stated at Buffalo that we were not to injure our own industries, he did not mean that we should not under any circumstances reduce a tariff, if by so doing we could increase our foreign trade without injury to our own. He was then pleading for an advance step in reciprocity, the incoming of which was foreshadowed in the first part of section 3 of the Dingley bill. He was pleading for the golden mean. The Republican party to-day, if true to itself, as it will be, will act along those lines. The reduction of the tariff in certain cases does not mean the destruction of industries, and the Republican party has always so contended. Each schedule must be fought out along the line of common sense and common Americanism.

Take our situation with France to-day. Scores of items which we purchase from France amount to a revenue and not a protective tariff. What I mean is this: Millions are spent by Americans who think they can afford it in these luxuries. They will indulge in these luxuries regardless of the tariff. A slight reduction in the tariff on these articles would not reduce the price to the consumer of the French millinery. It would, however, give the French manufacturer, who is not in competition directly or indirectly with the American manufacturer, ability to sell with some profit; and it would slightly reduce the revenues of the Government, which, in view of our present situation as to revenue and as to our anxiety to sell abroad, we are willing to do to accomplish the purpose of finding a foreign market for our surplus products.

May I state the proposition in another way? We forced, by legitimate means, the nations of the world to trade fair by refusing to them, under the McKinley bill, the advantages of our free list, enjoyed by all nations, unless the nation under consideration gave us what the President of the United States determined to be equally reciprocal trade. The Dingley bill says in substance that we are not only to use the free list—and that was certainly ratified and approved by President McKinley at Buffalo—but we are also to encourage other nations to give us equally reciprocal trade by yielding to them some part of the tariff on highly protected articles which is not needed for the protection of our own industries.

This reciprocal adjustment must always be in the hands of those who believe in the simple doctrine of protection, so that when any doubt is raised by the reduction of a single item, the doubt must be resolved in favor of the American and against the stranger.

To make a simple illustration: If it is true, as I believe it is, that to make a reduction on those things which the wealthy people of this country buy of France will enable the French to make a simple and fair profit upon their goods and the only damage to the United States is a slight reduction in its revenue, can we not well afford to do that if they will take down their high tariff against American farm machinery and other products of the United States, all of which are produced by American labor? This is the advance step in reciprocity contemplated by the framers of the act of 1897. This is the advance step in reciprocity clearly outlined by our martyred President in his last speech at Buffalo. This is the advance step in reciprocity to which the Republican party must address itself, and it will prove itself equal to the task.

Mr. President, I have heretofore mentioned briefly the treaty of reciprocity made between Spanish Cuba and the United States, and I refer to it again, not so much for the purpose of further discussion of the general principle of reciprocity as I do for calling attention briefly to what seems to be our imperative duty on that subject with Cuba now. Our taking possession of the island of Cuba, the causes that led up to it, and the result of it are all of such recent history that we need not recount it.

We promised the world to withdraw from the island as soon as it was pacified, and we are keeping the faith. The road has seemed long and tedious to some; but they are having their first great election there, and soon the flag of Cuba—the flag with a single star—will be set in the sky and run with all the other nations of the world in the race for civilization. She is to be our friend and our competitor—our neighbor, nestling under the wing of the Monroe doctrine—and, in her way, our rival in the commercial world. When we think where she was three years ago and what she is now, every drop of American blood tingles with pride and satisfaction.

The Republican platform of 1896 pledged freedom and independence to Cuba. The rafters in the convention hall rang when that pledge was made, and the Christian civilized world to-day applauds the Government of our country because we have kept

the pledge. The honest Cuban who fought and sacrificed for his country appreciates that, and upon our request—nay, Mr. President, practically upon our demand—they inserted in their constitution, in the very organic law of the republic, that they would make no political treaties without our consent. This practically bars forever effective commercial treaties.

No nation lives and prospers entirely within itself. Certainly the little republic, with its young feet just touching the uncertain sands and shoals of self-government, ought not to be embarrassed by us. Had we not insisted upon this contract, written within her organic law, I might feel differently and vote differently upon the subject of reciprocal trade with Cuba. If she had absolute liberty to trade elsewhere, to make commercial alliances across the sea; if she even had power to entangle herself with her old alliance, the country of Spain, I might feel and vote differently upon this question. We have put her in leading strings, so to speak, with all the good we have done for her politically and for civil and religious liberty upon the Continent; we also have said to her, "You can not trade elsewhere without our consent; you must trade with us." And the question now is, Will we trade fair?

I have met many distinguished men within the past three years who said: "True, we promised not to take Cuba, but the exigencies of war compelled us to take it, and we must keep it." I have felt, Mr. President, that when a republic lies it is a stain upon every citizen of the republic. There are many men whose patriotism I do not question to-day who are willing to bind Cuba hand and foot as to commerce with other nations of the world, and, by refusing reciprocal trade with our own country, to administer to the little Republic commercial starvation until she knocks at our door for admission. I can not and will not so vote.

I confess, Mr. President, that in view of our demands upon Cuba, with which she has readily complied; that in view of the high purposes for which we went to war against Spain and drove her forever away; in view of the brave American lads who went out to fight for humanity's cause, and in view of the graves of our heroic dead, I can not approach the discussion of reciprocity with Cuba with that degree of cold commercialism with which I would treat the great nations of the world.

It may be for the present that the farmers making beet sugar would be injured by such a reciprocal treaty as we may make with Cuba, but the same farmers will be benefited, as I believe, by the breadstuffs, meat, and provisions for which we will find a market in Cuba. Time alone will demonstrate and answer the question, but nothing can excuse us from honorable and fair trade with the people of Cuba; and if we refuse it, then common honesty and plain duty will demand that we pass a resolution relieving her of her constitutional embarrassment and permit her to trade where best she can with the other nations of the world.

Oh, Mr. President, what crowning glory it will be for us—this treatment of fair trade with Cuba! The reconcentrado has disappeared forever. Children are no longer shot as spies, the little daughters are no longer sold into houses of shame, and Las Foses has disappeared—the cruel pen written about by the little nun, who said: "In the night there is no light, and in the morning newborn children are mingled with the dead." That picture remains only as a nightmare of the past. We paid a mighty price in blood and treasure for the change, and the American conscience will demand that our relations with Cuba must close upon the same lofty plane upon which they began. Even commercial honor demands that we must say to her when we leave the island: "Put your brave little republican flag in the sky—the flag your fathers fought for for half a century. We will give you fair commercial opportunity. Work out your own national life and your own salvation with fear and trembling, for while the Monroe doctrine is written in the hearts of the American people no other nation, great or small, shall be permitted to strike your colors or invade your soil."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What does the Senator desire to have done with the resolution?

Mr. MASON. I understand my colleague [Mr. CULLOM] has suggested that it lie over. I am willing that it should be referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba.

Mr. CULLOM. Let the resolution lie on the table for the time being.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there any objection to the resolution lying on the table? The Chair hears none. In the absence of objection, the bill (S. 2753) regulating the duties imposed on articles from Cuba imported into the United States, which was introduced by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. MASON], will be referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 15, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January 14, 1902.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

APPOINTMENTS.

The SPEAKER announced the following appointments:

Directors of Columbia Hospital for Women: JOHN K. STEWART, of New York; L. F. LIVINGSTON, of Georgia.

Directors of Columbia Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb: Mr. RUSSELL, of Connecticut; Mr. LANHAM, of Texas.

CLERKS AND CLERK HIRE.

Mr. JOY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present two privileged reports from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri submits the following report from the Committee on Accounts.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution No. 90.

Resolved, That members of the House of Representatives who are chairmen of committees entitled to annual clerks, excepting the Committee on Elections No. 1, shall be entitled to the same allowance for clerk hire during the sessions of Congress as is authorized by law to other members of the House who are not chairmen of committees; and the Clerk of the House is hereby directed to make payment hereunder, out of the contingent fund of the House, in the manner provided in the joint resolution approved March 3, 1893, until provision is made in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, or otherwise by law, to carry out the purposes of this resolution: *Provided*, That the provisions of this resolution shall apply to and include the chairman of the Committee on Printing.

(2) That the chairmen of the following-named committees are hereby authorized to appoint clerks to such committees, to serve during the sessions of the Fifty-seventh Congress, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, at the rate of $6 per diem each, to wit: Elections No. 3, Pacific Railroads, Census, Industrial Arts and Expositions, and Examination and Disposition of Documents.

(3) That the clerk of a committee of the House during the sessions, provided for by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, not disposed of by the resolution adopted by the House December 13, 1901, be, and the same is hereby, allowed and assigned for the present Congress to the Committee on Elections No. 2.

(4) That the chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws is hereby authorized to appoint a clerk to said committee, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, at the rate of $2,000 per annum during the present Congress.

(5) That the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions is hereby authorized to appoint a stenographer to said committee, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House during the Fifty-seventh Congress, at the rate of $100 per month.

(6) That the Clerk of the House is hereby authorized to employ a messenger who shall serve in the file room of the House, under direction of the file clerk, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, at the rate of $75 per month, until otherwise provided for.

(7) That the Clerk of the House is hereby authorized to appoint J. J. Constantine as assistant telegraph operator, to serve the minority side of the House, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, at the rate of $100 per month, until otherwise provided for by law.

Mr. JOY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the report read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred House resolutions numbered 1, 6, 14, 21, 34, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 63, 65, 68, 70, 73, 76, 77, and 78, authorizing the appointment of clerks and assistant clerks to certain committees, and for certain other additions to the clerical force of the House, have had the same under careful consideration, and beg leave to report a resolution in lieu thereof and to recommend its adoption.

Considering paragraph 1 of the resolution herewith reported, your committee would state that resolutions were considered by it providing for assistant clerks to the following-named committees, at a compensation of $6 per day during the sessions of the Fifty-seventh Congress, to wit: Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Insular Affairs, Invalid Pensions; also a stenographer at $6 per day, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Judicial, and Public Buildings and Grounds.

Of the foregoing the committees on Military Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Naval Affairs, and Judiciary had assistant clerks during the Fifty-sixth Congress at $6 per day each, and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries had an assistant clerk during the Fifty-sixth Congress at $100 per month. The committees on Insular Affairs and Public Buildings and Grounds were not provided with assistant clerks during the last Congress.

Resolutions were also considered by your committee providing for the appointment of assistant clerks to the following-named committees, at $100 per month during the sessions of the Fifty-seventh Congress, to wit: District of Columbia, Rivers and Harbors, and Public Buildings and Grounds. The committees on the District of Columbia and Rivers and Harbors, and the Committee on Claims, which now asks for an assistant clerk without naming a salary, were provided with assistant clerks during the Fifty-sixth Congress, at salaries of $100 per month each.

This demand for increased clerical assistance arises from two causes. First, that the volume of business transacted by the committees mentioned imposes upon one clerk more work than he can perform; and, secondly, that the chairmen of the committees are deprived of the services of a personal clerk, which the law gives to other members who are not chairmen of committees. It is assumed that where assistant clerks are granted to committees they are not only called upon to assist the regular clerk, but also to serve in the capacity of private clerk to the chairman.

In considering this proposition, the question arose as to the compensation to be paid assistant clerks. The customary allowance has been $6 per day, the extreme limit allowed by law. Some of the resolutions considered by your committee named that amount, several asked for $100 per month, and others fixed no compensation whatever. While desiring to afford these committees the relief asked for, by granting additional clerical assistance, your committee found difficulty in agreeing as to the salary to be paid assistant clerks.

At the usual compensation of $6 per day it would cost, it is estimated, to provide for assistant clerks to committees having annual clerks, the sum of $2,718 for the Fifty-seventh Congress. There are 22 such committees which the resolution would cover. To grant personal clerks to the chairmen of those committees at $100 per month would involve an expenditure, it is estimated, for the remainder of this Congress of $18,913. This demand for assistant clerks comes almost entirely from the "great" committees, so called, which have annual clerks, and whose chairmen are denied personal clerks during the sessions of Congress.

Your committee, therefore, are of the opinion that it would be more economical, more just and equitable, and better for the service of the House to allow chairmen of committees having annual clerks personal clerks such as other members have. Chairmen of committees are allowed personal clerks during the vacation of Congress by law, and there is greater reason, it seems to your committee, why they should have them while Congress is in session. We believe it is generally conceded that the clerks of the large and important committees have enough to do if they properly attend to what is, strictly speaking, committee work, without being called upon to act as private secretary to the chairmen. The few exceptions which may be made only prove the rule, and because a few committees have annual clerks who are not kept constantly busy with the work of the committees is no good reason for denying all chairmen of such committees the same privilege as is granted members who are not chairmen of committees.

It has been stated in the past when this question was before the House, and the statement has recently been repeated, that certain chairmen of the large committees, and by large we mean the committees which do the bulk of the business of the House, are compelled to pay out of their own pockets for the services of clerks and stenographers because the clerk of the committee was engaged with the business of the committee. If this be true, and your committee believes it is true, it places chairmen of committees at a great disadvantage and is a discrimination which should no longer be allowed to exist. The allowance of assistant clerks to certain committees is but an indirect and in the end a more expensive method of allowing private clerks to the chairmen of the committees so favored, and it seems to your committee that it would be better at once to allow clerks to all chairmen of the large committees than to make any discrimination by the allowance of assistant clerks to committees which have applied for them.

The exception of the Committee on Elections No. 1 from the operation of paragraph 1 of the resolution herewith reported is recommended for the reason that said committee is provided for by law with an annual clerk at a salary of $2,000, while the Committees on Elections Nos. 2 and 3, with the same jurisdiction and the same amount of work to perform, are granted session clerks only, at the rate of $6 per day each, and as those committees do not come within the purpose of the resolution, it is deemed but just and proper to also except the Committee on Elections No. 1.

Paragraph 2 of the resolution provides clerks to the committees on Industrial Arts and Expositions, Pacific Railroads, Census, Elections No. 3, and Examination and Disposition of Documents, at $6 per diem each. It is believed that these clerks are necessary for the proper transaction of the business of those committees.

Paragraph 3 of the resolution assigns to the Committee on Elections No. 2 the session clerk already provided for by law, which was not disposed of by the resolution adopted by the House December 13, 1901, and does not involve any additional expense.

Paragraph 4 provides a clerk to the Committee on Revision of the Laws during the present Congress at the rate of $2,000 per annum. This is recommended for the reason that the Committee on Revision of the Laws will be required to consider important measures to revise the criminal and other codes, and in that connection will require clerical assistance during the recess as well as during the sessions of this Congress.

A stenographer to the Committee on Invalid Pensions is provided for in paragraph 5 at a salary of $100 per month. This committee was granted a stenographer at $6 per day during the sessions of the last Congress, and the reduction of the salary to $100 per month is made in view of the allowance of a personal clerk to the chairman of that committee by the provisions of paragraph 1 of the resolution herewith reported.

A messenger at $75 per month to the file clerk of the House is provided for in paragraph 6, your committee believing such facility necessary for the proper transaction of the work of the file room.

Paragraph 7 of the resolution provides for the appointment of J. J. Constantine as assistant telegrapher for the minority side of the House, and is recommended through courtesy to the minority and because of Mr. Constantine's well-known ability as a telegrapher.

APPENDIX.

Appended hereto are copies of the laws on the subject of clerk-hire allowance to Members and Delegates, and a table showing the committees of the House which have annual and session clerks and the salaries paid such clerks.

LAWS AUTHORIZING THE EMPLOYMENT OF CLERKS TO MEMBERS.

That on and after April 1, 1893, each Member and Delegate of the House of Representatives of the United States may, on the first day of every month during sessions of Congress, certify to the Clerk of the House of Representatives the amount which he has paid or agreed to pay for clerk hire necessarily employed by him in the discharge of his official and representative duties during the previous month, and the amount so certified shall be paid by the Clerk out of the contingent fund of the House on the fourth day of each month to the person or persons named in each of said certificates so filed: *Provided*, That the amount so certified and paid for clerical services rendered to each Member and Delegate shall not exceed $100 for any one month during the session: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to members who are chairmen of committees entitled under the rules to a clerk. (Joint resolution, March 3, 1893, 27 Stat. L., p. 757.)

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to each Member and Delegate for annual clerk hire an amount not exceeding the sum of $100 per month, to be certified by them on the first day of each calendar month, in the manner provided in the joint resolution approved March 3, 1893: *Provided*, That the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to members who are chairmen of committees entitled, under the rules, to annual clerks. (Resolution of the House, adopted May 8, 1896; CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, first session, Fifty-fourth Congress, pp. 4990-4999.)

That hereafter members of the House of Representatives who are chairmen of committees entitled to annual clerks shall be entitled to the same allowance for clerk hire as is authorized to other members of the House of Representatives who are not chairmen of committees by the joint resolution approved March 3, 1893, and by House resolution passed May 8, 1896; and the appropriation for clerk hire to Members and Delegates made in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1899 is hereby made available to pay such clerk hire as herein provided: *Provided*, That this provision shall apply to chairmen of committees entitled to annual clerks during the vacation of Congress only. (Deficiency appropriation act, July 7, 1898, Stat. L., vol. 30, p. 687.)

Committees of the House of Representatives to which clerks, assistant clerks, messengers, and janitors are assigned by law and by resolution, and the salaries paid to such clerks, etc.

Committee.	Salary.	Annual or session.
Ways and Means, clerk	$3,000.00	Annual.
Ways and Means, assistant clerk	1,800.00	Do.
Ways and Means, messenger	1,000.00	Do.
Ways and Means, janitor	720.00	Do.
Appropriations, clerk	3,000.00	Do.
Appropriations, assistant clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Appropriations, messenger	1,200.00	Do.
Appropriations, janitor	720.00	Do.
Accounts, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Accounts, janitor	720.00	Do.
Agriculture, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Agriculture, janitor	720.00	Do.
Banking and Currency, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Banking and Currency, janitor	720.00	Do.
Claims, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Claims, janitor	720.00	Do.
District of Columbia, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
District of Columbia, janitor	720.00	Do.
Elections No. 1, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Elections No. 1, janitor	720.00	Do.
Foreign Affairs, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Foreign Affairs, janitor	720.00	Do.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce, janitor	720.00	Do.
Indian Affairs, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Indian Affairs, janitor	720.00	Do.
Insular Affairs, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Insular Affairs, janitor	720.00	Do.
Invalid Pensions, clerk	2,000.00	Annual.
Invalid Pensions, assistant clerk	[a]6.00	Session.
Invalid Pensions, janitor	720.00	Annual.
Invalid Pensions, stenographer [b]	[c]100.00	57th Cong.
Judiciary, clerk	2,000.00	Annual.
Judiciary, janitor	720.00	Do.
Merchant Marine and Fisheries, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Merchant Marine and Fisheries, janitor	720.00	Do.
Military Affairs, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Military Affairs, janitor	720.00	Do.
Naval Affairs, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Naval Affairs, janitor	720.00	Do.
Pensions, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Pensions, janitor	720.00	Do.
Post-Office and Post-Roads, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Post-Office and Post-Roads, janitor	720.00	Do.
Public Buildings and Grounds, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Public Buildings and Grounds, janitor	720.00	Do.
Public Lands, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Public Lands, janitor	720.00	Do.
Rivers and Harbors, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
Rivers and Harbors, janitor	720.00	Do.
War Claims, clerk	2,000.00	Do.
War Claims, assistant clerk	1,200.00	Do.
War Claims, janitor	720.00	Do.
Census, clerk [b]	[a]6.00	Session.
Coinage, Weights, and Measures, clerk	[a]6.00	Do.
Documents, clerk [b]	[a]6.00	Do.
Education, clerk	[a]6.00	Do.
Elections No. 2, clerk [b]	[a]6.00	Do.
Elections No. 3, clerk [b]	[a]6.00	Do.
Enrolled Bills, clerk	[a]6.00	Do.
Expositions, etc., clerk [b]	[a]6.00	Do.
Immigration and Naturalization, clerk	[a]6.00	Do.
Irrigation of Arid Lands, clerk	[a]6.00	Do.
Labor, clerk	[a]6.00	Do.
Library, clerk	[a]6.00	Do.
Militia, clerk	[a]6.00	Do.
Mines and Mining, clerk	[a]6.00	Do.
Pacific Railroads, clerk [b]	[a]6.00	Do.
Patents, clerk	[a]6.00	Do.
Private Land Claims, clerk	[a]6.00	Do.
Printing, clerk	[a]6.00	Do.
Railways and Canals, clerk	[a]6.00	Do.
Reform in the Civil Service, clerk	[a]6.00	Do.
Revision of the Laws, clerk [b]	2,000.00	57th Cong.
Territories, clerk	[a]6.00	Session.

[a] Per diem. [b] Provided for in accompanying resolution. [c] Per month.

Committees which have no clerks.

Manufactures.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Election of President, etc.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Ventilation and Acoustics.
Expenditures in the State Department.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Expenditures in the War Department.
Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.
Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Rules.
Mileage.

SUMMARY.

Annual clerks provided for by law, at $2,000 each	21
Annual clerks provided for by law, at $3,000 each	2
Total number of annual clerks	23
Session clerks provided for by law, at $6 per day	16
Session assistant clerk provided for by law, at $6 per day	1
Total provided for by law, at $6 per day	17

Annual assistant clerks provided for by law	3
Messengers provided for by law	2
Janitors provided for by law	23
Grand total	63
Committees which have no clerks	16
Committees (5) provided with session clerks, Fifty-seventh Congress, by accompanying resolution (estimated cost)	$7,090
Total amount of salaries of annual clerks and assistant clerks, messengers, and janitors to committees	67,360
Total amount of salaries, estimated, for clerks to committees, provided for by law, at $6 per diem	21,522
Estimated cost of 19 assistant clerks to committees, at $6 per diem, Fifty-seventh Congress	32,718
Estimated cost during sessions of personal clerks to 22 chairmen of committees, provided for in accompanying resolution (Fifty-seventh Congress)	18,913
Estimated saving by allowing personal clerks to chairmen of 22 committees instead of assistant clerks to 19 committees	13,805

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire if this requires unanimous consent?

Mr. JOY. It does not.

Mr. BINGHAM. I would like to ask how many additional subordinate clerks this resolution carries?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Speaker, does this require unanimous consent?

The SPEAKER. It does not. This is a privileged report.

Mr. BINGHAM. I would like to ask the gentleman how many additional subordinates this resolution carries over the allowance of the last Congress?

Mr. JOY. A few more in number, but it requires considerable less outlay of money. About one-half of the committees provided the chairmen with personal clerks, who were provided for in the last Congress as additional clerks at the rate of $6 a day. While the number is greater, the expense is less.

Mr. BINGHAM. Then the expenditure for these clerks will be less than in the last Congress?

Mr. JOY. The expenditure will be considerably less.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman is through, I want to offer an amendment to this resolution, and give some reasons why I think the amendment should be adopted; but I do not want to do it until the gentleman makes his explanation, if he desires.

Mr. JOY. I desire to reply to any questions that may be asked. The report is pretty full, and explains generally the purpose of the resolution. I am willing to answer any questions I may be able to answer.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask if the gentleman is not willing to print the resolutions and the report in the RECORD, and let it go over until to-morrow?

Mr. JOY. Personally I have no objection.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I would like it if that could be done. Let the report be printed in the RECORD and let it be taken up to-morrow immediately after the House convenes.

Mr. JOY. I have no objection to that if it is the wish of the House.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the report will be postponed until the next session of the House, and in the meantime the resolution and report will be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. JOY. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have one more report from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution No. 58.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House is hereby directed to pay, out of the contingent fund, to Margaret Kennedy, widowed mother of James V. Kennedy, late an employee of the House, a sum equal to six months' salary, and funeral expenses not to exceed $250.

Mr. JOY. I want to say that this is the usual resolution where an employee dies. It carries six months' salary and a reasonable amount for funeral expenses.

The question was considered, and the resolution was agreed to.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering the bill (H. R. 8581) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. LACEY in the chair, for the further consideration of the pension appropriation bill.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I was much interested in the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia on the pending bill, and particularly in his clear and somewhat exhaustive setting forth of the generous treatment of the ex-Confederate soldiers by the people of the South. If the deserts of these men, seamed by the storms of time and scarred by the bullets of battle, are to be measured by the devotion to the cause which they believed to be right, too much can not be done for them by those whom they sought to serve.

There seemed to be a difference of opinion among the friends of the ex-Confederate soldiers on that side of the Chamber as to whether or not they should be admitted to Soldiers' Homes supported, in the language of the distinguished leader of the minority, "by the Government they sought to destroy." These differences you gentlemen must settle among yourselves. While, as an ex-Federal soldier, I can not withhold my admiration of the spirit which declares "we will care for our own," at the same time I predict the day will come when the doors of the National Homes will be open and welcome extended to the aged and dependent survivors from both sides in that great conflict.

The gentleman from Virginia may be criticised now for his advocacy of the proposition, but the time will come when he will be commended for his sagacity. I speak only for myself when I declare that if it is a choice between the two, beautiful as the sentiment is, it were better to feed the hungry and shelter the living Confederates than to care for the graves of their heroic and immortal dead. [Applause].

I sympathize with the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] in his feelings of resentment that there should have been any question on the part of the people of the North as to the loyalty of the South to the Union, and that the Spanish-American war and the Philippine war were necessary to demonstrate that loyalty. It is true that in their expressions of gratification some of our people in the North may have spoken, and even now speak, of the ready response of the South to the call to arms as a surprise. They may have mistaken the manifestation of the spirit of loyalty for loyalty itself.

But certain it is that among the most important secondary results of the short and decisive conflict with Spain were the bringing about of a better understanding, of greater mutual regard and good feeling between the North and the South than had existed during the preceding forty-five years; the demonstration that whatever differences might have existed in other years between the sections, they do not exist now, and the service of notice on the civilized world that in estimating the result of an appeal to arms against the United States they must reckon on the united strength of the people who followed Farragut and Semmes on the sea and Grant and Lee on the land.

I listened with both interest and gratification to the carefully prepared remarks by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. TALBERT]. In the main I agree with him. It is true, as he asserts, that we pay vastly more than any other country to the pensioners of the Government. It is true also, which he might have said but did not, that our Regular Army costs more, man for man and officer for officer, than that of any other nation; it is true that we have the smallest standing army of any great power; it is true that in any war of magnitude we must rely more on the citizen soldiery than upon the Regulars.

No government in modern times has fought so protracted and desperate a war, nor called into service such vast numbers of men, as did ours in defense of the Union. No armies ever fought for such a stake as did those which were marshaled under the Stars and Stripes in the great civil conflict. Aside from the moral question involved, resulting in the liberation of the white man of the South from his bondage to slavery and liberating the black man from slavery, the march of events in every year from 1865 to 1902 has but added culminating testimony to the beneficent results of that mighty struggle of arms.

A study of the casualties in the great wars of modern times reveals the fact that none is comparable to those in the war between the States. The South would be unworthy of her heroic defenders did she not seek by self-imposed taxation to care for the maimed and shattered survivors of the legions which again and again staked everything on the gage of battle and lost. Certainly the Government can not be less grateful to those whom she summoned to defend her life or die in the attempt. While I would be classed among those who believe the nation has gone to the limit of liberality in the matter of pensions to its soldiers, yet I resent the assertion that it ever has or will or can pay the men who fought its battles and saved its life. All it can do is to express in a tangible manner, through the pension system, its appreciation of their valor and sacrifice and devotion.

That the distribution of pensions is not equitable no well-informed person will deny. Many men are on the roll for more than they deserve, judged by any service rendered or hazard taken; many are receiving less than is their right under the intent if not the letter of the law. But these inequalities are inseparable from the system. It is as impossible to separate the deserving from the undeserving among the pensioners as it is to separate among the survivors the real soldier from his imitation. Every man who served in the ranks and at the front knows the battles

were fought and the hardships endured, as a rule, by mere skeletons of regiments. There were skulkers and cowards in every battle and in both armies, and yet the men who never fired a gun at the foe on either side, and who shirked duty and hardships whenever and wherever possible, to-day share in the common glory of American valor and sacrifice in war.

I agree perfectly with the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. TALBERT] that the pension roll should be "a roll of honor," and so does every true soldier among the survivors of the Union Army, whether pensioners or not. If the gentleman knows or can devise any system by which the "deserters," "bounty jumpers," "camp followers," or "coffee coolers" (to use some of his favorite phrases) on the pension roll can be detected, he can rely on the assistance of the great body of the Union soldiers to make that system effective to the removing of the last one of the unworthy from that column of heroic, battle-scarred men who quarterly answer to the roll call of a nation, glad to remind its defenders of its unfailing gratitude. That there are unworthy men among the survivors of the Union Army who are willing to take advantage of the Government's bounty is but another evidence of the truth of the general principle that under like circumstances men are at all times alike. The same difficulties were experienced with the men who fought under Washington in the Revolution, under Scott in Mexico, and under Lee in the rebellion. Indeed, by its own statements the South is confronted by this same difficulty in more than one State whose generosity seeks to care for the disabled and needy Confederates.

I was surprised at the statements of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] relative to the surviving Mexican war soldiers, which was, in effect, that they were not liberally treated. Does not the gentleman know that they are on precisely the same footing as the Union soldiers in so far as wounds or disabilities incurred in the service and in the line of duty is concerned? Does he not know that every honorably discharged soldier of the Mexican war, though he were perfect in health, rich in purse, or enjoying the emoluments of lucrative office, was put on the roll as a pensioner when 62 years of age? Does not the gentleman know that the survivors of no war in our history have been so generously dealt with as those in the war with Mexico? At this time almost one-half of the survivors of the Mexican war receive from $12 to $72 per month, and all the remainder receive $8 per month.

"The Spanish-American war soldiers who have been pensioned receive," says the Commissioner of Pensions, "an annual average largely in excess of the average annual value of the pensioners of the civil war." Almost exactly two-thirds of the Spanish war soldiers now on the pension roll receive from $8 to $72 per month. No such showing as this can be made relative to the pensioners in any previous war in our history. When we remember that for every 6 of the survivors of the civil war who applied for pensions within a given time 20 of the survivors of the Spanish-American war have applied, it makes us wonder whither we are drifting.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Certainly.

Mr. CURTIS. Does not the gentleman think that that condition to which he refers has been brought about by the fact that the rule of the office calling for evidence in all these old cases has been made so severe and so hard to comply with that the old soldier can not secure a pension under the old law, at this late date, which requires him to produce testimony of an event happening some thirty-five or more years ago, and the young soldiers of the late war, knowing that their fathers have been beset by this difficulty, have hurried forward their claims while they are in a position to produce the necessary testimony?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. No; I do not think so.

Mr. CURTIS. I do.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. There may be some truth in it, but I do not think the gentleman assigns the correct reason. No doubt many of these young men are deserving of a pension. That is one thing——

Mr. SHATTUC. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him for a question?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Certainly.

Mr. SHATTUC. Notwithstanding your liberal views of the treatment of Confederate soldiers in the Union Homes, and all that, do you think that we should ever lose sight of the fact that on one side there was eternal right and on the other side eternal wrong?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. I hope, Mr. Chairman, from what I have already said that nobody on the floor of this House or elsewhere can draw but one inference as to my views regarding which side was right and which side was wrong.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. We did not understand the question of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SHATTUC]. Will the gentleman repeat it?

Mr. MANN. I think it might be well to turn aside to another thought. One might be led to suppose from the gentleman's remark that he was intending to criticise the Spanish-war veterans for applying for pensions so numerously. Do I understand that the gentleman does mean to criticise those soldiers?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. No; in no sense a criticism. I answered the gentleman partly before I was interrupted. I said a feeling seems to obtain to some extent, and it is by no means confined to applicants for pensions, that whatever one gets from the Government is clear gain.

Mr. MANN. Do I understand that the gentleman applies that to the men who ask for pensions because they were soldiers in the Spanish war?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. No; I will answer that pretty soon.

Mr. CURTIS. May I make another suggestion in connection with the question I asked a minute ago?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Yes.

Mr. CURTIS. Under the law and the rules of the Department the Pension Office now requires a soldier who served in the war of 1861–1865 to prove his disabilities or the origin or contraction of his disease in the service by two of his comrades. It is over thirty-five years ago since those disabilities occurred or the disease was contracted. You know, as a soldier, that it is, in the majority of cases, impossible to meet the call for this proof. Do you not think that the knowledge of this fact is one of the things which actuates the young soldiers in their desire to have their records on file now while their comrades are alive?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. If I may be allowed to be specific, I had two sons in the Spanish-American war. One of them came home showing clearly the marks of the service upon him. Those boys had not been mustered out ten days before they were receiving blanks from the pension agents to make out an application for a pension. I want to say to you that I believe that was a very general condition of things throughout the list of those who had experience as soldiers in the Spanish-American war. I want to say, further, that in the particular cases to which I have referred the letters, to my certain knowledge, went into the wastebasket. The boys are thoroughly healthy to-day and I hope they may never be called upon to ask the Government for pensions.

Mr. SNODGRASS. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Yes.

Mr. SNODGRASS. When you were on the subject of Mexican pensions I was too far away to make myself heard. I tried to attract your attention then. There was a service pension of $8 a month granted to Mexican soldiers, and in 1893 there was an amendment to that act which gave to all those who would make affidavit of their dependent condition and their inability to earn a living an increase in the amount to $12 a month. I understand the gentleman to say that they have been treated as fairly as any other soldiers. Is there not a service pension of $12 a month granted to the Federal soldiers?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. I repeat the assertion I made, that in the history of the Government no soldiers in any war have been treated as liberally as the Mexican-war veterans.

Mr. MANN. There is no service pension to Federal soldiers.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. There are two classes of soldiers drawing pensions who served in the Union Army. First, those who draw pensions under the general law whose disabilities are of service origin. They form one class. There is a second class who draw pensions, who are disabled of body, and who are necessitous, though their disabilities may not be traceable to their war service. The limit of pension to the latter class of men is $12 a month. Now, there are thousands and scores of thousands of men who served to the end of the war—men who are now 62, 65, and 70 years old—who are not receiving any pension; whereas every single Mexican soldier, as I have before said, who was in that service, at 62 years of age, whether disabled or not, whether poor or wealthy, whether having the emoluments of office, was placed on the roll at at least $8 a month.

Mr. SNODGRASS. Is there not a service pension for the Federal soldier of $12 a month?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Not a service pension; no, sir. Not only that, but multitudes of men are not eligible under any law upon the statute books to receive any pension; and they are men who fought to the end of the war.

Mr. SNODGRASS. Is not the act of 1890 a service pension?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. No; not as I understand a service pension. As I understand a service pension, it would embrace all honorably discharged soldiers who served in the war, and is for services rendered regardless of physical or financial condition; such, for example, as all Mexican-war soldiers received when arriving at 62 years of age.

Mr. SNODGRASS. Now, will the gentleman not vote to increase the pension of Mexican soldiers to $12 a month.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Why should I?

Mr. SNODGRASS. Because many of them are old and very few of them are left, and $8 a month is insufficient for their support.

Mr. WEEKS. Well, $12 a month is insufficient for the support of the others.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. I stated a while ago, and I will not retract—I was about to say when I was interrupted that I believe the Government has gone to the extreme in the matter of liberality in paying pensions.

Mr. WHEELER. Will the gentleman permit me to call his attention for a moment to the treatment of Mexican soldiers?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. You have stated that the Mexican soldiers were treated with more liberality than the soldiers of any other war of the Republic.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. That is true.

Mr. WHEELER. Is it not true that the Federal soldier who was enlisted as a teamster or a musician and was wounded in the service is pensionable?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. If he had been mustered into the service of the United States and detailed for duty as teamster, yes; but if he was simply a civilian and employed as a teamster, no.

Mr. WHEELER. Does not the gentleman know that men who enlisted in the Mexican war as teamsters and musicians, and who have been wounded in the discharge of their duty, have no pensionable status?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Does not the gentleman know that the vast majority at this time on the pension roll as Mexican veterans never went out of the camp in which they were mustered, or out of the State, and never saw war service?

Mr. WHEELER. And quite a respectable number on the pension roll of the Federal Army never went out of their States or heard the music of the minie ball. The gentleman a moment ago said that the Mexican soldiers had been treated with greater liberality than any other soldier of the Republic.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. And I still maintain it.

Mr. WHEELER. Not many years ago in my district there was a Mexican veteran who had enlisted as teamster, who was detailed to active duty and wounded in battle, yet he has no pensionable status.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Was he mustered into the service of the United States?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes; he was mustered into the service of the United States. And just to cover such a case as that I introduced in the Fifty-fifth Congress a bill giving a pensionable status to parties who had so served, but it was not reported by the Committee on Pensions. I do not see the consistency of the gentleman's argument when he says that the Mexican veterans have been treated with the same liberality or a greater liberality than the other soldiers.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Just a moment. You put a specific case where one man is not pensioned against a whole class who were pensioned.

Mr. WHEELER. No. The gentleman can not put me in a false position. Your statement was this, that the Mexican veterans have been treated more liberally than the other soldiers of the Republic. This particular case that I have referred to is one of many. I have in my district a number of Mexican veterans who from time to time have written me to obtain pensions for them.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. If the gentleman wants to take my time he can have it.

Mr. WHEELER. I understood the gentleman was permitting me to interrupt him.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. I understood the gentleman to ask me to yield to him for a question.

Mr. WHEELER. I think that every man who did actual service for the Republic ought to have an equal pensionable status.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will permit me, I will give an instance which bears out his contention.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MANN. My father served in the Mexican war and also served in the civil war. For many years, I do not know how long, he has drawn a pension as a veteran of the Mexican war, but has not been eligible as a pensioner of the civil war, which is clearly a case which proves absolutely your position.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. If the gentleman will permit me, I wish to say that I have a near neighbor who was a Mexican soldier, who has lost one eye, and the other is nearly out. The man is hardly able to get about, and yet he is receiving a pension of $12. Do you think that your veterans of the civil war receive that amount with that state of disability? He is now only paid $12, and for many years he only received $8 a year. He is about 80 years of age, a fine old man. Do you think that is treating him as fairly as soldiers of the late civil war are treated?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. I will answer by giving another specific illustration. If you go to individual instances you will illustrate the difficulty in the administration of the Pension Bureau. There are many instances, a good many of them, that disclose cases where the pension is not equitable, but that does not destroy the beneficial object of the Government nor the fact that it is the honest purpose of the Bureau to be liberal to soldiers in general.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I have before me here the figures of the Commissioner of Pensions, in his report, page 162, which show that a lieutenant-colonel and all officers of higher rank are paid $30 a month; a major, surgeon, and paymaster, $25 a month; a captain, provost-marshal, and chaplain, $20 a month; a first lieutenant, surgeon, deputy provost-marshal, and quartermaster, $17 a month; second lieutenant and paroling officer, $15; and all enlisted men, $8. Do colonels work any harder than the men in the ditches? And yet when a man becomes physically disabled and feeble from age, if he is an enlisted man they give him only $8 a month and the colonel $30.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. I am not talking on that line, but I will give you a specific instance. I know of one man who never saw during the war a Confederate soldier unless he was a prisoner, who never shot a musket in battle, who is receiving $30 a month, and another who was mustered as captain of a company—I was looking around for his member so that he might confirm what I am about to say—and who successively became a major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, who was severely wounded at Stone River as a major in command of the regiment, who was again severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga as lieutenant-colonel, who has in his lungs to-day (and was not able to speak above a whisper for many years after the war) a bullet received when he was colonel commanding his regiment in the desperate assault on the heights of Kenesaw Mountain; a man who bore all the responsibility of a regimental commander for over two years in actual war, and that man a brevetted brigadier-general for heroic services on the field of battle, and who is a constant sufferer from his wounds, receives precisely the same amount as the private soldier who never saw an armed Confederate. Does the gentleman think that is right?

It is one of the inequalities of the system that we can not get away from. They are there, and we must make the best of it. The only remedy for these individual cases is to be found through special legislation by the Congress, against which the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. TALBERT] inveighs so earnestly.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, one question more.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. I do not want to detain the House further, unless the gentleman has a question——

Mr. GIBSON. Before the gentleman from Michigan closes on the subject of the Mexican war veterans I want to read the law.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Just one thing more. On page 163 of Mr. Evans's report he says, under the act of February 12, 1889, where a man has "lost both hands" he gets $100. Now, here is the gentleman that I have in mind—a farmer—who has lost one eye and is nearly blind in the other, wholly unable to work, and he only gets $12 a month by the grace of the last Congress. Is that fair?

Mr. GIBSON. Inasmuch as there has been some discussion as to the pension to soldiers who served in the Mexican war, I desire to read the law on the subject. It is as follows:

SEC. 107. INVALID PENSIONS FOR WAR WITH MEXICO.—Any officer, noncommissioned officer, musician, or private, whether of the Regular Army or Volunteers, disabled by reason of injury received or disease contracted while in the line of duty in actual service in the war with Mexico, or in going to or returning from the same, who received an honorable discharge, shall be entitled to a pension proportionate to his disability, not exceeding for total disability half the pay of his rank at the date at which he received the wound or contracted the disease which resulted in such disability. But no pension shall exceed half the pay of a lieutenant-colonel.

Showing that the Mexican war soldiers are exactly on the same basis as the civil war soldiers.

Mr. WHEELER. Does that section include the word "teamsters?"

Mr. GIBSON. No, sir; nor does it with reference to soldiers of the civil war.

Mr. WHEELER. But teamsters secure pensions.

Mr. GIBSON. No, sir.

Mr. SHATTUC. A point of order, Mr. Chairman. I would like to know who has the floor?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, there has been a good deal of latitude allowed in this discussion. I was very glad to hear the paragraph read by the gentleman from Tennessee, and it seems to me that it ought to satisfy the gentleman from Kentucky as to the letter of the law and the spirit of the Government in dealing with the surviving veterans of the Mexican war.

Mr. WHEELER rose.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. I do not care to be further interrupted.

Mr. WHEELER. I want to say a word to the gentleman, that my understanding——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I do not understand that the gentleman from Michigan has declined to yield.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan yield to the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. I yield for a question.

Mr. WHEELER. A teamster detailed for actual duty and wounded in the line of duty is pensioned as a veteran of the civil war.

Mr. CAPRON. If he is enlisted, he is.

Mr. WHEELER. A teamster detailed for actual service and wounded in the actual service is pensionable.

Mr. GIBSON. There is no such law.

Mr. WHEELER. There may not be such a law, but they are pensioned.

Mr. GIBSON. There is not in a solitary case in the five years I have been on the committee. I have a bill specially pensioning them, but it has not been reported by the committee.

Mr. CORLISS. Mr. Chairman, I insist that the gentleman from Michigan shall have the floor.

Mr. GIBSON. I think the gentleman from Michigan is able to look out for himself.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, as I was about to say when I was diverted from the line of my remarks in relation to the Spanish-American soldier, I certainly would be the last man, with two sons on the rolls, to cast any aspersions upon that splendid body of young men who went forth from the North and the South, from the East and the West, and who struck down Spanish sovereignty in the western world. I am not here, gentlemen, to cast a reproach upon my own flesh and blood, but I believe that I ought to state the truth as I see it. Twenty of these young men to every six who served in the Union Army are to-day applicants for pensions from the United States.

The civil-war veterans fought more and harder battles and endured greater privations than any army ever marshaled on this continent, save only the army that they faced on the field of conflict. When it comes to that I bow to the Confederate soldier, who, considering the almost worthless money in which he was paid, the meager clothing and camp equipment with which he was supplied, and the scant rations upon which he was fed, gave the sublimest exhibition of devotion to a cause which he believed to be right that this continent ever saw. [Applause.] And yet, let me say that these men, my comrades of the Union Army, who fought the battles and endured the hardships that they did are outclassed as pension claimants by more than three to one from those the great body of whom never left the American soil nor endured any hardships beyond those incident to the routine duties of the camp in a friendly country. At Gettysburg twice as many men, in round numbers, went down on the two sides as Shafter took under the flag of our country into Cuba. [Applause.] Almost twice as many men in the desperate encounter on the field of Chickamauga, and so it was again and again in that gigantic struggle in which Americans on either side contended for the mastery. My sons laughingly speak of themselves as "tin soldiers."

They ridicule the idea of being pensioners upon the Government for what they did. It was no fault of theirs and their comrades that they did not fight. They sought to discharge every duty imposed. Had circumstances required it, the splendid valor displayed at El Caney and on San Juan Hill would have been revealed by every regiment enlisted in the Spanish-American war. I simply state a fact. I am not passing any reflection upon the men who were injured by wounds or who are suffering from disabilities contracted in the service and in the line of duty. This Government is great enough and rich enough to care for all the men who suffered in its defense or at its command. But what I am saying is that it is well for us to pause when we are appropriating $140,000,000 and to ask whither are we tending in this matter of pensions.

In view of the fact, so well stated yesterday by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES], that there is a constant stream of applicants for pensions coming from across the seas, and that notwithstanding the great and increasing mortality among the survivors of the civil war our pension disbursements keep at the maximum and are likely to indefinitely, ought there not to be the closest scrutiny of all legislation upon this subject?

We have to look the question in the face and meet it not wholly from the standpoint of sentiment, much less from that of mere personal, or political, or partisan advantage, but as men who have sworn to do our duty as legislators for the whole people.

I am a pensioner. I am willing to stand by what I say. There is not a wakeful hour of my life by day or by night when I do not suffer from wounds received in battle. I know what it means to carry the knapsack and the rifle, the haversack and the canteen, for three long years as a private soldier. I speak from the standpoint of experience when I say we have gone to the extreme of liberality.

Mr. Chairman, I am not here as the advocate of the policy of the present Commissioner of Pensions, nor am I here to defend all or many of his rulings, but I am here to declare it as my belief that so long as he keeps within the law and seeks to administer his great and difficult trust without fear or favor according to law he should have the honest and hearty support of men of all parties in this House and of all good citizens throughout the country. [Loud applause.]

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, every appropriation bill should carry the smallest amount commensurate with the best public service. Every dollar appropriated should represent 100 cents in the way of efficient public service. The appropriation bill represents not only the wealth of the country, but the widow's mite as well. I am not prepared to say this appropriation bill carries too large an amount, but am rather of the opinion, judging from the light of experience, that the amount is not as large as it should be. Two years ago a similar bill carried $144,000,000. This bill carries in round numbers $138,500,000—a reduction of five and a half million. I am not prepared to say that there is a deficiency by reason of the bill of the last Congress. I do say, however, that in my district the medical examining boards have not been paid for three quarters; that the Government to-day owes them nine months' compensation. This should not be.

It is stated truthfully that in addition to those who have been on the pension roll heretofore there are 5,000 Spanish war claims. I can hardly conceive, in view of the fact that there are nine hundred and ninety-odd thousand claims growing out of the war of the rebellion and 5,000 additional claims by reason of the Spanish war, 500 of which have already been allowed, that we can, with the liberality which the people of this country expect, reduce the amount by five and a half million dollars. But whether that may be so or not I will not here try to determine. I am for the bill as it is presented, notwithstanding the fact that I do not approve, nor do my brethren around me on this side of the House, of the policy of the Administration with reference to our foreign possessions. Whenever the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy calls for men to fight the battles we find the best blood of all sections answering, and whenever the Commander orders, the brave "boys" follow, and whatever may be their hardships, every section of this country responds. Wherever they go, whatever the command, the "boys" who follow "Old Glory" are the heroes of all Americans. [Applause.]

This bill in some sense represents the gratitude of a generous nation to its heroes of war. There were 2,859,132 men who responded to the call of President Lincoln. There were 61,362 killed in battle; 34,729 who died of wounds, and 183,287 who died of disease—a total of 279,387. Twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-five died while prisoners of war, many of whom fill graves marked "unknown." Three hundred thousand men who followed and fought for the Stars and Stripes lie buried in the national cemeteries. There are in Arlington 16,264 buried, 4,349 of whom fill "unknown" graves; at Fredericksburg, 15,257, 12,270 "unknown;" at Vicksburg, 16,600, 12,704 "unknown." It has been estimated that the war of the rebellion cost $6,189,929,909.

Why all this sacrifice of life? Why all this expenditure of treasure? It was not simply a contest of endurance between the North and the South. It was a principle that was being settled—settled not only for the sixties, but settled for the great Republic in all time to come. What was that principle? It was that the Constitution, written by the fathers when they threw off the British yoke, should be maintained. It was that the spirit of the Declaration of Independence should be preserved to the generations of the Republic to come. It was that the Union might be saved. And what was the fruit of the war? It was the establishment and reincarnation of constitutional liberty. It was the maintenance of the spirit of the Declaration of Independence. It was and is to-day a united country under one flag, under one constitution, and under the spirit of the fathers.

By reason of the fruits of that war the great American Republic was enabled to extend its hand to suffering Cuba when she cried out for aid. We presented the magnificent spectacle of a country founded on liberty, governed by the spirit of the golden rule, spending its treasure without stint, sending forth its Army and Navy without hope of reward or the desire of acquisition; and in less than one hundred and twenty days the Spanish domination was stricken down and Cuba was free. [Applause.] And yet we are in the possession of the Philippine Islands, although nearly three years have elapsed. How long shall we so remain? We have, on this side of the House, since the close of that war asked our friends on the other side to say how long and for what purpose we are to retain these islands; but they have never answered. We have asked them whether they meant subjugation, and, finally, a colonial system, or did it mean freedom and liberty; but they

decline to answer, except to say that the islands must first be subjugated.

General Chaffee suggested the other day—and it is generally conceded—that it would probably require 30,000 men for twenty-five years to overcome and subdue the Filipinos. Let us see what that means in money. Thirty thousand men under arms in the Philippine Islands means an average of $1,500 a year for every soldier. Thirty thousand men, therefore, means $45,000,000 a year for twenty-five years, or a grand total of $1,125,000,000, and that is not nearly all the cost.

For some reason we are in the Philippine Islands, and let us see what we are there for and what the expenditure of money and life is to be. I have just shown you that $1,125,000,000 will be required for the maintenance of the Army during the period of subjugation. Add to that $20,000,000 paid to Spain for the purchase of the islands, making $1,145,000,000, to say nothing of the other expenses incurred.

We have already in sight the expenditure of more money than the national war debt. Not only $1,145,000,000 in money is to be expended, but it means vastly more than that. Aye, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, we have not only expended that large sum of money or have become obligated for it. Let me call your attention to a comparison that may be drawn to show what that expenditure really is.

Three years of expenditure in the Philippines means more money to the United States than was expended on the Revolutionary war, the estimated cost of which was $135,193,703. The estimated cost of the war with Great Britain in 1812 was $107,159,103. The estimated cost of the war with Mexico was $100,000,000. We have already expended by reason of our possession of the Philippine Islands more money than the cost of the Revolutionary war and of the war with Great Britain in 1812, and almost as much as the cost of these two great wars and the war with Mexico added. For what? In order that we have order in the islands, they say. We join the Administration in the proposition that we have a duty to perform, and one of the duties is to have order restored in the islands, that they may establish a stable government of their own. Was all this expenditure of money and loss of life necessary to restore order and meet our obligations? We think not. An open avowal of the American principle of freedom and self-government would probably have avoided it.

I addressed a communication to the War Department, and received the following response:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 11, 1902.

Hon. ROBERT W. MIERS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Replying to your letter of the 10th instant to the Secretary of War, asking for a statement of the number of deaths in the Regular and Volunteer Army of the United States during the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, in Cuba and Porto Rico by reason of wounds or disease, I have the honor to advise you as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
From May 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	224	6,395
From June 30, 1899, to July 1, 1900	74	1,930
From July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	57	1,933
Aggregate	355	10,258

I regret that it is entirely impracticable to furnish you the number of soldiers discharged by reason of wounds or disease incurred in the service, because of the fact that no statement giving this data has ever been prepared in this office.

Very respectfully,
GEO. ANDREWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

We are not only expending fifty or seventy-five million dollars a year for the maintenance of fifty or sixty thousand troops in the island, but there have been brought to untimely graves 355 gallant American officers and 10,258 American soldiers. What does that mean in America? Three hundred and fifty-five plus 10,258, making 10,613 Americans who have been sent to untimely graves. For what?

I concede, gentlemen, that wherever duty calls, the American Republic does not stop to count the loss either in life or in treasure; but ought we not to know for what purpose we are sacrificing men and millions of dollars? It is certainly not for any great American principle; not even for territory that can be carved into States. Yet they call it expansion, for the good of the inhabitants of the islands. Some favored Americans, who are holding office at the hands of the Administration, whose salaries are paid by the Filipinos, are reaping their share of the reward. According to a statement furnished by the War Department the salary list is as follows:

Governor Taft, president of Commission	$20,000
Commissioners Wright, Ide, Worcester, and Moses, each	15,500
Secretary to the Commission	3,500
Assistant secretary to the Commission	$2,750
Secretary to the Commission (Spanish)	3,500
Secretary to civil governor	7,500
Auditor for Philippine Islands	6,000
Collector of customs	6,000
Deputy collector of customs	4,000
Attorney-general	5,500
First assistant attorney-general	4,500
Second assistant attorney-general	3,000
Solicitor-general	4,500
Chief justice of supreme court	7,500
Associate justices	7,000
Clerk of supreme court	3,000
Judges of courts of first instance, in Manila	5,500
Judges of courts of first instance, outside of Manila, from $3,000 to	5,000
Members of municipal board, Manila	4,500
City clerk	3,000
City engineer	3,500
Superintendent of police	3,500
Chief and assistant chief of secret service	3,000
City attorney	3,500
Assistant city attorney	3,000
Assessor	4,000
Deputy assessor	3,000
Superintendent of public instruction	6,000
Director-general of posts	6,000
Assistant director-general of posts	3,250
Insular purchasing agent	3,500
Commissioner of public health	6,000
Chief health inspector	3,500
Sanitary engineer	3,500
Chief of insular constabulary	4,000
Four assistants to chief of insular constabulary, each	2,750

The country has the right to know how much money is being expended, and how many lives are being sacrificed, and for what purpose, in order that it may be ascertained whether it is necessary and whether it is justifiable. If it is to maintain the Republic of the fathers, if it is to give to the Cubans or to any other nation the freedom that we so much love, and which during a hundred years we have learned to cherish, then the great American people can appreciate the purpose, and if that be the only means will not complain, but will wholly justify. If, upon the other hand, it is to strike down the Constitution and override the Declaration of Independence; if, instead of maintaining freedom and granting liberty to the peoples and nations of the world, it means bondage and a colonial system attached to the Republic, then, for one, I am prepared to say that I do not yield my assent. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I allow no man to be truer to the principles on which this Republic was founded than I am. I believe eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. This is the Government of the people, and they believe in the Constitution and the kind of liberty and freedom taught by the fathers. [Applause.]

Why, Mr. Chairman, the other day the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL], whom we have learned to regard as the constitutional lawyer upon the other side of the House, the gentleman who advises the floor leader, in debate upon the Philippine tariff question said that the statement in the Declaration of Independence that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is not true and never was true. Think of it, Mr. Chairman, the great American Republic was not only founded in opposition to British tyranny, but founded on the Constitution and on the Declaration whose praises we have been pleased to sing these hundred years. Now it is said by so distinguished a member of this House as the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the Declaration written by the fathers either was a lie or else they did not use good English. It is the best of English; it is susceptible of no other interpretation than that the just power of government is derived from the consent of the governed.

And how does the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania maintain the position taken? He cites the case of slavery, and says that there are some people on this side of the House who advocated slavery, and that slavery was in existence for a long time after the Declaration was written. I would remind the gentleman that during an honorable and able career of fifty years, on the floor of this House and elsewhere, it has ever been his boast that he did not believe in slavery personally, nor did he believe the Constitution permitted it, nor that it was within the spirit of the Declaration of Independence. Does he turn his back on a record of fifty years, on the record of his ancestry, and the record of the Republic of the fathers, in order that the Government may be brought within the spirit of the Declaration of Independence? No! But that he may justify the Administration, which by its policy is making the Declaration of Independence appear a lie. He says that the Declaration of Independence, which grants us liberty, which was written by the fathers of the Republic, is not true.

I take it that when this statement comes from such a high source I am not presuming too much when I say that is the position of the Republican party upon the question of what we shall do with the Filipinos. They say to us that we have not indicated any policy. I say in return, gentlemen of the other side of the House, it is you who have declared no policy. It is this side of the House who, for the last three years, by resolution and

speech on the floor of the House and in convention assembled, have implored you to state your position with reference to the future of the new possessions. Do you say the Constitution governs them or that it does not govern them? What right has the Administration to permanently govern any people except that given by the Constitution? Do you mean that the spirit of the Declaration of Independence shall control or not? Will you assert the right of the Administration to go into any country and permanently take possession and govern those people without their consent? We have asked you these things many times, and you will not make bold to answer, yet you continue to do just that thing.

Do you mean to establish a colonial policy for the government of these islands outside of the Constitution? You are moving in that direction every day. If you do, we ask you to say so and let the American people, who are paying these millions of dollars in taxes, decide whether they approve it. It is but fair to the people, who are sovereign, to know what your policy is to be. Aye, more, let the mothers and fathers who furnish the great army of recruits to carry the old flag to glory know for what purpose they are fighting these battles. None of the 10,000 Americans that have gone to untimely graves may be your boy or mine, but each was the son of some American citizen, and he has the right to know whether his son's life blood was shed for liberty or whether it is a sacrifice to the spirit of commercialism of the day. We have said to you we will have no part in your policy when you say that you will strike down the Constitution, when you say that you will establish a colonial system. Upon the other hand, we have already stated our policy and stand by it, because it is the American policy which all Americans love. We ask you to tell us plainly for what purpose you mean to reduce these islands to order. If when that is accomplished you mean to assist them to establish a government of their own, if you mean to grant to them the liberty that all Americans so much love, then we will be in the front rank to join you and say to the people of the islands: We are responsible for order; we are your friends, and you must restore order and establish a stable government.

But when you say you will change the form of government not only by the increase of the Army but by striking down and turning your back upon every principle dear to the American heart, we can not come to your rescue and suggest a policy along that line. We can only plead with you to establish an American policy. Since the beginning of the Republic we have been taught that a large standing army is a menace to any free people. That is a maxim that I need not argue. Taking that as accepted, I want to call your attention to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of December 18, 1901, from page 338 to the top of page 359, inclusive. There are 20 pages, double column, of Executive nominations and Senatorial confirmations of Army appointments. In one day there were over 1,800 Army confirmations.

Think of it! In the great American Republic, where we love peace and believe in liberty; where we mean to call on the young men of the country whenever the national honor requires a response, where the settled policy is to give the young men of America a chance not only in the civil affairs of life, but in those of war, the Senate of the United States in one day confirmed over 1,800 permanent army officers. This goes on, and the policy becomes a fixed one. The people submit, pay the taxes, and furnish the soldiers under a pretense of necessity. Would it not have been better to have avoided all this if possible. When a large list of army officers are confirmed you may be assured there will be some pretext for maintaining the Army and enlisting privates from the common people. If we may subjugate the Filipinos and establish a colonial policy, is it not possible that some pretext may be found to subjugate other countries? Three years ago no one could have anticipated the present. Had we better not consider where we are trending?

Look at yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and you will find there were 70 more Army officers confirmed. What does it mean? It means, by reason of the glamour and the tinsel of war surroundings, that we are being changed from the old paths trodden by the fathers and scarcely know it. We are first amazed, then we endure, and finally embrace. I tell you, Mr. Chairman, the great American Republic that loves the liberty that was guaranteed by the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence has before it not only a great future, but it is at a point where it behooves every American citizen, whether he be Democrat or Republican, whether a member on the floor of this House or otherwise, to consider well where we are trending.

The people control at the ballot and must be induced to study and understand the real situation. If we are to establish a great standing army from thirty to fifty thousand men, if we are prepared to say that we will not maintain the Constitution, then we may bid farewell to the interests of the plain people who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. It is the Constitution that defines the rights of every citizen, be he ever so humble, and guarantees to him every privilege that is granted to the strongest. You strike our written Constitution out and you strike down that for which the forefathers rebelled and established the Republic. You strike it down and you have stricken down all that which makes the great American Republic the ideal Government of the world. I am not an alarmist. I believe there is leaven and patriotism enough in this country to maintain the national honor in times of war or in peace. The spirit of commercialism is abroad and seems to be ready to suggest any policy that appears successful for the present.

Prior to 1861 we had the other state of affairs. We had States' rights run to seed. So much so that many of the best men of the country could read the old Bible and see the right to own the colored man because he was black. It was self-interest and years of false teaching that warped the judgment. Now, upon the other hand, like the pendulum of the clock, when it is withdrawn far in one direction you may expect it to swing far to the other. The pendulum has now swung to the other side, and you have the spirit of commercialism, you have the spirit of concentration, what some are pleased to call a strong government which would take from the States and the common people on every hand rights that are guaranteed to them and concentrate all power in the hands of the few, again illustrating that one extreme follows another.

I believe, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of this House, in the common people. When the people of this country fully understand that we are maintaining an army of 45,000 or 50,000 they will want to know what we are paying for their maintenance. When they realize we have already sent to untimely graves over 10,000 brave American boys they will want to know what it is for. Reason will finally be restored. The people will come to their second sense, and whenever they do that they will say, "What is the policy of the Administration with reference to the government of the Philippine Islands, as well as to the people at home?" They will say, upon the other hand, "What is the policy of the old Democratic party, which has always stood by the Constitution and the common people?"

They will see, further, whenever they undertake from a dispassionate view to find what the two positions are, that the Administration is controlled by the will of the trusts and combines, and see why our late lamented President said, "It is our plain duty to have free intercourse and trade relations with the Porto Ricans," and in a short time, at the dictate of the great sugar trust and the monopoly power of this country, said, "We must take them in outside of the Constitution and levy a tax."

But, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. As the gentleman is speaking about the Constitution, I want to state to him the fact that they are deprived of the right of trial by jury in the Philippine Islands, also, and yet they have Filipinos strong enough and learned enough in the law to be Supreme Court judges.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. I am obliged to my friend the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee, but I can not for a moment hope to cover all the enormities of the Republican position, and will leave some to him for a future occasion. [Applause.] The public will see, when it comes to understand in the light of reason the Democratic position, that the Democrats acknowledge our duty and responsibility in the islands, and are willing to meet the responsibility as Americans. We are not less willing than the Republicans to perform our duty. Instead of subjecting them for the purpose of bringing them under control to make them our subjects and finally establish a colonial policy, we would say to them we must have order, and when you have established order, when you have established a government that relieves us of our responsibility, we will withdraw the Army and the Navy and say to the nations of the world, "Here is a little republic that caught the spirit of freedom from our own beloved Republic."

They have drunk deep at the fountain of liberty. They have tried to establish a republic of their own. It will probably not be a republic for the present such as ours, but it will be the best they can do. It will be their own, and it will be our purpose and privilege to help it and to hold up their hands and stand by them and see their republic grow. I believe if the Administration had said at the beginning of this war, "There must be order; establish a government of your own that is stable and thereby release us of our responsibility, then we will withdraw and leave you to grow," that the war would have ended in six months. Not only do I believe that would have been done, but I believe now, after three years of expenditure of treasure and the loss of more than 10,000 lives, if the great American Republic would say to the people of the islands, "You must be orderly, you must establish a government of your own, a stable government, and when you do that, we will withdraw and protect you," that the war would now be ended inside of six months.

Mr. MADDOX. Has the gentleman estimated the cost of the war? I did not hear his figures, if he gave any.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Yes; I estimate the cost of maintaining the army in the Philippine Islands at about $1,500 a man per year. If an army of 30,000 is maintained, that means an expenditure of $45,000,000 a year, or 50,000 would mean $75,000,000 annually.

Mr. MADDOX. What has it cost us already, if you have made any estimate of the money we have already spent there?

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. I have been unable to get accurate figures, but according to the best information obtainable and computing along the lines already indicated, it has cost us probably $380,000,000.

Without further trespassing upon the time of the House, I desire again to refute the idea that our friends upon the other side of the House are so pleased to go to the country with. They say we have not proposed any plan. They say, "What is your policy?" When they say it, it is always in connection with their policy that strikes down the Constitution and the right of these people to eventually and ultimately have a government of their own. We do not join in your policy. We can not adopt a policy that spends millions and millions of dollars in islands that we can not make into Territories or States, in islands where the people will not make American citizens, in islands where the people if they were brought to this country would, like the Chinese, come to compete with American labor, we have no part or parcel and do not join you. I favor the exclusion of the Filipinos as well as the Chinese.

If, upon the other hand, you will be governed by all the known principles upon which the American Republic was established, and will extend to the people the spirit of the Golden Rule, then we will join you. Our policy will be to let them establish a government of their own and help them maintain it, and see it grow, not only the pride of the Republic, but the pride of the whole world.

Our Republican friends say that we must subjugate these islands in order that we may establish trade relations. We would say to the gentlemen on the other side of the House, we, too, would establish trade relations; we would join you in making the Philippine Islands a gateway of trade to the world, but we would make it through a free and not a subjugated people. We would make it through people who have learned to be our friends because they have learned liberty from studying the grand principles of freedom exemplified by the great American Republic. That would be our gateway. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

We have proclaimed a policy. Aye, more. We have proclaimed a policy that is the policy of the American people, and the day is not far distant when the Administration will be brought to a just account for a largely increased standing army, a largely increased expenditure of the public treasure, and a largely increased number of mounds builded all over this country where the boys in blue have been laid away. [Applause.]

Mr. OTEY. Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to thrust myself upon the House in regard to this bill, but circumstances have absolutely forced me to it. This bill reminds me very much of a story of a man who was hanged on the borders of Mexico. No one knew who hung him, and there was found on his back a placard which said, "This man had some bad qualities, and others a darned sight worse." [Laughter.] This bill, however, has some good qualities. It does some good in the way of a circulating medium. It is about equivalent to the Government loaning money with no interest at all, except it is not paid back. [Laughter.] This money paid under this bill comes easy and goes easy, and is like a periodical issue of new circulation. One objection I have to it is that there is one section of the country—the one to which I belong—that does not receive any benefits of this distribution of currency.

It reminds me of the story of a little boy who was listening to his mother when she was explaining a great painting of Daniel in the lion's den. The picture included one little lion in one corner, and the boy said, "Oh, mamma, there is a little lion that won't get any at all." [Laughter.] So we of the South do not get any at all under this bill. [Laughter.] Having disposed of this great pension appropriation bill, I desire to call attention to a bill introduced by me, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 1958) to restore in part proceeds of captured and abandoned property.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated annually, from any money in the Treasury not already appropriated, a sum equal to and not to exceed 10 per cent of the amount now unclaimed and standing to the credit of the account on the books of the Treasury known as "Captured and abandoned property," to be applied for the benefit of disabled and dependent ex-Confederate soldiers, as follows, to wit: On the certificate of the governor of any State that his State has the year previously expended a certain sum for homes or in aid of ex-Confederate soldiers, furnished under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may require, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay over to the proper authority of such State a sum equal to the sum so certified: *Provided*, That all such certificates shall be presented on or before June 30 of each year: *And provided further*, That should the total of the amounts of said certificates exceed the sum of the aforesaid 10 per cent, then the several amounts to be paid the several States shall be reduced in proportion.

My friend and colleague [Mr. RIXEY] has introduced a bill, which he discussed yesterday. My bill differs from his bill essentially, as it provides for the return of the money derived from the sale of captured and abandoned property, now standing on the books of the Treasury, no one claiming it, but everybody knowing to whom it belongs, viz, to the people of the Southern States. I will not at this time attempt to discuss it. Suffice it to say that there are some $15,000,000 in the Treasury, and it is with reference to the distribution of that money that this bill makes provision in a just, moral, and equitable manner. As I said, I will not discuss this bill. If I can ever get it before the committee I am satisfied that the equities of it will induce the committee to report it.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if there is anything in what is left of me [laughter], I am a Confederate veteran—a so-called "rebel." [Laughter.] During the war the endearing terms "Yankee" and "rebel" were applied by each to the other. During that time the Yankees often went so far as to call us "damned rebels," and we went so far as to call them "damned Yankees." When you gentlemen on the other side came down in our midst, of course we applied to you the endearing term "damned Yankee," and you applied to us the endearing term "damned rebel," nobody meaning any offense. The old negroes down there absolutely got to thinking that "damned Yankee" was a proper term to use; and General Sherman in his memoirs says that he once overheard an old darky praying, and he said, "Oh, God, bless these damned Yankees." [Laughter.] General Sherman is authority for that.

The distinguished veteran [Mr. GROSVENOR]—I am sorry not to see him in his seat just now—referred in his speech of yesterday to that gallant soldier from Pennsylvania, Gen. HENRY HARRISON BINGHAM. He said that Mr. BINGHAM was full of "rebel bullets." Now, I was about to interrupt him and ask whether he did not mean full of leaden bullets. Then I remembered—my modesty forbade me to say it—I remembered that I had what I call a "Yankee bullet" in me now. And then I knew that that chivalrous gentleman meant no disrespect to the bullets when he called them "rebel bullets." Then my friend from Colorado [Mr. BELL] rose and talked about the glory of the deserters from the "rebel" army. Well, my friends, reconciliation has taken place; and yet we hear everybody talking about "rebels." I was one myself; and here I say I am not ashamed of it. Cromwell was the greatest rebel of his age, yet to-day there are monuments all over England to Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Chairman, the day will not be far distant when there will be monuments in the capital city of this great nation to Robert E. Lee, to Stonewall Jackson, to Stewart, and Forrest, and other Confederate leaders, not as rebels, but as great and grand American soldiers.

Mr. Chairman, I am not one of those who would condemn the honorable gentleman from Virginia [Mr. RIXEY], my colleague, because of the bill he has introduced, for I know that his great aim was to present a measure of benefit, and in its purposes it was as pure and noble as that which could emanate from the breast of any man in America. I might when I deliberately leave Congress—under compulsion [laughter and applause]—I might need a Soldiers' Home for myself. But, seriously, I am not here to discuss his bill pro or con. I have not risen, however, to advocate it, nor to condemn any old Confederate for partaking of its provisions if he saw fit to do so, if it ever becomes a law. But I will say that its passage by those veterans on the other side of this Chamber would be a most gracious act. It would be like planting a sweet rose along the hedges and the pathways that already to a certain extent cross the "bloody chasm." Such privileges need not be taken or enjoyed by anyone on this side who does not choose to avail himself of them.

But, my friends, there is another aspect of that bill which has not been mentioned. I wish briefly to call your attention to it. I assume that no gallant Union soldier, such as Gen. HENRY HARRISON BINGHAM, from Pennsylvania, or my friend the Hon. VESPASIAN WARNER, of Illinois, both of whom are laden down with rebel bullets, or the battle-scarred Speaker of the House of Representatives, DAVID BREMNER HENDERSON, who left a leg on the field of battle and went back after enduring the sufferings of that loss to serve his country with one leg as colonel of a regiment, ever looks upon the old Confederate soldier with any degree of bitterness. I do not believe they do. I do not believe they look upon him even with envy. On the contrary, I know that there is a warm spot in their hearts for every one of them.

Call the roll of all the names of all the soldiers in Homes throughout this country and what will you have for an answer? There would be, as if one voice, an answer showing gratitude to the old Confederate soldier. And why? Why would he do it? Because—now listen to what I say, my countrymen—but for the old Confederate soldier there would have been no Soldiers' Home

for him to go into. Did you ever think of that? [Laughter.] There would have been no Soldiers' Home throughout the whole land but for the Confederate soldier. Not a single one. [Laughter.] And possibly, if it hadn't been for the old Confederate soldier some of these inmates of the Homes would be shivering in the cold to-day. Yes, but for that old Confederate soldier some of them would be following the plow and hoeing the hills instead of leading lives of happiness and pleasure and rest. [Laughter.] Some of them would be driving wagons in the Western blizzards, some would possibly have come down to be members of Congress. [Laughter.] Some, no doubt, would be extending their remarks on sixty-day notes after maturity. [Laughter.] Some, probably, like Mulberry Sellers, would be planting snowballs for the purpose of raising an ice harvest, or perhaps attempting to dry snow and sell it for salt. [Renewed laughter.]

Yes, my friends, but for that old Confederate soldier all of these things might have happened. There was a Revolutionary war, as we are told; there was a war of 1812, and there were Indian wars, as well as the war with Mexico. Not one of them could evolve a Soldiers' Home. But it was left for the old Confederate soldier to do the entire work. [Laughter.] Look over the way—I expected to see my big-hearted and the suave sage from Danville, Ill., in his seat. I am sorry he is not there. He lives in Vermilion County, and on the big river of a similar hue, with the Iroquois and Kankakee constituents. I would ask him what would have become of that beautiful modern Home and grounds at Danville, Ill., if it had not been for the good old Confederate soldier? There would have been none, Mr. Chairman. [Laughter.] If the Soldiers' Home is such a boon, if it is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever, its loveliness increasing every day," who is here, and I ask him to stand up, who is here to-day to deny that to the Confederate soldier is due all of the happiness and all of the sunshine to the souls and all the comforts to the bodies of the inmates of the Soldiers' Homes. Look across, if you please, look across the way to that grand monument to the valor of the Confederate soldier called the Pension building.

Look across at that building in this capital city of the nation, where 3,000 clerks daily toil and issue millions of certificates, between the lines of every one of which may be read the words "Remember the old rebel soldier of '61–5." [Applause.] What would have become of those 3,000 employees in the Pension building if it had not been for the old Confederate soldier? But for him perhaps the name of U. S. Grant and that of Stonewall Jackson would never have been placed upon the scroll of immortality. Mr. Lincoln recognized the valor of the Confederate soldier when, on an occasion when the Confederate army was penetrating Pennsylvania, he was telegraphed to by Mr. Curtin, the war governor of that State, in the following words:

Send me 10,000 men and I will stop Lee.

Mr. Lincoln replied to him:

Your stopper is too short.

[Laughter.]

I want to read a few lines from a standard work. If ever Greek met Greek, this record will show that it was in the years 1861 to 1865. If ever soldiers on either side should respect and congratulate their opponents, the soldiers of the Union and the Confederate armies should do so. Never has there been such a record. I read from a standard work. If you want to know what it is, I reply it is a volume of my speeches. [Laughter.] What was the mortality shown in that war? If we take the battle of Gettysburg, we find that the First Minnesota lost 82 per cent and the Twenty-sixth North Carolina lost 87 per cent. There is no such record in modern times as that. If you take the Crimean war or the Austria-Prussian or the Franco-Prussian war, you will find that the average loss was a little under 3 per cent in some cases and a little over 3 per cent in others; but in the Union Army the loss was 4.7 per cent and in the Confederate army it was 10 per cent. Never has there been such a record in modern times. The One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania lost 76 per cent, and the Twenty-first Georgia lost 76 per cent. I might read other regimental losses equally as startling.

What do the great men who were engaged in this war say? I was captured by my friends, whom we then termed Yankees, about a month before the surrender, and I was put in prison. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant released me after the surrender. I did not have a friend north of Mason and Dixon's line to apply to. After the surrender Grant showed his magnanimity, when a simple letter was addressed to him by my brother, who was adjutant-general then serving on Joseph E. Johnston's staff. He wrote to my brother that I should be released immediately. I say of him that his great achievement was equaled by his magnanimity. He spoke of us before the surrender as people have been forced to speak of us since. At Vicksburg he wrote to Pemberton:

Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those under your command at Vicksburg will challenge the respect of every adversary.

Again, when he went to Richmond, he declined to enter that city in triumph. He said:

No, I do not care to go. These people feel too keenly already the injury of war, and I do not intend even by my presence to seem to them as one who finds pleasure in viewing the wreck of their beloved capital and country.

Mr. LAMB. Will my friend allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. OTEY. Certainly.

Mr. LAMB. I feel very much interested on behalf of the old Confederate soldier and the people of Virginia with relation to the bill offered by my colleague [Mr. RIXEY]. Will my friend please tell us how he stands on that bill?

Mr. OTEY. As I stated that I had introduced a bill myself, I expect to support my own bill instead of that bill. As to the question of the propriety of a Confederate soldier accepting at the hands of the United States Government a domicile in the Soldiers' Home, I say that I conceive that he would not relinquish one particle of his self-respect in so doing if it was offered to him; and not only that, but he would be receiving only part of that which already belongs to him.

Now, Mr. Chairman, never in modern times, I say, has there been such valor and heroism displayed by any men as in that civil war. Certainly it would not have been anything to the credit of the Confederate soldier that he achieved victories over a less valorous foe; and no credit to the Union soldier that he overwhelmed a less valiant antagonist. I say there was "glory enough for all," in the language of Commodore Schley; and whilst as an old Confederate soldier myself I have always been a little ashamed of the so-called Spanish war, just as I hate to see a great big bulldog crush down a poor little poodle [laughter], I do accept the great victory of Admiral Dewey, and the greatest naval battle of the world, which was won by Admiral Winfield Scott Schley. [Applause.] For myself I adopt the words of the old Confederate soldier, who said:

I want to be know'd for just what I was
When I rise up at judgment day;
I want them to say, "There's an old Confed,
And he's wearing the same old gray;"
For I'm not ashamed of it, and that's
Not all; and I never shall be.
For the proudest years of my life at last
Were the years that I followed Lee.

Never in the world have there been such soldiers as the Union and Confederate soldiers, and in my opinion there never was such a soldier as the Confederate soldier. I say this because of the then existing conditions, and these conditions can not exist again; consequently his prototype will never appear again in the future. Although no officer of any army ever faced danger more fearlessly than did the Confederate officer, although the mortality in no officers of modern times was ever so great, yet he could occupy no greater post of danger than following the Confederate private. Accustomed all his life to command, he knew well how to obey; always obeying implicitly his commanding officer, yet, sir, no regular ever responded with more alacrity to drum tap or moved with more promptitude to the bugle call. His individuality was never lost. He fought with that self-possession and that intelligent thought that, each inspiring confidence in the other, made the aggregation well-nigh invincible.

Mr. Chairman, I will cite for example the Army of Northern Virginia. It was never driven from a field of battle, although always outnumbered, and was met by as good soldiers as were on the Continent. But, sir, this army was composed of men whom no danger could appall, no peril awe, no hardships dismay, no numbers intimidate. To them duty was an inspiration, patriotism a passion, courage an allurement, and glory a poem. To the Confederate soldier war was not demoralizing, but, on the contrary, was a school of discipline. He had devastated no fields, desecrated no temples, plundered no people, and always respected women.

Look at the criminal records, and his name is a stranger to it. If the poorhouses had to depend upon him for inmates they would be closed. Few have been behind the bars of a jail, and thank God no cell of a penitentiary shuts out the light of liberty from any soldier that followed Lee; and those who followed Lee were types of those that upheld the starry cross from one end of the Confederacy to the other. He was their exemplar. They saw him lay down his untarnished sword, broken though still bright, his heart broken for his country's woes, his flag folded without a stain, and the agony was not over but just begun as he heard the last shot of Gordon's men, a nation's death cry.

As poor as the poorest, yet rich for want of wealth, for the wealth of a continent lay at his feet seeking recognition; without a home, yet the hinges swung open the doors of welcome to him all over the land; without employment, yet offer of it crowded him beyond his ability to respond; not a hut that would not have welcomed him, not a palace that would not have been honored by his presence; without office, yet the gift of crowned heads yearning for his fame and renown could not tempt him.

He loved his native State, Virginia, and he would have no wealth that she could not furnish, no home she could not supply, no employment she could not give, no office she could not bestow. As I said, Robert E. Lee was the exemplar of the old Confederate private. Grady said of this old rebel:

He was a hero in gray with a heart of gold. God stripped him in prosperity, and inspired him in adversity. Leaving fields running with human blood in April, he saw them green with harvest in June. Ruin was never so overwhelming, restoration never so swift.

I am here to ask no favor for this hero. His name is already on immortality's scroll, and those of us who still remain can join the Southern bard and say:

Land where the sign of the Cross
Its shadow hath everywhere shed,
We measure our love by thy loss,
Our loss by the graves of our dead.

[Loud applause.]

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to submit to the consideration of the House some matters in connection with pensions. We devote two days each month to the consideration of special pension bills, and a great many members who have not time to investigate these matters have come to the conclusion that there are too many special pension bills. I am inclined to that opinion myself, Mr. Chairman, but I do not think there are too many under the laws as they stand. I think the laws ought to be amended so as to obviate the necessity of so many, and my main purpose in rising in my place here to-day is to show how we could avoid the necessity of so many special pension bills. One of the matters that the Committee on Invalid Pensions is called upon to wrestle with is the fact that a great many men served in two or more regiments in the armies of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and who are marked as deserters from the first regiment they served in, but were honorably discharged from the last regiment with which they served.

SOLDIERS WITH TWO SERVICES.

Now, in my section of the country I know it to be a fact that many men had no choice as to what regiment they would connect themselves with. They joined the first Union regiment that could be reached. Thousands of them traveled hundreds of miles, oftentimes exclusively at night, in order to reach Kentucky, Ohio, or Indiana, to enable them to enlist in the armies of the United States. Afterwards, when the regiments they joined went down into Tennessee, these same Tennesseans, as good soldiers, as brave men, and as loyal citizens as ever drew the breath of life, preferred to join a regiment where their neighbors and acquaintances were; and so, without asking leave of anybody, they left the regiment they were serving in and joined a regiment in which their neighbors were and served honorably to the end, never for a moment thinking that it made much difference in what regiment they served so they were fighting for the Union.

Now, those men can not get a pension under the act of 1890. Plenty of them served three and four years, and were engaged in many battles, while the men who joined but one regiment and served ninety days, and never saw a battle, and never smelled gunpowder, are, if disabled and honorably discharged, entitled to a pension under the act of June 27, 1890. I say, Mr. Chairman, that this act is grossly unjust to these brave and patriotic Union soldiers. The Pension Bureau holds these men must have discharges from all the organizations with which they have been at any time connected in order to entitle them to a pension under the act of 1890. The result is that we find this class of men applying to the Invalid Pension Committee for pensions.

These men are honorable and patriotic citizens; they served two and three years in the armies of the United States, and many of them remained in the Army until the war closed; and oftentimes the period between their desertion and their second enlistment was only a few days. In one case I have in mind it was less than an hour. The two regiments were side by side, and the man went out of one regiment and enlisted in the second regiment and served faithfully until captured, and died at last in a Confederate prison; and his widow could not draw a pension. This class of cases necessitates applications to Congress for a pension by a private act. We ought to make a general law to cover all of these cases. I have introduced a bill for this purpose and hope it will pass.

CONFEDERATE CONSCRIPTS IN THE UNION ARMY.

There is another class of claimants who appeal to Congress by special bills. They are those Southern Union men who in the early part of the war of the Rebellion were conscripted by the Confederate authorities. There were in Tennessee, in North Carolina, in northern Georgia, and in northern Alabama as loyal men as ever breathed the breath of life conscripted in the Confederate Army; and the first chance they got they left the Confederate Army and joined the Union Army, and served in the Union Army faithfully and bravely to the close of the war. These men risked their lives, not only in battle, but risked their lives in another way: If they were captured they were often at once taken out and shot, because they were deserters from the Confederate Army; and, if confined as prisoners, were treated with greater severity because regarded as traitors to the Confederacy. In those days loyalty to the Union was treason to the South.

This is a class of men that can not draw pensions under the act of 1890; and if there be one class of men that appeals to the loyal sentiment of this country with more emphasis than any other class it is this very class—the men who were conscripted in the Confederate army in the early days of the war and who afterwards left that army and joined the Army of the United States and fought faithfully under the Union flag until their term of enlistment expired or the war came to a triumphant close. Because, Mr. Chairman, these men not only ran the ordinary risks of battle and disease incidental to a soldier's life, but they also ran the risk when captured of being instantly ordered out to be shot by condemnation of a drumhead court-martial; and this in fact was the fate that many of them suffered, while others were starved to death in Confederate prisons.

I want to say in this connection that the ban of disloyalty has been removed from every other class of citizens in the United States. It has been removed from the men who participated actively in the rebellion as governors, and judges, and members of the Confederate army and Confederate government, and many of them have taken seats in the Congress of the United States. It has been removed from those who served against England in the war of 1812-1814.

THE BAN REMOVED FROM ALL OTHERS.

It has been removed from the men who fought in the Mexican war, and afterwards participated in the rebellion. It has been removed from those who served in the Indian wars. It has been removed from the men who fought in the Spanish war, having previously been in the Confederate army. It has been removed from all the men who suffered any disability while fighting in the Union Army; but it is still affixed to those Union soldiers who, after escaping from their conscript service in the Confederate army, served to the end in the Union Army, but have no hospital record, perhaps never were sick a day, but ready at all times for duty, whether in the camp, or on the march, or on the field of battle, and who gave the United States the benefit of their service from two to four years, and yet they can not draw any pension under the act of 1890. Why? Because they were conscripted in the rebel army, many of them for not more than a month, some of them for not more than a few days.

Many people do not realize what it was to be conscripted into the Confederate army in those days. You were notified to put in your appearance at the county seat on a given day, and if you did not put in your appearance accordingly you were arrested and tried and punished for desertion. Many tried to escape, and some did escape, but hundreds of them were captured and scores shot and some hung. That was the doom that confronted the Union men who were conscripted in those awful days from 1861 to 1863 in the so-called Confederate States. These conscripted men joined the Confederate army as a temporary expedient, aiming to leave at the first possible moment, at the earliest opportunity. And this they did. They joined the Union Army; they served in the battle, not in the hospital; for if they were in the hospital, disabled from disease or wounds, they are pensionable. They were soldiers to the end, did the marching, the guarding, and the fighting, but suffered no disability, although many of them served three years or more. All served to the end of their enlistment or the close of the war, and yet they can not draw pensions under the act of 1890, while the Northern or Western or Eastern soldier who served only ninety days, and perhaps never crossed the Ohio or the Potomac, can draw a pension under this act.

Mr. Chairman, this is another one of the great injustices that causes men to resort to Congress for special relief, and it is an injustice that this House ought to correct, and correct at once. Why should the fact that a man was conscripted under duress and forced into the Confederate army be imputed to him as a crime, when he left the Confederate army the first time he saw the door open, the first time he saw the fence down, the first time he saw in reach the flag he loved, and joined the Army of his country and fought its battles to the close of the war? Why should the ban of disloyalty be placed on that man? I say it is a disgrace to the United States of America to thus dishonor those heroic loyalists of the Southern country. Ever since I have been in Congress I have been trying to have justice done to these men, and I hope this Congress will pass the bill.

MEXICAN WAR SOLDIERS.

In this connection I want to allude to what was said this morning about the Mexican soldiers not being as fairly treated as the Union soldiers. I deny that statement. I say the Mexican soldiers have been treated better than the Union soldiers.

Every Mexican war soldier who is 62 years of age and served sixty days or was in a battle, and was honorably discharged, is entitled to a pension whether he has any disability or not, while a Union war soldier must have served ninety days, under the act of 1890, and must have a disability. The Commissioner of Pensions estimates that there are 200,000 ex-Union soldiers still living and unpensioned; and it is safe to say that one-half of these, or a hundred thousand, are 62 years of age or over, but notwithstanding that they can not draw any pension unless suffering some disability. There is no service pension for the ex-Union soldier. I care not how faithfully he may have served; I care not how long he may have served; I care not how many battles he was in; there is no service pension for him. He must show a disability; he must show a ninety days' service, and he must show an honorable discharge.

The soldier of the Mexican war, he need not show any disability; all that is necessary for him to do is to show that he was in a battle or served sixty days—not ninety—and has an honorable discharge. Right here I want to say that the day has come when the Union soldiers who served two, or three, or four years and contracted no disability ought to be pensioned. They are the men who did the fighting. They are the men who suppressed the rebellion. They are the men who gave us our country. They are the men without whom no other man in the United States would be pensioned by the United States to-day. Yet these grand heroes are drawing no pension.

NO SERVICE PENSION FOR UNION SOLDIERS.

The men who went to the hospital on account of disability by disease or by wounds are drawing pensions; but the man who stood at the forefront of the fight, who was never in the hospital, who on all occasions was present at roll call, who was always on hand when the time came to make the charge, who was always the first over the "imminent deadly breach"—that man, though he may have served three or four years, is not entitled to a pension. Why? Because he has no disability. Yet the soldier of the Mexican war, when he gets to be 62 years of age, is entitled to a pension of $8 a month, and if he is a poor man, $12 a month. Still we are told on this floor that the Government of the United States is prejudiced against the soldier of the Mexican war and in favor of the soldier of the war for the Union. I say it is not so. The soldier of the Mexican war has under our law higher rights and better opportunities for getting a pension than the soldier of the war for the Union.

But I want it understood, Mr. Chairman, that I do not discount the claims of the Mexican-war soldier. I glory in his patriotism, I honor his valor, I respect his rights and privileges, and I rejoice that he receives the benefits that he does receive. So far as I am concerned I will vote for a law increasing the pension of every Mexican-war soldier to $12, whether he be poor or rich. I say he should have that amount of pension, and if his necessities are great I would give him more. I am not saying anything against Mexican-war soldiers; I am only saying that the soldier of the war for the Union is in some important particulars not receiving equal benefits and rights and privileges with the soldier of the Mexican war. All honor to the soldier of the Mexican war who gave us California and Arizona and Nevada and New Mexico and, indirectly, Texas. All honor to them all. I glory in their patriotism, in their valor, in their devotion to their country; but at the same time I glory in the valor and patriotism of the men who gave us this whole country. And I say that if we are going to draw any line of distinction the Union soldier ought to have the preference. But he is not now given the preference; and that is another one of the causes of the many applications to Congress for special pensions.

IRREGULAR SOLDIERS.

There is another matter to which I desire to call the attention of the House, and that is the claims of what might be called the irregular soldiers—soldiers who, under the existing law, are not entitled to pensions. In the State of Missouri there were thousands and thousands of men belonging to the State militia who served a whole year battling for the Union. But they served under the flag of Missouri, so to speak; that is, they were never regularly mustered into the Army of the United States. But they served as Missouri militia over a year and served under the orders of the United States. In Kentucky a similar state of affairs existed, many of her militia battling for the Union for years, but never regularly mustered into the service of the United States as United States soldiers. These men ought to be pensioned. Every man of them who incurred disability in the line of duty, and the widow of every man who was killed on the field of battle, and the children of every such man ought to receive a pension by general law. As it is, they have to come as individuals to Congress by special bill.

Mr. BOREING. If the gentleman will permit me, I will state that those State troops raised in Kentucky acted under the orders of the generals of the United States Army. They were ordered out of the State, and they rendered valuable service.

Mr. GIBSON. Exactly; these Kentucky and Missouri troops served under the general officers of the United States. They took their places on the field of battle under the orders of such officers; they fell in their tracks, many of them, from Confederate bullets as did the regularly mustered Union soldiers; but they are to-day denied pensions. The result is that such of those men as were wounded or contracted disease, and the widows of those who have died, are appealing to the Invalid Pensions Committee by special bills.

UNION SOLDIERS FROM THE SOUTH.

There is another class of these irregular Union soldiers whose claims are entitled to consideration. For instance, those who enlisted from northern Georgia. "What," somebody will say, "Union men in Georgia!" Yes; two regiments of Union men were organized in northern Georgia, and Union men were organized also in Alabama, and all over Tennessee there were local organizations of Union soldiers. They battled for the Union, but were never regularly mustered in the Army of the United States. Take East Tennessee, where General Burnside, by special written authority from Abraham Lincoln, called upon the Union men to rally and organize into companies. He furnished them with arms, and they served from one to two years, at their own expense, sometimes supplying their own rations, mounted on their own horses, wearing their own clothes—just as did the heroes who won the battle of Kings Mountain and turned the tide in favor of American independence.

These East Tennessee Union soldiers, who were denominated by Burnside "the National Guards of East Tennessee," are to-day not entitled to any pension under our law; and appeals for pensions for those who were wounded or for the widows of those who were killed in battle or who died in Confederate prisons are coming to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. And over in the district of my almost colleague, the Representative from the Eleventh district of Kentucky, whose district adjoins mine—in his district irregular troops, as they might be called, were enlisted and served from six months to two years in the Army of the United States, but many of them, never having been regularly enrolled and sworn in and reported to the War Department, are to-day not entitled to consideration by the Pension Bureau. These are some of the men who are appealing to the Committee on Invalid Pensions for relief.

MEN DISABLED BEFORE MUSTER.

There is another deserving class of soldiers who are entitled to relief by a general law. I refer to those men who enlisted in the Army and were wounded or disabled by disease before muster, and were rejected by the examining surgeon because of the disabilities previously contracted in the service. These men come before our committee with special bills and ask relief, and I can find no just reason for denying them relief. It was not their fault that they were not mustered at the outset, and their patriotism in serving as soldiers before muster surely ought not to be taken advantage of by the country that got the benefit of their services.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to state another class of cases that come before the Committee on Invalid Pensions that every man on the floor of this House, I care not on what side of the House he may be, is interested in. The great proportion of the soldiers are becoming old. Many are suffering from disabilities incurred in the line of duty in the service of their county. There is no question of their suffering, but they can not, to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Pensions, prove that the disability was incurred in, or is the result of, their Army service.

The result is that they are drawing only $12 a month. Some of them are blind. Some are afflicted by rheumatism to such an extent that they require the constant attendance and help of another person. Some are paralyzed. Some are suffering from other diseases that make them helpless. Many of these people are dependent upon public charity for support, and yet they can draw only $12 a month. Many of these men insist that their disability is the result of wounds received or diseases incurred while in the Army. They produce their proof. They file the affidavits of their comrades. They bring forward the testimony of their neighbors. They present the statements of the physicians who have waited on them ever since the close of the war. They pile up proof mountain high to show that their disability was incurred in the line of duty in the Army, but the Pension Bureau says: "We are not satisfied with the proof."

MEASURE OF PROOF IN THE PENSION BUREAU.

Right here, Mr. Chairman, I wish to call the attention of the House to the degree of proof which is required by the Bureau. In that Bureau, under its rulings, you must prove your case beyond a reasonable doubt.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. GIBSON. Certainly.

Mr. GROSVENOR. At whose door does the gentleman lay that criticism? I say that there is no law upon the statute books of this country, nor is there any analogy in the law, that justifies any ruling in any Department of that character, if there be such a ruling.

Mr. GIBSON. I entirely agree with the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, and am glad indeed that he has risen to make the statement he has made, because it brings up perhaps for more general information a discussion which took place in the last Congress on this subject with which but few members, I think, are acquainted. I stated on this floor about this time last year that the Pension Bureau required a pension case to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt. The attention of the Commissioner of Pensions was called to that utterance on my part, and he addressed a letter to the honorable gentleman on my right—the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR]—denying that there was any such ruling, and saying that if there was he would have it changed as soon as the matter was brought to his attention. Now, I hold in my hand a treatise on the practice in the Pension Bureau, printed in the year 1898. This book is prefaced by the following language:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 9, 1898.

SIR: I have approved, and return herewith, a treatise on the practice of the Pension Bureau, which was submitted by you personally for my consideration.

Very respectfully, C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

and addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions.

PROOF BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT.

So here is a book submitted by the Commissioner of Pensions to the then Secretary of the Interior, and returned by him to the Commissioner of Pensions and marked "approved." Now, what does this book say with reference to the practice of the Pension Bureau? I call your attention to this language, on pages 20 and 21:

When such parol evidence is filed, the examiner—

An examiner is an officer in the Bureau who passes on pension claims.

When such parol evidence is filed the examiner should call upon the War Department for a report concerning the presence or absence of the affiants at the time it is alleged such wound was received. If the War Department reports them present at that time, such claim is accepted as "legally" established upon the record and parol evidence as stated; provided, from the description of the wound and the facts and circumstances stated in the evidence, no reasonable doubt arises concerning the incurrence of the same.

Again, on pages 31 and 32 I read:

The rule of law laid down by the Secretary is that "neither record nor medical evidence of incurrence or treatment in service is absolutely essential to prove service origin; but an absence of such evidence should be satisfactorily accounted for, as a claim must be established by the best evidence of which the case in its nature is susceptible." (Vol. 8, Secretary's Decisions, p. 804.) In the same decision "satisfactory" evidence is defined as "sufficient" evidence, and means "that amount of proof which ordinarily satisfies an unprejudiced mind beyond reasonable doubt."

So here are two emphatic and distinct declarations that proof beyond a reasonable doubt is required by the Pension Bureau before it will allow a claim for pension.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Evans was Commissioner of Pensions at that time too, was he not?

Mr. GIBSON. He was at that time, and he is the man who submitted this book to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval and received it back approved.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. GIBSON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. GROSVENOR. The language of that treatise, in the first place, is not law, as the gentleman will admit.

Mr. GIBSON. I agree that it is not law anywhere except in the Pension Bureau.

Mr. GROSVENOR. And in the second place it reads to me a little like the utterance of a man who never knew anything about law, and who confuses the use of terms of which he probably does not know the entire effect. He says, for instance, that it must be by the best evidence. Well, we all admit that.

Mr. GIBSON. Certainly.

PENSION BUREAU RULE OF EVIDENCE NOT LAW.

Mr. GROSVENOR. That is a common rule of evidence. Then he says it must satisfy the mind. Well, we admit that. And then, when he gets to the use of the expression "beyond a reasonable doubt," that is a statement by the writer of that book. It is not law, and it ought not to be obeyed by any tribunal.

Mr. GIBSON. It is not law anywhere in the United States except in the Pension Bureau, and, Mr. Chairman, that is the last place in the world where rigorous rules of evidence should be applied, because that Bureau is not intended to adjudicate strict liabilities between debtor and creditor. It is a Bureau established to dispense the bounty and attest the gratitude of a great, magnanimous, and grateful people to men who have deserved it by risking their lives and their health on the field of battle, in prison pens, in winter quarters, during the fatigues, privations, and dangers of campaigns, in siege and in assault, on sea and on land, for four long and bloody years that this same country might live. An honest, just, grateful, and patriotic government does not pay pensions to its heroic defenders as a miser pays his debts, slowly, begrudgingly, complainingly, as though the coin was made of his heart's blood. A sad day will it be for our country when it will be said to the old soldier as he presents his claims to a pension what the duke said of Shylock:

> I am sorry for thee; thou art come to answer
> A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,
> Incapable of pity, void and empty
> From any dram of mercy.

Mr. PRINCE. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GIBSON. Yes.

Mr. PRINCE. Is it not within the power of Congress to pass legislation so plain that the Commissioner can not insist upon the rules of evidence he is now insisting upon?

Mr. GIBSON. That is a conundrum that nobody can answer.

Mr. PRINCE. Why not? Can not the Committee on Invalid Pensions, or some committee, bring in legislation that will make it plain enough so that an applicant will not be required to prove disability beyond a reasonable doubt? I am asking this so that the country may know.

Mr. SULLOWAY. If the gentleman will pardon me——

Mr. GIBSON. I will let the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions [Mr. SULLOWAY] answer that question.

THE FAULT WITH THE BUREAU AND NOT THE LAW.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Let me give you an illustration. The law provides that a man under certain conditions, which are prescribed, shall be entitled to a pension, whether he was mustered into the United States service or not. In the beginning of the war mustering officers were scarce and men were going to the front very rapidly. Some regiments served a year, and some perhaps a year and a half, without being mustered. I understand that the present Commissioner of Pensions holds in defiance of that statute, and I should like to know if you can make it any plainer when it says, "whether mustered into the United States service or not." He has recently discovered that a man is not pensionable, even if his head and heels were shot off, unless he was mustered into the United States service.

Mr. PRINCE. Then it is not the law that is at fault, or the Congress of the United States. It is the fault of the man who will not obey the plain mandate of the statute.

Mr. SULLOWAY. That is exactly my view of it, if you want to know. [Applause.]

Mr. PRINCE. I should like to ask the gentleman who has the floor if that is his view of the law?

Mr. GIBSON. My view of the law is this, and I was just on the point of giving it: The law in all civil cases in all the courts of the Union, State and Federal, is that the preponderance of probabilities shall prevail. That is the law in civil suits, and the law that requires proof beyond a reasonable doubt exists only in the case of a man charged with a violation of the criminal law.

Mr. NEVIN. And that is in his favor.

Mr. GIBSON. Yes; that is for the benefit of the accused. Then the State must prove her case against him beyond a reasonable doubt. The origin of that law was this: When that law originated, a defendant could not be a witness in his own behalf. In the next place, there is a general rule of law that every man is presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty; and to overcome those two things the judges held that the Government must make out her case against the defendant whose mouth was thus closed and in whose behalf the presumption existed—that the Government must make out its case against a man charged with crime beyond a reasonable doubt. But in a civil suit, between man and man, whether the amount involved is one dollar or a million dollars, if the plaintiff satisfies the jury by the preponderance of probabilities he is entitled to a verdict. The judges charged juries that if, in weighing the evidence, the scales are equally poised, the plaintiff must fail; but if there be ever so little a preponderance in favor of the plaintiff the jury must find in his favor. Mr. Chairman, this ruling of the Pension Bureau that a claimant must make out his case beyond a reasonable doubt is the cause of a great many applications to Congress for individual relief.

RELIEF FOR THE TWELVE-DOLLAR PENSIONERS.

Now, to get back. I was going on to say, when this digression occurred, that a great many $12 pensioners come before the Committee on Invalid Pensions. They bring cases to us showing where they have applied for a pension under the general law. We read the evidence and we are shocked to think that the Pension Bureau should have turned down such a case. Perhaps a man is totally blind, absolutely helpless from rheumatism, paralysis, or other disease. Perhaps he received a wound. He claims his disability is of service origin. He makes very strong proof. But the Pension Bureau turns him down because he has not made

out his case beyond a reasonable doubt, and gives him only $12 a month under the act of 1890, whereas under the general law he would have been entitled to $50 or $72 a month. The soldier feels outraged; his neighbors feel indignant; they appeal to their Congressman; he files a special bill, and the case comes before the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

I had such a case in my own district. His name was James Webb. His shoulder bone had been broken by a bullet. It resulted, as the surgeon of the Pension Bureau testified, in paralysis of his whole system, the result of which was he had to be treated like a baby, lifted in and out of bed by another person; and the surgeon of the Bureau rated him at $72 per month, but the Pension Bureau held that the disability from paralysis did not result from the bullet wound and gave him only $12 under the act of 1890. I brought the case here by a special bill and Congress gave the soldier $40 a month. Now, these are specimens of the cases our committee are called upon to deal with.

Mr. LLOYD. In the case to which the gentleman has referred is it not a fact that the medical department at the Pension Office is responsible for the decision that that individual's disability was not of service origin?

Mr. GIBSON. I do not know that I caught the gentleman's question well enough for me to respond intelligently.

Mr. LLOYD. I want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the medical department of the Pension Office is responsible for the occurrences to which he has referred.

Mr. GIBSON. Wiser men than I am say that it is.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE BUREAU.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Chairman, I have some instances in the district which I have the honor to represent the same as the gentleman has mentioned, which I have given careful investigation, and I find that the Pension Commissioner hides behind the medical department in the Pension Office here. Now, I am disposed, and doubtless the gentleman is, to listen to the physician at home, who has investigated the case and who knows something about the result, whereas the department, when a theoretical case arises in reference to the disability from which a claimant suffers, and which may result in his death, says it was not of Army origin; that it may have originated from influences that occurred after he left the Army.

Mr. GIBSON. That is the fact. The result is, Mr. Chairman, these pensioners appeal to Congress. Now, there are 15 men on our committee. There is not one case out of twenty reported by our committee that is not reported unanimously. Republicans and Democrats all concurring that the soldier's bill ought to be allowed, and our committee is generally of the opinion that most of these cases ought to have been allowed at the Bureau and would have been allowed if the Bureau had applied the true rule of evidence.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what is the remedy for this state of affairs? Our committee devised a remedy in the last Congress, and reported it, and will report it again in a few days. It gives these men drawing $12 pensions and who are now blind, or palsied, or confined to bed with rheumatism, or afflicted with some other disability that necessitates the regular or periodical attention of a third person, $30 a month. Under the general law they would get from $50 to $72 a month. We propose to give them $30. That will take from this Congress and future Congresses a great many of these special bills, and at the same time do justice to many most deserving men who are now dependent on the charity of their neighbors, because this great country, with a full treasury, denies them that measure of justice to which their injuries and their service to their country entitle them.

TWELVE-DOLLAR PENSIONERS APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Yet in consequence of these failures upon the part of other people, in consequence of these faults in other departments, the Invalid Pension Committee of this House has to bear the whole brunt of the criticism because of the multitude of special pension bills. We are criticised for bringing in bills in these cases when we would be men without hearts, men without gratitude, men without patriotism, men without judgment, if we failed to respond when the evidence brought before us is enough to move the heart of a "grandsire cut in alabaster," much less the hearts of men of flesh and blood. So these criticisms of the Invalid Pension Committee are based—I will not say on ignorance—but based on misinformation or misunderstanding as to the real state of facts and the reason why so many gentlemen of the House are under the necessity of introducing private bills for the relief of their constituents and referring them to the Invalid Pension Committee.

When a man is drawing $12 a month under the new law (the act of 1890) what does that mean? It means that he served ninety days or more in the Union Army; that he has an honorable discharge, and that he is totally disabled for manual labor, and this disability not the result of any vicious habits. Twelve dollars a month is the highest amount a man can draw under the act of 1890. Many of these $12 pensioners served three or more years; many of them were wounded in battle or diseased in camp; many of them are so disabled as to be helpless, and to need the regular care and help of another person; many of them are blind, or paralyzed, or have lost the use of their limbs, or have become weak of mind. These are the pensioners who are appealing to the Invalid Pension Committee for some increase of their pensions. In many cases they are not only as helpless as babes, but are dependent on public and private charity for the very bread they and their families eat. For how can a family live on 40 cents a day when the head of it is a helpless invalid, and the soldier's wife, perhaps, as old and helpless as he is? And how are they to buy the necessary medicines and pay the doctor for his services?

SPECIAL PENSIONS WORK GREAT BENEFITS.

Mr. Chairman, where is the man with so little humanity and so little patriotism as to object to our committee increasing these pensions? And we have been in the habit of giving these helpless $12 pensioners $30 and sometimes $40 a month when, if pensioned under the general or old law, they would get $72 a month.

In the last Congress our committee recommended a bill to give all of these $12 pensioners thus helpless $30 a month, and we will bring forward a similar bill in a few days, and I call upon every patriotic and humane man in this House to give it his support and in this way obviate the necessity of special pension bills in these cases. Pass this measure and then the Pension Bureau can take care of them. [Applause.]

But before I leave the subject of special pension bills, Mr. Chairman, I wish to say that the money paid out on these bills is a mere grain of sand compared with the mountain of money appropriated every year for pensions. In the last session of Congress only 707 special pension bills became laws, less than two to the member on an average, and the whole cost to the Government was only $10,016 a month, while the amount paid out through the Pension Bureau last year was nearly $140,000,000; and yet to hear some people talk you would think Congres was bankrupting the Treasury by passing special pension bills and the Committee on Invalid Pensions was guilty of instigating the robbery. The fact is, Mr. Chairman, I doubt whether any $10,000 a month paid out by our Government are more equitably spent, or more honestly due, or more patriotically invested, or do more good, and carry more blessings on their wings than are the $10,000 paid out on these 707 special pension bills.

THE SO-CALLED "PENSION FRAUDS."

Another matter, Mr. Chairman, I ask the indulgence of the House to speak about, and that is the so-called "pension frauds." Judging from what one sees in the papers, and hears on this floor, and reads in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, one would think there were about 100,000 fraudulent pensioners and about 20,000 dishonest pension attorneys, and that it was only the sleepless vigilance and tireless energy of the Pension Bureau that prevented the scheming soldiers and rascally attorneys from bankrupting the Government; and that, with all the Bureau's honesty, industry, and argus-eyed watchfulness, the sharks were looting the Treasury to an alarming degree.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let us see how many "deserters," "bounty jumpers," "coffee coolers," "camp followers," "spurious widows," "pension sharks," and "Treasury looters" have been caught in the traps set by the Pension Bureau with its 1,500 employees in the office and 226 special examiners in the field, to say nothing of the 500 clerks in the 18 pension agencies throughout the United States.

Remember there are 403,569 pension claims pending; that last year there were 222,588 new applications filed, and there were sent to the Bureau over a million pieces of evidence; that there are 997,735 pensioners on the roll, and 19,992 attorneys to instigate and aid these pensioners in all manner of wicked practices and fraudulent schemes.

What a grand harvest of rascals these 2,226 employees of the Pension Bureau and the pension agencies must have reaped! Judging from the hullabaloo, the average man would not be content to guess less than 25,000 "looters" and "sharks" as the result of last year's catch; and yet what was that catch? I read from the last report of the Pension Bureau: 226 persons convicted, all told, and hardly a soldier in the lot! Yes, instead of 25,000 convictions for violating the pension laws and trying to loot the Treasury, only 226—exactly 1 conviction for each of the 226 special examiners scattered all over the United States, and no catch at all for all the other 2,000 persons connected with the Bureau and its agencies.

Mr. Chairman, let me read you what the charges were against these 226 violators of the law: False claim, 64; false certification, 26; false affidavit, 16; false personation, 5; perjury, 40; forgery, 18; illegal fee, 26; personating Government officer, 21; retaining pension certificate, 2; prosecuting claims while a Government officer, 4; conspiracy, 2; embezzlement, 1, and attempted bribery, 1.

THE PENSION ROLL A ROLL OF HONOR.

Mr. Chairman, in all the history of the world there can not be found a better record of honest dealing with a rich Government. Out of over a million of persons concerned, either as claimants of pensions or as witnesses therefor, or as officers taking affidavits, or as attorneys or agents assisting in the prosecution—out of over a million of persons concerned only 226 convicted of wrongdoing in a whole year, and yet 2,226 officials of the Government watching, guarding, investigating, and scrutinizing in efforts to discover crooked conduct. One conviction for each 10 detectives, 1 wrong act in each 4,400 persons concerned, and hardly a soldier among them!

And how about these dishonest pension attorneys of whom we hear so much? Last year there were 19,992 pension attorneys on the roll, and during the whole year only 37 were disbarred for misconduct. Surely, Mr. Chairman, these clamorous charges against pension attorneys must be mostly false, or the Pension Bureau is not doing its duty to the country in allowing them to continue to practice.

The honest truth is, Mr. Chairman, that the pension roll is a clean and honest roll of honest and deserving soldiers, and honest and deserving widows, children, and parents of dead soldiers; it is a roll of honor and of honorable men and women, and the pension attorneys are a class of honorable men, engaged in an honorable business, and doing their work in an honorable way. And these charges of fraud and rascality so loosely and freely made against the old soldiers and their attorneys is a gross slander and a scurrilous libel, and all that is necessary to cause the great body of the American people to burn the brand of condemnation on the brows of their defamers, and to vindicate the honor of the old soldiers and their attorneys is a full knowledge of all the facts.

OUR SOLDIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

There is another matter, Mr. Chairman, I wish to say something about while I have the floor, something in reply to some things that have been said on the other side of the House about the soldiers who have gone to the Philippine Islands, and who, it is stated, had to go without knowing what the policy of the country was, the imputation being that they had gone to the Philippine Islands unwillingly. Mr. Chairman, every man who joined the Union Army to go to the Philippines knew what he was going there for. He volunteered to go to the Philippine Islands to sustain the flag and the sovereignty and the jurisdiction of the United States. East Tennessee has put 6,000 men in the regular and volunteer armies of the United States since the beginning of the war with Spain, three times more than any other section of the United States of equal population, as any doubting gentleman will ascertain who will consult the Adjutant-General of the Army.

It is a matter that has been adjudicated, so to speak, by the War Department, as to my own district, giving me three times my quota of officers, on the ground that my district had furnished three times more soldiers than the average Congressional district; and I have yet to hear of a man from my district whining or complaining of the sort of war he was engaged in in the Philippine Islands. [Applause.]

I have no complaints from any of them that they are put to a work they did not enlist for or volunteer for. They knew what they were going there for, and they are doing the work and doing it well. My colleague from the Nashville district [Mr. GAINES] referred yesterday to the First Tennessee Regiment, a large proportion of whom came from my district. They went to the Philippines, and went there to fight; and so anxious were they to fight that after they were put on shipboard, in order to come home, the time of their enlistment having expired, they heard the rumor of a battle being at hand and demanded that they should be disembarked in order to engage in it; and they did disembark and did engage in it and won the battle. [Applause.]

PATRIOTISM OF TENNESSEE SOLDIERS.

President McKinley referred to this in one of his public addresses, and in one of his messages to Congress recommended that a medal of honor be given to each one of these soldiers. My people knew what they enlisted for. They love their country; they love its flag; they want its jurisdiction increased; they want to make way for liberty; they believe in the manifest destiny of the American people, and are willing and anxious to carry it out, and they make no whining or complaining. They are there to do all the fighting that is necessary, and they do it as becomes brave and patriotic men.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The gentleman speaks about the Philippine Islands being a healthy place for white soldiers. I want to read to him on that point General Otis's report for 1899.

Mr. GIBSON. I can not yield to the gentleman to read any reports. I have not said a word about the health of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I thought the gentleman would not want the truth read.

Mr. GIBSON. I am not afraid of the truth, but I object to any Democratic speech being injected into the belly of my speech. [Laughter.] The gentleman can talk in his own time, he can make his own speech, he can read his own book, he can use his own voice in his own time, but he can not consume my time. [Laughter.] So far as I am concerned, so far as my people are concerned, we are for holding the Philippine Islands, and many of my constituents question the loyalty of some of the men who do not want to hold them. [Applause on the Republican side.] That is where my people stand on this great question. They have done more to spread the area of the United States than any other State of the Union. It was the people of Tennessee who peopled Texas and filled the army of Sam Houston, who himself was a Tennessean, and won the battle of San Jacinto, which resulted in the independence of Texas, and afterwards its annexation to the United States.

It was James K. Polk, a Tennessee President, that brought on the Mexican war, and Tennessee soldiers occupied the forefront in that glorious campaign against the land of the Montezumas, that resulted in the addition of California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah to the domain of the United States. And the same spirit is exhibited by them to-day in regard to the Philippines. They want to uphold the flag, to sustain the sovereignty of our country, and to make good the words of William McKinley in those islands.

UPHOLDING OUR FLAG A TEST OF LOYALTY.

Mr. WHEELER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GIBSON. Yes; for a question.

Mr. WHEELER. I understood the gentleman to say that "We"—meaning, I suppose, his colleagues on that side of the House—"question the loyalty of every citizen of the Republic who does not desire to hold the Philippine Islands."

Mr. GIBSON. I said that many of my constituents did.

Mr. WHEELER. Do you speak for your constituents?

Mr. GIBSON. I have uttered my words, and I stand by them.

Mr. WHEELER. What does the gentleman individually think about it?

Mr. GIBSON. I agree with my constituents. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. WHEELER. If I understand the gentleman, he thinks that every man who regards as unwise and impolitic the permanent annexation of the Philippine Islands to this Republic is unpatriotic. Is that true?

Mr. GIBSON. I said many of my constituents question his loyalty, and that I agree with my constituents. Those are my words.

Mr. WHEELER. The gentleman will pardon me for saying that I question not only the loyalty, but the intelligence, of a man who will give utterance to so foolish a sentiment on the floor of Congress. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GIBSON. I have heard such language all along the line. I have become used to it. From 1861 down to this day the Democratic party in the South has undertaken to brand every man who loves his country as "ignorant." That cry was brought against all our leaders in and out of Congress. It was brought against Andrew Johnson. He was charged with being an ignoramus.

Mr. WHEELER. The brand was worn on the forehead by every man in the South professing the same political loyalty as the gentleman does.

THE NEW ISSUE OF SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

Mr. GIBSON. It has been common with the extreme men of the South—the extreme Democrats—to charge the Union men of the South with want of intelligence, and I hurl the epithet back into the face of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. WHEELER. Well, "the gentleman from Kentucky" is perfectly willing to have the epithet hurled back at him. But I do not care to be placed in a false position. I have not accused any man loyal to the Union cause in the South of being ignorant. On the contrary, some of the most intelligent men of the South were loyal to the Union. What I am maintaining is that there are some citizens of the Republic, patriotic and intelligent, who believe that the permanent retention of the Philippine Islands, situated 7,000 miles away in the bosom of the Pacific, will work great harm and detriment to our people here, and to stand up and question the loyalty of men who feel that way displays both ignorance and partisanship.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I have discovered long ago that the young Democrats of the South who never saw anything of the civil war and never had any of the experiences of the war times are much more extreme and much more bitter than are the men who wore the Confederate uniform. Whenever I strike a man who wore the Confederate uniform I ordinarily strike a man of broad mind and liberal ideas; but a good many of the men who were begotten when the war virus was at its height are now exhibiting traits of character—traits of partisanship and extreme

views—such as are not entertained by the older men who served in the Confederate army; and the gentleman from Kentucky is a specimen of the new issue. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. WHEELER. Why, Mr. Chairman, even the Bible tells us to answer a fool according to his folly. We are following in the wake of the gentleman and those he speaks for in his extremism.

Mr. GIBSON. I feel, Mr. Chairman, under obligation to the House for giving me an opportunity to bring to its attention the various grounds of the individual pension claims brought for relief before the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and I will not trespass on its time further by engaging in an unseemly wrangle with the gentleman from Kentucky. Our committee will have general bills before the House which, if passed into laws, will do away with the necessity for many of these special pension bills. I hope the House will give a pensionable status to these five classes of ex-Union soldiers:

PENSION LAWS THAT SHOULD BE PASSED

First. Those Southern Union men who were conscripted into the Confederate army, but escaped and joined the Union Army and served therein long and faithfully until honorably discharged.

Second. Those soldiers who abandoned their first military service, but reenlisted and served long and faithfully and until honorably discharged in another organization.

Third. Those who served long and faithfully as State militia or as irregular soldiers, but were never mustered into or mustered out of the service of the United States.

Fourth. Those who served after enlistment, and were wounded or diseased while so serving, and were refused a muster in because of the disabilities thus incurred.

Fifth. Those now drawing $12 a month under the act of 1890, but are now blind, paralyzed, or otherwise so disabled by disease or injuries as to need constant nursing, so as to give them an increase to $30 a month.

If all this is done, few will be the cases, Mr. Chairman, where any Union soldier will be obliged to apply to Congress for special relief. The thousands of these special bills show the necessity for the general relief I have alluded to. Let us, Mr. Chairman, do full justice to all the men who served in the Union Army. They stood by their country when their country needed their help, and now let their country stand by them when they need their country's help. [Applause.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. DALZELL having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Joint resolution (S. Res. 34) authorizing the printing of extra copies of a report of a board of engineer officers, United States Army, on testing hydraulic cements.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Senate concurrent resolution No. 11.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, is hereby created to investigate and consider the question of a site for a hall of records, to be erected in the District of Columbia, and report to Congress on or before March 1, 1902, or as soon thereafter as may be possible, their conclusions as to the most feasible location for such a building and the approximate cost thereof, and the judgment of the committee as to the necessity of such building.

Also:

Senate concurrent resolution No. 7.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 5,000 copies of the Senate report numbered 1, from the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 2,000 for the use of the Senate and 3,000 for the use of the House of Representatives.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, the discussion upon the purposes, features, and philosophy of the bill introduced by my friend from Virginia has indicated, I think, that if we have not arrived already, we are at least approaching the period of time when the views of gentlemen upon the one side or the other and their judgment upon a question of this character may be considered without prejudice.

Mr. BARNEY. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Certainly.

Mr. BARNEY. If the gentleman will permit me, I desire to ask unanimous consent that the general debate be closed at the close of the remarks of the gentleman from Missouri. I make that request, Mr. Chairman, for unanimous consent.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. SNODGRASS. Mr. Chairman, I object. I want only a very few moments to call the attention of the House to one feature of this discussion.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, the discussion of the features, purposes, and philosophy of the bill introduced by my friend from Virginia [Mr. RIXEY] to provide for the admission into the National Soldiers' Homes of such of the poor, helpless, dependent Confederate soldiers, if any, as may choose to enter has indicated, I think, that if we have not yet arrived at we are at least drawing near to the time when the men and the events of the great war between the States, as well as the agencies and motives which gave rise to that tremendous conflict and directed the movements of armies and of men in and through it, may be discussed and considered without passion, and the judgment made up comparatively free from prejudice.

The question of the value of a pension to the recipient is sometimes of doubtful solution, but the value of a home to a broken man, in the declining years of his life, when there is no other refuge for him, is something about which there can be no doubt. Unfortunately many of those who receive pensions do not make the best use of them, and, unfortunately, not a few come to rely solely upon the pension for support, instead of exerting and applying themselves to secure a living independent of it or in connection with it. These truths are illustrated very often by individual examples. I myself have seen scores of them. While I have seen many men, the recipients of pensions, devoting themselves actively and energetically to the ordinary pursuits and duties of life, unfortunately, like many others, I have seen a number relying for subsistence upon their pensions, and not exerting themselves usefully as they might have done, as they otherwise would have done, and as would have been good for them and for their families and for their communities. Side by side with some of these men I have seen those who served in the other army and draw no pensions, braving the trials and adversities of life and making their way without the pensions quite as well as those who are the recipients of them. I have seen them battling along in sturdy self-reliance, sustained by pride and their own individuality, carried forward by their own industry and self-denial, and I have seen their children grow up at their firesides, inspired by the example of heroic sires, to pursue the pathway of life as their fathers have shown them how to tread it.

When it comes to the question of a home for the disabled, the poor, the friendless, and the helpless, when the years of life are gathering heavily upon them, when the shadows are growing long, and when the waters of that river that all must cross are sounding nearer and more distinct; then there is nothing that appeals so soothingly to the broken or careworn heart, there is nothing that is so helpful to the distressed and the forlorn, as the protection of home—a shelter, an abiding place, where the ruder storms of life can not come, and where some of the peacefulness and kindliness of Christian charity may be known.

Before this time, upon this floor, I expressed my opinion that there would be nothing unpatriotic, nothing reckless, nothing wrong, in opening the doors of the Soldiers' Home to the soldier of the Confederacy as well as to the soldier of the Federal Army. I know very well that the Confederate has not asked this. I do not know but that a large part of the sentiment of the Confederate soldiers is against it. But need such a thing be asked, if it is just and right, in order that it be granted?

It is said that but few of the Confederates would enter the Homes. I presume that is true. Thirty-seven years of battling with all the elements, thirty-seven years of independent existence, relying upon their own unaided exertions for what they receive and what they enjoy, have so inured the veterans to a life of privation and of energy that I suppose comparatively few of them, even in their declining years, would seek the shelter of the Home, if the doors were thrown open. But if they who would enter be few, is that an argument against opening the Homes for their admission? Would you open them more readily if you knew that multitudes would crowd in? Instead of being an argument against, that is an argument for the proposition made by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. RIXEY].

Some think that it is casting a reproach upon the Confederate soldier to admit him when broken and needy, and when he chooses of his own volition to go into the National Soldiers' Home. Modestly and with deference for the opinions of others who ought to know better than I, I think that must be a mistaken view. The Confederate who has been fortunate in the affairs of this life, who enjoys exalted official position to-day, with the emoluments attached to one position or the perquisites attached to other positions, who is at ease, who has opportunity and affluence, can very readily repel the suggestion of opening the doors of these Homes to the weary, broken, distressed, homeless, shelterless, friendless soldier, once the personification of valor in gray, who has all of real life behind him, and who is to linger only a few days or months or years upon the shores of time, until he shall cross over to that broad and effulgent land of freedom and equality, where

the question will not be "What uniform did you wear? Were you in civil or in military life? Were you rich or were you poor? Did you go down to the grave with all your limbs, or were they scattered over the battlefields, so that you fell, a maimed remnant of manhood?" but where the questions probably will be "What was your life? What was your spirit, what was your purpose, what was your achievement, according to your opportunity?"

I can understand very well how persons favorably situated upon a pinnacle of pride may repel any suggestion of relief when they need none; but why should it be denied to those who do need it, and who, perhaps, would avail themselves of it? All the veterans of the war upon either side will soon pass off this stage of action. The Federal soldier, with the mistakes, accidents, and chances here and there which must always exist under general laws, already is well provided for by the Government. Shall a few aged Confederates, battered in the storms of war and of life, find shelter in the Homes of the nation, built and sustained, in part, by Confederates?

I was a little surprised to hear one gentleman say, in the course of the running debate yesterday, that the purpose of the Confederate soldier was to destroy the Government. Perhaps that was his purpose and the purpose of a great many; but, as I have read history, and as I have gathered the views of the Confederate soldier from the utterances of many men who served in the Confederate army, I conclude that under two heads might be grouped the theories and purposes of most of the soldiers of the South. Those who led in speech, perhaps those who were instrumental at the outset in bringing on the clash of war, believed implicitly in the theory of secession. They believed in the right of a State to withdraw from the Union whenever it might choose to do so. According to their notion, the time for the dissolution of the Union had arrived, the time for the withdrawal of States had come.

That was the Southern theoretic view. I am not going to discuss or defend it; it is useless to denounce it. That was the view of the Southern leaders, and I am merely mentioning it as a historic fact.

A good many of the rank and file of the Southern army, as I understand it, were men who did not indulge in theories, men like the plain people of the South, the plain people of the North, the East, and the West of to-day. Surely thousands who followed the Confederate banner did not have any fine-spun theories about government; did not have any studied convictions upon the right and wrong of secession, or about fidelity to the Union, or States rights. They found themselves in 1861 confronted with invading armies; they faced actual war. War had not come of their choosing, nor in carrying out their theories. The rank and file faced conditions, not theories.

War had come, and that which they called home, their own firesides, were threatened by an invading army. They arose in large part, as men would do in every section of this Union, to defend their homes and families. The battles that raged in the land beyond the Potomac were among, and, as many conceived, for Southern homes. The men of the South, in the main, did not fight to destroy the Union; did not fight to destroy the Government of the United States; but, as they conceived it, to defend their homes, because an army opposed to them and their section was at the threshold of home; because the fireside was invaded; because they believed their duty was to stand and fight for country, as they knew it and loved it.

Take the case of General Lee. Offered, as we are told, and as I believe, the supreme command of all the armies of the United States; the man selected by his superior officer, General Scott, to lead; the man pointed out by his genius and his splendid soldierly bearing and lofty attainments and superb manhood—selected by common consent as the prospective leader of the armies of the Union; a man who was opposed to secession, not believing in an atom of the doctrine, repudiating all of it; and yet when his beloved Virginia went out of the Union, when war was carried across the Potomac and raged upon the fields of Virginia, according to his perception of duty to his country, in the sense in which he understood it, comprehending home and kindred and the resting place of the bones of ancestors; with his conception of duty, as lofty and as holy and with purpose as single and unselfish as ever induced a man on this earth to action, this man of great renown as soldier and gentleman in the course of time came, first, to lead the armies of Virginia, and then the armies of the South.

Now, then, from the judgment of duty of such a man, from the sentiments which actuated a large share of those who followed him, we can not believe that the writer of the true history of the great American civil war will say that the Southern people sought the destruction of this Government. They sought a dissolution of the Union and the organization of two republics where before there had been but one.

The war closed thirty-seven years ago. A large share of those who participated in it have gone to their long home. And, now, since the suggestion has been made, and since the House, or some members of it, have been talking about it, is it not worth while, in charity, in justice, and in generosity, to consider whether there is not something of merit in the proposition offered by the gentleman from Virginia? Where does it lack merit?

Who is it that begrudges the pittance that will be required to support the handful of Confederate soldiers, broken, spiritless, hopeless, wandering down toward the final place of departure from this life, the grand exit? Who grudges the few dollars—the comparatively few dollars—to be expended in their maintenance for a short time in the Soldiers' Home? For one, I do not. If they do not choose to avail themselves of the provision when made they need not, and the generous deed by which provision is made for them cannot prove evil.

I was much pleased, Mr. Chairman, with the spirit and temper in which the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. RIXEY] presented his views upon this subject, and I was much pleased also with the views of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GARDNER], who spoke upon the same subject, and the spirit in which they were presented.

It seemed to me from what they uttered and the way they spoke that they were typical of the better sense and the better sentiment of the American manhood and statesmanship of the day. They may be wrong and I may be wrong. I believe they are right, and in view of all the little bickerings of partisanship and all the petty animosity which ought to have been laid away in the grave lo these many years, to my mind it is pleasing that gentlemen can arise here and across the aisle, and foregoing partisan zeal but remembering humanity, can glory in the common manhood of the American soldier. In such humane sentiments, so kindly expressed, I fancy I can trace the bow of promise of the dawning of a fairer and better day.

How great is our country, how bright our prospects, if we will do as we ought to do. And how small and narrow must we be if we concentrate ourselves in opposition to a few broken, maimed men, who were gallant soldiers, animated by purposes as unselfish and as high, according to their conceptions of duty, as ever animated men! How far from the spirit of liberality and generosity that for nineteen hundred years has been gathering force and momentum must be that which proscribes a few poor, old, desolate, friendless soldiers for the fruitless, yet fruitful, valor displayed nearly forty years ago; which proscribes, for the faithfulness of more than a generation of peaceful manhood and citizenship, the few wanderers that are yet left upon these shores of time!

Why, Mr. Chairman, I think the time has come with many (and I may be pardoned if I think they are the broader-minded and loftier spirited of our kind) I wish the time had already arrived—for all—when in the North and the South, the East and the West, there is a common sentiment of pride in the glory and manhood of the American soldier of the war of the sixties. I see it in the old Federal soldier, as was evidenced by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GARDNER], in the remarks that do credit to his head and heart, and tarnish not the luster of his valor as a soldier. I see it here and there all over the land. I see it in the private from the ranks, in the good fellowship that pervades the neighborhood, in the kindly spirit that gives to the Confederate the helping hand of the Federal soldier, and to the Federal the aid of the Confederate, as opportunity may offer or necessity demand. I see it in the fine exhibition of patriotism and devotion to country recently displayed in the war with Spain, when there was truly no North, no South, no East, no West; but one lofty purpose, one great and glorious country, the sons of which came from the four quarters of the Union and united under the old flag to fight together the country's battles. And the time is coming (I believe it is here now with a great many), it is truly coming—if we do not realize it our children will, or our children's children in the coming generation—when some of the men of the South, some of the leaders of the South, will be pointed to, North and South, East and West, aye, in every land and age where love of nobility in manhood shall abide, as the brightest ornaments of our race, in all the course of time.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that in all the Christian era there has not arisen a purer, loftier Christian leader of men, with all the better elements of manhood at once so tenderly, so bravely, so grandly blended—a nobler or more magnificent specimen of the best that manhood can do in its proudest and most glorious and most successful moments—than Gen. Robert E. Lee. [Applause.]

Now, then, I believe, Mr. Chairman, that this Rixey bill ought to pass. Whether it will pass I do not know; but for one, whether it be popular or unpopular, whether it be received with favor or disfavor, I hesitate not to say that what it proposes I believe to be right. I believe that it appeals to the best elements of our human nature. On broad American principles, I believe there is no valid or reasonable objection to it. I am perfectly willing, here and now—and elsewhere, unless my sentiments on the subject change, and I think they will not—to stand by the bill and the

advocacy and support of it. I believe that the American people are a chivalrous people; I believe they are a kindly people; I believe they are a broad-minded people; and I also believe that in the great American heart there can be no enduring objection to the proposed home for the homeless.

Would any more Homes be needed if the bill were passed? If so, build them. There can be no greater charity to the Federal soldier—there can be nothing better for the soldier of the North or the soldier of the South—than to furnish him a home when he finds no home elsewhere. Far better that than to dispense pensions with a lavish hand, or to deal them out sparingly. It is more just and comforting to furnish these old soldiers with the best substitute possible for the surroundings of the household, where the blasts of winter can have no terrors for them, where tender memories may be revived in the peaceful abode of plenty and comfort, where the twilight quiet may be undisturbed by the gnawing of hunger or the shivering of age in rags, where the gallant veterans, their war-worn uniforms laid away, may prepare, a proud nation's wards, for the final grand march across the river, and for the rest which shall be eternal and unbroken alike for the soldiers of the North and the soldiers of the South who have tried to follow the Master.

Kindly, generously, patriotically, help them and cheer them, the heroic old men in gray as well as the heroic old men in blue—glorious Americans all—as they march on, to "cross over the river and rest in the shade of the trees." [Applause.]

Mr. SNODGRASS obtained the floor.

Mr. BARNEY. While I think there is no purpose to restrict general debate upon this bill, yet I believe there is a general disposition to try and close it this afternoon. We have been pretty liberal in allowing time for the discussion of this measure. I therefore ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be closed at half past 4 o'clock to-day.

There was no objection; and it was resolved accordingly.

Mr. SNODGRASS. Mr. Chairman, the sentiments just uttered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] are solemn and beautiful and uttered in his own inimitable style. It is under the spell and inspiration of such sentiments that legislators are sometimes moved to reach out and exercise power that it is dangerous to exercise, if not entirely unwarranted. If the granting of pensions and the maintaining of Soldiers' Homes is a charity which the United States has power to establish and maintain in the States, then indeed it would seem to be perfectly proper, right, and patriotic to charge the Government with the expense of maintaining indigent Confederate soldiers in their declining years.

But, Mr. Chairman, I have always been taught to believe that the right to pension soldiers and to maintain Soldiers' Homes was justified not upon the ground of charity, but upon the ground of the exercise of a proper governmental power. The Government can pay soldiers in the form of pensions as compensation for services rendered; the Government can maintain them in Soldiers' Homes in discharge of an obligation which rests upon the Government to take care of them after they have rendered the Government a service. But if this is to be looked upon as an exercise of charity, then, indeed, there would seem to be no reason for confining it to Federal and Confederate soldiers, but, if this is a proper expenditure of the people's money, let us open the Soldiers' Homes not only to the Federal and Confederate soldiers, but to every worthy citizen of the United States and of the States where these institutions are to be maintained who is honorable and upon whom the hand of affliction has been laid so heavy as to reduce him to a condition of poverty and need.

But, Mr. Chairman, I did not rise for the purpose of entering into a general discussion of the pension laws. I have tried since I have been in Congress to do something for the soldiers of the Mexican war upon the ground that in years gone by they have rendered their country a service and are now entitled to their country's more just recognition. It was stated by the gentleman from Michigan and by my colleague from Tennessee [Mr. GIBSON] that the soldiers of the Mexican war have been more abundantly provided for than even the Union soldiers of the Federal war. I believe such statements are without foundation.

I am not disposed to quibble with my friends about the name to be applied to the pension which we give our soldiers. It has been stated, I believe, by my colleague from Tennessee that the soldier of the Mexican war is the only soldier now receiving a service pension. I want to state that he is receiving a disability pension based upon a service qualification, and that the Federal soldier under the law of 1890 is receiving also a disability pension based upon a service qualification. I want to place in the RECORD for the benefit of those who may wish to take the trouble to investigate this matter these two statutes and to call the attention of the House to the discrimination in these two acts against the soldiers of the Mexican war. The act of January 29, 1887, provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia, and volunteers, of the military and naval services of the United States who, being duly enlisted, actually served sixty days with the Army or Navy of the United States in Mexico, or on the coasts or frontier thereof, or en route thereto, in the war with that nation, or were actually engaged in a battle in said war, and were honorably discharged, and to such other officers and soldiers and sailors as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said war, and the surviving widow of such officers and enlisted men: *Provided*, That such widows have not remarried: *Provided*, That every such officer, enlisted man, or widow who is or may become 62 years of age, or who is or may become subject to any disability or dependency equivalent to some cause prescribed or recognized by the pension laws of the United States as a sufficient reason for the allowance of a pension, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act; but it shall not be held to include any person not within the rule of age or disability or dependence herein defined, or who incurred such disability while in any manner voluntarily engaged in or aiding or abetting the late rebellion against the authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. That pensions under section 1 of this act shall be at the rate of $8 per month, and payable only from and after the passage of this act, for and during the natural lives of the persons entitled thereto, or during the continuance of the disability for which the same shall be granted: *Provided*, That section 1 of this act shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at the rate of $8 per month or more, nor to any person receiving a pension of less than $8 per month, except for the difference between the pension now received (if less than $8 per month) and $8 per month.

I have just read sections 1 and 2 of the act of January 29, 1887, to be found on page 75 of the compilation of the Army and Navy pension laws.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there has been an amendment of this act which constitutes it a disability pension based upon a service qualification. This amendment was made by the act of January 5, 1893, which is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the pension of every pensioner who is now on the rolls at $8 per month on account of services in the Mexican war, and who is wholly disabled for manual labor and is in such destitute circumstances that $8 per month are insufficient to provide him the necessaries of life, to $12 per month.

Now I wish to call attention to the disability pension act of 1890, which grants a pension based upon a service qualification. I read section 2 of that act, to be found on page 87 of the volume already referred to:

SEC. 2. That all persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding $12 per month, and not less than $6 per month; * * * and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office, after the passage of this act upon proof that the disability then existed, and shall continue during the existence of the same: *Provided*, That persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Pension Office, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his pension under any other general or special act: *Provided, however*, That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period: *And provided further*, That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed under this act.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the House to the difference between these two acts. In the first place, it is only necessary for the Federal soldier to show that he has served a certain number of days in the Federal Army and that he is either mentally or physically incapacitated to earn a support by manual labor. Now, Mr. Chairman, notwithstanding the fact that that man may have the support of his relatives, notwithstanding the fact that he may have a support from an income outside of his ability to earn a living, he can qualify himself for the pension if he can show himself physically incapacitated from earning a living by manual labor.

I ask your attention to the declaration which must be made by the Mexican soldier and the proof. He must not only show that he is partially incapacitated, but that he is wholly incapacitated for manual labor, and must show also that he is in such destitute circumstances as that the $8 a month will not afford him the necessaries of life, before he can get the increase to $12 fixed by the law. Now, in the one case you can have the Federal soldier get his $12 a month by showing physical incapacity to earn a living by manual labor, but in the case of the Mexican soldier he must take the pauper oath as well.

Mr. GIBSON. Will my colleague allow an interruption?

Mr. SNODGRASS. Certainly.

Mr. GIBSON. The Mexican soldier draws a pension, the gentleman will remember, when he gets to the age of 62 years.

Mr. SNODGRASS. I know that, and I am making no question of the liberality of the Government in that particular. I am only showing the discrimination that is made between these two classes.

Mr. GIBSON. I agree with my colleague that the Mexican soldier should be advanced to the maximum of $12.

Mr. SNODGRASS. I am glad my friend takes that position. I will state that I had a conversation also with the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], who also favors that

proposition. Now, I have introduced the bill, and it is my purpose simply to place the Mexican soldier on a plane of equality with the Federal soldier in the disability pension cases, and that the pension shall pass to him without this pauper oath which the Mexican soldier is required to take at present; and I hope that I will have the support of my colleague from Tennessee and the distinguished gentleman from Ohio in getting that bill passed through the House.

I thank the House for its kind attention. [Applause.]

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Chairman, I wish to voice the sentiments of the Confederate soldiers of this House, as well as those of the Southern States, and their wives and children.

The bill introduced yesterday by my colleague from Virginia [Mr. RIXEY] proposes a relief for the Confederate soldier that he has not asked for, and a charity that he will politely and respectfully decline. No man in this House appreciates more highly than I do the splendid qualities of head and heart of my friend from the Eighth district. It was the impulse of the latter, and not the judgment of the former, that dictated this measure.

My friend lives on a splendid estate overlooking the battle-ground of Fleetwood Hill, or "Brandy Station," where 10,000 mounted men on either side fought one of the heaviest cavalry engagements of the war.

Some of you have heard the question repeatedly asked, in derision during the war and in pleasantry since, "Did you ever see a dead mule or a dead cavalryman?"

Had you been at Brandy Station on July 9, 1863, your curiosity would have been satisfied, for the Federals reported a loss of over 900 killed and wounded, and the Confederates suffered a loss of nearly 700.

My friend's luxuriant grain waves over the soil that drank in the life's blood of those noble men. Has he been reading of their heroism, not surpassed in ancient or modern times? Has he listened to the stories of the survivors until his youthful imagination is fired? Or has he been haunted in his night dreams by the spirits of these departed heroes when they returned to view the ground where their earthly bodies faced the mortal perils of the battlefield?

Then we will excuse him for this beautiful day dream by which he would unite the "blue and the gray" and put them in one home and one camping ground. It is the unexpected that always happens. Who would have thought that the coolest, the calmest, and most philosophical of the members of this body from Virginia would have been the first to be moved by a sentiment so lofty; the first to take a step in advance of the generation in which he lives; the first to take counsel of his imagination rather than his judgment?

You will remember that my friend admitted that he had not consulted the living. I therefore draw the conclusion that he has been seeing visions around Brandy Station, where brave men of the North and chivalric sons of the South illustrated the valor of the American soldier; where nightly their spirits gather to view the scenes their bodies enacted and realize in their new estate what it was impossible to see in the old—that one side of the statue around which they struggled so gloriously was ornamented with silver and the other with gold.

But, then, Mr. Chairman, there comes to the aid of my Virginia colleague the splendid and talented gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND]. Was he a soldier? Has he voiced the opinions of the brave men of his State who risked their lives and spilled their blood for Southern independence, or the views of that noble soldiery from the same State who fought as bravely for the maintenance of the Union?

The wrapt attention given the gentleman from Missouri to-day, when he could not have had the full sympathy of one-third its members, is another tribute to his genius and his eloquence.

They heard him, too, in a new rôle. He is often critical. His scathing sarcasm and bitter invective have pierced the weak spot in the argument of many a political opponent. To-day he is as mild as a May morn, as gentle as a lamb, as persuasive and complacent as a young and enthusiastic lover. This has been to me a day of surprises, Mr. Chairman. Who would have supposed that the calm and philosophical gentleman from Missouri had so much of the ideal in his nature? If I had not known to the contrary, I should have been forced to the conclusion that my friend had entered the ministry.

I grant you that sentiment of the right and pure sort is man's best heritage this side of the tomb and his only hope beyond.

But in this mundane sphere we must deal with human nature as we find it and not as we frame it by fancy in our day dreams or picture it in language that appeals to an æsthetic taste and glowing imagination.

The grand Commonwealth of Missouri furnished about 100,000 soldiers to the South and nearly as many to the North.

I have heard my friend [Mr. DE ARMOND] on this floor, in his choice English, for which he is so famous, picture the home life in his State, where the families of the Union and Confederate soldiers were united in matrimony, and from these unions had sprung splendid young men and beautiful women.

I can well see that the old soldiers of such families, if driven to the necessity, might mingle together pleasantly in homes provided by the Government.

But what are the facts in the State of Missouri? The legislature of that State appropriates money for the homes of Confederate soldiers and Union soldiers and they are kept separate and apart. You see those wise legislators deal with human nature as they find it in Missouri.

What else does my friend say? We were moved to tears as he drew a sad picture—all the sadder because oftentimes true—of the unfortunate, hopeless, and disconsolate old soldier seeking a shelter to protect him from the storms of winter. That is all right; but how is it, my friends, when this old soldier feels that he is the recipient of a charity, and that he has not rendered a "quid pro quo" for his home? How will he feel then?

Now, what will be the practical workings of this "benevolent assimilation" which it is proposed to establish?

When you throw these men together, the Federal soldiers will say: "I am at home. I won my right here in the forefront of battle, striving to preserve the Union. Why are you here, Johnny Reb? If your side had won, where would I be now? You have not won your way here. You are a charity patient."

And I can fancy I see now some tall, gaunt old North Carolinian replying: "Well, we'uns killed you'uns in the army, and we'uns will kill you'uns again." [Laughter.] That will be the practical working of this newborn charity.

Now we will look at this question from another standpoint. I listened attentively to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GARDNER] this morning, and I concur in a great deal that he said. I was particularly struck with the note of warning to that side of the House. Gentlemen, heed the warning. We must not open any wider this pension door. We on this side would not have you open it to bestow a charity on the Southern soldiers. That soldier for the most part is as great a hero in peace as he was in war. This I would show you from indisputable facts if my time permitted.

What is the amount you are asking for now in the pending bill? Why, something like $140,000,000—more than the war budget of Germany or of France—and it is being increased continually by the applications of the soldiers of the Spanish-American war. I heard it stated on the floor to-day that 80 or 90 per cent of the soldiers in that war were applicants. They have not all followed the patriotic example of the two sons of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GARDNER]. That gentleman said he made his bow to the Confederate soldier. In return I send my compliments and best wishes to his two gallant sons. I am proud to say we can duplicate them in Virginia.

In the very last conversation I had with the late lamented President McKinley—who by his gentle complacency won the esteem and confidence of the members of this side, as he had by skillful statesmanship bound to himself with hooks of steel the members on that side—he remarked: "You must have a large number of fine young men in your State." I replied: "Yes, Mr. President; you know they are the sons of the soldiers who met you in battle on many fields in the Shenandoah Valley."

The pension burden, Mr. Chairman, is increased by every little skirmish reported from our possessions in the Orient; by the dying in hospitals; by every ship coming from Manila. Think of these things. Would not such a bill as this, when enacted into law, add to these burdens and give little relief to the people you seek to benefit? Might it not, in one view of this case, actually result in injury? I leave this point with my philosophical young friends temporarily swept from their moorings.

Who asks this legislation? A few enthusiastic and noble young men on this side and one ex-soldier. Who on the other, save the one soldier, moved naturally by his recollections of having exchanged coffee for tobacco with his neighbor Johnny Reb, whom likely he had been under the painful necessity of killing the next day, before the poor fellow had drunk the coffee!

This proposition can never receive the approval of a committee of the House, because the members of the majority would hear the mutterings of a storm in the North and West.

If any measure of relief is to come to the ex-Confederate soldier, it should come from the majority side of the Chamber. But permit me to illustrate the position of that side by a little anecdote, which I tell to keep my colleague from Virginia [Mr. OTEY] company.

In my neighborhood there is a bright little boy who was asked by a gentleman not long ago if his mother had $20, and his father, in the kindness of his heart, were to give her $20 more, what would she then have. The boy figured a little while, and looking up said, "Why, sir, she would have a fit; that is what she would have." [Laughter.]

Now, if this proposition had come from that side of the Chamber, or even from some members on this side, I believe that somebody next fall would have a fit. [Laughter.]

What does the Confederate soldier say? Did I not ask my colleague from the Eighth district [Mr. RIXEY] yesterday if he had consulted the members of the Confederate camps in his district? What reply did he make? "That some extreme men (if I quote him correctly) are opposed to it," leaving the inference that a few of the high-toned members of the community were opposed to this legislation. Now, last night the report of this discussion went down to Richmond, and there came over the wires this morning a number of telegrams to their Representative. I will read one or two.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 14, 1902.*

Hon. JOHN LAMB, *Washington, D. C.:*

We are opposed to any law being enacted providing for the admission of Confederate veterans into Federal Soldiers' Homes.

J. TAYLOR STRATTON.
P. P. WINSTON.
W. P. SMITH.
SAML. H. PULLIAM.
GEO. W. LIBBY.
EDW. GRAY.

J. Taylor Stratton is the adjutant of R. E. Lee Camp, P. P. Winston is the commander of George E. Pickett Camp, of Richmond, W. P. Smith is a Presbyterian minister, who was at the side of Stonewall Jackson and helped to bear him from the field when he fell from the misdirected fire of his own men. Every one of these men are useful and highly respected citizens of the city of Richmond.

Here is another:

RICHMOND, VA., *January 14, 1902.*

Hon. JOHN LAMB, M. C.:

Have talked with Richardson, Wise, Crutchfield, and Lightfoot, and they all oppose Rixey bill.

GEORGE L. CHRISTIAN.

You see from these telegrams what some of the leading ex-Confederates of the city of Richmond think of this measure. If you knew these men personally, as I do, and something of their history, trials, struggles, and triumphs over misfortune, loss, and suffering, your faith in your fellow-men would be strengthened and your hope for the future of our country grow brighter.

The gentleman who signed this telegram left one leg in the dense forests of the Wilderness, and though a constant sufferer he has won his way to distinction in the profession of the law; has been judge of one of the courts, and is a leading lawyer of the city. One of these mentioned is well known to the older members here—the Hon. George D. Wise—who served five terms in Congress with signal ability. But it has been suggested here to-day that such representative men as these, who can never need a Soldiers' Home, do not know how to feel for that class who are very poor and unfortunate. I contend that nine-tenths of the poor will be as much opposed to this measure as are these gentlemen who send their protests by wire. A word for the poor white men of the South, Mr. Chairman, and I will close these remarks. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GARDNER] said a while ago that one result of the war was that it freed these men. They were already free, and many enjoyed more liberty then than they have since the war. They are more free to-day than under the reconstruction laws. They will enjoy a larger liberty when the hurtful and unfortunate fifteenth amendment is modified or repealed by competent authority.

It can not be said here or elsewhere too often that the war was begun with no intention of freeing the negro—slavery was an incident of the war, by no means the cause of it, if you can believe the proclamation of the President of the United States.

Largely over one-half of the Southern men owned no slaves. Were they fighting to perpetuate slavery? Virginia came within one vote of freeing hers in 1831. No public man in that State, as I read, defended slavery in the abstract up to 1835. My friend from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] said a while ago that the Southern leaders believed they had a right to secede, but that he would not discuss or defend it. I see no good in defending it in this presence, but the philosophical historian of the future will discuss it and will reach about the same conclusion that Massachusetts reached about the time of the Hartford Convention, and that the people of the South reached in 1861 when they voted to secede.

Yet history will show that the Virginians were slow to avail themselves of this right, and would have refused to do it but for the fact that 75,000 men were ordered out to invade her sister States.

In the unfortunate struggle I served with a company of 100 men. Forty-three of these never owned, nor did their fathers before them own, a slave, Yet these men were among the bravest soldiers in their regiment.

These, and men like them, voted for the act of secession that carried their State out of the Union. They belonged then as now to that great body of the Anglo-Saxon race who, ever since they met the returning Crusaders in England with the demand that the hut of the humble should be as sacred as the castle of the great, have been the pride and glory of the English-speaking people.

The great majority of these men are as self-reliant and independent as they were in 1861 to 1865. A few possibly might be willing to be the beneficiaries of any scheme wherever it comes from, whether from the Federal or State Government.

This small number, however, can not be counted in dealing with this question. The Confederate soldiers in many of the counties of Virginia, with their sons and wives—particularly the latter—own the counties. I assisted in organizing a Confederate camp in one of the largest counties of Virginia some time ago. To my surprise, the judge of the court, the sheriff, and treasurer, the supervisors, and nearly every county officer were men who had served through the war. Some had lost limbs, and with scarcely any exception they had received wounds in battle. A glance at the land and property books showed these people to be the owners, comparatively, of the county. They shape its policies, control its public sentiment, and maintain its schools and churches. They are living brave lives and will die worthy patriots. Having made themselves famous to all the ages, they will in a few short years be walking the golden streets you have just heard so beautifully described by the silver-tongued orator from Missouri.

The picture, so imperfectly drawn, of this one county will apply to all Virginia. Bear patiently with me while I speak a word in behalf of that suffering State. Have you ever stopped to think that she has been the theater of two wars; that she had just recovered from the sweeping losses of the first when a second, against which she pleaded and protested to the last, was laid at her feet? She was then swept with the besom of destruction from her ocean-laved shores to her mountain tops. Her beautiful valley—the garden spot of the world—was made so desolate that "a crow, in passing over, had to carry its rations." The very soldiers I have described, with thousands of their comrades, returned from the fated field of Appomattox to find their counties laid waste and only the chimneys, in many places, standing to mark the spot where stood their parental homes. With a spirit and resolution in peace that was not surpassed by their splendid achievements in war, these men built up their waste places and rallied from that almost hopeless condition. Through the efforts of such men, aided by the sons who have sprung from their loins, the State of Virginia has for years maintained a Home for her helpless soldiers. She appropriates $170,000 a year for the Home and pensions, and her legislature now in session proposes to increase this to $300,000. [Loud applause.]

If Virginia, so handicapped, can provide for her own, what may we expect of the cotton States, bristling with manufactories and flowing with newly discovered oil!

Not alone on account of pride or for lack of an appreciative sentiment would these people reject such a suggestion as the one now under consideration, but they believe with all their hearts in the well-established principle that the Federal Government should do nothing for the States that the States can do for themselves and that the State should do nothing for the individual that the individual can do for himself.

Now, thanking my colleagues for the attention they have given me—chiefly because I have voiced the sentiments of a large majority on both sides of the Chamber—and making my profound acknowledgment to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. RIXEY] for his volunteer labor of love, stronger even than his faith in and hope for his measure, and to his splendid coadjutor from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] for the intellectual treat we have all enjoyed, I close my remarks consoled with the reflection that I have outlined the views of the Confederate soldiers and their families not only in Virginia, but in the Carolinas, in Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama, as well as Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, and the Lone Star State, not forgetting by any means the grand Commonwealth of Missouri, whose noble sons and fair women, the joint offspring of Northern endurance and Southern valor, will applaud the independence and manly spirit of one of their favorite sons, however they may regard his judgment and his logic. All these Southern soldiers ask, Mr. Chairman, is to be left to their respective Commonwealths. [Loud applause.]

Mr. HOOKER. Mr. Chairman, did I understand by the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin who introduced the bill that general debate terminates in ten minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. General debate closes at 4.30.

Mr. HOOKER. Mr. Chairman, I can not say what I wanted to say in that time because it now lacks but ten minutes to the expiration of general debate. But I want to say one word, not so much to the bill introduced by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. RIXEY] as with reference to the question which has been suggested by my honorable friend from Missouri, as to what were the purposes and objects of the men who went into the Confederate army. I want to see the truth of history vindicated. I do not wish it to go down to posterity that the object of the men who withdrew from the

House and Senate when the Confederate government was established to raise the armies for the maintenance of the independence of the South were animated by a desire to destroy the fundamental principle which lies at the very basis of the Constitution of the United States. They believed that the rights and interests of the people of the South were jeopardized by Mr. Lincoln and the party that elected him, and they believed that the Government was originally founded by the assent of the States.

They referred to the fact, Mr. Chairman, that when the Government of the United States, at the expiration of the Revolutionary war, was inaugurated by the original thirteen States, that it was a government predicated upon the great principle of State rights and community independence. It was for this that they made the declaration. It was for that that they fought the four years' war of the Confederacy. Am I right or wrong when I say that history defends our action? The original thirteen States framed the government which was to become the government over the States which ratified it, if 9 States ratified it; and then by the very declaration of the Constitution itself it was to become a government only over the States so ratifying the same. Five States of the original thirteen, including North Carolina and 3 others, for a long time refused to accede to the Government of the United States. They finally did so, and it became the government over 13 States, and the language of the Constitution was that it was to be a government "only over the States so ratifying the same."

The people of the South believed that their rights were jeopardized. They appealed to the great principles which laid at the foundation of the Constitution of 1789, which was the principle of home rule and a community independence. When we had this war it was not for the destruction of that great cardinal principle, but for its preservation. And when the war closed and the Government had to be again reorganized, and these Southern States again to be brought into the Union, how was it done, Mr. Chairman? Not by force of the Government, not by the bayonet and sword, but it was done by the consent of the people in convention assembled. They therefore did not make war upon the principles which lay at the foundation of the Federal Constitution, but they made the war to maintain those principles, to defend and not destroy them.

I want the truth of history to be written, not in the spirit of laudation of one side and abuse of the other, but I want it to be written in the light of history, which will show how the government was originally framed and what was the purpose and object of the men who served in the Confederate army. It was an army organized to preserve the great and vital principles of the Constitution. It was a government founded on those principles, and when the Confederate constitution came to be adopted in Montgomery, and the government finally established at Richmond, they adopted the very same principles, only they specified with more particularity some of the grounds on which that constitution was adopted. And when the war closed and this rehabilitation had to occur, it was decided by the court of highest resort—by that tribunal to whose decision we bow—that this was originally a government founded upon the consent of the States; that it was a government of free and independent States, based upon the action of the States, and that it was not a government of force and power. And hence it was that every State in the Union that was in the Federal Government furnished its soldiers under that principle of the Constitution mentioned in the decision of the Supreme Court that this was "an indissoluble Union, based on free and independent and indestructible States."

If the States had to yield to the superior force, it did not render less sacred the great principles for which they were struggling. It was as old as the history of the English-speaking people and extended back to the time when our ancestors made the declaration of rights and passed the Bill of Rights, and in our own country to the time when our ancestors assembled in Philadelphia and declared that it was a government for the protection of the interests of the people of the States; that the colonies were and of right ought to be free and independent States. It was to maintain that great principle that the government of the Confederacy was formed, and her soldiers fought for it, not for the destruction of the great principles of the Constitution, because they had to be reverted to when we came to reorganize our Government after the war.

At first it was attempted to do this by sending military satraps to the Southern States to be governors over us with an armed force. That was a failure. The reconstruction laws were a failure. It was found that there was no way of reorganizing this Government and bringing back the Confederate States under the Government except by the consent of those States as expressed in their conventions. And thus we stand to-day—reunited, because we were struggling for the great principles of home rule and community independence, and not to destroy the cardinal and essential principles which lie at the very basis of the original Constitution of 1789, which is now the Constitution of the United States of America. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Our forefathers, in their solemn Declaration of Independence, which severed the ties that bound them to the mother country, declared, "That these colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

They waged the seven years' war of the Revolution to maintain this declaration. They succeeded.

When they came to form a civil government to protect the liberties thus dearly achieved they refused to give the Federal Government created under the articles of confederation the power of taxation.

The war of the Revolution had been waged by them to free the colonies from "unjust, onerous, and oppressive taxation without representation."

It was doubtless this recollection, fresh in their minds, which prompted them to deny the power of taxation to the newly constructed confederacy.

A very few years sufficed to show that a General or Federal Government dependent on the voluntary quota of taxes to be furnished by each State, and without the power of taxation, could not be self-sustaining.

A commission was appointed, at the head of which stood Alexander Hamilton, to meet at Annapolis, Md., to amend the articles of confederation. Finding amendment impracticable, they recommended to the Continental Congress to call a convention of all the original 13 States.

The Continental Congress passed an act authorizing a convention of all the original 13 States to assemble at Philadelphia in 1787 to adopt a new Constitution. The convention, presided over by General Washington, adopted the new Constitution, known as the Constitution of 1789, and in accordance with its own provisions submitted it to the several States for their adoption or rejection.

Let it at once be noted that by the very terms of this Constitution it was to become a Constitution over the States only "when 9 of the original 13 States should in convention assembled adopt the same," thus placing it in the power of 5 of the smallest of the original 13 States, with an insignificant and sparse population, to have defeated its adoption.

It is also important to observe that this Constitution of 1789 further provided that when adopted "by 9 of the original 13 States" it should only be operative and binding on the States so ratifying the same.

Each State ratified the Constitution for itself by itself, and was bound only by its own ratification.

So when the rights and liberties of the Southern States were invaded by unlawful conspiracies and combinations to destroy their property and disturb their domestic tranquillity, what was more natural than that they should declare, as they acceded to the Union of their own right and free will to secure liberty and the peaceable possession of their property, when this was denied them, they had the right of secession?

When the war closed we surrendered by capitulation with arms in our hands. What were the terms of the capitulation with Grant at Appomattox and Sherman in North Carolina? They were:

That the Confederates should furl their flags, stack their arms, return to their homes, and yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the Union then and there existing; and it was stipulated on the other side that they should have the protection of the Constitution and laws of the Union and should not be molested because of their participation in the Confederate war.

That the Confederates kept the terms of their capitulation no one will be heard to deny.

When an effort was made to include Gen. Robert E. Lee in the indictment with Mr. Davis, the great Union general, U. S. Grant, with a magnanimity which characterized the terms given by him at Appomattox, said, "No, this can not be; this would be to dishonor the parole granted by me to Lee and his men when they surrendered, with arms in their hands, and on written terms of capitulation." And thus Jefferson Davis was left alone to bear our sins, and right royally did he bear the burden and wear the manacles of a prisoner. The question soon arose as to how the seceded States were to be brought back into the Union.

It was at first attempted to effect this by force, and on this plan military commanders were assigned to duty as governors of the seceded States.

This proved a failure. It was then attempted to rehabilitate the seceded States by unjust and oppressive reconstruction laws.

This, too, proved a failure. The United States Government had at last to recognize the great principle of home rule and community independence, which is the corner stone of the Constitution of 1789, and allow the States, in their own conventions, to resume their places in the Union.

Let it be remembered that under our Constitution, the Constitution of 1789, Delaware, the smallest State in the Union, with her 67,000 people and her one Representative in this House, as one

of the original thirteen States, and with one Representative still, stands on a perfect equality in the Senate with New York, with her 6,000,000, and upon a proposition to destroy the equality of the States in the Senate can put her veto on all the other States and all the people of all the other States, and that she can not be deprived of this power but by her own consent.

The sovereign power and entity of the States had not been destroyed by the secession of the States, nor had it been destroyed by the four years' war between the States.

The Supreme Court of the United States, that august tribunal to whose ultimate decision all good citizens bow, declared in the celebrated case of ex parte Garland that this was "An indissoluble Union, composed of indestructible States."

And so the termination of the war between the States found all the Southern States with indestructible sovereignties still theirs, and yielding a willing obedience to the laws of the Union.

The Southern States believed they had the right to retire from the Union; they never sought or desired to destroy that Union.

When the seceding States had adopted a constitution—a complete counterpart of the Constitution of 1789—their first act was, as early as February 4, before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, to appoint a commission "For the purpose of negotiating friendly relations between that Government and the Confederate States of America, and for the settlement of all questions of disagreement between the two Governments upon the principles of right, justice, equity, and good faith." Two of these commissioners were Martin Crawford, of Georgia, and John Forsythe, of Alabama. The then Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, refused to hear the proposition of the commissioners of the Confederate States, and the war was begun.

It has been asserted by some that this war was waged by the Confederate forces to perpetuate slavery, and by the Union forces to free the slaves. I deny the truth of this statement.

The abolition of slavery was an incident of the war, and a very striking one, but not the cause of it.

The differences, which were developed in the very convention which framed the Constitution of 1789, and in the convention of each one of the original thirteen States that met to ratify or reject this Constitution, were as to whether the Government created by this Constitution was a national and central Government, or how far it was federative in its character. This was the germ from which the conflict came.

I listened with great pleasure to the very broad, philanthropic, and patriotic speech of the honorable gentleman from Virginia on his bill to admit the Confederate soldiers to the Soldiers' Homes built by the Government to give homes and shelter and maintenance to the Union soldiers, and thought to myself that he drew his thought and inspiration from the sentiments uttered at Atlanta, Ga., by our late noble President, William McKinley, whose untimely death shrouded the whole people in mourning, when he proposed that the graves of the dead Confederate soldiers should receive the same care and attention as those of the Union soldiers.

Had this proposition come with absolute unanimity from our brothers on the other side of this Chamber I might have been willing to have agreed with the proposition so forcibly presented by the gentleman from Virginia. But the Confederate soldier, still surviving though poor, has lost none of his pride and self-esteem. He risked all and lost all in the great conflict between the States save his honor. This is dearer to him than the laurel wreath that crowns the victor's brow. He can not accept anything in the shape of charity, except it be the offering of those who shared his perils and triumphs and defeat in the great conflict.

The CHAIRMAN. The time limited for general debate has expired.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Does the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HOOKER] desire further time?

Mr. HOOKER. No; I will continue my remarks under the five-minute rule or ask consent to extend them in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

There being no objection, leave was granted.

Mr. BARNEY. I move that the committee now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LACEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration House bill 8581, the pension appropriation bill, and had come to no resolution thereon.

SENATE JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate joint resolution and the following Senate concurrent resolutions were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

Joint resolution (S. R. 34) authorizing the printing of extra copies of a report of a board of engineer officers, United States Army, on testing hydraulic cements—to the Committee on Printing.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 7:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 5,000 copies of Senate report No. 1, from the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 2,000 for the use of the Senate and 3,000 for the use of the House of Representatives—

to the Committee on Printing.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 11:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint committee, consisting of three members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, is hereby created to investigate and consider the question of a site for a hall of records, to be erected in the District of Columbia, and report to Congress on or before March 1, 1902, or as soon thereafter as may be possible, their conclusions as to the most feasible location for such a building and the approximate cost thereof, and the judgment of the committee as to the necessity of such building—

to the Committee on Rules.

VISITORS TO MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. DICK, Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts, and Mr. SULZER as members on the part of the House of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy.

The SPEAKER also announced the appointment of Mr. DAYTON, Mr. CONNER, and Mr. KEHOE as members on the part of the House of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy.

And then, on motion of Mr. BARNEY (at 4 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for pay of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of deficiency appropriations for pay of the Army—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of deficiency appropriation for the Military Academy—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for proving ground at Sandy Hook—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the acting chief clerk of the executive council of Porto Rico, inclosing a joint resolution relating to the establishment of a naval station—to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Elizabeth Norris against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8769) for the relief of S. J. Bayard Schindel, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 35); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2782) authorizing and directing the repayment to Josiah B. Orbison, of Donegal Township, Butler County, Pa., the sum of $300 that he paid to avoid the draft in 1863, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 36); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HAUGEN, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5036) for the relief of heirs of Mrs. Tellisse W. Wilson, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 37); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill H. R. 6511, reported in lieu thereof a resolution (H. Res. 91) for the relief of personal representatives of Sewell B. Corbett, deceased, accompanied by a report (No. 39); which said resolution and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills; which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 1293) for the relief of E. H. Murrell—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 6942) for the relief of John T. Vincent—Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 7057) granting a pension to William E. Chase—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 908) granting a pension to Emma H. Higley—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1845) for the relief of Guernsey County, Ohio—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 9037) to allow the commutation of homestead entries in certain cases and providing for fees and commissions—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 9038) to amend the pension laws by increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who are permanently disabled by anchylosis of shoulder, elbow, knee, ankle, or wrist—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9039) to grant carriers and substitute carriers in the rural free-delivery service fifteen days' leave of absence in each year—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 9040) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 9041) to amend section 828 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 9042) making an appropriation to construct a gravel road from Shiloh National Military Park to the city of Corinth, Miss., together with all necessary bridges—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HANBURY: A bill (H. R. 9043) authorizing the Secretary of War to reconstruct the post of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., according to a new and appropriate plan, to purchase or acquire by exchange, or both, the necessary ground adjoining the Government reservation, and to erect buildings—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9044) authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint a board of survey for Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 9045) to amend section 3878 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 9046) for the erection of a post-office and court-house building at Athens, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 9047) providing for the investigation of the conduct of officers of steam vessels—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9048) to extend the lien for mariners' wages to the masters of vessels—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9049) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjoining waters of New York City, by dumping or otherwise, and to punish and prevent such offenses"—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RODEY: A bill (H. R. 9050) to authorize the exploration and purchase of mines within the boundaries of private land claims—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. ALLEN of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 9051) for the extension and enlargement of the post-office building at Owensboro, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 9052) to extend and enlarge the post-office building at Memphis, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RYAN: A bill (H. R. 9053) for the necessary and better protection of American labor and enforcement of the law of domicile and the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 9054) relating to the records of examining surgeons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 9055) for the purchase or condemnation of square south of 188, in the city of Washington, D. C., for use as a public park—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 9056) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 9057) to ratify an agreement with the Sioux tribe of Indians of the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 9058) for the relief of widows and heirs of soldiers of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 9059) to amend an act entitled "An act relating to navigation of vessels, bills of lading, and to certain obligations, duties, and rights in connection with the carriage of property"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 9060) authorizing and directing the construction of an addition to the United States Government building in the city of Lima, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PIERCE: A bill (H. R. 9190) to provide for the improvement of the Mississippi River by the construction of a levee on the east bank thereof, between Hickman, in the State of Kentucky, and Slough Landing, in the State of Tennessee—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

By Mr. RANSDELL of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 9191) to provide for the permanent improvement of the Ouachita River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 120) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COONEY: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 121) providing for an examination and survey of the Missouri River at and near West Glasgow, Saline County, Mo., with a view of improving the navigation of said river and preventing its banks from erosion—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 122) providing for an examination and survey of the Missouri River with a view to improving the navigation thereon at Lexington, Mo.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 9061) for the relief of the heirs of Margaret Kennedy—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BALL of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 9062) granting an increase of pension to Henry Jacobs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 9063) to refund certain taxes paid by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, of St. Louis, Mo.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9064) to refund certain taxes paid by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, of St. Louis, Mo.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 9065) granting an increase of pension to S. T. Grove—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BREAZEALE: A bill (H. R. 9066) for the relief of the representatives of William Bailey, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 9067) granting a pension to John A. Cockrum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9068) granting a pension to Harvey C. Munger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDWELL: A bill (H. R. 9069) granting a pension to Erastus D. Canfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASSEL: A bill (H. R. 9070) to remit the sentence of general court-martial against Alvin C. Schum, and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 9071) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Thomas F. Adams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 9072) granting an increase of pension to George W. Steffey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9073) granting an increase of pension to Darling Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9074) granting a pension to Elizabeth Gates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 9075) for the relief of Gustave Villouet—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 9076) for the relief of Charles T. Trowbridge, George D. Walker, and John A. Trowbridge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9077) for the relief of William P. Barry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 9078) permitting settlers in Beaver County, Okla., to purchase 480 acres of additional land—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FOX: A bill (H. R. 9079) granting a pension to Leonard S. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 9080) for the relief of Robert G. Throne and the estate of A. G. Adams, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 9081) for the relief of the estate of J. L. Walker, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILL: A bill (H. R. 9082) granting an increase of pension to Curtis W. Neville—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 9083) granting a pension to Sarah McQuay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 9084) granting an increase of pension to George W. Allison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 9085) granting an increase of pension to William H. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HANBURY: A bill (H. R. 9086) for the relief of William McKnight—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9087) for the relief of Edgar A. Bates—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 9088) for the relief of Roberta J. Brockenbrough—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOOKER: A bill (H. R. 9089) for the relief of George Rea, deceased, late of Copiah County, Miss.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 9090) granting an increase of pension to John P. Veach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 9091) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Guyandotte, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9092) for the relief of the late Andrew S. Core—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9093) recognizing Company B, of the Eleventh West Virginia Militia, as United States soldiers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9094) recognizing Company A, of the Eleventh West Virginia Militia, as United States soldiers, and so forth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 9095) granting an increase of pension to Michael Dillon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KYLE: A bill (H. R. 9096) granting a pension to Martha M. Harrier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9097) granting a pension to Ione Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9098) granting an increase of pension to Amanda M. Morse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9099) granting an increase of pension to James Bireley—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9100) granting an increase of pension to John H. Grant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9101) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Clifton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9102) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hiner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9103) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan K. Rollins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9104) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Agenbroad—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9105) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah T. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9106) granting an increase of pension to John P. Riley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9107) granting an increase of pension to Austin A. Vore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9108) granting an increase of pension to Peter Leber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9109) granting an increase of pension to John V. Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9110) granting an increase of pension to Edward D. Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9111) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Huffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9112) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Harmon Limes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9113) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Lewis Wells—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9114) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Frederick Rhine—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9115) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Stanley Tallman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9116) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William B. Stone—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9117) granting a pension to Jennie M. Dye—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 9118) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Michael—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LASSITER: A bill (H. R. 9119) for the relief of R. A. Young—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9120) for the relief of J. A. Shackleton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9121) for the relief of the estate of David B. Tennant, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9122) for the relief of the estate of John B. Ege, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9123) for the relief of the trustees of Merchants Hope Episcopal Church, of Prince George County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9124) for the relief of Bettie Eppes Minetree, sole heir of John W. Eppes, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 9125) for the relief of the heirs of William Markham, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9126) for the relief of George P. Howard—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LONG: A bill (H. R. 9127) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester T. Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: A bill (H. R. 9128) to reimburse Mary C. Bristol, as executrix of the will of Charles P. Redmond, deceased, for money paid to the United States for certain real estate at Little Rock, Ark.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAHONEY: A bill (H. R. 9129) granting a pension to Ellen Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 9130) granting a pension to Harriet M. Parr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9131) placing Hugh T. Reed on the retired list with rank of captain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MINOR: A bill (H. R. 9132) granting an increase of pension to Rudolph Bentz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 9133) granting a pension to Ethinial Betz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9134) granting a pension to Robert Leach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9135) granting a pension to Wesley Benson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9136) granting a pension to Samuel Nickel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9137) granting increase of pension to Joshua B. Willis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9138) granting an increase of pension to Lewis T. McMullen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9139) for the relief of John McNaughton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 9140) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann E. Sperry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9141) to authorize the appointment of Alexander D. B. Smead as a captain of cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 9142) granting a pension to Julia A. F. Bassett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9143) granting a pension to Jennie C. Ruckle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 9144) to increase the pension of James R. Wilson, a blind Mexican soldier—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 9145) granting a pension to Chauncey Kimmell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9146) granting a pension to Charles Forrest—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9147) for the relief of William Akerman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PIERCE: A bill (H. R. 9148) for the relief of Mary N. Westmoreland—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 9149) granting a pension to Sara B. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 9150) for the relief of Carl Branstrom—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9151) to reimburse Eliza J. Snyder for money paid to the Government as postmaster at South Heights, Ill.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 9152) for the relief of John Young—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUMPLE: A bill (H. R. 9153) granting an increase of pension to J. D. Binford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCHIRM: A bill (H. R. 9154) granting a pension to Lillie V. Ball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9155) granting an increase of pension to Theron R. Cherry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9156) granting an increase of pension to Uriah Garber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9157) granting an increase of pension to Rudolph Schiminger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9158) to increase the pension of Martha Currey, widow of James H. Currey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9159) for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry W. Freedly—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9160) authorizing the payment of a pension to Augusta Neville Leary, widow of the late Rear-Admiral Richard P. Leary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 9161) granting an increase of pension to John W. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SKILES: A bill (H. R. 9162) granting a pension to Charles F. Beals—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9163) granting a pension to John Beaird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9164) granting a pension to John H. Crawford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9165) granting a pension to C. B. Hinnehoright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9166) for the relief of Thornton Ralls—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 9167) granting a pension to Mary D. Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9168) granting relief to Charles E. Russell, as administrator of John H. Russell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 9169) granting a pension to Richard Eubank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9170) granting a pension to Mary E. Brashear—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9171) granting an increase of pension to William R. Housley—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9172) for the relief of Conrad Claycomb, of Kentucky—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill (H. R. 9173) to increase the pension of Mary Simons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9174) to increase the pension of Amelia Pero—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9175) to increase the pension of George H. Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: A bill (H. R. 9176) for the relief of Samuel Gibbons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 9177) granting a pension to Verona Harriman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9178) granting an increase of pension to John M. Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9179) to amend the military record of Ogden H. Smith and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 9180) for the relief of William A. Starkweather, of Oregon—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9181) for the relief of Thomas Wyman, assistant light-house keeper—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 9182) granting an increase of pension to Amanda W. Ritchie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9183) granting an increase of pension to William B. Worthington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 9184) granting an increase of pension to William McManus, Company E, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9185) granting an increase of pension to William Lanks, Company G, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9186) to correct the military record of Samuel Brinser, Company D, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 9187) granting increase of pension to Caroline A. Hammond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON: A bill (H. R. 9188) granting a pension to Pauline Berg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 9189) for the relief of Michael McGarry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BATES: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 119) to waive the age limit (and the provided requirement that a candidate for appointment to acting boatswain in the Navy who is over age must have served as an apprentice to be eligible for examination) in the case of Chief Boatswain's Mate Charles A. Wilson, United States Navy, a candidate for the appointment of acting boatswain in the United States Navy, and to examine, appoint, and warrant him as a boatswain in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on War Claims: A resolution (H. Res. 91) referring H. R. 6511, for the relief of the personal representatives of Sewell B. Corbett, deceased, to the Court of Claims—to the Private Calendar.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Petition of the Maritime Association of the port of New York, favoring the project for the construction of the breakwater at Point Judith, R. I.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, report of committee on transportation and railroads, of Pittsburg, Pa., in relation to the scarcity of cars and the congested condition of the freight traffic—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 46, and of Brass Molders' Union No. 99, of St. Louis, Mo., favoring the construction of war vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the Retail Grocers' Association of St. Joseph, Mo., favoring the enactment of a pure-food law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Missouri State Brewers' Association, asking for a discontinuance of the war tax on beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Metal Trades Council of St. Louis and vicinity, against the purchase by the Government of the telegraph lines at this time, owing to modern inventions—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the St. Louis Business Men's League, of St. Louis, favoring a liberal policy in the improvement of the waterways of the country—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BARTLETT: Petition of Washington Hay, of Butts County, Ga., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Petition of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the bill for the protection of native races in the New Hebrides, etc.—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Trades League of Philadelphia, favoring the creation of a department of commerce and industries, with a reciprocity commission as one of its bureaus—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the Trades League of Philadelphia, favoring the adoption of reciprocity treaties—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOUTELL: Petitions of Manierre-Yoe Syrup Company and others, of Chicago, and business firms of Milwaukee, Wis., and Cleveland, Ohio, in relation to the duty on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Resolutions adopted by the military board of the State of Kansas, favoring the passage of a law authorizing the issue of latest model firearms to the militia organizations of the various States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Commercial Club of Topeka, Kans., favoring the construction, ownership, and control of a Pacific cable by the Post-Office Department of the United States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROWN: Resolutions of the State Grange of Wisconsin, Patrons of Husbandry, urging the extension of rural free delivery, the establishment of postal savings banks, amendments to the interstate-commerce act, etc.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, protest of the cane-sugar producers of the United States, against proposed reduction in the duties on Cuban sugar imports into the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to John A. Cockrum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Petition of Pettit & Lamb, of Herington, Kans., favoring change in the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Z. H. Wise and others, of Manchester, Kans., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of W. A. Brown, of Belleville, Kans., for the reclassification of railway postal clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the Commercial Club of Topeka, Kans., favoring the establishment of a trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, circular entitled "Threatened Chaos in the Woolen Industry"—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONNELL: Petition of citizens of Scranton, Pa., for amendment to the national Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Merchants' Association, of New York, for the establishment of reciprocal relations with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, protest of producers of cane sugar in the United States against the proposed concessions to producers of cane sugar in Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DARRAGH: Resolution of Stanton Post, No. 37, Grand Army of the Republic, for the construction of naval vessels in navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DRAPER: Resolution of Maritime Association of the Port of New York, for the construction of breakwater at Point Judith, R. I.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: Petition of citizens of the Twenty-seventh Congressional district of New York, favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Petition of citizens of Bozeman, Mont., and vicinity, asking Congress to take action with a view of stopping the war in South Africa—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Montana State Trades and Labor Council, in favor of the reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act and the extension of its provisions so as to prevent the immigration of the Japanese—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Petition of Charleston (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce, South Carolina Agricultural Society, Charleston Cotton Exchange, and Merchants' Exchange, favoring an appropriation to connect the South Edisto and Ashepoo rivers by canal through Fenwicks Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Thomas Pinckney and others, asking for improvement of navigation between Charleston, S. C., and South Santee River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, in favor of the admission of Arizona as a State—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, protest of the producers of cane sugar in the United States against the proposed concession to the producers of cane sugar in the island of Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, condemning the so-called Grout bill and approving the Wadsworth substitute—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolutions of the Maritime Association of the port of New York, urging an appropriation for the improvement of the Point Judith (R. I.) breakwater—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FOERDERER: Resolutions of Maritime Association of the port of New York, favoring the extension of the breakwater at Point Judith Harbor, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of Western Labor Union, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, favoring the creation of a department of commerce and industries and for a reciprocity commission as a bureau of the department—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, protest of the producers of cane sugar in the United States against the proposed concession to producers of cane sugar in Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John F. Shank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOX: Petition of I. B. Fowler and others, of Clarkson, Miss., that a pension be granted Leonard S. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: Resolution of Boston Chamber of Commerce, regarding the appointment of a commission on trade relations in the Orient—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of New Bedford Board of Trade, in regard to improvement of the consular service and the creation of a department of commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of New Bedford Board of Trade, in regard to reciprocal relations with Canada—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: Petitions of citizens of Reading, Pa., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Petition of J. C. Eves, of North Vernon, Ind., for a reclassification of clerks in the Railway Postal Service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Division No. 9, of the American Federation of Labor, of North Vernon, Ind., asking that certain war ships shall be constructed in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, testimony in support of House bill 7396, granting an increase of pension to Catherine Wallis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of George W. Allison and indorsement of Jackson Wood Post, No. 512, Grand Army of the Republic, in support of House bill granting an increase of pension to George W. Allison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petitions of councils of Junior Order United American Mechanics, at Raritan, Perth Amboy, Asbury Park, Matawan, Lakewood, Glendola, West Longbranch, Barnardsville, and Freehold, N. J., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KNAPP: Resolution of Lake City Trades and Labor Council of Oswego, N. Y., and others, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Herbert J. Bailey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNOX: Papers to accompany House bill 6036, for the relief of William Francis—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LASSITER: Petition of heirs of John A. Chappell, late of Dinwiddie County, Va., asking reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill 1004, for the relief of estate of Simeon H. Wootton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany House bill 1003, for the relief of S. D. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of the Presbytery of Brooklyn, N. Y., urging an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: Affidavit of George P. Howard to accompany bill to reimburse him for certain expenditures—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAHONEY: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Ellen Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: Resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, favoring the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as sovereign States—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, asking repeal of lieu land laws—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, condemning legislation which proposes to destroy the oleomargarine industry for the benefit of dairy interests—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolutions of Merchants' Association of New York, voters in First Congressional district of Illinois, and Rev. M. P. Boynton, of Chicago, concerning reciprocity with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the National Live Stock Association, favoring an amendment to the interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, asking for an appropriation for irrigation—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, against the removal of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Charles H. Cotton—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, resolution of Chicago Congregational Ministers' Union, in regard to postal clerks' hours of labor, etc.—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Albert Dickinson & Co., of Chicago, protesting against the free distribution of seed—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Mrs. A. E. Macdonald and other citizens of Chicago, Ill., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7557, for the relief of Rose Crummett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: Petition of citizens of Burlingame, Kans., favoring an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORGAN: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Wesley Benson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Lewis T. McMullen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Ethinial Betz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Joshua B. Willis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Robert Leach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEVILLE: Affidavits to accompany House bill 8185, granting a pension to John Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 8184, granting a pension to Thomas E. Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTEY: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of E. H. Murrell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OLMSTED: Petitions of citizens of Harrisburg and Penbrook, Pa., favoring an amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Lady Harris Council, No. 100, Daughters of Liberty, of Harrisburg, Pa., favoring the passage of the Chinese-exclusion law and various other measures—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of 39 members of Blain Council, No. 583, of Blain, Pa.; 88 members of New Bloomfield Council, No. 625, and 162 members of Swatara Council, No. 858, of Swatara, Pa., all Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring the passage of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Julia A. F. Bassett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Jennie C. Ruckle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to James R. Wilson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: Papers to accompany House bill 3980, granting a pension to Lucietta Westbrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 3981, granting a pension to Irene M. Butterfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 8663, to remove the charge of desertion against the record of Charles F. Woodford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEARRE: Resolution of Cumberland Typographical Union, No. 244, protesting against any legislation which will open our doors to Chinese, Filipinos, or Asiatics—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of members of the Junior Order United American Mechanics of Maryland, protesting against the landing of anarchists on our shores—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of F. R. Tallman, of Wolcottville, Ind., favoring an adjustment of tariff rates that will encourage trade with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of George H. Kemp and 16 others, of Lima, Ind., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, urging Congress to provide for the extension of the breakwater at Point Judith, R. I.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of Old Glory Council, No. 38, Daughters of Liberty, urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, etc.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Resolution of San Francisco Pressmen's Association, No. 24, and indorsement of same by New Haven Pressmen's Union, No. 74, favoring reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Hartford Central Labor Union, of Hartford, Conn.; New London Machinists' Union, No. 454, and Boiler Makers and Iron-Ship Builders' Union, No. 237, of Hartford, Conn., concerning the construction of naval vessels in navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN: Letters of Hayes Lithographing Company and Henry H. Persons, of Buffalo, N. Y., in opposition to House bill 5777, amending the copyright law—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Paper to accompany House bill 5288, to correct the military record of Michael Cullen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to William R. Housley—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petition of James Davis and 63 other citizens of Plaistow, N. H., favoring the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULZER: Resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, favoring the extension of the breakwater at Point Judith, R. I.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of Rev. J. Charles Levengood and 40 other citizens of Langhorne, Pa., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNOCK: Petition of Hylas Moore, for increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Alexander F. McConnell, for increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Mary Brelsfor, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of William McManus, for an increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of William Louks, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Lewis Kraus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of United States Export Association, favoring the Frye shipping bill, for the promotion of commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, favoring the construction of the breakwater at Point Judith, R. I.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of Trades League of Philadelphia, urging the creation of a department of commerce and industries and indorsing certain resolutions of the national reciprocity convention—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Silver Crescent Council, No. 3, Daughters of Liberty, of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Michael McGarry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *January 15, 1902.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. MCMILLAN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

ELLA A. HALL VS. THE UNITED STATES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of Ella A. Hall *vs.* The United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HOAR. I present a petition of sundry steamship companies, insurance companies, railroad companies, and the representatives of other important companies interested in shipping, praying for the enactment of legislation to construct permanent and substantial light-houses, in place of light-ships, at Pollock Rip Shoals and other dangerous places, of which Cape Hatteras is, I believe, one.

These petitioners feel that the Government ought to accept the proposal of a builder of high character and great intelligence, who maintains that he can construct light-houses in places where it has been supposed by engineers that it was impracticable, and he is willing to take all the risk of failure of such an attempt or loss, and to make no claim for compensation until his structure is completed.

I think that offer ought to be considered very respectfully, unless we propose to exclude from the resources of the American people, both in naval and military inventions, and in matters like this, of safety off the coasts of vessels, the marvelous resources of American invention and to leave such things wholly to the capacity of our existing public servants, engineers or others, whoever they may happen to be.

I ask that the petition, which is brief and clear, may be printed as a document, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and it will be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WELLINGTON presented a petition of Local Union No. 186, American Federation of Labor, of Baltimore, Md., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Local Branch of Granite Cutters National Union, American Federation of Labor, of Granite; of Typographical Union No. 244, American Federation of Labor, of Cumberland, and of Martha Washington Council, No. 5, Daughters of Liberty, of Risingsun, all in the State of Maryland, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Oriole Branch, No. 176, National Association of Letter Carriers, of Baltimore, Md., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the payment of overtime claims excluded from judgment because of being barred by limitation; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HALE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Norridgewock, Me., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 459, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Bar Harbor, Me., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Council of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation changing the title of naval cadet to that of midshipman; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. QUAY presented petitions of Pomona Grange, No. 20, Patrons of Husbandry, of Stanton; of sundry citizens of Cogan Station; of sundry citizens of Smithville; of sundry citizens of Shannondale, and of 24 citizens of Susquehanna County, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of 40 citizens of Langhorne, of 30 citizens of Harrisburg, and of 110 citizens of Burnside, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Council No. 28, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Turtlecreek, Pa., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. CLARK of Montana presented a petition of the Trades and Labor Council of Lewiston, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the landing of Chinese in the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. DUBOIS presented a petition of A. T. McReynolds Corps, No. 5, Department of Idaho, Woman's Relief Corps, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, praying for the establishment of a branch of the National Soldiers' Home at Fort Sherman, Idaho; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented the petitions of W. L. Strange and sundry other citizens of New Plymouth, of J. B. Mansell and sundry other citizens of Lower Boise, and of H. E. Burnett and sundry other citizens of Salmon, all in the State of Idaho, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TELLER presented a petition of James W. Anderson Post, No. 96, Department of Colorado and Wyoming, Grand Army of the Republic, of Cripplecreek, Colo., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Burlington, Idalia, and Tuttle, all in the State of Colorado, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petitions of Jesse E. Goldsmith and sundry other rural free-delivery carriers of the First Congressional district, of Robert Grant and sundry other rural free-delivery carriers of the Eleventh Congressional district, and of Nathaniel E. Lewis and sundry other rural free-delivery carriers of the Sixth Congressional district, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation increasing the salaries of rural free-delivery carriers; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads

He also presented petitions of Plumbers' Union No. 166, of Fort Wayne; of Cooper Lodge Union No. 19, of Anderson; of Journeymen Plumbers' Union No. 73, of Indianapolis; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 159, of Marion; of Typographical Union No. 35, of Evansville; of Federal Labor Union No. 8398, of Booneville; of Machinists' International Union No. 163, of Elkhart; of International Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance Union No. 30, of Montezuma; of Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 131, of Evansville; of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 653, of Elwood; of Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 71, of Lawrenceburg; of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 599, of Hammond; of Woodworkers' Union No. 98, of Jeffersonville; of Iron Molders' Union No. 265, of Terre Haute; of Broom Makers' Union No. 17, of Indianapolis; of the Retail Clerks' Union No. 457, of Linton; of the Iron Molders' Union No. 113, of Vincennes, and of Machinists' Union No. 346, of Washington, all of the American Federation of Labor; of Daniel Lake Post, No. 571, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, of North Judson, and of Meredith Post, No. 55, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, of Richmond, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Board of Trade of New Bedford, Mass., praying for the establishment of a department of commerce, and also that the consular service be placed under civil-service regulations; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hanover, Standish, Marshfield, and Norwell, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 61, American Federation of Labor, of Cambridge, Mass., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of 63 citizens of Byfield, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration and to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of New Bedford, Mass., praying for the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with Canada; which was referred to the Committee on Relations with Canada.

Mr. QUARLES presented a petition of sundry citizens of Omro, Wis., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Business Men's Association of Green Bay, Wis., praying that an appropriation be made to increase the depth of the water in Green Bay; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Granite Cutters' National Union, American Federation of Labor, of Portland, Me., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented the petition of B. F. Miller and sundry other citizens of Haverhill, Mass., praying for the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba.

He also presented a memorial of the Cane Sugar Growers of the United States, remonstrating against the proposed concessions to producers of cane sugar in the island of Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba.

He also presented a petition of the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila, P. I., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of an American trans-Pacific cable connecting the Philippine Islands with the United States, by way of Hawaii and Guam; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the United States Brewers' Association of New York, praying for the repeal of the war-revenue tax on malt liquors; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESTRICTION OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. MASON. I present a paper relative to restricting the immigration of Chinese to the United States. I move that it be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1971) to provide suitable medals for the survivors of the officers and crew of the United States

sloop of war *Cumberland*, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 300) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Wheeling, State of West Virginia, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1452) to establish the Fredericksburg and adjacent national battlefields memorial park in the State of Virginia, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CARMACK, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2520) granting an increase of pension to Emma McLaughlin; and

A bill (S. 2098) granting a pension to George H. Morton.

Mr. CARMACK, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1596) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Pillow, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1765) for the relief of Capt. Sidney F. Shaw, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims; which was agreed to.

PROCEEDINGS OF SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Mr. PLATT of New York, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. HALE on the 13th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 3,500 copies of the proceedings of the Schley Court of Inquiry, of which 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 500 copies for the use of the Navy Department.

PARK SYSTEM OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MCMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, who were instructed by resolution of the Senate of March 8, 1901, to consider the subject and report to the Senate plans for the development and improvement of the entire park system of the District of Columbia, submitted a preliminary report; which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I introduce several bills relating to the organization of what is known as the Naval Reserve. I have heretofore introduced other bills proposing to make provision of different kinds for this organization, without in any way being committed to favor any of the propositions.

I wish to say that I do not think the expectations of the sanguine people who count upon a naval reserve will ever be realized. The experience which we had with the Naval Militia tends to show this. At the time of the war, when the interest was great, plenty of bright young men were found willing to enter this voluntary association, but as time passed and the war ended, and the war note died away, the interest ceased.

Mr. HAWLEY. The late war?

Mr. HALE. I am speaking about the late war. It has been found difficult, Mr. President, to get young men to continue and keep up the Naval Militia. All my investigation of the subject tends to show me that we are not likely as a nation ever to take much interest in or to have any great and efficient militia either in the land service or in the sea service. We shall have to depend in any emergency upon either volunteering when the time comes, in which the American people will never fail, for land or sea service, or upon some form of compulsory military service.

If we are to become a great war power, with a large army and a great navy, we shall have to accommodate ourselves to conditions and learn the lesson that other great powers have learned. All the great European powers that stand frowning and snarling at each other depend upon some form of compulsory military service of the people itself, and the countries become a military camp. England has learned this lesson from her last, her smallest, and her wickedest war, and is to-day on the point of resorting to conscription in order to keep up her dwindling forces that are engaged in subjecting freemen thousands of miles away. She can not depend upon volunteering. If we have settled that we are to be a great war power, with a great army and a great navy, and enter the lists of the warlike and the predatory nations, no system of volunteering will answer the purpose.

I have no doubt the Naval Committee (perhaps I shall do so under the instruction of that committee) will report some measure for a naval reserve, but it will not be a success, Mr. President. The Naval Militia has not been a success. As I have said, when the war note dies away men in the United States turn their attention to other things; the young men will not enlist in these volunteer organizations; the interest will die out, and we must depend upon other things.

I ask that these bills may be read twice by title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HAWLEY. Before the bills are read, I wish to ask the Senator from Maine if he would dispense entirely with the militia—with what we call the National Guard?

Mr. HALE. I do not suppose we shall dispense with it. It will keep on in a lingering, half-hearted, and incomplete way.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I deny that it will be lingering and half-hearted. We have a very excellent National Guard organization in our State ready to be ordered, under the Constitution, by the President to any duty whatever, whether on account of mob or revolution, and it is a valuable protection of the country.

Mr. HALE. It is somewhat, but it is very meager. It does not serve any great purpose in case of an emergency and in war. It will be kept up for these purposes—Connecticut will keep it up—but it will be small. We keep it up in Maine, but it is very small. In time of war it will not be worth reckoning. I only wish to warn Senators and those gentlemen in the country who are enthusiastic in the belief that we can have a large militia, either upon land or in the naval service, in which the people will take much interest, that they are likely to be mistaken. The Senator from Connecticut denies that this is so. It is only a matter of conjecture with him and with me. He believes more in it than I do. Time alone will tell.

Mr. STEWART. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Maine if we did not improvise an army in the late war, and if its magnitude and the facility with which it was raised were not really surprising. Was not that to a great extent owing to the State organizations then existing?

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, it was very little owing to the State organizations. I have said that in a time of emergency the American people will never fail to volunteer by thousands and hundreds of thousands, and millions if necessary, and will speedily make a good army.

Mr. STEWART. Does not the training the men receive in those organizations enable them to get together speedily, and does not that have a marked effect?

Mr. HALE. Not in an appreciable figure.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, if the Senator from Maine will permit me, he is certainly mistaken. We have in the State of Wisconsin a splendid National Guard, a number of regiments. There is a fine esprit de corps existing among those troops, and they responded promptly at the call of the Government in the late war.

Mr. HALE. We did the same thing in Maine, but it was small.

Mr. SPOONER. It was small, but we had regiments still left which were not permitted to enter the service.

Mr. HALE. How many regiments does Wisconsin keep up year after year and maintain?

Mr. SPOONER. Five, I think.

Mr. HALE. Five regiments?

Mr. HAWLEY. There are four in Connecticut, ready to be called out at a minute's notice on the tap of the drum.

Mr. QUAY. Will the Senator from Maine allow me?

Mr. HALE. I am very glad to yield. I want to have the matter ventilated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. This discussion is hardly in order, except by unanimous consent.

Mr. TELLER. Let it go on.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. HALE. Yes, I yield to the Senators, one after the other, who desire to interrupt me.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. QUAY. I merely wish to remark, what I have no doubt the Senator from Maine recollects, that in the recent unpleasantness with Spain Pennsylvania delivered a National Guard of 15,000 bayonets in two weeks' notice to the Government. That is not small.

Mr. HALE. Well, it is not.

Mr. QUAY. That was a pretty good contribution. And those troops were as good as any in the Regular Army, and were so reported by the United States inspecting officer who visited them.

Mr. HALE. That was a large number. Pennsylvania is a great empire.

Mr. SPOONER. If the Senator from Maine will carry his memory back to the inauguration——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. HALE. I yield to anyone.

Mr. SPOONER. Of course he yields to me. I always yield to him. If the Senator will carry his memory back to the inauguration ceremonies here, which occur every four years, he will know

that Pennsylvania avenue is filled with splendid troops, and they are nearly all troops of the States.

Mr. HALE. But the loss of life on Pennsylvania avenue in those cases is very small. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPOONER. They did not come here to fight; but they are capable of fighting. I merely called the attention of the Senator to that fact to show what interest there is in the States in maintaining these organizations and how complete and splendid they are. When the Senator says that it is weak and there is very little sentiment behind it, I think he is mistaken. It has been constantly increasing, and it ought to be helped by the United States Government.

Mr. HALE. I do not think the other element as important as some Senators do; but what I referred to especially as being weak and meager was the Naval Militia, which is the subject of the bills which I introduce.

Mr. SPOONER. That is a different matter.

Mr. HALE. We have found great difficulty in getting men to fill up the organization.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator from Maine and to the Senate that although the State of Illinois has no seacoast, except Lake Michigan, we furnished to the Naval Militia in the late war with Spain our share of the Naval Militia. We furnished one-fifth of all that were taken in by the United States Navy.

I have talked with the officers who had command of the men from Illinois; I have talked with the Secretary of the Navy; I have talked with admirals, and I wish to say to the Senator that every man from Illinois came back with an honorable discharge. We furnished more than our share, as I said, one-fifth of the total number enlisted as the Naval Militia, and those men came from the very best families in the State of Illinois; and not one of them ever received a reprimand during his term of service. It is not a weak arm of the service. It was exceedingly important at the time that they enlisted. While I have no desire to enter into a discussion of the matter now before the Senate, I wish the Senator to know that the Naval Militia, and especially as it came from the State of Illinois, was not a weak but a strong arm in the assistance of the Navy of this country in the late war with Spain.

Mr. HALE. Now, Mr. President, the Senator is making my speech and making it better than I can. I do not need to talk with secretaries and admirals to know that the men who went from Illinois into the naval service during the war were good men and rendered great service. My point is not that in time of war we will not have plenty of men. We will have them. All the men who went in from Illinois rendered good service, as did those from the other States. But I venture again to say that it will be found after the time has passed away, when the war is over and the excitement has gone, there is no longer the impetus which bears young men into the service, and this interest, just as it has been with the Naval Militia, wanes and ceases. It is difficult to find men now to man the vessels which the Navy Department is ready to turn over to the Naval Militia.

Let the bills be read by title and referred.

Mr. SPOONER. If the Senator will allow me, I think very naturally it is very easy to get into the Navy, but it is awfully hard to get out of it. No matter what the exigency in a particular case may be at home, I have always found it impossible to get a man out of the Navy.

Mr. HALE. It is pretty hard to get a man out of the Army now.

Mr. SPOONER. No; I think more discretion is exercised in reference to the discharge of a man from the Army.

Mr. HALE. I have a great many applications from men in the Philippines who want to get home, and they can not get away.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I wish to say just a word in defense of Colorado. Colorado sent a regiment of the National Guard to the Philippine Islands, and I can produce at least two officers of the Regular Army who will state that when that regiment marched out of Denver there was no regular regiment in the United States that was better drilled and better equipped than they were. It was commanded by a regular West Point officer, who graduated at West Point, taking the highest rank that ever was taken there. He was subsequently made a brigadier-general. All the subordinate officers had been officers of the National Guard, and all of them were well drilled and equipped. One of them is a colonel now in the service in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. HALE. I hope the Senator understands and the Senate understands that I do not in any way reflect upon the militia as it exists. They were brave men, competent men, and had good officers. My only point is that it will not be, in any great war we may ever have, a very large feature.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I think that the maintenance of a reasonable National Guard promotes that spirit which brings the young men into the Army when the time comes.

I wish to state an incident of the war, though I can not give the date. I think I made the statement here at the last session, but the particular dates have passed out of my mind. The Government of the United States wanted a fighting force. They wanted also a force to guard some stations and places, as they said. They called upon the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois particularly for recruits, saying distinctly that these men need not go into the field and take part in the contest at first. The governors of those States said they would secure for the Government 120,000 men. The authorities here expressed some doubt whether they could do it and inquired how long it would take. They replied, "In three weeks." In two weeks the State of Ohio put thirty-odd thousand men into the field, and those men did not go to guard stations. They put them in the forefront of the American Army, and they were but the civilians of this great country of ours.

It has ever been the boast of a republic that the fighting force was composed of the citizens and not the regular army, and they ever will be the fighting force. They ever have been in the history of the world. From the earliest days the men who fought the greatest battles have not been men who were paid by the month to serve the government; they have been the men from the ranks of business life. They are the common people of the country. Whether it was in the old armies of the Greeks or whether it was in the great French contest, when Napoleon fought the world, battles were fought by civilians and not by regulars. So it was in our war of the Revolution. We made regulars of them after a while, it is true, but they were civilian soldiers. And so it was in the great civil war. Everybody knows that the regulars composed but a mere paucity, a mere nothing, compared with the great body of civilian soldiers.

I challenge, Mr. President, any historian or any reader of history to show anywhere in the world such battles as were fought between the South and the North, and, if you go back to the French army, the Old Guard was but the militia of France. Out of it grew, of course, a trained corps that was called the Old Guard, but they were the militia, called from the common people and not from the paid soldiers of that day.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, it seems to me that if the Senator from Maine had confined himself to his opinion about the naval reserves he would have done better, if I may suggest that he ever has done anything that could be done better.

Mr. HALE. Quite likely.

Mr. HOAR. But I suppose the question of a naval reserve, as it has been so far tested by experience, is yet unsettled and is in an experimental stage in the opinion of the Senate and of the country. It has its own peculiar consideration. But I do not believe there is anything which is more thoroughly vindicated by the experience of this country than the fact that the preparation which every nation ought to have for sudden warlike emergencies, which inevitably every nation will be called on to meet, ought to consist in large measure of a trained militia. It must be done either by a trained militia or a regular army, or by both.

The judgment of the American people is, I think, well supported by experience. It is that we ought to have an ample organization or skeleton of trained officers ready in time of peace for every emergency of war, and a moderate Regular Army of soldiers by profession, and that that should be supplemented by a large number in every State of the youth of military age (and if every youth of military age belong to it, so much the better, being of sound physical and mental capacity), who shall have such discipline as a militia organization, as a suitable military camp, and occasionally during the year an assembly in a large body, training somewhat for such military exigencies as may arise, will furnish.

Now, it is not necessary for me to say anything of the contribution of the State of Massachusetts to any single war we have ever had. Her history does not require any son of hers to blow her trumpet. She has been criticised for want of zeal in the war of 1812. She did far more in the way of soldiers and sailors than her proportion as compared with any of her critics. One single town in Massachusetts had nearly a thousand prisoners in Dartmoor prison when the war ended. Massachusetts had more men in the Revolutionary war than all the States south of Mason and Dixon's line together had soldiers on land, and she had more soldiers on land than all those States put together. And yet those States are entitled to as much credit, and possibly some of them to more credit than we can claim for ourselves, because they were the theater of war, while she was not, and——

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator permit me a moment? I should like to understand if I correctly heard the Senator. Do I understand the Senator to say that the State of Massachusetts during the Revolutionary war had more soldiers on land than all the States south of Mason and Dixon's line?

Mr. HOAR. Put together.

Mr. BACON. More than all those States had?

Mr. HOAR. Yes; put together, in the Revolutionary war. That is what I understand.

Mr. BACON. I am not prepared now, and will not interrupt the Senator, but I shall endeavor to show in the future whether that was the case.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator will allow me to correct him.

Mr. LODGE. I will state to the Senator that it was the subject of an official record of the Secretary of War in connection with the assumption of the State debt, and he will find it in an early volume of American State Papers in the State Department.

Mr. BACON. I am much obliged to the Senator, and will adopt the suggestion. I shall probably find some information on the subject elsewhere.

Mr. HOAR. I am sorry the Senator from Georgia interrupted me where he did, because I was in the midst of a sentence following that statement when the Senator rose. I had already said, although the sentence was incomplete when he interrupted it, that I did not claim that Massachusetts was entitled to more credit than they, because with their great spaces and sparse population they also labored under the additional disadvantage of being the theater of war, while, after Sir William Howe was driven out of Boston by an army in command of a Virginian and with Virginian troops under his command besieging and helping Boston, we were not the theater of war. We were even then comparatively a compactly settled and wealthy State. But I stated the fact. Before the Senator rose to interrupt me I was saying this, he will do me the justice to remember, because it became a part of the matter under discussion.

Mr. President, in talking about the training in civil life of sailors, there is another fact which has not been generally known, even here. Our independence in the Revolutionary war was won at sea. Lord North and the monarch, George III, and their successors, could have continued for a hundred years, if it had been necessary, the land war of the Revolution, and England was rich enough to pay the cost then. The English people would have submitted. What compelled Lord North and the unwilling monarch to make peace was the rate of insurance on English commerce. It was not the French alliance. It was not the French troops under Rochambeau. It was the New England sailors and the other sailors of the maritime States who won our independence. There is a letter among the papers of my own family, written by my grandfather, then a member of the Continental Congress, from Philadelphia to the governor of the State of Connecticut, before the French alliance, in which he says that the rate of insurance in the Mediterranean on English commercial ships was then 28 per cent. That is what won our independence. It was the merchants of Bristol, the shipowners of Bristol, and it was won not by a navy, but by privateers and other sailors who had been trained at sea.

Now, when the late war broke out I do not know, except from what other Senators have stated, how it was in other States, but I know that the quota of Massachusetts for the war with Spain came in substance from the regular militia organizations, soldiers with the military spirit and with a great deal of military training. In some instances they went into the war as regiments with the name of the State, and I suppose that was true in other States. But at any rate, whether they retained their regimental name or not, the companies in the towns and in the various neighborhoods gathered, and they were ready. If anything went wrong in that war (as little went wrong when the fighting came) it was not owing to the lack of discipline of the militiamen who fought it; it was owing to the lack of proper mechanism supplied from above by the Government of the United States.

While I do not rise to controvert what the Senator from Maine has said about the Naval Reserve, because I do not know enough to discuss that question now, I do most emphatically controvert, in the light of all our history from the beginning, what he has said about the State volunteer militia.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words in vindication of the National Guard, and to do it by illustrating the conduct and experience of Connecticut. In every Congressional district we have an excellent regiment. It has its hall—its armory. It drills by regiment, by battalion, and company drills at regular intervals. The State has provided a splendid camp upon the seashore, with all the necessary appliances, where the brigade of the State, the four regiments, meet every year and spend a week, being exercised in military drills and maneuvers. I know each one of those companies in my own town and elsewhere. They are ready to be called out at a moment's notice. They are well drilled in company and battalion drill and they would be an exceedingly valuable aid in case of rebellion, insurrection, or actual war. They are well-drilled men and will turn out now, marching as well as the average of the Regular Army.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I do not desire, even if I had the information now at hand, to take issue with the distinguished and honorable Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] so far as to enter into any discussion of his remarkable statement that the Revolutionary war was won by the rates of insurance, and not by the valor and prowess and sacrifices of our soldiers on the land. I say I would not undertake at this time to enter into such a discussion, because it would involve a very broad field of debate; but I am unwilling, for one, that such a statement should be made in the Senate of the United States, and that by the silence of all of us it should seem to be acquiesced in. I have no such belief, Mr. President. I do not think that our liberties were won by rates of insurance. I think they were won by the valor, the prowess, the sacrifice, the endurance, and the fortitude of American soldiers; that they were paid for by the blood that they shed, and that they were not due to the mere mercenary consideration of what were the rates of insurance.

I do not propose to go into that discussion, nor do I propose to follow the various Senators in the discussion as to which State has furnished the best or the most promptly soldiers in any war; but, as it is in order, I will state this: If the public prints are correct in their statements—I have not verified them myself—the records of the Adjutant-General's Office will show that in the recent Spanish war, in proportion to population, the State of Georgia furnished more soldiers than any other State in the Union.

Mr. HOAR. I merely wish to make a statement to my honorable friend from Georgia. He says, if I understand him, that he thought I said that the war of the Revolution was won by a consideration of the rates of insurance on the part of our soldiers.

Mr. BACON. Oh, no. The Senator misunderstood me. I understood the Senator to say that the British Government granted our independence not because we had won battles on the field, but because the rate of insurance in the Mediterranean had gotten to be so high that their merchants compelled them to make peace.

Mr. HOAR. That is what I said.

Mr. BACON. I say, Mr. President, I can not for a moment by my silence admit that such a statement can be acquiesced in by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, what was it that created those rates of insurance which made the commerce of England—then and now and always, for two centuries and more, the real governing power of England—clamor for peace because the war was costing the British merchants 28 per cent on their cargoes on every short voyage in the Mediterranean? It was the valor of the American sailor which brought that about. It was the terror of our captains and their crews.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

Mr. HOAR. I could tell the Senator, if there were time, a little of the condition of the same feeling during the war of 1812. Among Mr. Canning's papers, lately published, there is a letter from Mr. James, the author of the Naval History of Great Britain—a great authority on this subject—in which he wants something put into the Queen's speech to reassure the British people—that was in 1818—because of some statements that had been made in our President's message; and Mr. James said that everywhere one might go he would find evidences of this feeling and that it would not do for them to get into a difficulty with us.

But, Mr. President, there is no use in replying to the Senator from Georgia, who, in the first place, does not seem to understand what you say, and, in the second place, does not listen when you explain to him. [Laughter.]

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator rise to the pending question?

Mr. TILLMAN. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, so many of the Senators having been indulged in a few remarks, I think I might catechise the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. I should like to ask the Senator whether the British Government was influenced in granting peace and independence to the American colonists in the Revolutionary war by the rates of insurance, or whether it arose from the victories of our troops and of our militia—I am a stickler for the militia and believe in them because I was once a captain in the militia—does the Senator believe that we won our independence by the rates of insurance, or did it come from the victories at Kings Mountain, Cowpens, and Yorktown—specifically, yes or no?

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, of course the Senator never heard of Concord or of Lexington.

Mr. TILLMAN. Oh, of course; but those were little skirmishes in the beginning of the struggle, you know. We had about thirty engagements in my State, where more men were engaged and more blood was shed than at Lexington and Concord, but I do not decry or belittle the greatness of Massachusetts. I only want the Senator to give the balance of the thirteen colonies a little share

in the glory of having won the independence of this nation. There is glory enough to go around, as our great Admiral has said about Santiago, and I do not want the Senator from Massachusetts to be "hogging" it all. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOAR. I have a slight impression, Mr. President, that the people of Massachusetts drove the invaders out of their capital, and that, on the other hand, Charleston was possibly not in a condition to dictate terms to Great Britain toward the latter part of the Revolutionary war. I shall, however, be entirely frank in this matter, and I therefore say that I do not think that it was the fear of our sailors, or the dread of British commerce, or the valor of the soldiers or the sailors in that war that won our independence, but since I have heard the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] I think it was the dread and the anticipation of the fact that he was going to rise up as a captain of militia in a future age that made Great Britain stop. [Laughter.]

Mr. TILLMAN. After such a compliment as that, I think I must subside. [Laughter.]

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] introduces three bills, which will be read by title.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 2823) providing for a United States Naval Reserve;

A bill (S. 2824) to provide for the enrollment and organization of a United States Naval Reserve; and

A bill (S. 2825) to define the relations of the Naval Militia of the several States to the United States Government.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill (S. 2826) for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Florida; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

Mr. WELLINGTON introduced a bill (S. 2827) to amend the record of Hospital Steward Charles Parker; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CLARK of Montana introduced a bill (S. 2828) for the relief of Charles T. Rader; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. McLAURIN of Mississippi introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2829) for the relief of the estate of Wyatt M. Allen, deceased;

A bill (S. 2830) for the relief of the estate of C. G. Bosnell, deceased;

A bill (S. 2831) for the relief of the estate of Isham G. Bailey, deceased;

A bill (S. 2832) for the relief of Felix C. Henderson;

A bill (S. 2833) for the relief of the estate of J. W. Hopkins, deceased;

A bill (S. 2834) for the relief of the estate of James Roach, deceased;

A bill (S. 2835) for the relief of Nancy H. Jones;

A bill (S. 2836) for the relief of the estate of William A. Jeffries, deceased;

A bill (S. 2837) for the relief of the estate of Edmund Kennedy, deceased;

A bill (S. 2838) for the relief of Mrs. A. T. Mason;

A bill (S. 2839) for the relief of the estate of Richard Mann, deceased;

A bill (S. 2840) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Jane McGee, deceased;

A bill (S. 2841) for the relief of the estate of William McBride, deceased;

A bill (S. 2842) for the relief of the estate of John L. Smith, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2843) for the relief of the estate of Purify Tingle, deceased.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 2844) for the relief of Lewis D. Allen; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 2845) to purchase from the compiler, Francis B. Heitman, the manuscript of the Historical Register, United States Army, from 1789 to 1901; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 2846) removing the charge of desertion from the name of Thomas J. Nelson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2847) for the relief of John Schierling, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Gallus Kerchner, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2848) for the establishment of a subport of entry at Naco, Ariz.; wl ich was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2849) to declare the St. Joseph River, in the States of Indiana and Michigan, to be not a navigable stream; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 2850) granting a pension to Albert P. Bugbee, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2851) granting an increase of pension to John Quinn; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HANNA introduced a bill (S. 2852) for the relief of the estate of the late John Erb; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2853) to correct the naval record of Charles Mulherron; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2854) to place the name of Charles R. Greenleaf upon the retired list of the United States Army with the rank of brigadier-general (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2855) to correct the military record of the late William Donely;

A bill (S. 2856) to correct the military record of Denton Whipps;

A bill (S. 2857) to correct the military record of Jackson Brown (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2858) to correct the military record of Joseph Gardner; and

A bill (S. 2859) to correct the military record of George G. Patterson.

Mr. HANNA introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2860) granting an increase of pension to Henderson Mercer;

A bill (S. 2861) granting an increase of pension to John S. Snyder;

A bill (S. 2862) granting an increase of pension to Carolina Apfel;

A bill (S. 2863) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Purington; and

A bill (S. 2864) granting a pension to Sarah A. Wolhaupter.

Mr. QUARLES introduced a bill (S. 2865) for the protection of fish and game in the Indian Territory; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 2866) for the relief of bona fide settlers in forest reserves; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2867) granting an increase of pension to John A. Hazelton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SIMON introduced a bill (S. 2868) for the removal of the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas J. Hurst; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2869) for the relief of Abram G. Hoyt; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2870) granting a pension to John D. Gay; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2871) to correct the military record of Edward T. Lewis;

A bill (S. 2872) to correct the military record of Milton McPherson;

A bill (S. 2873) for the relief of Peter Philip Jackson Anderson;

A bill (S. 2874) to correct the military record of George Adams; and

A bill (S. 2875) restoring the name of Henry L. Beck to the Army rolls as captain, and providing that he then be placed on the retired list.

Mr. MILLARD introduced a bill (S. 2876) granting a pension to George Evans; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2877) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the record of Thomas Blackburn; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2878) to provide for the construction of a light-house and fog signal at the Pollock Rip Shoals,

on the coast of Massachusetts; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BURTON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2879) granting an increase of pension to John D. C. Harriman;

A bill (S. 2880) granting a pension to John W. Richardson;

A bill (S. 2881) granting a pension to Maria J. Spicely;

A bill (S. 2882) granting a pension to Sina Underwood;

A bill (S. 2883) granting a pension to L. H. Boyd;

A bill (S. 2884) granting an increase of pension to George W. Russell;

A bill (S. 2885) granting a pension to Patrick Conlin;

A bill (S. 2886) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Helvey;

A bill (S. 2887) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Sanders;

A bill (S. 2888) granting an increase of pension to Johann Schwinn;

A bill (S. 2889) granting a pension to Samuel E. Frint; and

A bill (S. 2890) granting a pension to Mary A. Wampler.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2891) granting a pension to Amos Horning; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2892) granting a pension to William Cole; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2893) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Peter Bougie; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut introduced a bill (S. 2894) to amend the copyright law; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

IMPROVEMENT OF PORT OF BRUNSWICK, GA.

Mr. CLAY submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to the Senate of the United States an estimate of the cost and a statement as to the feasibility of providing an inside water route from the Altamaha River into the port of Brunswick, Ga., by connecting Club and Plantation creeks and by other excavations, provided the same can be furnished without any additional survey.

HEARINGS BY INTEROCEANIC CANALS COMMITTEE.

Mr. TURNER. At the request of the chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals [Mr. MORGAN], I offer the order which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The order will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Ordered, That the Committee on Interoceanic Canals of the Senate be authorized to print, from time to time, any hearings had by that committee, or any subcommittee thereof.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection, the order will be agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. What is the effect of the statute about requiring resolutions for printing to be referred to the Committee on Printing? If the printing would cost more than $500, the resolution would be unlawful without reference to the Committee on Printing.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair was assuming that the printing would not cost more than $500.

Mr. HOAR. It might be a solid document. If the Senator will put in the resolution a provision that the expense of printing shall not exceed $500, that will make it right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is no limit of $500, the Chair understands, to the request of a committee for the printing of evidence taken before it.

Mr. HALE. I had occasion to look that matter up when I was chairman of the Committee on Printing, and it was then, I think, the decision of the Chair that continuing work or the work of printing at different times does not come under the provisions of what is called the Manderson law, or the $500 limit. That applies to any particular document or any particular work presented to the Senate, but not to hearings before committees.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair so understood. The question is on agreeing to the order.

The order was agreed to.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN BERMUDA.

Mr. HOAR. I submit a resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the President, if in his judgment it be not incompatible with the public interest, be requested to inform the Senate whether the Department of State has any official information whether the British Government exact duties on goods intended for prisoners of war in Bermuda in violation of Article XVI of the convention at The Hague, which is as follows:

"Gifts and relief in kind for prisoners of war shall be admitted free of all duties of entry and others, as well as of payments for carriage by the Government railways."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. MONEY. I did not catch that resolution. I should be very glad to have it again read.

Mr. HOAR. I will state, if the Senator will pardon me——

Mr. MONEY. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. Information has reached me from a source of very high authority indeed that some charitable organizations in this country have sent supplies, comforts, etc., to some Boer prisoners in Bermuda, of which there is a large assemblage encamped there, and that the Bermuda authorities exact duties. There is an article in the convention of The Hague that no duties shall be exacted by any Government which is a party to the convention upon articles intended for prisoners of war, and that no charges shall be made on such articles on any Government railway. This resolution asks the President, if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate whether the State Department has any official information on that subject.

Mr. MONEY. I am obliged to the Senator from Massachusetts.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

THE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions is hereby authorized to employ from time to time stenographers to report hearings before said committee, the expense to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and said committee is further authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths whenever it may be found necessary to do so.

EDMOND SACRA.

Mr. BAILEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Claims:

Resolved, That the bill (S. 2348) for the relief of Edmond Sacra, now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government," approved March 3, 1883; and the said court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of such act, and report to the Senate in accordance therewith.

STATE FORCES IN REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Mr. LODGE. I ask unanimous consent that the report of the Secretary of War, No. 3, First Congress, second session, relating to the troops, including militia, furnished by the several States during the war of the Revolution, communicated to the House of Representatives May 11, 1790, be reprinted for the use of the Senate.

The order was reduced to writing, and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That the letter of the Secretary of War of May 10, 1790, submitting a statement of the troops and militia furnished by the several States toward the support of the Revolutionary war, First Congress, second session, and No. 3, be reprinted.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further concurrent or other resolutions, the morning business is closed, and the Calendar under Rule VIII is now in order.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fifteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT SUPERIOR, WIS.

Mr. SPOONER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1189) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Superior, in the State of Wisconsin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DUBOIS in the chair). The Senator from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill indicated by him. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire a site and to contract for the erection thereon of a building for the use of the United States offices in Superior, Wis., the cost of the site and building, complete, not to exceed $300,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ENLARGEMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDING AT DALLAS, TEX.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask unanimous consent to call up for immediate consideration the bill (S. 452) for enlarging the public building at Dallas, Tex.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the public building at Dallas, Tex., to be

enlarged so as to make a suitable building for the further accommodation of the post-office and other Government offices, the cost of such enlargement not to exceed the sum of $150,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT NASHUA, N. H.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 188) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Nashua, in the State of New Hampshire.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other governmental offices in the city of Nashua and State of New Hampshire, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, not to exceed the sum of $100,000.

Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites, and such others as he may think proper to designate, to be examined in person by an agent of the Treasury Department, who shall make written report to said Secretary of the results of said examination and of his recommendation thereon, and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plats, and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Treasury Department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites, and such others as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, make to the Secretary of the Treasury written report of their conclusion in the premises, accompanied by all statements, maps, plats, or documents taken by or submitted to them, in like manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the Treasury Department; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed $6 per day and actual traveling expenses: *Provided, however*, That the member of said commission appointed from the Treasury Department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least 40 feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ENLARGEMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDING AT PORTLAND, OREG.

Mr. SIMON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the present consideration of the bill (S. 325) for enlarging the public building at Portland, Oreg., situated between Morrison, Yamhill, Fifth, and Sixth streets in said city.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with an amendment, on page 2, line 2, after the word "accommodations," to insert "and to provide for said courts additional court room, jury rooms, judges' chambers, toilet accommodations, and other necessary conveniences;" and on the same page, in line 8, to strike out the words "one hundred and five thousand" and insert "two hundred and fifty thousand;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause the public building at Portland, Oreg., bounded by Morrison, Yamhill, Fifth, and Sixth streets in said city, now occupied as a post-office and other Government offices, to be enlarged so as to make said building suitable for the further accommodation of the post-office and the United States courts, which it is hereby directed shall continue in said building; the plans and specifications to be drawn with respect to the present building so as to furnish to the post-office and the several courts to be held therein more room and better accommodations and to provide for said courts additional court room, jury rooms, judges' chambers, toilet accommodations, and other necessary conveniences. The plans, specifications, and full estimates for the addition, enlargement, and improvement of said building shall be previously made and approved according to law, and shall not cost to exceed the sum of $250,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Mr. SCOTT. I ask unanimous consent to call up for present consideration the bill (S. 301) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Huntington, in the State of West Virginia.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building for the use of the United States post-office and other governmental offices in Huntington, W. Va., the cost of the site and building not to exceed $120,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN GLASS.

Mr. PLATT of New York. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1258) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of John Glass.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Navy to remove the charge of desertion now standing against the record of John Glass, late a first-class boy on board the United States steamship *Moose*, and to issue to him an honorable discharge from the service.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GOVERNMENTAL USE OF INVENTIONS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. McENERY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1104) providing for the use by the United States of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service and covered by letters patent.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I would remind the Senate that I obtained the floor and yielded only to one or two Senators, and that we are not proceeding with the Calendar under Rule VIII, but by my consent to defer a matter that is of no special moment to me other than that of due respect to the memory of a late colleague in the other House. If we are going to continue this proceeding we may run on some bills presently that will possibly lead to extended debate. There are many Senators who left the Chamber after the executive session understanding that we would soon adjourn, and it is probable that some of the measures which have already gone through might have been objected to if they had been present. I do not like to appear to exercise any favoritism or anything of the kind, but let me ask if this bill will be likely to excite any debate, and if so, will the Senator from Louisiana insist upon the passage of the bill?

Mr. TELLER. What is the bill?

Mr. CULLOM. Let it be read by title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 1104) providing for the use by the United States of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service and covered by letters patent.

Mr. TILLMAN. The bill has the favorable report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, I presume, of course, or it would not be here.

Mr. McENERY. Oh, yes; it was reported favorably by the committee.

Mr. TILLMAN. I have no objection to letting this bill go through, but I shall then have to object to the consideration of any other bills.

Mr. CULLOM. As soon as this bill passes I hope the Senator from South Carolina will present his resolutions.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the bill.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill and was interrupted by

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, this bill will probably lead to some discussion, and I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. TILLMAN. I hope the Senator from Missouri will not cut me off after I have been giving way to everyone else.

Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly not.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am going to move an adjournment as soon as I get the floor and offer a series of resolutions.

Mr. COCKRELL. I will yield, but I hope the Senator will not wait any longer.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will object to the consideration of the bill then.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will remind the Senate that these bills have been taken up by unanimous consent. Does the Senator from Missouri object?

Mr. TELLER. I do, if he does not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made, and the bill retains its place on the Calendar.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE J. WILLIAM STOKES.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the resolutions of the House, which I have been waiting for some time to call up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolutions of the House of Representatives will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *January 15, 1902.*

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to his memory the House do now adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I send to the desk resolutions which I ask may have immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina asks for the immediate consideration of resolutions which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. J. WILLIAM STOKES, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions submitted by the Senator from South Carolina.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 16, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 15, 1902.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Edmund C. Weeks, of Tallahassee, Fla., to be surveyor-general of Florida, vice Richard L. Scarlett, whose term expired January 12, 1902.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Henry S. Chubb, of Winter Park, Fla., to be receiver of public moneys at Gainesville, Fla., to take effect March 15, 1902, at the expiration of his present term. (Reappointment.)

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Walter G. Robinson, of Gainesville, Fla., to be register of the land office at Gainesville, Fla., to take effect March 15, 1902, at the expiration of his present term. (Reappointment.)

Stephen J. Weekes, of O'Neill, Nebr., to be register of the land office at O'Neill, Nebr., his present term having expired. (Reappointment.)

PENSION AGENTS.

Hugh Henry, of Chester, Vt., to be pension agent at Concord, N. H., to take effect April 12, 1902, at the expiration of his present term. (Reappointment.)

Edwin D. Coe, of Whitewater, Wis., to be pension agent at Milwaukee, Wis., his present term having expired. (Reappointment.)

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

David Patterson Dyer, of Missouri, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, vice Edward A. Rozier, whose term expires March 8, 1902.

Thomas Lee Moore, of Virginia, to be United States attorney for the western district of Virginia, vice Thomas M. Alderson, whose term expires January 31, 1902.

John Eagan, of Florida, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Florida. A reappointment, his term expiring January 30, 1902.

Joseph N. Stripling, of Florida, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Florida. A reappointment, his term having expired January 9, 1902.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

John F. Horr, of Florida, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Florida. A reappointment, his term expiring February 17, 1902.

John Grant, of Texas, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Texas. A reappointment, his term expiring February 28, 1902.

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

William K. Townsend, of Connecticut, to be United States circuit judge for the second judicial circuit, vice Nathaniel Shipman, who has resigned to take effect March 22, 1902.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

James J. Haynes, of Texas, to be collector of customs for the district of Corpus Christi, in the State of Texas. (Reappointment.)

Francis L. Lee, of Texas, to be collector of customs for the district of Galveston, in the State of Texas. (Reappointment.)

Matthew B. Macfarlane, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Tampa, in the State of Florida. (Reappointment.)

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Silas C. Croft, of New York, to be surveyor of customs in the district of New York, in the State of New York. (Reappointment.)

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Ben Westhus, of Missouri, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Missouri, to succeed Henry C. Grenner, resigned. This nomination is made in lieu of that of Charles F. Wennecker, whose nomination is hereby withdrawn.

POSTMASTERS.

J. Frank Reybold, to be postmaster at Delaware City, in the county of Newcastle and State of Delaware, in place of William A. Price. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1901.

Mark G. Woodruff, to be postmaster at Amethyst, in the county of Mineral and State of Colorado, in place of Mark G. Woodruff. Incumbent's commission expired July 21, 1901.

Joseph E. Humphrey, to be postmaster at Nickerson, in the county of Reno and State of Kansas, in place of Joseph E. Humphrey. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Frank M. Fisher, to be postmaster at Paducah, in the county of McCracken and State of Kentucky, in place of Frank M. Fisher. Incumbent's commission expires February 16, 1902.

Frederick J. Meech, to be postmaster at Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, in place of Frederick J. Meech. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

John W. Hance, to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Isabella and State of Michigan, in place of Arthur S. Coutant. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Aaron R. Wheeler, to be postmaster at St. Louis, in the county of Gratiot and State of Michigan, in place of Aaron R. Wheeler. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Ezekiel A. Sample, to be postmaster at Fredericktown, in the county of Madison and State of Missouri, in place of Reuben Albert. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

Otis D. Lyon, to be postmaster at Sidney, in the county of Cheyenne and State of Nebraska, in place of Charles Callahan. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Henry A. France, to be postmaster at Far Rockaway, in the county of Queens and State of New York, in place of Henry A. France. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

Lewis M. Moore, to be postmaster at Greenwood, in the county of Greenwood and State of South Carolina, in place of Lewis M. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired May 11, 1898.

Frank L. Mease, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Lake and State of South Dakota, in place of Frank L. Mease. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

John Reich, to be postmaster at Scotland, in the county of Bonhomme and State of South Dakota, in place of Jerome T. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

John C. McMillan, to be postmaster at Sturgis, in the county of Meade and State of South Dakota, in place of William S. Chase. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

John M. Goodloe, to be postmaster at Big Stone Gap, in the county of Wise and State of Virginia, in place of John M. Goodloe. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1902.

A. M. Stimson, to be postmaster at Hot Springs, in the county of Bath and State of Virginia, in place of Jacob H. McClintic. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1902.

W. L. Erwin, to be postmaster at Harpers Ferry, in the county of Jefferson and State of West Virginia, in place of Jacob R. Grove. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Harold A. Foster, to be postmaster at North Brookfield, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in place of Charles F. Maxwell, resigned.

Michael J. Mulvihill, to be postmaster at Vicksburg, in the county of Warren and State of Mississippi, in place of Henry Mayer. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1901.

CONFIRMATION.

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate January 15, 1902.

POSTMASTER.

Winfield S. Holt, to be postmaster at Little Rock, in the county of Pulaski and State of Arkansas.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *January 15, 1902.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

Mr. LITTAUER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Montague Lessler, elected to this House at a special election held in the Seventh district of New York to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Muller, be sworn in. The certificate of the secretary of state of New York is not yet at hand; but there is no contest over the result of this election. The vote has been canvassed by the board of county canvassers, and Mr. Lessler is now here ready to be sworn in.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the administration of the oath upon the state of facts given by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LITTAUER]?

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say, so far as we are

concerned, there is absolutely no objection to the swearing in at this time of Mr. Lessler.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection. The member-elect will come forward and take the oath of office.

Mr. Lessler presented himself, and was duly qualified by taking the oath of office prescribed by law. [Applause.]

SERVICES IN MEMORY OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Mr. GROSVENOR. On behalf of the Select Committee on Services in Memory of the late President McKinley, I ask unanimous consent to present for immediate consideration the concurrent resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas the melancholy event of the violent and tragic death of William McKinley, late President of the United States, having occurred during the recess of Congress, and the two Houses sharing in the general grief and desiring to manifest their sensibility upon the occasion of the public bereavement: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress will assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on a day and hour fixed and announced by the joint committee, to wit, Thursday, February 27, 1902, and that, in the presence of the two Houses there assembled, an address on the life and character of William McKinley, late President of the United States, be pronounced by Hon. John Hay, and that the President of the Senate pro tempore and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be requested to invite the President and ex-President of the United States, ex-Vice-Presidents, the heads of the several Departments, the judges of the Supreme Court, the representatives of the foreign governments, the governors of the several States, the Lieutenant-General of the Army and the Admiral of the Navy, and such officers of the Army and Navy as have received the thanks of Congress who may then be at the seat of Government to be present on the occasion, and such others as may be suggested by the executive committee.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Ida S. McKinley, and to assure her of the profound sympathy of the two Houses of Congress for her deep personal affliction, and of their sincere condolence for the late national bereavement.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution; which was read and agreed to.

REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES OF CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I report back with a substitute Senate resolution No. 17, to encourage the holding of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in the city of Charleston, S. C. I ask for its immediate consideration in the House as in Committee of the Whole. The substitute proposed by the committee is very brief, while the resolution is very long. I ask unanimous consent that the substitute be read instead of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the substitute will be read.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That to reimburse the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition Company, at Charleston, S. C., for expenses heretofore incurred or that may be incurred up to June 1, 1902, on account of the United States Government exhibit at said exposition, for transportation, sleeping-car fares, subsistence of Government employees, freight, installation, and care, construction of building occupied by the Fish Commission exhibit, and for compensation for floor space occupied by the Government exhibits other than that of the Fish Commission in the exposition building, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $90,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed on vouchers presented by said exposition company and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury."

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution to pay the expenses of the United States Government exhibit at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in the city of Charleston, county of Charleston, State of South Carolina, during the years 1901 and 1902."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of this resolution at the present time? [A pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I beg to submit a very few words in explanation of the substitute resolution which is now before the House.

After the adjournment of the last Congress the President of the United States directed the transportation to Charleston, S. C., of the Government exhibit that is now there. The President has no authority to pay the expenses of the transportation or of the subsistence of the Government officers or employees in charge of that exhibit. Accordingly those have been paid by the managers of the exposition, and this joint resolution is intended to reimburse the management for the actual expenditures made by them on that account.

This is to be the beginning and the end of all governmental expenditures on account of the exposition. The House resolution is by way of a substitute for a Senate resolution, which practically committed the Government to a participation in the exposition, establishing a board of commissioners, providing for the striking of medals, and for all of the other things which commonly are done in connection with such expositions. It was the opinion of the Committee on Appropriations that, the President having ordered the exhibit to be made, the Congress, without questioning his authority or criticising his action in any manner, out of respect to the dignity of the Government, ought not to permit the exposition to pay for the board, transportation, and shelter of the Government employees who have been sent to Charleston to care for the Government exhibit. Accordingly the committee have directed me to report the substitute, and ask its adoption by the House.

I would like to ask the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. ELLIOTT] if he desires to be heard.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I should like to be heard very briefly.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. I will yield to the gentleman; but before I do so, if the gentleman will pardon me, I wish to say that the technical jurisdiction over the matter was with the Committee on Appropriations, but the committee considered that the subject was within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, and accordingly the bill was referred to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY], chairman of that committee, for his consideration and action, and perhaps he will speak for himself, for I understand he authorized and approved the bill in its present form.

I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I beg to say only a word or two about this matter. The House may rely upon the fact that this appropriation is the most economical that has ever been made for an exposition. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] has stated that the exposition company at Charleston, rather than lose the Government exhibit, assumed the entire charge of its transportation, installation, and maintenance. The consequence is that we saw, with the utmost care, that all of the expenses were cut down to the lowest possible limit. The House may rely upon it, therefore, that not a dollar is to be wasted, and that every cent that is here appropriated will go to the Government exhibit pure and simple.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Certainly.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I would ask the gentleman if this $90,000 is appropriated whether that will be all the Charleston Exposition will ask in the way of appropriation from the General Government?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Every dollar.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Every dollar?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes, every dollar; not a cent more.

And, Mr. Speaker, there is another benefit which I will refer to in this connection growing out of this arrangement. The House and the country may rest assured that this is the most acceptable Government exhibit ever displayed at an exposition, because there is nothing there except what will be interesting to the people. All else has been eliminated from motives of economy, and the result is that we have an exhibit that contains everything that is valuable and interesting, but nothing that the people will not care to see.

The House will also remember that this appropriation was recommended by President Roosevelt in his annual message in the warmest terms. He stated that it was by his order that the exhibits were sent to Charleston. This was in pursuance of the plan to which President McKinley gave his sanction, and which I hope is about to come to a perfect consummation.

There is one feature of the President's message that I beg leave to commend particularly to the House. He bases his recommendation in a great measure on the ground that the appropriations should be given because of the exhibition of enterprise by the people of Charleston in carrying through the exposition to a successful result, notwithstanding the serious difficulties they had to encounter. It will be remembered that when the bill for that purpose was defeated in the last Congress it was supposed by many persons that it would be the end of that admirable enterprise. But the people of Charleston, with that quiet but high courage in the face of disaster which they have exhibited on many occasions in the past, made up their minds that, notwithstanding that great disaster, they would carry the exposition through to a successful termination. And the result is, gentlemen, that not only is there displayed in that city what all who have seen it pronounce to be a most admirable exhibit of all the products of our wonderful country, of everything usually displayed on such occasions, but is a most valuable and instructive illustration of what can be accomplished by the energy and enterprise of the American citizen in the face of the greatest possible discouragement. I hope the appropriation will be passed without a dissenting vote.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, a single word on this matter. I do not know but the House and the country are to be congratulated upon the fact that we get off with an appropriation of

$90,000 for this show instead of $250,000, the amount asked for at the close of the last session, a proposition which the House defeated by an overwhelming vote. I have no doubt of the good faith of my friend from South Carolina [Mr. ELLIOTT], who promises that the Government will not be asked to add a single dollar to this appropriation on account of this exposition. I have no doubt he makes it in entire good faith, and I am willing to accept it and to accept it as a contract made on behalf of that exposition company.

It is a fact, Mr. Speaker, that when these exhibits were sent there by the President of the United States it was agreed on the part of the exposition company that not a dollar would be asked from the United States in the way of expenses in transporting them or transporting the people who went in charge of them; that all the Government would have to do would be to pay their regular salaries, which it had been paying. At the beginning of this session a joint resolution was passed authorizing the extension of the privilege of bringing in exhibits in bond and turning over the exhibits from the Pan-American to the South Carolina Exposition. Then it was solemnly enacted into law that the Government should not be called upon to pay a single dollar on account of this exposition in South Carolina.

But still they say "three times and out." We have now the third promise made on behalf of this exposition company, and I am inclined to believe that there will not any further proposition come here to pay any more expenses, even from the coordinate branch of Congress; but I do hope, trust, and believe that if any further demand is made upon the Treasury of the United States on account of this exposition, that we have so many times been assured would not be made, that the House will hold them to their promise in the future and see that no more appropriations of this kind are made.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I beg the gentleman from Massachusetts to yield to me for a moment.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. I will yield to the gentleman in a moment. I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Speaker, in the last session of Congress this bill was referred to a subcommittee of which I had the honor to be the head, and, as the members of this House well know, it was defeated by an overwhelming majority on three or four different occasions, the last being the night before Congress adjourned, when it was attached to the appropriations for St. Louis and Buffalo. They were together as one item in the sundry civil bill. It does seem strange that after Congress has determined by an overwhelming majority that no appropriation shall be made for this exposition, we now find down there a Government exhibit; but we all know that that exhibit went there because of a solemn agreement that it would not cost the Government one dollar; that every dollar of expense incident to that exhibit there would be paid by the exposition company.

But now they come in and say, "You are down there with your exhibit. Would it be fair to allow the people of Charleston to pay for it?" Certainly it would be fair to allow them to pay for it when they have agreed to pay for it. It would not have been down there if they had not agreed to pay for it. But in view of the fact that the exhibit is there, and that the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. ELLIOTT] assures this House that the $90,000 will cover every dollar of expense, I suppose the House will pass this item. I wish we could commit the Senate side to the same proposition; and if the Senators from South Carolina, when this bill goes to the Senate side, will assure the Congress of the United States that they are not coming back to ask for any more money, then I think we shall be well rid of this matter.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. I now yield three minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I am much more concerned about the attitude in which the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] has seen fit to place my constituents than about the influence his statements may have upon the success of this appropriation, and I beg to say to the gentleman that he is altogether mistaken in the terms in which he places the agreement of the exposition company. There was never, to my knowledge, one word raised in the negotiations over this matter about whether or not the company would ask for an appropriation from the Government for placing the Government exhibit down there. I do not believe there is a shadow of authority for the statement that the company or its agents ever pledged themselves not to ask the Government for a dollar. That question, so far as I know, was never raised. Would President McKinley have raised it? It was he who first gave sanction to this arrangement which has been carried out so successfully.

The company did promise to pay all the expenses of the installation, transportation, and maintenance of the Government exhibit. It has done so; and it did so, as I know, without the slightest expectation that Congress would either be asked to appropriate or would appropriate one dollar for this purpose. My judgment was clearly against the city of Charleston and the State of South Carolina coming back to Congress to make another application for an appropriation after the result of that which was made in the last Congress, and when the question whether the company could afford to undertake the great expense of transporting, installing, and maintaining the Government exhibit was under consideration, at a meeting of the directors called for that special purpose, I stated, in the most explicit language possible, that, in my judgment, there was no possible chance of obtaining an appropriation from this Congress, and that they would have to assume the responsibility with the distinct understanding that they must meet it unaided.

And my mind upon the point was never made up as to asking this appropriation until the President of the United States, in his annual message, gave his sanction to it; not only that, but proposed it. He says:

> The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of Congress. I heartily commend this exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves all the encouragement that can be given to it. The managers of the Charleston Exposition have requested the Cabinet officers to place thereat the Government exhibits which have been at Buffalo, promising to pay the necessary expenses. I have taken the responsibility of directing that this be done, for I feel that it is due to Charleston to help her in her praiseworthy effort.

That is a correct statement of the matter. That is what they have done, are doing, and will do, whether or not this appropriation is voted by Congress. The President further says:

> In my opinion the management should not be required to pay all these expenses. I earnestly recommend that the Congress appropriate at once the small sum necessary for this purpose.

Mr. PAYNE. Did not the company ask for this appropriation?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Not until the President made this recommendation; and never did I get the consent of my mind to ask for it until then. That is a perfectly true and accurate statement of what has taken place; and they stand ready to-day to carry out their undertaking with the Government, and have done, are doing, and will do it. But the President of the United States saw fit to bring this matter to the attention of Congress, stating that he did not think it proper that the people of Charleston should be required to pay all these expenses. That entirely changed the situation, and I immediately informed the exposition company that I was ready to do all in my power to obtain the appropriation. That is all I desire to say.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. A single word in reply. I had voted against all expositions in all forms; but in view of the fact that the House Committee on Appropriations believed that they should carry out the act of the late President McKinley—and that is all this proposition amounts to; it means to carry out the spirit of the act of the late President without any question of his authority or any criticism upon the exercise of it—I can say to the House that so far as the Committee on Appropriations is concerned, there will be no recommendation for another dollar of appropriation; and I believe what I said in the beginning, that if this substitute is adopted it is the end of all expenditures to be made for this exposition.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment by way of a substitute.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution as amended was ordered to a third reading, and read a third time.

The amendment striking out the preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution as amended was read a third time, and passed.

The amendment recommended to the title was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

REDEMPTION OF INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the following bill:

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6570) to amend the act of May 12, 1900, authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to redeem or make allowance for internal-revenue stamps.

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to redeem or make allowance for internal-revenue stamps," approved May 12, 1900, be amended by adding to the second proviso the following: "Excepting documentary and proprietary stamps issued under the act of June 13, 1898, which stamps may be redeemed upon presentation within two years after the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That any such stamps erroneously attached and canceled may be redeemed at any time within two years after the affixing and cancellation of the same," so that said proviso shall read as follows: "*Provided further*, That no claim for the redemption of or allowance for stamps shall be allowed unless presented within two years after the purchase of said stamps from the Government, excepting documentary and proprietary stamps issued under the act of June 13, 1898, which stamps may be redeemed upon presentation within two years

after the passage of this act: *Provided further*, That any such stamps erroneously attached and canceled may be redeemed at any time within two years after the affixing and cancellation of the same."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I understand this bill has been considered by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. PAYNE. This bill was considered by the Committee on Ways and Means at a full meeting and had the unanimous approval of the Committee. I might say in addition, Mr. Speaker, that it only provides for a single thing. The act for the redemption of internal-revenue stamps provided that stamps should be redeemed which the owner had not used within two years of their purchase. At the last session of Congress it was ascertained that there were many people throughout the country who now had stamps that had been purchased more than two years prior to the passage of that act which did away with the use of the stamps, and therefore this bill is brought in simply to allow those stamps under the war-revenue act to be redeemed on which more than two years had expired since the time when they had been purchased.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The gentleman will remember that when we were considering that bill in conference we thought the law was broad enough to cover this very class of cases.

Mr. PAYNE. We did not know that stamps had been purchased more than two years prior to the war revenue stamp redemption act; and I may say that the most of those stamps are found in the hands of individuals who had purchased them two years before the passage of that act and were held by their own negligence; but there are small quantities remaining throughout the country.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I could not quite catch the reading of the amendment clearly. Does it also include those stamps which had been placed upon documents and upon proprietary medicines that were not sold and taken up in the hands of the manufacturer?

Mr. PAYNE. It includes all stamps to be redeemed under the war-revenue act where their use was abolished.

Mr. COWHERD. Do I understand that that covers the stamps where the stamps were printed on bank checks?

Mr. PAYNE. I have another joint resolution which refers to that matter, which I desire to ask the House to consider after this joint resolution is passed.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The gentleman from Missouri has referred to a matter about which I desired to inquire.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. PAYNE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

RETURN OF PAPERS WITH IMPRINTED STAMPS.

Mr. PAYNE. I also ask for the present consideration of the following House joint resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House joint resolution 88, authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to return bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, and orders for the payment of money, having imprinted stamps thereon, to the owners thereof, and for other purposes.

Whereas by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1901, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes,' approved June 13, 1898, and to reduce taxation thereunder," the internal-revenue tax imposed upon bank checks, drafts, or certificates of deposit not drawing interest, or orders for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand, was repealed on and after July 1, 1901; and

Whereas many thousands of bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, and orders for the payment of money have been imprinted with the necessary stamp and were unused on July 1, 1901; and

Whereas the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to redeem stamps imprinted on said instruments, and which instruments are required by existing laws to be filed with the claims for said redemption of said stamps; and

Whereas the owners of same are extremely desirous that said checks, drafts, and other papers above mentioned should be returned to them after the cancellation of the stamps imprinted thereon: Now, therefore,

Resolved, etc., That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be, and is hereby, authorized to return said imprinted instruments to the owner or owners thereof, where said return is demanded, within one year after the passage of this act, after the redemption and cancellation of stamps imprinted thereon; and said cancellation and return to the owner or owners shall be made in such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. All such checks, drafts, etc., remaining unclaimed by the owner at the expiration of one year after the passage of this act shall be destroyed in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BARTLETT. The gentleman is aware, I apprehend, that in relation to the law requiring stamps to be placed on checks that the Treasury Department required, under the stamp-redemption act, that the holders and customers who hold those checks should transfer them to the banks in order to have them redeemed. Does this bill provide for that also?

Mr. PAYNE. It provides for all checks with imprinted stamps presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for redemption. There are now in the Treasury Department many millions of checks on the upper corridor. They piled them up there in boxes until the superintendent in charge of the building ordered them to stop it, for fear they would break down the floors. They have a larger pile in the basement, and have filled one or two rooms with the checks which the present law requires them to hold. The proposition is to punch a hole through the stamp on each check, which can be done expeditiously and economically. The Commissioner estimates that it will cost from twelve to thirteen thousand dollars to do this, including suitable rooms in which to do it. Many of the checks are finely engraved and they cost a good deal of money, and the banks are anxious to get them. If they go back to the banks, the banks will furnish the checks, with the stamps punched, to the customers. They will return the checks to the customers after the stamps have been redeemed.

Mr. BARTLETT. A few days ago I was informed by a number of banks in my city that none of the checks issued by the banks had yet been redeemed by the Treasury Department.

Mr. PAYNE. They may be waiting for an appropriation. I presume they are.

Mr. BARTLETT. The banks, under instructions from the Treasury Department, required the patrons of the bank before the checks had been furnished to the Treasurer to assign to the bank all their claim for redemption of the stamps before they could be redeemed.

Mr. PAYNE. I understand some of the claims for stamps have been held up because of the want of an appropriation to pay them, but of course if the joint resolution passes providing for cancellation there will be no longer delay, and they will be returned.

Mr. BARTLETT. Will the gentleman from New York yield long enough for me to offer an amendment to repeal all of the war-revenue taxes?

Mr. PAYNE. Well, Mr. Speaker, I think that would be hardly germane. [Laughter.]

Mr. MADDOX. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York if this resolution provides for the redemption of those stamps which have not been returned to the Treasurer?

Mr. PAYNE. The law already provides for the redemption of the stamps and for their preservation in the Treasury Department.

Mr. MADDOX. I am informed that there is some difficulty in making proof that has been required by the regulations adopted by the Treasury Department—for instance, for a man to swear on what day he obtained the stamps and who from. Does your resolution give the Treasurer any further authority in the matter?

Mr. PAYNE. I think the gentleman misapprehends the difficulty. I think the difficulty has been this, which has been cured by the bill we have just passed. The difficulty was that the stamps had been purchased more than two years before they were presented for redemption. We have cured that by the bill already passed, allowing them to be redeemed any time within two years after this bill is enacted into law.

Mr. MADDOX. And the gentleman thinks that will obviate that difficulty?

Mr. PAYNE. I think that will entirely cure any difficulty of that kind.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from New York a question.

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Does this law allow checks upon which revenue stamps are to be canceled to be used after the stamps are canceled?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. PAYNE, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of further considering House bill 8581, making appropriations for pensions, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union (with Mr. LACEY in the chair).

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House bill 8581, known as the pension appropriation bill, and the Clerk will read the bill by paragraphs.

The Clerk, reading the bill, read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes, namely:

For Army and Navy pensions, as follows: For invalids, widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, Army nurses, and all other pensioners who are now borne on the rolls, or who may hereafter be placed thereon, under the provisions of any and all acts of Congress, $138,500,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation aforesaid for Navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the Navy pension fund, so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose: *Provided further*, That the amount expended under each of the above items shall be accounted for separately.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, in the criminations and recriminations that have been indulged in by the members of the House who have discussed subjects properly belonging to the bill under consideration, and in the charges and surcharges that have been made upon the subject of the Pension Bureau, and features of the pension administration, I think, by oversight, inaccuracies crept into the statements, and think it would be well, if possible, to correct at this time.

I desire to send to the Clerk's desk an article from the Washington Post of this morning, containing statements made on the subject properly before the House by a gentleman who once held a high official position in the Pension Bureau, and who is thoroughly conversant with the facts covered and of which he speaks. I might suggest, Mr. Chairman, that in trying to sustain an officer or a bureau of the Government, either directly or in a perfunctory way, members on this floor should state the facts, and not cast reflection on other officers or bureaus. And particularly as bearing upon the question of frauds in the Pension Department, I present this statement from one having knowledge derived from official experience, and which gives him authority to speak on the present conditions of the fact mentioned in the interview. The Clerk will kindly read the statement:

The Clerk read as follows:

In speaking of pension matters last evening, former Commissioner of Pensions D. I. Murphy said to the Post:

"What the average member of Congress does not know about pensions would make a respectable vacuum. The debate on the pension appropriation in the House of Representatives on Monday exhibited a woeful lack of knowledge of a subject with which every Congressman should be familiar. Judging from the RECORD, some of the debaters did not know the difference between a service and a disability pension. Others did not seem to understand why the roll had increased while the expenditures had decreased.

"There was a great deal said about fraudulent pensions and false testimony, but the 'criminal data' submitted as coming from the Pension Office, if fairly analyzed, would have shown that, after all the hue and cry, fraudulent pensions are really few and far between.

RECORDS OF THE COURTS.

"I was looking over the last annual report of the Attorney-General to-day and found that while there were pending July 1, 1901, in the United States courts, 3,673 prosecutions for offenses against the internal-revenue laws and 629 for violations of the postal laws, there were but 182 prosecutions under the pension laws. Who ever hears of the frauds against the internal-revenue and postal laws? Yet a constant parade is made of the comparatively few pension frauds. And it should be borne in mind that many of these 182 prosecutions were of attorneys and notaries public and guardians of minors and insane persons.

"That every effort should be made to discover fraud and to stamp it out whenever and wherever found goes without saying. But it seems to me as though in the past few years there has been apparently a persistent and, I may say, malicious effort to discredit and besmirch the entire pension roll.

REACHING THE "PENSION SHARKS."

"The 'pension sharks' we hear so much of could be readily disposed of by the Department under present laws and regulations. And that reminds me that when the second Cleveland Administration came into power in 1896 it was quickly discovered that an attorney in Norfolk, Va.; another in Buffalo, N. Y., and still another in Iowa had been running regular pension factories, where bogus applications and fraudulent affidavits were ground out in considerable number. It did not take the then Commissioner, Judge Lochren, long to close up their establishments, destroy their nefarious business, and put the rascally attorneys and some of their clerks behind the bars. Those fellows were sure enough 'pension sharks;' and it seems to me if there are more of their ilk there is a way of getting at them without discrediting the many intelligent and reputable attorneys who practice before the Pension Office."

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I could not allow the Pension Bureau to rest under the suspicion expressed by members on this floor that its officers are impotent to deal with frauds and irregularities which have existed in the matter of pensions, or that their labors have not been effective. In my judgment, so far from the Pension Bureau being lax in its vigilance, it has been near the verge of "pernicious activity" in opposition to pension legislation and in the matter of investigation and detection. I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

Mr. JENKINS. I desire to offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by inserting, after the word "dollars" in line 1, page 2, the following:

"That in all cases of application for pension it shall be presumed in favor of the person on account of whose service pension is claimed, whether living or dead, that the disability for which pension is claimed is not due to his vicious habits, and the acceptance by the United States of any such person into the military or naval service of the United States shall be prima facie evidence that at the time of such acceptance such person was mentally and physically sound, not then suffering from or laboring under any disease, injury, wound, or disability, and the opinion of the boards of surgeons organized by the Commissioner of Pensions shall be received as prima facie evidence that the person on account of whose services pension is claimed received a wound, injury, or contracted a disease or a disability in a pensionable degree while in the military or naval service of the United States. And for the purpose of being able to form a correct opinion, the boards of surgeons must carefully consider the history of the person on account of whose services pension is claimed in connection with other sworn statements offered by the claimant, sufficient for the board to express an opinion that the services of such soldier or sailor sufficiently accounts for the wound, injury, disease, or disability for which the pension is claimed. All of the statements upon which the opinion is based shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Pensions as part of the report."

Mr. BARNEY. I reserve a point of order upon this amendment.

Mr. JENKINS. Before we commence the discussion upon the merits of this amendment, I would like to know exactly what the ground of the point of order is and whether my colleague [Mr. BARNEY] intends to insist upon it.

Mr. BARNEY. I have simply reserved the point of order. I presume the gentleman is aware that there is no question about the point of order being well taken.

Mr. JENKINS. No point of order is made, as I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. A point of order has been reserved.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The point of order is made. I make the point of order that the amendment is a change of existing law.

Mr. JENKINS. In view of the declarations which were made on the other side of the Chamber yesterday and the day before as to the friendly feeling existing toward the old soldiers, I regret very much that the gentleman from Tennessee feels called upon to make any point of order upon this amendment. If there is one thing settled in this country it is that the old soldier who faithfully served his country and is therefore entitled to a pension should have it.

This amendment simply puts it in the power of every soldier who honorably served and who is otherwise entitled to a pension to obtain his pension. We have said by legislation that this class of soldiers shall have pensions, but we interpose insurmountable difficulties. We say to such a one to-day that he must prove that when he entered the service he had no disability whatever. We say to the soldier's widow, who comes here and asks relief from Congress, that she, in her old age, must prove—what she can not prove—that her husband when a young man, in the very prime of life, at the time when he tendered his services to the Government, had no disability whatever to disqualify him for obtaining a pension.

So far as the point of order is concerned, I want to say that this amendment does not change existing law. It simply changes the rule and practice of the Pension Department; that is all. It is an amendment that speaks for itself. It appeals to every gentleman who is honestly in favor of giving to every old soldier or to his widow that to which he or she is justly entitled.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, in reply to what the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JENKINS] has said, I will simply remark that, conceding as fact every statement he has made, our rules provide that we shall not change existing law upon a general appropriation bill. Now, this is a general appropriation bill, and it is proposed here to change existing law by this amendment. Your rules provide how you can change existing law, and if you wish to do that—if this proposed change of law is so highly meritorious—let the law be changed in the regular way. I simply call for the regular order.

Mr. BARNEY. I wish to ask my colleague [Mr. JENKINS] whether he ever introduced a bill in Congress calling for such a change of law as this amendment proposes to make on this appropriation bill?

Mr. JENKINS. I did.

Mr. BARNEY. To what committee was that bill referred?

Mr. JENKINS. The RECORD shows that it was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. BARNEY. Did they ever report it?

Mr. JENKINS. I think not.

Mr. BARNEY. The gentleman is well aware that the subject is, without any question, within the jurisdiction of that committee.

Mr. JENKINS. When I can not get what I want in one way, I try to get it in another.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of opinion that this proposition is new legislation, and has no proper place on an appropriation bill. The point of order, therefore, must be sustained.

Mr. BELL was recognized.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, I send to the desk another amendment——

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, if I am recognized, I desire to submit to the Clerk for reading at this time some suggestions upon this subject.

Mr. JENKINS. I trust my friend from Colorado will allow me first to have this amendment, which I have sent to the desk, disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has recognized the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. JENKINS. But, Mr. Chairman, I have not yielded the floor. I ask the gentleman from Colorado to allow me to submit this other amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. Certainly, if I can then be recognized.

Mr. JENKINS. Then, Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, on page 2, line 6, after the word "separately," by inserting:

"*Provided*, That in all cases of application for pension wherein evidence of marriage is required, it shall be prima facie evidence of marriage when the applicant proves, by the affidavit of three persons, that the parties whose marriage should be proved cohabited together and held themselves out as husband and wife, and were treated and received as husband and wife, among their friends and neighbors for at least five years."

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order upon the amendment and propose to insist upon it when the gentleman from Wisconsin has been heard.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, I want to say to my friend from Georgia, and the House, that I trust all this talk we have indulged in during the last two or three days about the old soldier and his necessities, and about coming together and shaking hands over the bloody chasm, is not mere buncombe.

I understand that my friends on the other side have expressed themselves as entirely ready to meet us, and perfectly willing to aid us in passing just and honest pension claims in favor of these old veterans.

The rules and regulations of the departments in some instances make it almost impossible for these old soldiers or the widows of the old soldiers to obtain a pension. Let me call your attention to one pertinent illustration.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Will the gentleman from Wisconsin allow an interruption?

Mr. JENKINS. With pleasure.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. If the law ought to be changed, as the gentleman suggests, and if there are meritorious propositions, or pension claims, which are barred by the existing law, why not introduce a bill, get the proper committee to consider and report it, and let the House act upon the same according to its rules, instead of undertaking to legislate in this way and establish a precedent which is contrary to all the rules of the House?

Mr, JENKINS. I wish to say to my friend from Tennessee, as I responded to my colleague from Wisconsin [Mr. BARNEY] a few moments ago, that I did introduce a bill for that purpose which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, but up to this time have heard nothing from it, and thought that this would be a good opportunity to correct an injusice to the soldiers, and it is the only way in which it can be done.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Then, if the gentleman will permit me a word further, I wish only to add that the majority of that committee, being composed of gentlemen on that side of the House, and they having failed to approve of the bill introduced by the gentleman, that he ought not to pass any reflections upon gentlemen on this side, who only seek to maintain the rules and practices of the House.

Mr. JENKINS. That position, I think, Mr. Chairman, would scarcely justify my friends who were on the Confederate side from opposing a matter of justice to the old soldiers when an opportunity to do justice is presented.

I do not think it reasonable for a woman who has lived with, and been recognized as the wife of, an old soldier for eighteen or twenty years to be compelled to prove that her husband was competent to marry when she was married to him. I say, therefore, that it is time that the rules of the Pension Department should be changed so that if it be shown that a man and woman have lived together as husband and wife for thirty-odd years and raised a family the presumption should be altogether in her favor, although she may not be able to make convincing proof of the fact that neither were married before, but that under the circumstances she should be entitled to the pension.

Mr. Chairman, I say that if an amendment of this character can not be adopted to-day in the House, we might just as well repeal our pension laws and tell the old soldier of the country that there is not a man on either side of the Chamber who is really a friend of these old veterans of that war.

Mr. BARTLETT. I desire to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. JENKINS. I will yield to my friend from Georgia.

Mr. BARTLETT. I have not indulged in any of these remarks which gentlemen have referred to about the old soldier, on either side, but I want to ask the gentleman this question: I agree that the amendment he offered to this law would be a proper amendment to the existing law if it were offered in the proper way, and under such circumstances I would vote for it. Now, is it not a fact that the rule he complains of with reference to requiring the kind of evidence which the gentleman's amendment seeks to correct is a rule made by a Republican Commissioner of Pensions? And is it not true also that if that Commissioner of Pensions and the officers in the Pension Office were to follow the rules of law with reference to proof of marriage which exist in all the States of this Union, and which have been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States to be correct and sufficient proof of marriage, the amendment that the gentleman offers would not be necessary? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. JENKINS. There may be some truth in what the gentleman from Georgia says; but that is neither here nor there. I have not indulged in any buncombe on the floor of this House about the old soldier. I have not gone out of my way——

Mr. BARTLETT. I have not charged the gentleman with that.

Mr. JENKINS. I have not gone out of my way to say anything concerning the old soldier on either side or anything of that kind; but every gentleman on the other side of this Chamber who knows me personally knows that there is not a man in this House who has a kindlier feeling for the old Confederate than myself. But I either want this buncombe talk on the floor of this House stopped, or else I want gentlemen to stand up here and show by their works and by their actions that they are friends of the old soldier, and that the old soldier has some friends in Congress. [Applause.] But every time a meritorious measure comes up here that will enable the soldiers to get what the general law says they are entitled to, a technical objection is made, and they are denied the rights which they are entitled to under the general law.

I am willing to take the opinion of the Chair, and I regret that one of the grandest soldiers in this Congress is compelled to rule this amendment out of order. [Applause.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin may not have indulged in any buncombe heretofore with reference to the old soldier, but he knows that he has taken this occasion, when the amendment offered by him is a clear, palpable, unmistakable violation of the rules of this House which the majority of the House have adopted, to indulge in a good deal of buncombe for the benefit of the old soldier constituents in his district. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Now, I know the gentleman from Wisconsin. There is not a member on that side of the House whom I esteem more highly than I esteem him. I know him to be generous in his disposition not only to the old soldier and to the soldiers of the South, but also to the people of the South.

He is one of that class of Republicans who fought the South and its people upon the battlefield as brave American soldiers; and when you find one of those men, you will find that there does not linger in his bosom any animosity toward the foes he met on the battlefield. But in obedience to my duty as a legislator, not on account of any opposition to the granting of proper pensions, not on account of any disposition to approve a rule made by the Republican Commissioner of Pensions and the officials in the Pension Office—a rule which I believe to be wrong—not, I say, because of any such reasons, but because the rules of this House, which have been made for the orderly conduct of its business and the passage of appropriation bills in the proper way, should be observed; in order that appropriation bills may not be loaded down with riders and legislation improperly ingrafted upon those bills that might not otherwise be passed at all, I felt it my duty to interpose this point of order.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JENKINS] knew as well as anyone else that his amendment was not in order under the rule, and he expected that the point of order would be made. Why, even the chairman of the subcommittee on appropriations having this bill in charge, his own colleague, reserved the point of order; and I take it for granted that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARNEY], the chairman of this subcommittee, the colleague of my friend [Mr. JENKINS], was not animated by any feeling against the old soldier. I have interposed this point of order simply because I believe that the rules of the House ought to be observed by everybody.

Mr. JENKINS. I want to ask my friend if he did not stand here yesterday and advocate the opening of National Soldiers' Homes for the benefit of his Confederate friends?

Mr. BARTLETT. I did not, and until my right hand forgets its cunning and until I forget my love and respect for the Confederate soldier, I never will advocate it. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. JENKINS. How can you expect us to open the doors of our National Homes to your friends when you object to the old soldier getting his proper pension?

Mr. BARTLETT. I can not hear the gentleman's remark. Will he please repeat it?

Mr. JENKINS. Well, it is good enough to be repeated; but if the gentleman can not hear, I will not take time to repeat.

Mr. BARTLETT. As long as that has been suggested, I want to say as the son of a Confederate officer, who fought for four years in the Confederate army and came home in July, 1865,

from a Federal prison, that we cast our lot and our fate when we raised the flag of the Confederacy with that government. We fought for what we believed to be right. We accepted the result of that wager of battle. We have no favor or charity to ask for the Confederate soldiers who now live. The State of Georgia and every Southern State, notwithstanding their poverty, have erected homes and are providing pensions for those disabled Confederate soldiers and the widows of the dead Confederates. We bear the burden of taxation gladly, and not by any vote or advocacy of mine will any Georgia Confederate soldier ask for admission into the Homes provided by this Government for the soldiers who fought for the United States from 1861 to 1865. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, without trespassing further upon the time of the committee with utterances of my own, I quote in this connection from the address of an eminent Georgia divine, Bishop Warren A. Candler, delivered to the Confederate Veterans of Georgia on the occasion of delivering crosses of honor to them, conferred by the Daughters of the Confederacy. These words express my own sentiments, and I believe those of my people. I read from the address:

"The heroism incarnated by you, veterans, refreshes our confidence in humanity and revives our faith in the feasibility of civic righteousness. You have not lived in vain nor suffered in vain. Let no man recall the precious blood that was spilt and the noble lives that were sacrificed in your glorious campaigns with the cold, calculating, faithless question, 'Why this waste?' There has been no waste. Blood like that is never poured forth as a futile libation. Like the perfume from the alabaster box of the woman in Simon's house, its fragrance penetrates even to the soul, quickening fainting virtue into new life and inspiring patriotism to fresh endeavor.

"For observing our memorial days the Southern people are sometimes upbraided by partisans whose heated passions have consumed their power of clear thought and who mistake the blaze of hate for the glow of patriotism. But surely every thoughtful person must perceive that it is best for the country—for the whole country—that we continue to revere the memory of the men who died for their convictions and ours. When the South turns away indifferently from the humble mounds beneath which her devoted sons are sleeping her living children will have learned the degrading lesson that to die for one's country, to die for one's convictions, is at best a blunder to be forgotten as speedily as possible and not an act of courage to be honored forever. How could any reliance be placed at a time of national peril upon a people grown to be so base?

"The nation was thrilled at the outset of the Spanish-American war by the sight of Southern youths, and even Southern veterans, springing forward for the defense of the flag of our common country. Such a sight would have been impossible if Confederate memories had been despised and Confederate history spit upon during all the years since 1865. Visions of heroic sires inflamed the courage of gallant sons. Men who since the war between the States have struggled through orphanage and poverty inflicted by Federal arms looked on faded gray jackets pierced by minie balls, gazed on dented swords and rusted muskets, and were fired to patriotism by those holy relics of illustrious fathers. They dared not be less than brave men in the presence of such sacred treasures. The graves of Confederate dead, never neglected by Southern women, are the best fortifications of the Federal Union in the South.

"The inspiration which these mounds yield is one of the most enduring and invincible defenses of our National Government. In sacred history we read of how, after the prophet Elisha had died and had been buried, his sepulcher was opened to receive the body of a dead Moabite, and that when the man was let down and touched the bones of the prophet he revived and stood on his feet. Similarly, virtue lingers in the graves of our Confederate dead, and to those shrines must our fainting patriotism repair for refreshment and revival through all the years to come. He who would level those mounds out of sight, or who begrudges the flowers of the springtime for their garnishment, does not truly love the Union, but only hates his fellow-countrymen, hating them even unto death and beyond the grave. Perish from the earth this diabolism of sectional animosity! Hushed be every voice but that of patriotic, brotherly kindness when we stand by the tombs in which heroes sleep waiting the resurrection of the just!

"And, veterans, these crosses of honor with which fair hands decorate you to-day speak not alone of past valor or present honor. They prophesy and will produce a harvest of heroes in the future. Hand them down, therefore, to your children and children's children as priceless heirlooms. Hereby you will bless your country, as well as perpetuate your own memories.

"When the noble Bruce, hero of Bannockburn, had died, his heart was extracted, and, incased in a silver casket, was intrusted to Sir James Douglas to be carried to Jerusalem for burial. Douglas was killed fighting the Moors; but before he fell he loosed the silver casket from about his neck, and, throwing it amid his fierce assailants, exclaimed: 'And thou, brave heart of Bruce, go first in fight, as thou wast wont, and Douglas will follow thee and die.' Sleeping at Melrose to-day is the body of Douglas, with the heart of Bruce beside it.

"So, veterans, shall these crosses of honor, the testimonials of pure women to brave men, quicken the courage and inspire the patriotism of your posterity. Press them to your hearts and they shall be infected with courage. Hand them down to your children and they will create contagions of nobility to the latest generations. Hard pressed in the conflicts of the great future, which holds for our country struggles the magnitude of which no prophet can exaggerate, heroic sons now unborn will throw these sacred relics amid hosts of advancing foes, exclaiming: 'Dear memorials of ancestral worth, go before us and we will follow or die.' If at last the right is to perish from the earth; if civil liberty is to expire, and patriotism to die because nothing but death is left to it; if your sorely wounded descendants, bearing these crosses on their breasts, can not reach with their treasures the goal of our hopes, as Douglas could not reach Jerusalem with his sacred trust, they will bind them to their hearts and be buried with them by their sides. Afterwards, in some far-off nobler age, they will be exhumed to preach with mute eloquence the high and holy doctrine that self-sacrifice never fails; that heroism is never in vain; that heaven and earth may pass away, but heroes live forever."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized on the point of order. Debate on the amendment is exhausted.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I ask for recognition on the point of order.

Mr. Chairman, there has been some discussion on the other side by reason of the fact that gentlemen on this side have raised points of order against amendments offered to a bill because they create new legislation. I do not think it is fair to this House or fair to this side of the House to allow the reflection that has been made to rest where it stands. The Democrats of this House did not adopt the rules under which we do business. They were adopted by the Republican majority. The Republican majority controls the committees of this House. The Republican majority have the power if they see fit to pass such legislation as they believe is justified by their consciences and will be approved by their constituency.

There is a manifest reason outside of all talk or buncombe, outside of all claptrap that may be thrown into a discussion for votes; there is a manifest reason why a general change of existing law should not be considered in a general appropriation bill. When a bill is introduced, in its regular orderly course, it goes to a committee of this House the members of which are schooled by years of experience in the legislation with reference to that particular branch of general legislation to which the bill refers. They are men usually of experience along that particular line. Both sides of the House are represented. They have time to carefully consider and investigate what shall be done with the legislation, to see whether all points are covered and whether all dangers are met in the legislation. It can then come before the House and be considered in an orderly way. But when a gentleman arises on the floor of this House and offers an amendment on a general appropriation bill seeking to change existing laws, with many clauses in the bill, how can the members sitting here on the floor, without the opportunity to investigate the scope of the legislation proposed, understand how far it may go?

How can we find out what dangers may lurk in the language of the bill. It is impossible; and therefore, gentlemen know that when the point of order is raised on this side of the House it is not raised for a partisan purpose, it is not raised to strike at the Federal soldier. Gentlemen on that side of the House know well that the constituencies we represent as a rule draw no pensions, and pay their share without complaining of the pensions which are now paid to Federal soldiers. But when it comes to legislation on that question we are entitled to a fair and careful consideration of the legislation that shall come before this House.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask that a decision by the late Mr. Dingley, a man that all who served with loved and honored, rendered on a similar question to this; and I think the reasons that he gives why legislation of this kind should not be considered in a general appropriation bill fully answer the arguments of the gentleman from Wisconsin. I will ask the Clerk to read the portion that I have marked here.

The Clerk read as follows:

The gentleman from New York [Mr. BARTLETT] raises the point of order that the pending paragraph is in violation of clause 2 of Rule XXI, the last paragraph of which—that bearing on the point of order that has been raised—reads as follows:

"Nor shall any provision changing existing law be in order on any general appropriation bill or in any amendment thereto."

That has been the rule in the consideration of a general appropriation bill in the Committee of the Whole for many years. The rule has been modified several times with a view to reducing expenditures, but never so far as this

particular point is concerned. The grounds of public policy on which this rule rests are—

First. That inasmuch as general appropriation bills carry the appropriations necessary to maintain the Government, and only appropriations already authorized by existing law, it is of the highest importance that they should not be impeded or jeopardized by differences in the House or differences between the House and Senate or differences between the two Houses and the Executive over any legislative propositions that may be proposed as amendments to such bills, each of which should be tried out on its own merits in separate bills.

Secondly. That in view of the fact that the Committee on Appropriations can only consider the question of appropriations—the subject committed to them by the rules—and that each particular subject of legislation is required to be considered by a standing committee which has the jurisdiction of that subject, each committee should be held to attend to its particular work. If general legislation on the subject of pensions is proposed, the rule requires that such proposition of legislation shall go to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and that committee, having the right to report at any time, may on any day bring in any amendment of the pension laws and present it for the consideration of the House, after due consideration as to the effect of such legislation. It is supposed that a special committee having in charge that particular subject has given special attention to such legislation, has looked into all its parts, and is able to bring in a bill of a comprehensive character, which when brought into the House may then be subject to amendments in the ordinary way. It has been found by experience that legislation on appropriation bills is usually exceedingly narrow and unsatisfactory because of the fact that it had not been considered by the committee having the special subject in charge.

Thirdly. Another ground of objection to legislation on an appropriation bill lies in the fact that even if an amendment should be admitted here which is in the nature of general legislation, changing existing law, our rules would so restrict amendments to it that it would be almost impossible to perfect it.

For these three reasons this rule, controlling the action of the Committee of the Whole with reference to proposed new legislation, has been found necessary not only to prevent the delay or failure of general appropriation bills, but also to secure good legislation, and only legislation in which there was general concurrence has, as a rule, been included in such bills. Having stated the grounds on which this rule rests, the question arises whether the pending provision is, as a matter of fact, a change of existing law.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Now, Mr. Chairman, I have one more word to say in conclusion. If there is any fault in this matter, I do not know the merits or demerits offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin. His proposition may be a very meritorious one, one that should be considered and passed by this House, but, under your rules, the rules adopted by the majority of this House, the rules adopted by the party of which the gentleman from Wisconsin is a member, for directing the course that we should pursue, it is subject to the point of order. When his bill goes to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, if it is a meritorious bill, they should report it to this House, and the majority of this House, who are charged with the responsibility for legislation, should pass it if it is a good bill. If they do not do it the responsibility rests there and not here.

Mr. NORTON rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. This rule in substantially the present form has been in force for sixty-five years. Whether the House was Democratic or Republican, the rule has been substantially the same except during the period when what was known as the Holman rule was in force—that existing law might be changed on an appropriation bill where the effect of the change was to reduce the expenditure. With the exception of the period during which that rule was in operation, this rule has been in existence regardless of what was the political complexion of the House. The Chair has no doubt whatever that this amendment is in violation of the rule, and sustains the point of order.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON] has had read a newspaper letter referring to certain charges of fraud against the pension attorneys. It is pretty hard to tell whether he is criticising the House or the present Pension Commissioner. The present Pension Commissioner, in his report, has expended much space in showing us the activity and unworthy conduct of a line of pension attorneys or agents, and has asked Congress for relief.

Now, I do not desire to have that read, but I do want to put it in the RECORD where everybody may see it. Therefore I ask to extend my remarks in the RECORD for that purpose.

As some persons in and out of this House are inclined to minimize the sharp practice of a certain low type of pension attorneys, I wish to make these citations from the Commissioner's report and to append some tables:

Attention is invited to the disreputable methods employed by some attorneys located at San Francisco, Cal., either permanently or temporarily, in soliciting pension claims. It is believed that stringent measures should be adopted to improve the conditions existing there. Nearly all the soldiers returning from the Philippines are there mustered out of the service, and besides the muster out of the regiments as they return to this country, convalescents are constantly being discharged from the Presidio Hospital on surgeons' certificates of disability. Payments are made to these discharged soldiers at the Presidio and at the headquarters of the Department of California, U. S. A., in the Phelan Building. The general ticket offices of nearly all of the railroad companies are in close proximity to the Phelan Building, and for the convenience of the soldiers discharged at the Presidio Reservation there is a consolidated ticket office in the grounds. Naturally the soldiers, on their way to their homes, are anxious to leave San Francisco as soon as possible after their discharge, and competition between attorneys in procuring them to execute declarations for pension before leaving San Francisco has been sharp and keen in the extreme, nor has the business been confined to the resident attorneys.

One or two Washington attorneys closed their offices here and removed to San Francisco to resume business there, while several others established branch offices in San Francisco, with lieutenants to act for them. The offices of these attorneys are in the neighborhood either of the Presidio or the Phelan Building, and some have offices near both places. The methods employed by them in securing business have been as various as the character of the attorneys engaged therein. The distribution of circulars among the soldiers prior to their discharge, which is not prohibited, was soon found to be entirely inadequate to satisfy the ambitions of one class of attorneys, who proceeded to hire men employed in various capacities at the Presidio to act as solicitors for them. Men and women were sent into the Presidio Hospital as visitors to the sick, under the guise of charity and various other pretexts, whose only purpose was to pour into the ears of such soldiers as they could glowing accounts of the system of pensions provided by law and the merits of some particular attorney who made a business of prosecuting claims. Soldiers were procured to execute declarations for pension before their discharge, and such declarations were postdated and retained by the attorneys until after the muster out, when they were forwarded to the Pension Bureau.

That the business of procuring the filing of pension claims is a lucrative one for the "solicitors," "cappers," or "grafters," as they are called in San Francisco, employed by attorneys, is evident from the amount paid for each claim secured, which ranges from $2.50 for a gunshot-wound case and $2 for a straight disability case on a surgeon's certificate of disability down to $1, according to the element of uncertainty that may enter into the claim. This practice is responsible for the filing of a large number of claims that are without merit. Its actual operations are best shown by citing a few cases which are not exceptional in their character and which illustrate the results of the system adopted by attorneys and their representatives to secure claims. The regulations of the War Department require a preliminary examination of a soldier to determine his physical condition prior to being mustered out of the service, and the certificate of examination is forwarded to this Bureau for consideration if the soldier applies for pension. In claim No. 1264312 the declaration was executed by the soldier at San Francisco, Cal., on his way home from the Philippines. The result of the preliminary examination prior to his discharge was as follows:

"*Declaration of person to be mustered out of service or discharged.*

"Q. Have you any reason to believe that at the present time you are suffering from the effects of any wound, injury, or disease, or that you have any disability or impairment of health, whether incurred in the military service or otherwise?

"A. No. * * * I declare that the foregoing questions and my answers thereto have been read over to me, and that I fully understand the questions, and that my replies to them are true in every respect and are correctly recorded."

The soldier in question is unable to write his name, but signed his mark to the above declaration, which was attested by the first lieutenant of his company, and is dated at Presidio, March 5, 1901. The certificate of the company commander is as follows:

"Q. Do you know, or have you any reason to believe, aside from his own statement, that the person who made and signed the foregoing declaration is disabled or impaired in health at the present time by reason of any wound, injury, or disease, whether incurred in the military service of the United States or otherwise?

"A. No. * * * I certify that the foregoing statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief."

Said certificate is signed by the first lieutenant of the company in which the soldier served, and is dated at Presidio, March 5, 1901. The certificate of the examining surgeon in the case is as follows:

"Q. Have you subjected the person named above to a thorough physical examination?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Do you find that at the present time he has any disability, whether incurred in the military service or not?

"A. None. * * * I certify that the foregoing statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief."

Said certificate is signed by the major and surgeon of the regiment, and is dated at Presidio, March 9, 1901. The soldier was mustered out of the service on March 16. On the same day he executed a declaration for pension. Said declaration is partially in the handwriting of a certain attorney, who also claims to be a surgeon, and who advertises medical examinations free to all his clients. The declaration purports to have been sworn to in the presence of two witnesses, before a notary public, and in it the identical soldier referred to above swears that he is physically disabled from obtaining his subsistence by manual labor by reason of the following injuries, received in the service of the United States, for which he claims pension, namely:

Disease of the stomach.
Bowel troubles.
Kidney and bladder troubles.
Malarial poisoning, and results.
Lumbago.
Pain in back.
Irritable heart.

Judging from this declaration, the soldier in question is pretty badly disabled, and if he can prove half of the disabilities alleged by him he is entitled to a comparatively large pension; but he evidently had no idea that he had any disability whatever a week before he executed his declaration, and the surgeon of the regiment certifies that he then underwent a thorough physical examination, which disclosed no physical impairment whatever.

Another case may be cited of a soldier in the same regiment (claim No. 1264327) who, upon his examination, in answer to the question whether he believed he was suffering from the effects of any wound, injury, or disease, or any disability or impairment of health, whether incurred in the military service or otherwise, answered, "Yes, rheumatism (slightly)."

The answer is in the soldier's own handwriting and is attested by the first lieutenant of his company.

In the certificate of the company commander, signed by said first lieutenant, the latter, in response to the question whether he has any reason to believe, aside from his own statement, that the person who made and signed the foregoing declaration is disabled or impaired in health by reason of any wound, injury, or disease, answered, "Don't know."

The major and surgeon of the regiment, in response to the question, "Have you subjected the person named above to a thorough physical examination?" answers, "Yes;" and in response to the question, "Do you find that at the present time he has any disability, whether incurred in the military service or not?" answers, "None."

Where, as in this case, the soldier alleges a disability, the regulations of the War Department require a further examination by a board of surgeons. In this case the following certificate is subjoined to the examination:

"We, the undersigned members of a board of examining surgeons for mustering out United States volunteer troops at presidio of San Francisco, Cal., after carefully examining ——— ———, a private of Company —, ——— Regiment Infantry, United States Volunteers, find that he has no disability."

This certificate is signed by two assistant surgeons, United States Volunteers.

The above examination was held on March 11, 1901. The soldier was discharged on March 16, and on the same date he executed a declaration for pension in the presence of two witnesses, before a notary public, which dec-

laration is mostly in the handwriting of the same attorney as the former case, and in it the soldier alleges that he is physically disabled from obtaining his subsistence by manual labor by reason of the following injuries received in the service of the United States, for which he claims pension, namely: Stomach and bowel trouble (chronic diarrhea), resulting in disease of rectum (piles); also rheumatism, affecting heart.

In the case of another soldier in the same regiment (No. 1264322), the soldier underwent his preliminary examination on March 5, 1901, and alleged that he was suffering with soreness and stiffness in the right leg below the knee. The first lieutenant of his regiment certified that he had no knowledge of any disability of said soldier, aside from his own statement. The major and surgeon of the regiment certified that after subjecting the soldier to a thorough physical examination he was unable to find any disability whatever. The soldier then appeared before the board of examining surgeons for mustering out volunteers, composed of two assistant surgeons, United States Volunteers, and they certify that after carefully examining the soldier they find that he has no disability. On the 16th of March, the day of his discharge, the same soldier executed a declaration for pension, in the presence of two witnesses before a notary public, alleging that prior to his entering the service he was a man of good, sound physical health, but is now physically disabled from obtaining his subsistence by manual labor by reason of the following disabilities, namely:

Injury to right leg.
Disease of urinary organs.
Malarial poisoning.
Stomach and results.
Disease of teeth.

After citing numerous other cases, the Pension Commissioner adds:

The above-cited cases are only a few of a like class of hundreds which have been filed by soldiers returning from the Philippines by way of San Francisco.

It is shown that the first unfortunate young man had no education. Doubtless these sharp, aggressive despoilers of human character really made him believe that all of these troubles were fixed in his system, and the mortal dread of the future will probably make a confirmed hypochondriac of him.

These unfortunates should be protected from the sinister motives of these pirates who would willingly consign the soldier to perdition for his paltry fee. There is an abundance of reputable pension attorneys who will look after the cases of those having real disabilities, and the great majority of the soldiers are of that high intellectual standard that lifts them above the machinations of these vultures; but such reprobates should be hunted down and prohibited from practicing before any department or elsewhere out of a penitentiary.

The Commissioner says, June 30, 1901, "high-water mark" was reached in the number of pensioners on the roll, aggregating 997,735, being a net increase of 4,206 since the close of the year 1900.

The total number of pensioners, classified by different wars and laws, as compared with former years since 1897, is as follows:

	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
War, Revolutionary:					
Widows	4	4	4	5	7
Daughters	5	7	7	7	9
War, 1812:					
Survivors	1	1	1	3	7
Widows	1,527	1,742	1,998	2,407	2,810
Indian wars:					
Survivors	1,086	1,370	1,656	2,019	2,373
Widows	3,479	3,739	3,899	4,067	4,288
Mexican war:					
Survivors	7,568	8,352	9,204	10,012	10,992
Widows	8,109	8,151	8,175	8,143	8,072
Service after Mar. 4, 1861:					
General laws—					
Army invalids	293,186	305,980	316,834	327,080	336,299
Army widows	86,504	88,463	90,597	92,545	94,602
Navy invalids	4,489	4,622	4,721	4,833	4,788
Navy widows	2,298	2,314	2,293	2,300	2,375
Army nurses	650	646	653	655	663
Act June 27, 1890—					
Army invalids	422,481	415,265	405,987	399,366	378,609
Army widows	138,490	129,412	124,127	119,785	110,593
Navy invalids	15,633	15,392	14,925	14,543	13,831
Navy widows	6,621	6,314	6,139	5,944	5,766
War with Spain:					
General laws—					
Army invalids	3,344	822	117	.....	.....
Army widows	1,981	845	165	.....	.....
Navy invalids	211	60	6	.....	.....
Navy widows	68	28	11	.....	.....
Total	997,735	993,529	991,519	993,714	976,014

The pensioners on the rolls may be further classified as follows, viz:

	Survivors.	Invalid.	Widows.
On account of old wars prior to 1861	8,655	.....	13,124
On account of general laws, disability of service origin, after March 4, 1861 (mostly civil war)	.....	297,675	88,802
On account of act of June 27, 1890 (disability not due to service—civil war)	.....	438,114	145,111
Army nurses	.....	650	.....
On account of war with Spain	.....	3,555	2,049
Total	8,655	739,994	249,086

Under the general head of "widows" in the tables of this report are included minors and dependent parents and sisters and brothers. It should be stated, however, that when a widow is pensioned in her own right, and also on account of minor children of the soldier, only one pensioner is counted, as all the pension is paid to the widow.

The following is a comparative statement of the number of pensioners, by wars, on the rolls at the close of the fiscal years 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901, and showing increases or decreases, as the case may be:

Wars.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
War of Revolution	12	11	11	9
War of 1812	2,410	1,999	1,743	1,528
Indian wars, 1832–1842	6,086	5,555	5,109	4,565
Mexican war	18,155	17,379	16,583	15,677
Civil-war invalids	745,822	742,467	741,905	735,789
Civil-war widows	221,229	223,809	226,563	234,563
Spanish-war invalids	.....	123	882	3,555
Spanish-war widows	.....	176	873	2,049
Total	993,714	991,519	993,529	997,735
Changes	+27,700	−2,195	+2,010	+4,206

Number of claims pending June 30—

1897	578,099
1898	635,059
1899	477,239
1900	437,104
1901	403,569

A large number of these pending claims are duplicate claims, i. e., two or more claims by the same claimant under different laws, and when one of the claims is favorably adjudicated the claim filed by the claimant under another law, or the claim for accrued pension, as the case may be, is generally adjudicated at the same time.

Mr. WARNOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. There has been a very wide range in the discussion of this bill; so wide, in fact, that I am afraid that a great many of the gentlemen have forgotten the matter under discussion. I am glad, however, to note this fact, that in all the utterances upon this floor, however conflicting they may have been, all unite upon this one proposition, to wit, that wise and just pension laws are the proper duty of a nation.

I am glad, also, to notice that in the different views which have been expressed on these subjects everyone who has spoken has indicated that he will vote for the bill which is now before the House.

I take it, Mr. Chairman, that this unanimity of sentiment is the representative tribute of the American people to the patriotism, services, and valor of the American soldier. While it is true that there is, as I have said, a unanimity of sentiment on this proposition, there has also been a great deal of criticism and very divergent views upon many questions that have been presented, some of which, I think, are not germane to the question under discussion. I admit that many of these criticisms are just, and I also unite and will unite in enforcing some of the criticisms that have been made upon the administration of the pension laws.

In saying what I may have to say on this subject I do not desire to be understood as reflecting upon the Commissioner of Pensions in any way, for I never have received anything but the most courteous treatment at his hands and the most liberal interpretation of the law so far as he was concerned. I believe Commissioner Evans to be a faithful, conscientious official, and that he administers the law fairly and justly. But you will all concede that in the hundreds of thousands of cases that are brought before the Pension Department it is absolutely a physical impossibility for the Commissioner of Pensions to give his personal attention to those individuals cases. We all know that as matter of practice these cases are considered by the chiefs of divisions, by examining boards, and are brought under the provisions of certain rules of practice, and it is to those rules of practice, rather than to the Commissioner of Pensions and his subordinates, that I desire to offer my criticism. I desire, at some day in the near future, unless some other person shall take occasion to do it, to present a bill in sympathy with the object sought by the amendment offered here this day.

The criticism I have to offer first is this, that under the rules of the Pension Office the claimant is bound to satisfy the department beyond a reasonable doubt. Under the criminal laws of every civilized country a man charged with crime is to be proved guilty of that crime beyond a reasonable doubt. But in every civil tribunal, in every question involving a title to real estate, in every question involving the items of contract, in every question between individuals or corporations, in every great question affecting the civil rights of the people, the tribunals only require that before one shall succeed he shall establish his claim by the fair weight of the testimony. It remains for the pension department alone to establish the rule that before an old soldier or his widow will be granted a pension he must establish his or her right thereto beyond a reasonable doubt.

I have in mind a case now pending before the Commissioner of Pensions, which illustrates what I conceive to be the injustice of

this rule. Every affidavit in connection with this case I have carefully read, as well as every opinion that has been given, for the case was appealed to the Secretary of the Interior, and after reading those affidavits and opinions I have been satisfied that, if such evidence had been presented in an ordinary court in a case involving the title to property or any other matter pending in a civil court between ordinary parties, I could go into any court in the civilized world and gain the case, for the fair weight of the testimony is in favor of the claim made. Yet it can not be said that the case is made out "beyond a reasonable doubt" as that language is construed at the Pension Bureau. I say that the rule to which I now refer has been adopted by the Pension Bureau without any warrant of law. There is nothing indicating——

Mr. TALBERT. The gentleman will allow me to suggest that pension cases are presented ex parte; only one side is heard, so that the question of preponderance of evidence can not arise in such a case. Is not that consideration an important one?

Mr. WARNOCK. I desire to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that these applications for pensions are not heard exclusively ex parte. In the case that I speak of a special examiner went into the neighborhood where the applicant resides and called witnesses, who were heard ex parte in opposition to the application, the applicant having no opportunity to examine those witnesses. It is upon this sort of testimony, brought out by special examiner who hunted up witnesses and took their evidence ex parte, without the knowledge of the claimant, that many of these cases are decided.

In this case the applicant had no opportunity to know the evidence that was being brought forward against his claim, save as I obtained knowledge of it myself at the department since I came to the city of Washington. So that, instead of there being an ex parte case in behalf of the applicant, the proceeding is more ex parte on the side of the Government. Such a thing is not right. I believe that there ought to be such legislation as will give a claimant under these circumstances an opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses who are examined in opposition to his claim. I believe that if such opportunity was afforded it would preserve the rights of many an applicant who is now denied the benefit of the provisions of law which Congress has enacted in his behalf.

Mr. SULZER. Why do not the representatives of the Republican party bring in an amendment to the law to that effect?

Mr. WARNOCK. Well, if I had been in Congress before this term I would have done so long ago. I will do so at the first opportunity.

Mr. SULZER. I hope so, and I will support the gentleman in securing such an amendment to the law.

Mr. WARNOCK. I hope to be supported by the gentleman and many others on his side. Many of our soldiers at the close of the war, and for many years thereafter, would not apply for a pension because they were able to make a living and were too proud to put themselves in the position of seeking help from the Government. That certainly was an honorable feeling, and yet that fact is made one reason for requiring a claim that is presented for the first time, years after the war closed, to be established beyond a reasonable doubt. The mere fact that a man has not asserted his claim to any legal right he may possess until after the lapse of many years, does not of itself require him in our civil courts to establish that right beyond a reasonable doubt, but only by the fair weight of the evidence. The great lapse of time may, however, be a circumstance that may be considered in passing upon the weight of his testimony. If there be no statute of limitations in the way, the plaintiff in our civil courts can recover as well after thirty years on the fair weight of the evidence as he could in three years.

Another rule or practice of the Pension Office to which I most emphatically object and for which I can find no warrant in the law, is that which rejects a claim for pension on the ground that the claimant has no hospital record showing the disability on account of which he asks for a pension. I have received several notices of the rejection of claims for pensions in which the only reason assigned for the rejection was that the claimant had no hospital record. If there were other reasons they were not disclosed.

Some of the best soldiers I ever knew incurred disabilities in the Army during the civil war and yet never had any hospital record. One of them lies at his home in Urbana, Ohio, to-day, a total wreck, from the effects of the concussion of an exploding shell at the battle of Chickamauga. He was not struck by any piece of the shell, but it exploded so near him as to knock him down and injure his left eye and ear. He was not sent to the hospital; but as the years advanced the sight and hearing became weaker and duller, until he became totally blind in the left eye and deaf in the left ear, causing him the most intense pain for the last few years, and resulting in nervous prostration. He did not apply for a pension for twenty years after the war, and only obtained an allowance of $10 per month. He was refused more because he had no hospital record. This decision was rendered within the last six months.

Another case: A man in my regiment was injured at Spanish Fort, Ala., in April, 1865, while lifting some timbers in the construction of some fortifications at that place. The injury resulted in hernia. He preferred to remain in his tent, and his injury was of such character that he could do so very well. He has no hospital record. The hernia did not trouble him so much at first, and by the use of a truss he could get along very well. He was also shot in the hand, which resulted in the great impairment of its use. He did not apply for any pension for any cause until more than twenty years after the war, and then did not mention "hernia," as he could get along fairly well with a truss, but the hernia gradually grew worse, until he at last made application for an increase of pension on account of hernia. He has filed affidavits of his old comrades and others, showing by the fair weight of the testimony that the hernia resulted from the injury at Spanish Fort in April, 1865, and yet, because the claimant has no hospital record, the testimony is not deemed sufficient because it does not establish the origin of the hernia in the service beyond a reasonable doubt. The absence of a hospital record, which I have always considered a credit to the soldier, has become by the rulings of the Pension Office a badge of such suspicious conduct on the part of the claimant that he is compelled to remove it by the establishment of his claim beyond a reasonable doubt.

Another rule or practice which I think is unjust to the old soldier is that adopted by the medical board of examiners at Washington, who seem to utterly disregard the reports of the local examining boards, and, without ever having seen the soldier assume to be able to decide better as to what rating a soldier should have from the written reports of the examining board than the examining boards could possibly do from a personal inspection of the soldier himself. If the local examining boards are unfit or incompetent, get rid of them. If they are competent and suitable men, then, in the absence of fraud, the old soldier should have the benefit of the rating given by men who have personally examined him, and not be compelled to take the rating of men sitting in their offices hundreds of miles away from the old soldier.

It is no doubt true that there are county pension examiners who are illiterate and incompetent, but that is no reason why the old soldier should suffer. If the examiner's report is not intelligent or full enough to show that the local board understood the soldier's case, let it be sent back until a satisfactory report is made; and when it appears that the local board does understand the case, let the report stand. What I object to is that these gentlemen in Washington set aside the ratings given by local boards, who are just as competent to decide what the soldier is entitled to receive as they are. In each of the six counties composing the district I have the honor to represent there is an examining board just as competent to decide these questions as the medical board at Washington. Why should these local boards be mere figureheads? If they have not the power to fix a rating that will be binding, let the power be given so that it will be binding except in case of fraud or evident mistake.

Again, there seem to be rules in regard to cumulative disabilities which are unjust to the old soldier. I have known many men who are afflicted with a number of different disabilities of service origin who, under the rulings, can not receive over $17 per month, and yet they are unable to perform any manual labor. They are worse off than the man who has lost a hand or a foot, and yet these men without hand or foot get $30 per month, and that is not too much; but the other man, who is almost a total wreck from hernia, rheumatism, heart disease, and chronic diarrhea, can not, under the rulings, get over $17 per month. There is something wrong about the system.

One of my constituents lately received a notice of the rejection of his claim for increase of pension, and the language used was in substance as follows: "Your claim for increase of pension is rejected, for the reason that the $12 per month you are now receiving is commensurate with your disabilities of chronic diarrhea, rheumatism, heart disease, scurvy, and consequent loss of teeth." I would like for the medical board at Washington who made that ruling to see that old soldier. If he lived in Washington his pension would not pay his dentist bill.

Another class of claimants whose applications are subjected to vexatious and technical objections is the widow of the deceased soldier. This is not always the case. The Commissioner of Pensions, when the widow is very old or very poor, has in many cases personally gone out of his way to have such cases allowed at once, and he is deserving of credit for that; but necessarily he would be unable to take up many individual cases.

The most vexatious and technical rule in this class of cases is that which requires a widow, who was married before the war or during the war and lived with her husband for twenty or thirty

or forty years and raised a family, not only to prove with great detail the fact of the marriage, but the further fact that although she may have lived with her husband for forty years she is also required to prove that the husband and wife had never before been married to any other person and have never since been married to any other person. In one case now pending the widow is over 70 years old. She was married to the deceased soldier over fifty years ago. Her case is held up because she has been unable to get witnesses who knew her husband and herself fifty years ago who can testify from their own knowledge that neither of them was ever married before.

As I said in the beginning, I intend to introduce a bill, and shall try to have it enacted into a law, to free the Pension Office of these rules, which have been handed down from one administration to another, and some of which are the result of decisions by the Secretary of the Interior or his predecessors.

I desire to say again, in closing, that these criticisms are made not on the Commissioner of Pensions or his subordinates, but upon the unreasonable decisions and precedents which have grown up with the years, and thus have the binding force of law upon them, and which I believe they would gladly see changed.

These much-needed changes I shall endeavor to bring to the attention of Congress in an amendment which I shall offer to the existing pension laws. [Applause.]

Mr. NORTON obtained the floor.

Mr. BARNEY. Will the gentleman yield for a moment? I desire to ask unanimous consent that all members of the House be allowed ten days to print remarks in the RECORD on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. A general order of that kind, the Chair thinks, would have to be made in the House; it is beyond the power of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BARNEY. Then, if the gentleman from Ohio will yield for a moment, I move that debate on the pending paragraph be closed in five minutes.

Mr. NORTON. All right; I shall not require that much time.

Mr. GIBSON. Make it ten minutes.

Mr. BARNEY. Very well; let it be ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin moves that debate on the pending paragraph be closed in ten minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I think that my position upon this question and upon all questions arising from or growing out of the pension laws is too well known in this House to need any explanation. I am in sympathy with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin. I am in sympathy with any amendment that will relieve our old veterans from grievous and unnecessary burdens, but we are confronted at the outset by a rule and the statement that this is new legislation, and the rule will not allow it.

We are governed by rules, often to the exclusion of law. Congress has placed the seal of its disapproval upon certain actions regarding postal affairs, and the Post-Office Department at once passes a rule which takes precedence of law and establishes that which we condemn.

Congress lays down laws in harmony with the sentiment and judgment of the people whom we represent, and some underling in some department steps in with a rule and nullifies the law. In the Pension Department the old soldier presents his claim, no matter how meritorious, establishes it in conformity with law, but is turned down by a rule. Time goes hurrying by, my old comrades fast approaching the last hour in their days of life, many in want and suffering, and they are precluded from just relief, just dues, and their just right by a rule. Yes; this is new legislation, but new legislation is needed, legislation that no rule can set aside and make of no effect.

I see many gentlemen on the other side of the House who wear the button of the Grand Army, buttons of the Army of the Cumberland, and buttons of the veteran corps; many of you have been decorated for bravery on the field, and now I ask you, gentlemen, which one of you has ever come down to the room of the Committee on Invalid Pensions and sought to have a general bill framed to accomplish the object proposed by this amendment.

I challenge contradiction of the statement that not one of you on the Republican side has done so. More than this, when this committee has drafted a measure tending to give relief to the soldiers, your side of the House has antagonized and defeated it. Now, I propose to put this matter to the test. According to all your campaign talk, we need not expect much sympathy for pensions on this side.

Well, even if this be true, we are not hypocritical and talk one way on the stump and vote the other way here on this floor. It is not our business to present pension laws for the benefit of the soldier that we, as a minority and unaided by you, have not the power to carry through. That duty, gentlemen, belongs to you, the party now in power; and yet I promise you that if you will not do it I shall offer a general bill, by the terms of which the Pension Department will be compelled to do simple justice to the old soldiers and carry out the spirit and the letter of the law. If you are honest in your professions of regard and friendship for the old soldiers, you will join with me in demanding that the veteran shall be given the benefit of the doubt.

You will aid in establishing a rule that the enlistment and mustering in of a soldier in 1861–1865 is prima facie evidence of his being in sound physical health at that time, and if it be denied, then that the burden of proof shall be upon the Government.

I know we are tied up here by rules, but it would be an easy matter for the way to be opened for friendly legislation if the Committee on Rules should see fit so to do.

As I said, you shall have a bill presented, if you do not yourselves introduce one, which will prevent the Commissioner of Pensions or any of his subordinates from making rules which, in violation of law, deny to the old soldiers their rights under the law; and when that bill comes I hope to see men on the other side of the House who carry the title "general," but who were privates during the war—men who are bearing the badges of the Grand Army and other organizations—stand by the old soldier, and, if necessary, abrogate rules in order to secure just legislation for their old comrades.

I have no fear for the old soldier who occupies the chair as Speaker of the House. He will do all in his power to give us fair play. Judging, however, from past experience, I believe you Republicans will avoid action on every occasion wherever you can. For days you have sat here discussing matters connected with pensions. What has any one of you dared to do in behalf of the old soldier?

I see my colleagues from Ohio sitting across the aisle, and I say to them, "You have not offered to increase the amount of appropriations for pensions a single penny, have you? You have not sought to do away with a single rule that has been placed illegally in the way of justice to the veteran, have you?" It is a revival of the old question; we meet the influence which all along has interposed its noxious spell against the soldier interest. When our late President, William McKinley, said that the money interests were opposed to pension legislation, he exposed the whole secret.

Patriotism, gratitude, and honor to the brave boys in blue stands as naught when the wishes of Wall street are at stake. The dark days of our nation's struggle are forgotten and the heroes who made this nation possible are ignored with contemptuous disregard when the hand of corporate greed sways the whip. With pitiful, whining cant our Republican friends prate of economy and zealous guard of the Treasury when some effort is made to soften the declining years of our country's heroes, but when a subsidy bill comes in here or any measure appropriating millions and millions for the exploitation of some imperialistic scheme, you can not back it up and support it by voice and vote too quickly in your eagerness to show your fealty and devotion to your syndicated masters. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment I send to the desk to this section.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided further, That in adjudicating pension claims, or any material question involved in a pension claim, the Pension Bureau shall be governed by the preponderance of the proof, and shall not require proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Mr. VANDIVER. I would like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee to what part of the section his amendment applies?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I make the point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama makes the point of order, which, in the opinion of the Chair, must be sustained.

Mr. GIBSON. But, Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on that point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that this is substantially the same point which has already been ruled upon.

Mr. GIBSON. The Chair is mistaken. This amendment has not been presented before.

The CHAIRMAN. But it is substantially the same in that it seeks to ingraft new legislation upon an appropriation bill. In other words, it changes existing law.

Mr. GIBSON. I ask the Chair to hear me a few moments on that proposition, and, if necessary, will move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman on the point of order.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that there is a

lawyer on the floor of this House who would be willing to say, upon his professional honor and judgment, that under the laws granting pensions there is any provision which authorizes the Pension Bureau to require that the proof in favor of a pension shall be proof beyond all reasonable doubt. Every member of the bar in the House who has expressed an opinion on the subject has declared that it is not the law; and yet the Pension Bureau has undertaken to establish such a rule.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment I have offered does not propose to change any law, but is a simple declaration of what the law is; and that being the case, where an amendment of this character is offered to a bill, which simply declares the law for the information, instruction, and guidance of the officers of the Government, can it be said with any reasonable degree of propriety that the amendment "changes existing law?"

I think the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole must agree with me that the amendment simply declares what the law is to-day, and must be taken as an instruction to the Pension Bureau that its ruling, requiring proof in pension cases beyond all reasonable doubt, is not in accordance with the existing law and must be no longer observed.

The object of the amendment, therefore, is not to "change existing law," but to call attention to those rulings and orders of the Bureau which are contrary to the law.

Mr. Chairman, I ask you to give a patient consideration to that point. I repeat, the amendment is simply declaratory of the existing law, the law that prevails in all the courts of the United States, and the Pension Bureau, in view of the fact that it must hear and consider testimony, is itself to that extent a court of the United States. Every tribunal that passes upon questions that require evidence to enable it to reach a conclusion is pro hac vice a court, and the Pension Bureau is to this extent a court; and, Mr. Chairman, as a court it transacts more judicial business than all of the tribunals in the United States put together.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I would like to ask my colleague a question.

Mr. GIBSON. Certainly.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Why does the present Commissioner of Pensions apply the rule that is applied in criminal cases—that is, that there shall be proof beyond reasonable doubt—to civil cases in that Bureau?

Mr. GIBSON. I can not answer the gentleman. I only know that it is done in that Bureau.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. What was the rule which prevailed before the administration of the present Commissioner?

Mr. GIBSON. The gentleman will agree, I take it, that the rule of evidence in all courts in civil suits only requires a preponderance of proof.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. That is the general rule in civil cases, but why has a change been made in the Bureau which requires a different proof, such as is required in the courts in criminal cases?

Mr. GIBSON. I will ask the gentleman if the amendment I have offered is not merely declaratory of what the law is?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I am trying to find out exactly what the rules are. I do not know what the law is down in the Pension Office. I know what the rule of law is in criminal cases and in civil cases as to evidence, but I do not know what sort of law they administer down in the Pension Office.

Mr. GIBSON. I can not answer what the rule has been heretofore, but I produced the book yesterday showing the rule of practice in the Pension Bureau, which states that on material questions proof beyond a reasonable doubt must be produced.

Mr. BARTLETT. May I ask my friend a question?

Mr. GIBSON. Yes.

Mr. BARTLETT. Did you ever hear of that rule being applied in any case except a criminal case before?

Mr. GIBSON. Never in all my life, and I was admitted to the bar in December, 1865, and have been in the courts as lawyer or judge ever since.

Mr. BARTLETT. What other tribunal that determines questions of fact in civil cases, except the Pension Bureau, requires proof to be offered further than to establish the fact by a preponderance of evidence?

Mr. GIBSON. If there be any other, I never heard of it.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. MAHON having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bill of the following title:

On January 13, 1902:

An act (H. R. 7471) to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for transcripts of records and plats in the General Land Office.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee again resumed its session.

Mr. BARNEY. I call the attention of the Chair to the fact that time for the discussion of this paragraph is exhausted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee has been discussing the point of order and the Chair is ready to rule on the point of order.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Bearing on the point of order, I should like to have my colleague [Mr. GIBSON] insert that rule of the Pension Office in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule upon the point of order.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the Chair kindly suspend until I get that rule in the RECORD? No one on our side has seen it.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to discuss the point of order?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I simply want to ask my colleague [Mr. GIBSON] to insert that rule in the Record, so that we can see it. My colleague says it is a rule laid down by the Commissioner to require proof "beyond a reasonable doubt," as in criminal cases, in order for an applicant for a pension to prove his case. Will my colleague please put that rule in the Record, so we can all see it?

Mr. GIBSON. It is in my remarks of yesterday.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, I may not see that speech for a month. I want that rule to-morrow.

Mr. GIBSON. The gentleman can read the rule in my remarks of yesterday.

Mr. VANDIVER. I desire to offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule upon the point of order.

Speaker Carlisle, in the Forty-sixth Congress, ruled upon this question, that where an attempt was made to change the rules of construction adopted by a department or bureau—and a pension case was before the House at that time—that the attempt by Congress to control the rules and regulations of a department was a change of existing law; that, in short, it was legislation. The same rule has been adopted by different Chairmen of the Committee of the Whole and different Speakers. This is undoubtedly new legislation and a change of existing law. The Chair sustains the point of order. Debate on the amendment is exhausted.

Mr. VANDIVER. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. VANDIVER. I desire to offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

Mr. GIBSON. I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be allowed to go into the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has recognized the gentleman from Missouri. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Tennessee later, if he desires to submit a request for unanimous consent.

Mr. BARNEY. Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the fact that debate on the pending paragraph and amendments is exhausted; that the time for debate has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate is closed on this paragraph, but amendments are in order.

Mr. BARNEY. Amendments are in order, but debate is not.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri will submit his amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by inserting at the end of line 6, page 2, the following:

"*Provided further*, That all soldiers of the various State troops, home guards, and State militia who rendered service—ninety days or more—in said organizations for the maintenance of the Union and suppression of the rebellion in the war of 1861 to 1865 shall be entitled to the same privileges and benefits under the act of June 27, 1890, as other United States troops."

Mr. BARNEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against that amendment.

Mr. VANDIVER. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin makes the point of order and the Chair sustains it. Debate on this paragraph is exhausted. No amendments are pending and the Clerk will read.

Mr. VANDIVER. I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The time for debate on this paragraph has expired and the Clerk will read the next paragraph.

The Clerk read as follows:

For fees and expenses of examining surgeons, for services rendered within the fiscal year 1903, $800,000. And each member of each examining board shall, as now authorized by law, receive the sum of $2 for the examination of each applicant whenever five or a less number shall be examined on any one day, and $1 for the examination of each additional applicant on such day: *Provided*, That if 20 or more applicants appear on one day, no fewer than 20 shall, if practicable, be examined on said day, and that if fewer examinations be then made, 20 or more having appeared, then there shall be paid for the first examinations made on the next examination day the fee of $1 only until 20 examinations shall have been made: *Provided further*, That no fee shall be

paid to any member of an examining board unless personally present and assisting in the examination of applicant: *And provided further*, That the report of such examining surgeons shall specifically state the rating which in their judgment the applicant is entitled to, and the report of such examining surgeons shall specifically and accurately set forth the physical condition of the applicant, each and every existing disability being fully and carefully described. The reports of the special examiners of the Bureau of Pensions shall be open to inspection and copy by the applicant or his attorney, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. VANDIVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin in charge of the bill is recognized.

Mr. BARNEY. I have not asked recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the gentleman from Kansas is recognized.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 2, line 12, amend by striking all out after the word "applicant" down to the word "*Provided*" in line 21, and in lieu thereof insert:

"*Provided*, That if more than ten applicants appear on one day examinations shall be continued from day to day until all be examined."

Mr. BARNEY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order upon the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is reserved.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I want to withdraw the amendment for the present, and make a point of order upon the entire paragraph, from line 7 to line 21, to the word "*Provided*," and then I will not go any further with my objection to it. The whole paragraph down to that place changes existing law. The general statute upon this for examining boards is in section 4777, General Statutes.

Mr. BARNEY. I will ask the gentleman this question: Do you not consider that part of the appropriation bills passed at any session is just as much existing law as any other statute of the United States?

Mr. CALDERHEAD. How does it come, then, that it is necessary to reenact this particular paragraph every time a pension appropriation bill is passed?

This business began a good while ago. I think it was in 1885 that the Appropriations Committee first took charge of the pension law and undertook to regulate it by riders upon this appropriation bill; and from that time to this every time a pension appropriation bill is considered it has this rider. Why is it necessary if it is existing law? It is not "existing law" in that sense. This calls for a construction of that term.

I ask the attention of the Chair, because I mean to have a ruling upon it before I quit. The original act of June 14, 1862, provided for the examination of the applicant and for a fee of $2; afterwards, in 1873, provision was made requiring biennial examinations, and still the fee was $2; in 1882 the general statute was passed providing $2 for the examining board of three and providing for a fee of $2 for each surgeon in the case of each applicant. In 1885 the Appropriations Committee on the pension appropriation bill changed that "existing law" by passing this rider in an appropriation bill, and it has found it necessary to do that thing every time it passes an appropriation bill on this subject from that time to this.

If it is "existing law," this rider is not necessary and does not belong here. I say the existing law is general statute section 4777, which has never been repealed except by implication; it has never been repealed by any direct action of the House, and there never has been any intention to repeal it. This provision has been put in as a rider for the purpose of satisfying somebody that now the examining boards would be compelled to do their work without getting too much money for it. I do not think this paragraph of the bill was considered very much by the Committee on Appropriations bringing in this bill.

I do not care to discuss or criticise the action of the committee, but in view of the fact that the committee took up the consideration of the bill last Thursday or Friday morning at 11 o'clock, and at twenty-five minutes after 11 it was completed, and a few minutes after noon it was reported to the House, and that evening sent to the Printer to be printed, in order that next day, after twenty-five minutes' consideration in preparing it, we might have the bill for examination and debate in the House here, I do not believe that that kind of consideration and preparation of the bill justifies the chairman of the committee in raising the point of order against any amendment to this paragraph. Now, there is a reason for the amendment; and I desire to discuss that when we have had a ruling upon the question of whether the point of order is good.

Mr. BARNEY. I desire to make the point of order against the proposed amendment.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. I want a ruling as to my point of order. I have asked to have the amendment held in abeyance until I can have a ruling upon the point of order made against the entire paragraph from line 6 to the end, that it changes existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would inquire of the gentleman in charge of the bill as to what the existing law is prior to the enactment of this bill on this point?

Mr. BARNEY. Upon the subject of the payment of the examining surgeons? Well, it is somewhat different from what it is in this bill. Just exactly what the law is I am unable to state at the present time. I simply know that this provision has appeared in every pension appropriation bill ever since I have been on the committee, and I understand that it is the law to-day in reference to the payment of examining surgeons; for the gentleman will understand, and we all know, that there is no better rule relating to interpretation of statutes than that any statute that is passed which is contrary to any existing law repeals that law by implication; and consequently I take it for granted that the enactment of this law in this appropriation bill and other appropriation bills repeals by implication any other law to the contrary.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Wisconsin will allow me, I will state what I understand the law has been. I understand the law, before this provision was originally put in one of the appropriation bills, was that each examining surgeon should receive $2 for every man that he examined; but a number of years ago the provision was put in the general pension appropriation bill that is there to-day, providing that the examining surgeon shall receive $2 for the first 5 men examined that day, and for the subsequent ones $1, up to 20, while the law before the enactment of this legislation, as it is to-day, was that all should receive $2; but when this provision was first put in the pension bill it repealed the provision in the Revised Statutes, and this became a law.

Mr. BARNEY. That is right.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. And is the existing law to-day.

Mr. BARNEY. That is correct.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Because it is put back into this bill and reenacted does not prevent it being the law, because if it is not the law to-day, then all the gentleman from Kansas has to do is to raise the point of order that the provision in the bill would change existing law. If it is already the law, the gentleman from Kansas knows that he can not do that, because it has been reenacted year after year in the pension appropriation bill and is the existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would be glad to hear from the gentleman as to whether the existing law was limited to that appropriation or was general in its character, and would continue in force in the absence of general legislation as to future appropriations?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. As I understand it, the Revised Statutes of the United States provided that an examining surgeon should receive $2 for every man whom he examined; but a number of years ago—I do not remember how many—that law was changed by enacting the provision that is now in this bill on a general appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. In what Congress?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I can not state the number of the Congress. The reenactment of it every year does not change the fact. It was the law when first enacted in an appropriation bill, and the reenactment does not change that fact.

Mr. BARNEY. I take it, Mr. Chairman, upon the question which has been proposed by the Chair, that we are to determine by the language of the law what its meaning is and to what it applies; and unless there is something in the law to indicate that it applies to the particular appropriation, it must be taken as a general law. The law before the enactment of this statute provided for the payment of $2 for the examination of each pensioner, and the provision in this and other pension appropriation bills is an amendment to that law.

The CHAIRMAN. What the Chair is trying to get at is, If this is a general law, why is it put in the bill? And if it is not the law, then it changes existing law.

Mr. BARNEY. There was no need of putting it in this bill. This law, as it has occurred in the appropriation bill, is the existing law without reenacting it in this statute, and is only put in here for the purpose of calling particular attention to this change.

Mr. VANDIVER. Will the gentleman from Wisconsin allow me a question?

Mr. BARNEY. Certainly.

Mr. VANDIVER. Has it been the custom of the Pension Bureau to be guided by a similar provision to this?

Mr. BARNEY. Yes; it has followed the law.

Mr. VANDIVER. Then it seems to me it is the law.

Mr. BARNEY. It seems to me there is no question about that. I think it is not necessary in this bill, and I do not think it is subject to a point of order, because it does not change existing law. Much of our most important, and, at the same time, permanent, legislation has been enacted upon appropriation bills. Unless the language of the bill clearly shows that it is only applicable to

the particular appropriation, it will be regarded as general legislation, just the same as if it had occurred upon any other measure passed by Congress.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I find, upon examination of the pension appropriation bills for a number of years back, that they have all contained this particular provision as to the payment of examining surgeons. They all contain the same phraseology, to which I invite the attention of the Chair. I read from the former statutes, as follows:

The following sums be, and the same are, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

And the previous bill says:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

And so on, each appropriation limited to one year.

This provision is in the nature of a limitation that runs for only a year and is not a permanent law. The result is that each Congress reenacts this provision in the nature of a limitation upon this particular appropriation. So that this provision, which was passed by the last Congress, expires on the 30th of June, 1902, and is a limitation on the appropriation for that year and is not a permanent law. And I suggest to the gentleman in charge of the bill that this is the reason why it has been put in all these different annual appropriation bills and why it is in the present bill.

Mr. BARNEY. I can not agree with the position of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GIBSON]. Take the second paragraph of this bill. It reads:

For fees and expenses of examining surgeons, for services rendered within the fiscal year 1903, $800,000.

That is an appropriation of the money for the payment of these expenses of examining surgeons for the fiscal year ending 1903. Then the same paragraph goes on and makes provision generally for the compensation of those officers. There is nothing in the language to indicate that the provision is applicable alone to the fiscal year 1903. It has reference to a general law relating to the fees and expenses of examining surgeons. It seems to me that it can not be said with any reason that the general law has application only to the appropriation for the fiscal year 1903.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. The general law on this subject is contained in a general statute which as I stated is the original act of July 14, 1862, amended by the act of March 3, 1873. That stands to-day as the law. It is under that section that the Commissioner of Pensions is empowered to appoint civil surgeons to make medical examinations. It is under that section that the original fee of $2 was prescribed for making these examinations. Afterwards in the act of 1882, it was provided that there should be three of these surgeons upon each of these examining boards; and from that time to this, or from the act of 1885, this limitation has been made, and it has been made by a rider on an appropriation bill; and as the gentleman from Tennessee has suggested, every one of those riders expired when the appropriation ran out.

For that reason new legislation was necessary every time; and whenever this legislation was adopted it was a change of existing law. There is no repeal, even by implication, of the authority of the Commissioner to appoint these boards. No statute has ever made such repeal. Yet if the interpretation of the gentleman from Wisconsin is correct, if there has been, as he contends, a repeal of the original section by implication, then there is no authority for the Commissioner to appoint any of these boards. I say that this clause in the pending bill, like similar clauses in previous bills, is put there for the purpose of changing existing law, and it carries with it an appropriation in violation of the rule.

Mr. BARNEY. Do I understand the gentleman to say that if this were not existing law the Commissioner of Pensions would not have the power to appoint any board of examiners at all? There is not a word here in reference to the manner in which they shall be appointed.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. What I say is that if this repeals existing law, then it repeals the power of the Commissioner to appoint.

Mr. BARNEY. There is not anything here which says a word about the manner in which these officers shall be appointed. The provision relates only to the amount of their fees; that and nothing more.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. The original statute, which directs the Commissioner to appoint these boards and directs how they shall be instructed and paid, is all of it so united that a part can not be repealed by implication.

Mr. BARNEY. Does the gentleman pretend to say that where a statute repeals a prior one by implication, it necessarily repeals all of the statute? Or does it repeal only the part with which it is inconsistent? I contend it repeals only the part of the statute with which it is inconsistent.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. It repeals the part with which it is inconsistent, and also the part which depends upon it.

Mr. BARNEY. Oh, no; that is not the rule at all. At least not as applicable to this case, because neither of these laws is dependent on the other.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair has examined the last general appropriation bill and is informed that several previous appropriation bills are in the same form. It is sufficient, however, for us to go back to the last appropriation bill, which is in the exact language of the present bill, and which appropriates a given sum of money to be paid out as now authorized by law, and then unnecessarily recites what the law in fact now is. It copies the existing law verbatim; it neither enlarges nor amends it. Therefore it is immaterial whether this provision is in the bill or out of it. It is existing law, and is not affected by this bill, because the language is copied word for word from the existing law.

The proposed amendment would change existing law, and would do so to the same extent whether that law were quoted in the bill or omitted. The bill does not change existing law; the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas proposes to make such a change, and is, therefore, subject to a point of order. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. VANDIVER. I desire to have read the amendment which I have sent to the desk.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I think I am entitled to a ruling upon my point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair ruled upon it.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. I think my point was entirely overlooked.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps the Chair did not rule in direct terms upon the gentleman's point of order, but the Chair stated that the bill itself does not propose to change existing law. It merely copies the language of the existing law without changing or modifying it, while the amendment of the gentleman did propose to change existing law.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. The Chair will pardon me a moment. I submit that the provision in regard to the fee of $2 is only put into the bill for the purpose of prescribing what the fee shall be, not for the purpose of asserting what the existing law is. It is very evident from any fair reading of the bill that such is the fact.

Mr. VANDIVER. Now, Mr. Chairman, if I can be heard for a moment, I desire to explain the import of the amendment I have offered.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to offer the amendment now that he offered a while ago?

Mr. VANDIVER. I do.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Let that amendment be read again.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by inserting at the end of line 6, page 2, the following:

"*Provided further*, That all soldiers of the various State troops, home guards, and State militia who rendered service—ninety days or more—in said organizations for the maintenance of the Union and suppression of the rebellion in the war of 1861 to 1865 shall be entitled to the same privileges and benefits under the act of June 27, 1890, as other United States troops."

Mr. BARNEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment.

Mr. VANDIVER. I ask the gentleman to withhold the point of order for a few moments, so as to enable me to explain the scope and object of the amendment.

Mr. BARNEY. I will do that for a moment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands the point of order is reserved for the present.

Mr. VANDIVER. Mr. Chairman, a word in explanation of the amendment which I have offered. I know that in some of the States of the Union during our late civil war, and I may make special reference to the State of Missouri, the State organized a militia home guard which performed valuable services for the Government, services that would have required the presence and operation of the forces of the United States Government to take their places, or, in other words, these home organizations took the place of the National Government's forces, and in so doing rendered valuable service to the Government, so valuable, in fact, that although some were paid out of the treasury of the State, years afterwards the United States Government reimbursed the State for the payment of that service.

These soldiers rendered, Mr. Chairman, as good and valiant service in the cause of the Union as many of those who were enlisted in the regiments of the General Government and who went into the service to be sent beyond the limits of the State.

I ask you, then, in all justice and propriety, why you should undertake to deprive them of like privileges and like benefits, when they rendered a similar service? I know that in many instances the General Government paid them for a portion of their service, even at the time; and other portions, as I stated before, were reimbursed to the States and went into the treasuries of the States years afterwards; and yet, under the pension laws

and regulations, these soldiers are deprived of the benefits of the pension laws.

Now, I ask the chairman of the Committee on Pensions [Mr. BARNEY] if, in the generosity of his heart, he is not willing to grant to these soldiers the same privileges claimed and allowed to other soldiers of the Government? I am sorry that he has rushed with such hot haste to make the point of order against my amendment and seems determined still to make pensions impossible to soldiers who served under such circumstances, and I hope that on consideration he will not be willing to put himself forward in opposition to a proposition to do justice to these men who rendered faithful and efficient service in the State organizations during that war.

Mr. Chairman, I am not one of those who speak from long-standing prejudice on this subject, because in my boyhood days I was one of those who, in my State, sympathized with the other side; and every drop of blood in my youthful veins would have been sacrificed at the call of the Confederacy if I had been a few years older and entertained the sentiments I then entertained, and, as a consequence, might not be here now. I have no namby-pamby sentimentalism about it. I confess frankly that my sentiments at that time were with the other side; and yet, at the same time, I am one of those who, notwithstanding those sentiments, have been amongst the first to exhibit devotion to the gallant soldiers who wore the blue and who gave their lives on the battlefields of that war.

I cherish with pride the memory of the heroes of the Southern Confederacy, but at the same time I believe that the most ample justice should be shown to the men who fought for the suppression of the rebellion. And for one, Mr. Chairman, I am glad to say that while I was one who occupied the position I then occupied, I am glad that the Union was preserved and slavery abolished, and I cherish gladly the day when the men of the South and the men of the North—those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray—after the war was over went forth hand in hand to build up our common country, while we cherish the affection that their patriotism called forth in every part of the world. Is it not true, sir, that the red and the white rose are together entwined in the crown of England's history? Then may the blue and the gray mingle their colors in absolute harmony in the future glory of our Republic. [Applause.]

I hope the time is not far distant when that result may be obtained, and I shall hope to live to see its completion.

Mr. PRINCE. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him if it is not a fact that in the Spanish-American war we united, and are we not to-day a united country?

Mr. VANDIVER. Yes; we did.

Mr. PRINCE. Then why not consider that question as settled?

Mr. VANDIVER. Yes; and in that war as in every other war the men of the South joined shoulder to shoulder with the men of the North in preserving the glory of their common country, and I am glad that the gentleman recognizes the fact and seems to be glad that such was the case.

Mr. BARNEY. I renew the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

[Mr. SIMS addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. BARTLETT. I desire permission to extend in the RECORD the few remarks which I have made on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GIBSON. I hope the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARNEY], chairman of this subcommittee, will make that request general.

Mr. BARNEY. I have already submitted that request in the committee, but the Chairman suggested that it should be made in the House.

Mr. BOREING. Mr. Chairman, the action of Congress by which these liberal appropriations are made for the payment of pensions is responsive to the public sentiment of the people. From the beginning of this Government the citizen soldier has been relied upon by the country for its defense whenever the rights of citizens and the liberties of the people have been imperiled in war, foreign or domestic. Congress has long since learned that the country will never lack for defenders as long as it takes care of the men who have fought its battles, which is infinitely cheaper than the maintenance of a large army in times of peace. It is therefore the settled policy of the American Republic to provide for liberal pensions for its disabled soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans.

But, Mr. Chairman, as has been correctly stated during the progress of this debate by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GIBSON], there is one class of the soldiers of the civil war not provided for in the pending bill. That class is designated by him as the "irregular soldiers," or the State troops in the border States, especially in Kentucky and Missouri. These troops were enlisted by the authority of the United States, but organized, armed, equipped, and paid by the States. There were a number of battalions recruited in Kentucky by the State and placed at the disposal of the General Government. These several battalions took orders from the commanding generals of the Federal Army; were oftentimes ordered out of the State. They guarded railroads and bridges and wagon trains. Like other soldiers, they went into battle and fought side by side with the United States Volunteers and Regulars. Like other soldiers, they were killed and wounded in battle. Like other soldiers, they contracted disease by reason of the exposure incidental to soldier life; and like other soldiers, they are entitled to recognition by the General Government and to such pensions as are provided for other soldiers.

It is true that these troops were enlisted and equipped and paid by the States, but afterwards, recognizing the services of these courageous and patriotic soldiers, the General Government reimbursed the State of Kentucky for its expenditure in behalf of these troops, and, as I am informed, for some time after the close of the civil war they were pensioned as other soldiers, until some time in the seventies, when a rule was promulgated in the Pension Bureau drawing the line on muster into the United States service. Since that time these men and their widows and orphans have been denied pensions under the general laws; consequently they have been knocking at the doors of Congress for special acts for pensions for the last quarter of a century. For the benefit and relief of these Kentucky battalions I have introduced H. R. 2168, which reads as follows:

A bill (H. R. 2168) granting pension to certain battalions of Kentucky State militia.

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of existing pension laws be, and they hereby are, extended to the officers and men of the organizations of Kentucky militia designated as follows, namely, Frankfort Battalion, Paducah Battalion, Sandy Valley Battalion (known as the Capital Guards), the North Cumberland Battalion, Three Forks Battalion, Harlan County Battalion, Halls Gap Battalion, Green River Battalion, Middle Green River Battalion, South Cumberland Battalion, First Kentucky Cavalry, Casey County State Guards, Frankfort Battalion, and Captain Bussey's Bath County Rangers, disabled by reason of injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty while such militia was cooperating with the United States forces, and to the widows, minor children under 16 years of age, and dependent parents of such officers and men: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to determine, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, when and for what periods, if any, each or any of the organizations named herein were thus cooperating with the United States forces: *And provided further*, That pensions under this act shall commence from the date of filing the application after the passage of this act.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the passage of this bill will not throw open the flood gates to any large number of pensioners, because a great many of these soldiers, after the expiration of their terms of service as State troops, enlisted in other regiments and were mustered into the United States service, by reason of which they have acquired a pensionable status under existing laws. Others were pensioned before the present rulings of the Department obtained, and many others have died and have joined their comrades around the camp fires on the other shore. I appeal to the Committee on Invalid Pensions to consider and report this bill at an early date; I appeal to the House as a matter of sheer justice to patriotic citizens and soldiers of intelligent courage to pass the bill, and the whole country, North, South, East, and West, will approve your action. The people of the South to-day are as loyal to the flag as the people of the North. It was the best blood on both sides that was poured out in the civil war. The South was in error, but her people have seized every opportunity afforded them since the close of the irrepressible conflict to prove their loyalty to the Union. The ex-Confederate soldier joined the ex-Federal soldier in planting the American flag in the Philippine Islands, from which neither is in favor of seceding.

There is another class of soldiers denied pensions under existing law whose rights and interests ought to be considered and provided for in these appropriations. That class of men who were conscripted, or by reason of circumstances were forced into the Confederate Army in the beginning of the war, but when opportunity was afforded them left the Confederate service and enlisted in the Federal Army and served faithfully for a term of three years and received an honorable discharge. I recall some instances of this class which fell under my observation during the progress of the war. One or two of that class enlisted and served in the same company and regiment to which I belonged. The courage, patriotism, and loyalty of these men were never questioned. I maintain that their loyal and efficient service to the Government of the United States and their honorable discharges from the same should wipe out all taint of disloyalty attached by reason of their former service in the Confederate Army, and to that end I have introduced H. R. 2074, which is pending before the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and reads as follows:

A bill (H. R. 2074) limiting the application of section 4716, Revised Statutes of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4716 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to claims for pension arising under sections 2 and 3 of an act approved June 27, 1890, entitled "An

act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents: " *Provided*, That the service on account of which pension has been or may hereafter be claimed was voluntarily and unconditionally entered into by the soldier, sailor, or marine prior to the 1st day of January, 1865; and nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to any claim for pension based upon an application filed prior to the date of its approval.

There is one other class of soldiers to which I desire in this connection to call the attention of Congress, and that is that class of soldiers that enlisted in one regiment and for one cause and another, or by reason of circumstances, separated or left the regiment in which they first enlisted without a discharge, but subsequently enlisted in another regiment and served the regular term and received an honorable discharge from their reenlistment. This class of soldiers under existing law have a pensionable status, provided that not more than four months elapsed from the date of leaving the first regiment before their reenlistment in the second, but if four months and a day has elapsed, they are denied pensions. For the benefit of this class of claimants I have introduced H. R. 2075, which is pending before the Committee on Military Affairs, and reads as follows, viz:

A bill (H. R. 2075) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain volunteer and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico," approved March 2, 1889.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain volunteer and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico," approved March 2, 1889, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read:

"SEC. 3. That the charge of desertion now standing on the rolls and records in the office of Adjutant-General of the Army against any regular or volunteer soldier who served in the late war of the rebellion by reason of his having enlisted in any regiment, troop, or company, or in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, without having first received a discharge from the regiment, troop, or company in which he had previously served shall be removed in all cases wherein it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, from such rolls and records, or from other satisfactory testimony, that such reenlistment was not made for the purpose of securing bounty or other gratuity that he would not have been entitled to had he remained under his original term of enlistment, and that such soldier served faithfully under his reenlistment and received an honorable discharge therefrom."

The purpose of this bill is to remove the limitation of four months and to provide that if the soldier subsequently reenlisted and served faithfully under his reenlistment and obtained an honorable discharge therefrom he shall be given a pensionable status.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the passage of these three bills, all of which, in my judgment, are meritorious, will tend to relieve Congress of a good per cent of the bills for special-act pensions now piled up before the Committee on Invalid Pensions, never to be considered by that committee.

Before concluding these remarks, I want to invite attention to H. R. 6567, providing for the establishment of a court of pension appeals for the relief of claimants and Congress, and for other purposes, which reads as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6567) to establish a court of pension appeals to relieve pension claimants and Congress, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby created and established a court of pension appeals for the hearing, examination, and adjudication of cases founded upon or arising under the pension laws of the United States, which shall consist of seven judges, of whom four shall constitute a quorum, which shall be a court of record, having a clerk and a seal, with only appellate jurisdiction as hereinafter defined and limited, the name of said court being the "Court of pension appeals of the United States."

SEC. 2. That a term of said court shall be held annually at the city of Washington, D. C., commencing on the first Monday in September and continuing as long as may be necessary for the disposal of the business of the court. The judges of said court shall be persons learned in the law, appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, one of whom shall, in the original organization of the court, be designated by the President as chief justice, and afterwards so designated according to seniority of commission; and not more than five of the members of said court shall be appointed from the same political party. Each member of said court, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and to faithfully discharge his duties.

SEC. 3. That each member of said court shall hold office during good behavior and be entitled to the same compensation as the judges of the Court of Claims of the United States, and payable in the same manner as the judges of said court.

SEC. 4. That said court shall have power to establish all rules and regulations for the conduct of its business, for the regulation of practice therein, and for the taking of appeals thereto; but it shall be necessary, in cases brought before it on appeal from the decisions of the Commissioner of Pensions, only to send up the original files or records in such cases, accompanied by a letter of transmittal from the Commissioner authenticating such file or record, and setting forth the reason or cause of rejection; and the said Commissioner shall forward all the original files or records in appealed cases to said court: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be held to permit either the applicant for pension or the Government to assign additional proofs after the case so appealed shall have been docketed in said court. The records and files and other documents in cases finally decided shall be transmitted, with the judgment of the court, to the Pension Office, to be kept there, as now kept, and filed.

SEC. 5. That no costs or fees shall be taxed or charged by the court or by any officer thereof in any case or proceeding in said court.

SEC. 6. That said court shall have power to call upon any department of the Government for information or papers that it may deem necessary in the adjudication of cases, and shall have the use of all recorded and printed reports made by committees of either House of Congress.

SEC. 7. That the said court shall have the appointment of a bailiff, a messenger, a clerk, and one assistant clerk who shall be a typewriter, with the same duties and powers, so far as the same shall be applicable under the regulations of the court, and receive the same salaries as are now provided for the bailiff, messenger, clerk, and assistant clerk of the Court of Claims of the United States.

SEC. 8. That each of the judges of the said court shall have a secretary at an annual salary of $1,200; and the court shall have one official stenographer at an annual salary of $2,500, out of which he shall provide all his own assistance; and the said secretaries and stenographer shall be appointed by the said court.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of said court to examine and determine all claims for pensions, increase of pensions, for restoration to the pension roll, and for arrears of pension arising under the laws of the United States, which may be appealed to it from the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions, together with all applications for pensions and arrears of pensions which do not come within any pension law and can not be adjudicated and allowed by the Commissioner of Pensions; and the decision of said court upon any and all pension claims shall be binding upon the said Commissioner and shall be final, except where, in the judgment of said court, the claimant has an equitable right to relief, but which the law does not make provision for, said court may recommend the allowance of the same by Congress, and thereupon such cases, including all exhibits and testimony therein, with the legal and equitable reasons therefor, shall be certified by said court to Congress; and from and after the passage of this act no case which has not been so examined and certified by said court shall be presented to or passed upon by Congress without such reference.

SEC. 10. That all applications for pensions pending in Congress at the time of the approval of this act, which shall include bills and petitions not disposed of at the time of the organization of the court hereby created, shall be referred by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, with all papers pertaining to each claim, to the said court, and they shall be entered on the docket of said court and in the order in which they are received.

SEC. 11. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be delivered to said court, on the written request or petition of a claimant or of his or her attorney, all disallowed claims for pensions, arrears of pension, for increase of pension, and for restoration to the pension roll, together with all papers, affidavits, exhibits, and testimony filed in each of said claims, except such claims as have already been adjudicated on appeal to the Secretary of the Interior; and all of said testimony filed with the claim is hereby made a part of the evidence to be considered by said court in its adjudication; and it shall be competent for the claimant and the Government to take additional testimony, under such rules as the court may prescribe, for or against any claim pending in said court, and such testimony shall be considered by said court, in its adjudication of said claims, under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe.

SEC. 12. That when the record of the War Department shows that the applicant is a deserter said court shall have full jurisdiction and power to hear and determine whether said record should be amended; and if the said record of desertion, in the opinion of the court, should be removed, then the claim for pension shall be considered the same as if said record did not exist.

SEC. 13. That the Commissioner of Pensions shall transmit to the said court all cases on file in his office known as settled or res adjudicata cases whenever it has been or is asserted or charged in a sworn statement in writing, or there is reason to believe, that such cases have been improperly allowed or increased, and said court shall have the power to reopen and reexamine such cases and report thereon to the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 14. That in all cases tried and determined by said court it shall be competent for any person to file in said court an affidavit alleging fraud in procuring any pension, and thereupon notice of the charge shall be given the said pensioner or his attorney, and said court shall hear and determine said allegation of fraud upon the affidavit of the Government and the pensioner; and if the fraud is established, said court shall order and adjudge that the name of the said pensioner shall be dropped from the pension roll and no further payment shall be made thereon.

SEC. 15. That the Attorney-General shall have advisory authority in behalf of the United States in appeals pending before the said court; and the Secretary of the Interior, upon the requisition of the Attorney-General, shall cause to be detailed from the Department of the Interior and the Pension Office, for the period of two years from the date of the organization of the court, such clerks or other employees as may be necessary to assist the Attorney-General in the preparation and conduct of the cases before the court.

SEC. 16. That rooms, furniture, stationery, printing, and other necessary accommodations for the use of the said court and its officers and employees and the proper transaction of its business shall be furnished by the Department of Justice on the requisition of the presiding judge of the said court; and such sum or sums of money to pay the salaries and defray all the expenses necessarily incurred under the provisions of this act are hereby appropriated out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 17. That the decisions and opinions of the said court may be published in the same manner and the cost thereof paid as the decisions of the Court of Claims are now published and paid.

SEC. 18. That it shall be the duty of the said court, without delay after its organization, to prepare a full annotated codification of all the pension laws of the United States and report the same to Congress through the President; and the said court shall, in like manner, report to each Congress such modifications or amendments of the pension laws as their experience may have shown to be necessary and proper, together with the reasons and causes therefor.

SEC. 19. That the board of pension appeals is abolished by the passage of this act, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith be, and the same hereby are, repealed; and this act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage and of its approval by the President.

It is not my purpose, Mr. Chairman, to discuss the merits of this bill at this time, but I desire in this connection to call attention to the necessity of the passage of such a bill. Our pension system has grown up, as has our Government, from a small beginning. Our pension legislation has been by piecemeal, and our pension system is therefore lacking in systematic methods and permanent rulings for its government, and I suppose I commit no error in saying that all the Departments of the Government in Washington are governed by rulings, all of which do not always keep within the scope of the provisions of the acts of Congress.

The rulings of the Pension Bureau are oftentimes changed with the change of executive administration; for instance, the rule promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior under the Harrison Administration construing the act of June 27, 1890, was radically different from the rule promulgated by his successor construing the same act of Congress. So different were these constructions that thousands of soldiers pensioned under the former

construction lost their pensions or had them reduced under the construction of the latter. Now, it seems to me that a court of pension appeals, composed of lawyers, and not clerks and doctors, like the board of appeals that now exists in the Interior Department, who are able to construe law, understand the relation of law and facts and relation of fact to fact, will be of inestimable value in establishing permanent and fixed rulings for the guidance of the Commissioner of Pensions and will insure a fair hearing to the claimant in his individual case.

The present board of appeals of the Interior Department is objectionable, because it is not necessarily composed of lawyers and because it is not independent of the Pension Bureau. In the very nature of things, it can not be. It owes its existence to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions. The Secretary of the Interior is the superior officer of the Commissioner of Pensions. This board of appeals is the offspring, or has come out of, the Pension Bureau and the Interior Department. However fair or unfair they may be I am not prepared to say, but assuming, as I do, that they may be fair—and I have no doubt they are from their standpoint—but the claimants have an impression, that is shared in by the public in general, that the conclusions reached are not always fair, because of the varied and varying rulings that govern them. It has been stated on the floor of the House, and not denied in this debate, that widows and orphans are required to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the deceased soldier on whose account pension is claimed was a sound, able-bodied man before he entered the service of the United States. Perhaps neither the widow nor the children of deceased soldier has any means of knowing or finding out about the habits or the health of the husband and ancestor before his enlistment.

I maintain that the Government requiring the soldier to take a test examination before a surgeon of the Army, or a board of surgeons, as to his physical condition, and this surgeon or board of surgeons having pronounced him sound and able-bodied, and the Government having accepted his service, the presumption is in favor of the claimant, and it should devolve upon the Government to prove, by a preponderance of testimony, that the ancestor was not a sound and able-bodied man at the time he entered the service.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I believe the time has come when we need an independent court, whose opinion will not be swayed by politics, by the Government, or by the claimants, who will not only from time to time construe the acts of Congress, but shall have power to codify the pension laws and make recommendations from time to time to Congress respecting legislation. I am thoroughly convinced that if all four of these bills are passed, such action will tend greatly to relieve Congress of the immense burden that it has invited by hearing cases that should have gone first to a fair, impartial, capable court, and that only such cases should come to Congress as are cut out or denied by technicalities of law which work a hardship on the claimant.

The business of Congress is to enact law—to enact, not primarily to construe and execute law; and I belive every member of this House will agree with me that Congress must have relief from this class of business that does not belong here.

In view of the situation, I invite especial attention of Congress to the bill that I have offered in the hope that the committee will report favorably upon it, or report a bill of this import, that will do justice to the warriors of the generations of the past and the present whose services have made the country what it is to-day. When this is done you will have satisfied the demands of public opinion and the public sentiment of the American people.

The Clerk completed the reading of the bill.

Mr. BARNEY. I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of saying just a word in conclusion in reference to this bill.

I do not want any man on this floor, I do not care upon which side he is, to put me in the attitude here of being in any way opposed to the old Union soldier. It seems to me that some members of this body have attempted in some way, in the discussion of this bill and in offering amendments, to do that. I regard this as unjust and unfair, as the old Union soldier has no better friend than I on the floor of this House. This is simply a bill appropriating for pensions under existing law. It has nothing whatever to do with the creation of law relating to pensions or any amendments of such laws. The rules of this House have wisely provided that the Committee on Appropriations, of which I am a member, and which has reported this bill, is prohibited from attaching anything to any of its bills which changes existing law. No rule is better understood or more jealously guarded by every member of this House than that rule.

Members of the Committee on Invalid Pensions have come in here and offered an amendment to this bill, the consideration of which amendments belongs to their committee and no other committee in this House. All measures relating to the pension laws go to that committee. Then, I ask, why should gentlemen be so vigorous in proposing amendments to this bill, when they know they are not in order, when they know they do not belong on this bill? Why have they not gone to the Committee on Pensions, which has jurisdiction of these matters, and there made their applications and there pressed their measures in behalf of the Union soldier? I was glad to hear from the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON] that he proposed, before he got through with this Congress, to go before that committee and press some of these measures which he favors.

A MEMBER. He is a member of that committee.

Mr. BARNEY. He is a member of that committee. I am glad to hear it. That makes it all the better, for he can do his talking for the old soldier before his own committee and where it belongs. I am tired of hearing members of the Invalid Pensions Committee get up here on the floor when this bill is before the House and criticise the Appropriations Committee and ask for amendments upon this bill which they know are not germane to it. They are members of the proper committee to originate and formulate that kind of legislation, and it is their duty as members of that committee to bring in legislation of that character before this House and ask for its consideration in behalf of the old soldier if they are honestly in favor of it.

If I understand these proposed amendments correctly, I am in favor of them all, but they have no place on this bill; and the gentlemen who have moved them know it, or at least ought to know it.

I say to you, if you are in earnest in desiring this kind of legislation, introduce your bill to that effect in the regular way; get it out of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, which has jurisdiction of it, and then, when it comes before the House in the regular way, exploit your enthusiasm for the old soldier at a time when it can do him some good. I will gladly support you then with my voice and my vote. Until you have done that you have no right to try to force such legislation upon a bill contrary to the rules of this House.

Moreover, such legislation ought to be carefully considered in the committee where it belongs to the end that when it comes before the House it will be in proper form to fill the purpose for which it was designed. In short, if you are going to do anything for the old soldiers do it in the proper way and in such shape that it will amount to something.

Mr. Chairman, I now move that the committee rise and report this bill to the House with the recommendation that the same do pass.

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SMITH] for a formal amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. I ask the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARNEY] to withhold his motion for a moment. I desire to move to strike out the last word for the purpose of obtaining an opportunity to make a few suggestions.

Mr. BARNEY. Then I move that debate upon the bill and amendments be closed in five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin moves that debate on the pending paragraph and amendments be closed in five minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, this, as I understand, is simply the annual appropriation bill to make provision for the payment of the pensions granted to the old soldiers for the next fiscal year. But very few amendments can be offered to this bill which would be proper under our rules, and when gentlemen attempt to correct irregularities in our general pension laws by amending a general appropriation bill, in my judgment they are doing that which we ought not to attempt to do. I for one am as strongly in favor of liberal pension laws for the old soldiers' benefit as any man that served during the war from 1861 to 1865, and yet I know that we can not correct irregularities by amending general appropriation bills.

I have thought for years, and feel to-day, that our laws ought to be revised and amended, but the way to amend such laws is to bring the matter before the Committee on Invalid Pensions and let that committee bring in a general revision of our pension laws, and try by that means to do justice to the old soldiers, and not make the pension appropriation bill a pack horse at every meeting of Congress for the purpose of making windy talks for home consumption and for the benefit of constituents. I believe in work and action rather than in talk, and have refrained during the twelve years I have been here from making many remarks in reference to these matters. I will sanction and support any proposition or resolution which any gentleman may offer which will call upon the Committee on Invalid Pensions to bring into this House, say at the next session, or at the first session of the next Congress, a general revision of our pension laws. God Almighty knows they need it.

We have been patching up the pension laws ever since the close

of the war, and it is a patchwork—a crazy quilt, we may call it—to-day, and what we want more than anything else, in my judgment, is a general revision of the laws, after careful and painstaking consideration, and let justice be done the survivors of the war.

I am sorry that the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, my colleague, was not old enough at the close of the war to be able to be reconstructed. Why, all the old Confederates who served during the civil war on his side of the House never indulge in such expressions as he has uttered here.

Mr. VANDIVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me——

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. I have not time to answer questions; I have only five minutes.

Mr. VANDIVER. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. Not now. I only hope that with advancing age the gentleman may finally be reconstructed. His colleagues on that side of the House who went out and fought to support their cause have laid down their arms and have been marshaled under the Stars and Stripes for many years, and in the Spanish-American war and down in the Philippines and over in China their sons have fallen beside the sons of the Northern soldier. With the fighting men of the South distinctions have been wiped out, and it is only with the younger generation that the old rebellious feeling still exists. I hope you have heard of that——

Mr. VANDIVER. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as the gentleman has made a statement about my remarks which I challenge as to the facts, I ask him to repeat the words that he refers to.

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. The only way to remedy this condition is for——

Mr. VANDIVER. Does the gentleman refuse?

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. I can not yield. [Continuing:] The Committee on Invalid Pensions to have an opportunity to bring in a general revision of the pension laws, and when that is reported we can take up all of these questions and try and make the law what it ought to be. [Loud applause.]

Mr. VANDIVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate is exhausted on the bill.

Mr. BARNEY. How much time does the gentleman want—two minutes?

Mr. VANDIVER. Mr. Chairman, I desire only a few minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time fixed by the committee for debate on the bill has expired.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri may be allowed two minutes.

Several MEMBERS. Make it five.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama asks that the gentleman from Missouri shall be allowed two minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. VANDIVER. Mr. Chairman, I had not expected, after the liberal amendment I had offered seeking to provide additional privileges for the benefit of the Union soldier, to hear any gentleman on the other side of the House make any insinuation that I needed to be reconstructed. The gentleman from Illinois has not dared to quote my words which he criticises and seeks to distort. I have challenged him to quote one word from me which he can use to give color to such an insinuation. But after making his cowardly thrust he sits down and sullenly refuses to answer my question.

I resent the insinuation, because the gentleman can not find a word in my remarks to justify the cowardly insinuation that he has made. Mr. Chairman, I did say that in my boyhood I sympathized with the Southern Confederacy, and I shall not take it back. I did say, furthermore, that I was glad that the results of the civil war had turned out as they did and that the union of these States had been preserved. I say now that there is not a man on this floor having a more friendly feeling to the old soldier than I have. There is not a man on this floor that has tried to do more for the old soldier than I have since I have been here, and I am exceedingly surprised at the gentleman from Illinois seeking to make capital out of false charges and saying in his speech that I need to be reconstructed. If he were the friend of the soldier that he professes to be he would support my amendment.

I want to tell the gentleman from Illinois when he says that speeches are made here for home consumption that if he is as equal to the emergency in making speeches of statesmanship as he is in making speeches for home consumption he ought to return here for another twelve years, but that if his ingenuity in making false charges and insinuations is always to be kept up to the present height, then he ought not to stay here twelve seconds longer. Let him go 'way back and sit down. [Laughter; applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BARNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill to the House with a favorable recommendation.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly the committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LACEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 8581) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes, and had directed that the same be reported back without amendment with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. BARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the previous question on the pending bill to its final passage.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks for the previous question on the bill to its final passage.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. BARNEY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Saturday next.

The motion was agreed to.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. BARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all members of the House be allowed ten days in which to print remarks on the pension appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent for leave to print for ten days on the pension appropriation bill. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, do I understand that that is to be confined to pension legislation, or a discussion of the bill?

Mr. BARNEY. No.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I am opposed, Mr. Speaker, to general leave to print on any question.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made by the gentleman from Alabama.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION COMPANY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State covering a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company for the month of November, 1901, furnished by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission in pursuance of section 11 of the "Act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory," etc., approved March 3, 1901.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

WHITE HOUSE, *January 15, 1902.*

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Without objection, leave of absence was granted to Mr. MUTCHLER until next Monday, on account of important business.

CLERKS AND CLERK HIRE.

Mr. JOY. Mr. Speaker, the privileged resolution offered yesterday by the Committee on Accounts came over to to-day.

The SPEAKER. By order of the House, the report of the Committee on Accounts went over to this session, and the gentleman from Missouri now calls it up. The Clerk will read the resolution again.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the Chair to have the resolutions separated, and desire to know if this is the proper time.

The SPEAKER. Let the resolution be reported first.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That members of the House of Representatives who are chairmen of committees entitled to annual clerks, excepting the Committee on Elections No. 1, shall be entitled to the same allowance for clerk hire during the sessions of Congress as is authorized by law to other members of the House who are not chairmen of committees; and the Clerk of the House is hereby directed to make payment hereunder, out of the contingent fund of the House, in the manner provided in the joint resolution approved March 3, 1893, until provision is made in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, or otherwise by law, to carry out the purposes of this resolution: *Provided*, That the provisions of this resolution shall apply to and include the chairman of the Committee on Printing.

(2) That the chairmen of the following-named committees are hereby authorized to appoint clerks to such committees, to serve during the sessions of the Fifty-seventh Congress, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, at the rate of $6 per diem each, to wit: Elections No. 3, Pacific Railroads, Census, Industrial Arts and Expositions, and Examination and Disposition of Documents.

(3) That the clerk of a committee of the House during the sessions, provided for by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, not disposed of by the resolution adopted by the House December 13, 1901, be, and the same is hereby, allowed and assigned for the present Congress to the Committee on Elections No. 2.

(4) That the chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws is hereby authorized to appoint a clerk to said committee, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, at the rate of $2,000 per annum during the present Congress.

(5) That the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions is hereby authorized to appoint a stenographer to said committee, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House during the Fifty-seventh Congress, at the rate of $100 per month.

(6) That the Clerk of the House is hereby authorized to employ a messenger who shall serve in the file room of the House, under direction of the file clerk, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, at the rate of $75 per month, until otherwise provided for.

(7) That the Clerk of the House is hereby authorized to appoint J. J. Constantine as assistant telegraph operator, to serve the minority side of the House, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, at the rate of $100 per month, until otherwise provided for by law.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] demands a division upon these propositions. Does he desire a separate vote on each? If not, will he indicate those on which he asks a separate vote?

Mr. BARTLETT. I desire a separate vote upon the question with reference to the clerks. I want to separate that from these other propositions. The first branch of the resolution ought not to be loaded down with these other matters.

The SPEAKER. There are seven propositions in this resolution. Although the word "resolved" is not at the beginning of every proposition it will be understood to be there. The Chair understands the gentleman from Georgia to ask a separate vote on the first proposition.

Mr. BARTLETT. The proposition with reference to allowing clerks to committees at $100 a month.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report resolution numbered 2.

The second paragraph of the resolution was again read.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to this proposition.

Mr. HULL. I desire to offer an amendment to the first resolution. Should that come in now or after the vote is taken upon the next resolution?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JOY] is in charge of the bill and has the floor.

Mr. HULL. I have no amendment to the proposition just read, but I desire to offer one to the first paragraph.

Mr. JOY. I think the gentleman's amendment, which he has submitted to me, should come in after the first paragraph. I shall not object to his proposing the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa will send up his amendment.

Mr. HULL. I desire to offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri yield for that purpose?

Mr. JOY. I do.

The amendment of Mr. HULL was read, as follows:

After the word "committee," in line 6, insert the words "except as otherwise provided in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this resolution."

Insert the following as paragraphs 2 and 3:

"2. In addition to the above, the chairmen of the Committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs are hereby authorized to appoint assistant clerks to said committees, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House during the sessions of the Fifty-seventh Congress at the rate of $6 per diem each.

"3. That the chairmen of the Committees on the Judiciary, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, District of Columbia, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Accounts, Indian Affairs, Public Buildings and Grounds, and Insular Affairs are hereby authorized to appoint assistant clerks to said committees, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House during the session of the Fifty-seventh Congress at the rate of $6 per diem each: *Provided*, That the chairmen of said committees in paragraph 3 shall not be entitled to any allowance for clerk hire during the sessions of Congress."

Mr. HULL. I would like to say a word in explanation of my amendment.

Mr. JOY. I yield to the gentleman for an explanation.

Mr. HULL. So far as this amendment applies to the Committee on Military Affairs, I can say upon my personal judgment and knowledge that it is necessary for the good of the public service. That committee has before it to-day 1,700 bills, and from the day that this Congress met to the present time we have had an extra clerk at the desk registering these bills, docketing them, and getting them ready for action by the subcommittees and answering questions of members. It will be utterly impossible for the Committee on Military Affairs to control its business and meet the demands of members of the House unless we have a session clerk.

So far as concerns the other branch of the resolution, proposing a clerk for the chairman of the committee, I will simply say that neither the annual clerk nor the session clerk of the Committee on Military Affairs has ever been able during the sessions of the House to discharge any duties as a personal clerk to the chairman since I have occupied that position. The personal clerk of the chairman has been paid out of personal funds during the whole of the time I have been chairman. A part of the money has been paid by the assistant clerk and a part of it by the chairman himself. The chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, who is here to speak for himself, insists that he can not properly discharge his duties as chairman of the committee unless this additional clerk be provided for his committee, to be paid for either by the House or out of the chairman's own pocket.

As to the other committees referred to in paragraph 3, some of the chairmen of the committees interested have said to me that if they had a session clerk it would be ample for their needs. For that reason the resolution has been drawn as it is.

I wish to say to gentlemen of the House that the Committee on Military Affairs has more personal contact with members and serves more of them than any committee of Congress, except the Committee on Invalid Pensions. In the last Congress we had about 3,000 bills before us. This year, out of the total number thus far introduced, we have already, as I have said, over 1,700. The chairman of the committee receives letters that ought to be answered relating to military parks, desertions, battlefields, everything coming within the jurisdiction of the committee from every State of the Union.

I have been willing heretofore to pay in large part for the employment of a personal clerk out of my own pocket. I am willing to do so still if this House says that I ought to do it. But I do say to gentlemen of the House that no matter who may be chairman in the future, so long as the committee has its vast volume of business and its vast correspondence requiring the services of one of the clerks of that committee during the entire session, for private bills the committee should have what is asked for in this resolution. I believe that the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the other committees having large clerical help need that help.

I am willing to take the word of any committee of this House as to what is absolutely necessary for the transaction of the public business. I believe that if members of the House will consult members of the Military Committee, both on the majority and minority side, they will find that there is no difference of opinion among the members of the committee as to the fact that we need everything we ask for in this amendment. I submit the question to the judgment of the House.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to say simply that I heartily concur in all that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL] has said so far as the Committee on Military Affairs is concerned, and I hope there will be no objection to his amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed to this paragraph by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. RAY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I should like to be heard briefly on this.

Mr. JOY. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. RAY of New York. Only a minute or two.

Mr. JOY. I yield to the gentleman for a few minutes.

Mr. RAY of New York. My purpose in rising, Mr. Speaker, was to offer an amendment to the amendment. The amendment proposed by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL], as I supposed, had been agreed upon, but it seems the one sent to the desk, and which has been read for the information of the House, is different from my understanding of what it was to be.

Now, I propose to insert the words "the Committee on the Judiciary" in that paragraph after the words "Naval Affairs." I think it follows properly in that order.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

In paragraph 2, after the words "Naval Affairs," insert the words "the Committee on the Judiciary;" and strike out the words "the Committee on the Judiciary" from the third paragraph of the resolution.

Mr. RAY of New York. Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say this to the members of the House:

The Committee on the Judiciary has a large number of bills before it, and has a vast amount of work to accomplish, as every member of the committee can attest. In the last Congress we had the regular clerk of the committee, and an assistant clerk at $6 per day, who was an experienced stenographer, and in addition to that I had to hire on two different occasions, and pay out of my own pocket, additional clerical assistance for the committee, or otherwise our work could not have been done. In the present Congress we have more work, much more work, than we had in that Congress, and it is only fair and proper that the chairmen of these committees should be absolutely relieved of the necessity and the expense of employing stenographers and clerks to help to transact the business of the committees for the benefit of the House and the country. Certainly, if such assistants are employed the chairmen of the committees ought not to be expected to pay them.

Mr. SHATTUC. Let me suggest to the gentleman from New York that you might relieve the Committee on the Judiciary of very much of its work if that committee would refer to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization the bills that do not belong to the gentleman's committee. [Laughter.]

Mr. RAY of New York. I beg to say to the gentleman from Ohio that there are no bills before that committee that do not properly belong there under the rules of the House.

Mr. SHATTUC. I beg the gentleman from New York to allow that question to be decided by the House.

Mr. RAY of New York. Well, of course there is no disability on the part of the House of Representatives in dealing with that matter. I can assure the gentleman that the Committee on the Judiciary has no desire to claim any work that belongs properly to the gentleman from Ohio and his committee. We would not consider ourselves capable of dealing with any business that ought to go to that gentleman's committee.

Mr. SHATTUC. You took it just the same, whether you claim it or not.

Mr. RAY of New York. If the gentleman will call our attention to any business that belongs to his committee, we will gladly surrender it and give up all claim of ability to deal with it.

Mr. SHATTUC. Mr. Speaker, for fear I may not be recognized at any other time, I will call attention to the fact that there are bills before the gentleman's committee now for the keeping of anarchists out of this country, and also bills on naturalization. Now, I will take the gentleman at his word and ask him if, without any further contest, he will refer those bills back to the committee that I represent. I ask him if he will do it?

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. RAY of New York. Most certainly.

Mr. BARTLETT. Will the gentleman tell the House how many bills the Judiciary reported to the House at the last session of Congress? At that time that committee had a clerk and an assistant clerk.

Mr. RAY of New York. We reported a large number of bills, and the House passed a large number of the bills that we reported, but the amount of work done by a committee is not always determined by the number of bills that they actually report. Harder work and more work is often done in the consideration of bills that are defeated in the committee, which the committee regard unwise to report, than in the consideration of bills which are actually reported and passed.

Mr. BARTLETT. What part does the clerk or assistant clerk take in defeating bills before the Judiciary Committee?

Mr. RAY of New York. In doing what?

Mr. BARTLETT. The gentleman says there was more work done in defeating bills than in reporting bills favorably. I ask what part does the clerk or assistant clerk take in defeating bills?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. RAY] has expired. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York to the amendment offered by the gentleman frcm Iowa.

Mr. RAY of New York. I should like just a moment before the question is taken. I ask that I be given a moment.

The SPEAKER. It is not in the power of the Chair to give it. Does the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JOY] yield?

Mr. JOY. I do not think there will be opportunity. Quite a number of other amendments are proposed here.

Mr. RAY of New York. Well, that is all right.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Will the gentleman from Missouri yield to me for a minute?

Mr. JOY. Yes.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I simply want to ask for a division of these two amendments. I ask for a separate vote upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. RAY] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL].

The SPEAKER. A separate vote will be taken, because the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. RAY] is an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL]. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. CANNON. I should be glad to have a minute.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mr. JOY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

The SPEAKER. How much time?

Mr. JOY. One minute.

Mr. CANNON. I think a minute is all I want. This resolution reported by the Committee on Accounts does a number of things. Amongst others it makes an allowance of a hundred dollars a month for clerk hire to the chairmen of committees that have clerks. Then it goes on and picks out a lot of committees that want an increase of force. In my judgment, while there is much of merit, I think, in the statement of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL], chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, that his clerk needs an assistant, and while there is much merit in the statement that the Committee on Naval Affairs needs an assistant clerk, and while the same may be true of others without mentioning them, I think some committees are mentioned here that perhaps have not much use for one clerk, let alone an assistant; and if you go further and give an allowance of a hundred dollars a month for the chairmen of committees having clerks, it seems to me you go too far when you allow in some instances assistant clerks, because one ought to prevent the other. Now, I think that judicious selection ought to be made between these different cases. In fact, it seems to me that if this whole matter went back to the Committee on Accounts, and that committee made close inquiry as to why help was really needed, and then if a new resolution were reported back, it would perhaps be well. I think if we employ competent people for clerks to committees, with the exception of two or three committees we have got more help than we now need.

Mr. BARTLETT. Will the gentleman from Illinois make a motion to recommit this? I think it is a proper motion.

Mr. CANNON. Well, my friend has given more attention to it than I have. I wanted to state what seemed to me to be proper action, and I thought it proper to say it at this time. It is perhaps ungracious—at least, it is somewhat embarrassing—where propositions come that look toward the personal comfort or alleged personal comfort of gentlemen, members of the House, to interpose an objection. I wanted to make this suggestion to the gentleman from Missouri who reports this resolution. I did not know that the resolution was pending until called up a few moments ago, and I have not had time to examine it at all.

Mr. JOY. It was printed this morning in the RECORD.

Mr. CANNON. Unfortunately, being engaged in my committee, I did not know it.

Mr. JOY. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will bear with me perhaps for longer than five minutes if I can not get through in that time. The House might as well know now the situation that confronts the Committee on Accounts. The recommittal of this resolution can do no good. The demands upon the Committee on Accounts and acceding to them, permit me to say by the House, for years has grown until last year I think there were 12 assistant clerks allowed by this committee and passed upon by the House. This year the demand is made for 16 assistant clerks to committees, at $6 a day.

I question if the Committee on Accounts could have withstood the demand from the floor to allow or to recommend 16 clerks. Now, after allowing 16 clerks it left this condition—every committee in the House having an annual clerk had an assistant except the committees on Territories, on Agriculture, on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and on Foreign Affairs. Now, I assume to say, Mr. Speaker, that these committees have not heretofore been allowed additional clerks because they have not asked for them, and, I further say, because they did not need them. You all know who are chairmen of those committees.

You all know that those committees are appropriation committees of this House, and surely rank fairly well beside many of the committees that have heretofore had assistant clerks at $6 a day. Now, if this resolution is passed, it would include the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads. We have no need for the clerk; but it was the only solution of the matter to include in our recommendation every committee having an annual clerk, that the chairman be permitted to have a clerk, the same as the rest of the members of the House.

Now, four chairmen of the committees of the House have not, and I do not believe ever would, Mr. Speaker, have the effrontery to ask this House to give them assistant clerks; and I may repeat that their committees have need of assistant clerks more than two-thirds of the committees that ask them. Now, one or two of these committees that ask for assistant clerks I am a member of. I know something about their duties. I know that the clerk in the consideration of a bill has no duties to perform. We had a bill before my committee for four months, under constant consideration, that this House passed at its last session. The time that our clerk had to work on that bill did not exceed an hour. And I only speak of the average committee, and every committee of this House.

On our appropriation bill, it is true, the clerk has some work to do. When we consider laws or great measures we get the assistants from the departments to advise us and to consult with us and to perform some really clerical work. This measure reported here should dispose of this matter for this Congress at least. This simply gives those committees that had an assistant clerk at $6 a day a clerk at $100 a month and puts them all on the same level. If the gentleman from Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, shall be able hereafter to show to the Committee on Accounts that his committee needs greater assistance than given here, let that matter be considered hereafter. Let the House determine here to-day whether they propose to give to 16 committees of this House, because they have asked for them, clerks at $6 a day, or whether they shall give 21 clerks at $100 a month.

The Committee on Accounts went over this matter two years ago and in committee agreed upon this very proposition. For certain reasons it was not reported. Then, I believe, there were only 12 requests. Now you have gotten within 4 of the maximum number of committees supplied with clerks, and you will

to-day either adopt this resolution giving 21 chairmen an assistant clerk at $100 a month or will in the future adopt a resolution giving 16 chairmen assistant clerks at $6 a day. Now, this is no new matter with the Committee on Accounts. They have gone over it for years before to-day. It is the only solution of this question, and I hope the gentleman from Iowa, understanding the situation as I have presented it, will withdraw his amendment and let that matter come up by itself.

Personally, I will state that if this resolution were adopted to-day, and the resolution were my motion, I would not vote for it, because I do not believe it necessary; but I do believe, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, that it is the only solution of this question. I believe that the chairman of a committee in the selection of a clerk should get a man who is competent to perform the duties of the position. Often chairmen say, "But my clerk is not a stenographer." In 1902 I say that no man is competent to be the clerk of a committee who is not a stenographer.

Now, then, if the chairman of the committee saw fit to select some man who is incompetent it is not the function of this House to allow him assistance and pay for it out of the contingent fund. The adoption of this resolution will save ten or twelve thousand dollars and settle this question, for some time, at least.

Mr. HULL. Before the gentleman sits down, I would like to ask him a question.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. RAY] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL].

The question was taken, and the amendment to the amendment was lost.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HULL) there were 59 ayes and 65 noes.

So the amendment was disagreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is now on the first proposition included in the report.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment to the first proposition, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend in line 3, page 1, by striking out the words "except the Committee on Elections No. 1."

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I hope that amendment will be adopted. That amendment puts all the committees of the House upon the same footing.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TAYLER of Ohio) there were 98 ayes and 12 noes.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I wish the gentleman from Missouri would yield to me for a moment to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri yield to the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. JOY. I will yield.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I want to insert, after the word "that," in the first line, the words "from and after December 10, 1901." That was the date upon which the committees were appointed and upon which members made chairmen of committees lost their individual clerks. I do not know that I should be compelled to pay more than $100 for clerk hire when that disability is not placed on other members of the House. While I am very proud of the position to which the Speaker appointed me, I do not think my colleagues ought to compel me to pay $100 a month for it. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

After the word "that," in line 1, insert "from and after December 10, 1901."

Mr. JOY. Mr. Speaker, I think that amendment ought to be adopted. It carries back the appointment of the clerks to the date of the appointment of the committees themselves, and it is in line with the view of those who expressed themselves before the committee. It was an oversight in not placing it in the bill originally.

The question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. HEPBURN, and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will now submit the first paragraph as amended.

The question was taken, and the paragraph was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the next paragraph.

The Clerk read as follows:

(2) That the chairmen of the following-named committees are hereby authorized to appoint clerks to such committees, to serve during the sessions of the Fifty-seventh Congress, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, at the rate of $6 per diem each, to wit: Elections No. 3, Pacific Railroads, Census, Industrial Arts and Expositions, and Examination and Disposition of Documents.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say something on this second section.

Mr. JOY. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Speaker, by the adoption of the first section of this resolution we have given to the chairmen of committees having annual clerks a clerk during the sessions. Now, I believe, having done that, it does away with the necessity for these session clerks that are to follow. I believe the members ought to take that into consideration. We can not afford to load down the rolls of this House with session clerks at $6 a day. We have given chairmen of committees annual clerks for use during the sessions of Congress, and I hope the members will vote down this second proposition.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. I desire to offer an amendment to the second section.

Mr. JOY. I will yield to the gentleman for that purpose.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment to section 2 by striking out "Elections No. 3." That committee, of which I have the honor to be a member, was never organized, never will organize during the session, can not have any business before it if it did organize, and there is no necessity for a clerk to that committee. I am satisfied it is here by mistake. I hope that this amendment will be adopted, because there is no necessity for paying a clerk to the Committee on Elections No. 3 when there is practically no such committee, the committee never having been organized, as I have said, and there being no business before it if it should organize.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of Elections Committee No. 3, alluded to by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RANDALL], I wish to say that the committee is organized and subcommittees have been appointed. I have acted thus far as clerk and also as messenger for the committee, doing all the necessary business of the committee. Two very important cases have been referred to that committee, cases which will be bitterly contested, and will involve a great many meetings not only of the committee itself, but of the subcommittee to which the cases have been referred.

This committee has heretofore had a clerk. In the Fifty-sixth Congress we had a clerk during the session; and it is just as necessary that we should have a clerk now as it was during the last Congress. I say, in all candor, to the gentleman who makes this motion, that it will be impossible for the chairman of that committee, without the aid of a clerk, to transact properly the business that is now before it and to attend to his duties in this House.

Mr. JOY. With reference to the second paragraph of this resolution, I wish to say that the Committee on Accounts was unanimous in making this recommendation. Undoubtedly these Election Committees—any Election Committee—need a clerk. This proposition is simply to allow a session clerk, and in another portion of this report there is a provision——

Mr. HEMENWAY. Does the gentleman believe that this committee needs a clerk in view of the statement made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RANDELL], that the committee has not organized and has no business before it?

Mr. WEEKS. That statement is not in accordance with the facts.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How many election cases has your committee before it?

Mr. WEEKS. Three.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Does the gentleman think it necessary to have a clerk at $6 a day during the session, in addition to the clerk of the chairman of the committee, in order to dispose of three election contests?

Mr. JOY. The gentleman [Mr. WEEKS] has no clerk.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Has he not a regular clerk?

Mr. WEEKS. No, sir.

Mr. JOY. The chairman of Elections Committee No. 3 has not had, since that committee was appointed, even a personal clerk.

Mr. HEMENWAY. But he will have under the resolution already passed.

Mr. JOY. No, he will not. That applies only to committees having annual clerks.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How is the gentleman debarred from having a clerk if he is not the chairman of a committee that has an annual clerk?

Mr. JOY. Let me make a statement. Election Committees numbered 2 and 3 are committees that have had session clerks provided for them by resolution heretofore. These provisions all relate back to the date when these clerks were certified to have been employed. The disbursing clerk, however, has refused to

pay the personal clerk of the member until this matter is brought up and passed upon. If you should not pass the resolution giving this committee a clerk, I have no doubt that the disbursing officer would pay the salary of a personal clerk of the chairman, upon the proper certificate.

Mr. HEMENWAY. There is absolutely no doubt about that.

Mr. JOY. But he has no clerk now.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I submit it would be a mistake to allow a clerk at $180 a month during this session, to serve a committee that has only three cases pending before it.

Mr. MADDOX. Here is a member of Elections Committee No. 3 who says that the committee has never organized, or that he has had no notice of it, and knows nothing about it; yet the chairman of the committee says that it is organized. What is the fact in regard to that matter?

Mr. JOY. I do not propose to settle the dispute between those two gentlemen. I know that the committee has had no clerk up to this time, paid for out of any fund; the chairman has not even had a personal clerk.

Mr. MADDOX. Is the committee organized?

Mr. WEEKS. I say it is.

Mr. MADDOX. How is it that you did not notify members of the committee of the organization?

A MEMBER. He had no clerk. [Laughter.]

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. My statement that Elections Committee No. 3 is not organized has been challenged. I should like to know when it was organized, by what authority, who gave notice of the organization, and what business is before that committee. I am a member of the committee. The Speaker referred to the committee the election contests from the State of Virginia, and Virginia only. I understand that that one case has been settled by a higher power than any committee of this House; in other words, the contestant has died. Now, if the gentleman claiming to be chairman of the committee has had any session of the committee I should like to know when and where.

Mr. JOY. Let me say that the death of a contestant does not settle any election case. The case referred to may be settled; the death of the contestant does not settle it.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. My position is that the committee does not need a clerk in order to settle it.

Mr. JOY. Whether the question is settled or not makes no difference so far as this question is concerned.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. May I ask a question?

Mr. JOY. Certainly.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. I do not wish to be understood as opposing the appointment of any clerk for the gentleman's committee, but I wish to inquire what has occurred since I was a member of the Elections Committee which gives a single thing for the clerk of this committee to do. In the Fifty-fourth Congress, where we had a great deal of work, I was a member of Elections Committee No. 1, and therefore I feel able to say that there is not a single thing that a clerk of an Elections Committee can do for the committee. The record is made up by the Clerk of the House; and the work of the committee, being judicial in its character, is something that can not be delegated to a clerk, but must be performed by the members themselves.

Now, I would like to know what has come upon the Committee on Elections in this Congress, or since the time to which I have referred, which calls for the appointment of this clerical assistance?

Mr. JOY. I will answer the gentleman by saying that, not having ever been a member of an Elections Committee, I can not give him definitely the information he seeks. But I think that any committee which has matters before it of general public interest should be supplied with whatever clerical service is necessary. It is a matter of economy, and I believe that it will be a saving on the part of the public to treat liberally the committees in the way of affording them clerical assistance.

I know that under the law the Committee on Elections No. 1, which was formerly the Committee on Elections of the House and which, owing to the extent of the business, has been divided into three committees, has always had clerical service provided for it, and that these committees should have that service now. It must be remembered, Mr. Speaker, that there is very much besides the mere consideration of cases and the reporting of them to the House which must be done by these committees.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. You ought to know, as you have been a victim. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOY. I have been a victim, as my friend suggests, and I know that we ought to deal liberally with these committees, because I know something of the work they have to do. I believe that each committee which has any business before it should be accorded this clerical service, and I hope the resolution will be adopted.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky, to strike out in lines 4 and 5 the words "Elections No. 3."

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 88, noes 59.

So the amendment was agreed to.

[Applause on the Democratic side.]

The SPEAKER. The question now is on agreeing to the second paragraph as amended.

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from Missouri in charge of this resolution, since this provision has been stricken out, ought also to agree to strike out "the Committee on the Pacific Railroads." There is a general belief, I think, that they have not a bill before them, and hence there can be no possible use for a clerk to perform the duties of that committee.

Mr. JOY. I do not agree with the view expressed by the gentleman from California, and I am surprised that our Democratic friends have voted as they have on the former proposition.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mr. JOY. Does the gentleman desire to offer an amendment?

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. No; I desire to reply to the gentleman from California on this paragraph relating to the Pacific railroads.

Mr. JOY. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Only one minute.

Mr. JOY. I yield that much time to the gentleman.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California [Mr. LOUD], in his tremendous zeal for economy in the expenditures of this House, has never in any previous Congress in which I have had the honor to serve with him assailed any proposition that had in it the word "Pacific." Now, however, with a desire to cut off the possibility of a clerk to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, he seeks to strike this item out of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I regarded it as a compliment to be selected as chairman of that committee, and was told that fifteen years' experience in railroad law had especially fitted me for the duties of that place, so ably presided over by my predecessor, Judge Powers, and felt honored by the Speaker. But, sir, I served as a page to wait upon members when I was a boy. I served as a janitor while I was still young and struggling to earn a living. I served as a clerk while I was a young man. I served in all capacities of life calculated to give a man the rewards of honest toil, and, thank God, I can still serve as a page to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, and I can again serve as a janitor in the committee room of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, and I can again serve as a clerk to that committee if it is desired. But my district has not commissioned me to do this work, and in the interest of economy, so much observed in small things and so disregarded in large ones, strike this item out!

Mr. SHATTUC. Mr. Speaker, may I move an amendment?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri yield to the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. JOY. I do not think we ought to yield any further on this matter.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. A parliamentary inquiry. Do I understand that there is a motion pending to strike out the clerk to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads?

Mr. JOY. There is no such motion.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then I make the motion. If the gentleman from Michigan, chairman of the committee, desires to have the clerk stricken out, then let him have his desire.

Mr. JOY. I supposed the gentleman from Alabama rose for a parliamentary inquiry only. I do not yield for that motion.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I am sure that the gentleman from Missouri will not insist on forcing a clerk on that committee against the will of its chairman. I hope the gentleman from Missouri will yield to allow me to make the motion to allow the House to express its wish on that matter.

Mr. JOY. I call for a vote, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Does the gentleman from Missouri decline to yield?

Mr. JOY. I do.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the second paragraph.

Mr. WOOTEN. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. WOOTEN. I desire to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri yield for that purpose?

Mr. JOY. What is the nature of the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. WOOTEN. I wish to renew the motion made by the gentleman from Alabama to strike out the clerk to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads.

Mr. JOY. I decline to yield.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman declines to yield for that purpose. The question is on agreeing to the paragraph.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. UNDERWOOD) there were—ayes 89, noes 43.

The SPEAKER. The ayes have it, and the paragraph is agreed to. The Clerk will report the third paragraph.

The Clerk read as follows:

(3) That the clerk of a committee of the House during the sessions, provided for by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, not disposed of by the resolution adopted by the House December 18, 1901, be, and the same is hereby, allowed and assigned for the present Congress to the Committee on Elections No. 2.

Mr. JOY. I ask for a vote, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the paragraph.

The paragraph was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next paragraph.

The Clerk read as follows:

(4) That the chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws is hereby authorized to appoint a clerk to said committee, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, at the rate of $2,000 per annum during the present Congress.

Mr. JOY. I ask for a vote, Mr. Speaker.

The paragraph was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next paragraph.

The Clerk read as follows:

(5) That the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions is hereby authorized to appoint a stenographer to said committee, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House during the Fifty-seventh Congress, at the rate of $100 per month.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. JOY. I yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Hampshire offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 5, lines 24 and 25, strike out the words "$100 per month" and insert "$6 per diem."

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, this amendment which I have offered is to pay the stenographer to that committee the same pay that he was given in the last Congress. The stenographer for the Committee on Invalid Pensions must be specially familiar with medical terms. You know that our committee have more than half the bills that are reported in this House. You can not pick up a bootblack or a peanut vender or somebody else who can write a sentimental letter, perhaps, but he must be familiar with the entire medical dictionary, and we can not employ one for any such figures as are proposed in this bill. Not only did you pay him $6 a day during the last Congress, but the Committee on Appropriations reported and the House voted to this man an extra $300, on the ground that he had not been fairly compensated. He works not as we do, for six hours, but comes to the committee room in the morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, stays there until we adjourn, and then comes back about 7 or half past 7 in the evening and is there until 12 and often to 1 or 2 next morning. I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SULLOWAY. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. Is the stenographer the very efficient one in the committee room?

Mr. SULLOWAY. We have no stenographer in the committee room.

Mr. MANN. Who has been there in the past?

Mr. SULLOWAY. Well, I do not know who we may be able to obtain. Before we had to go to the Pension Bureau. We got a man who was familiar with these things to resign and he had to take his chance of getting his job again, but by accident and Providence and what we could do for him we got him back. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SULLOWAY. Certainly.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does your amendment propose to limit the $6 per diem to the session or for the twelve months?

Mr. SULLOWAY. For the Congress.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. JOY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I agree heartily with the chairman of the committee in the statement that the gentleman employed as stenographer by the Invalid Pensions Committee works more hours than any other clerk or stenographer employed by any committee in the House or any business establishment in the city. The kind of work that he has to do requires him to be a most careful man. He has daily to translate from the Pension Office all the medical terms, which he is familiar with already; and it is the very highest grade of work that he is called upon to do. Therefore it seems to me that as he serves every member of the House who is serving on that committee, it will be an outrage to him to put him on the pay of these other assistant clerks to committees. I think he ought to have $6 a day.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The paragraph as amended was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next paragraph.

The Clerk read paragraph 6, as follows:

(6) That the Clerk of the House is hereby authorized to employ a messenger who shall serve in the file room of the House, under direction of the file clerk, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, at the rate of $75 per month, until otherwise provided for.

Mr. LOUD. Will the gentleman from Missouri yield to me for a moment?

Mr. JOY. I yield to the gentleman from California for a minute.

Mr. LOUD. I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that we have increased the salary of this stenographer to $6 a day. The House must remember that this very resolution here gives the chairman of that committee an additional clerk over and above what they have ever had before. I want the House to know that.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the paragraph.

The paragraph was agreed to.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. To what paragraph? The Clerk will report the next paragraph.

The Clerk read as follows:

(7) That the Clerk of the House is hereby authorized to appoint J. J. Constantine as assistant telegraph operator, to serve the minority side of the House, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, at the rate of $100 per month, until otherwise provided for by law.

The SPEAKER. Is it to this paragraph that the gentleman offers an amendment?

Mr. FOSS. I offer the amendment as a separate paragraph.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the paragraph.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Will the gentleman from Missouri yield for a question?

Mr. JOY. I will.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I will ask if the minority have requested the provision for this gentleman.

Mr. JOY. Quite a good many of the gentlemen of the minority have requested it.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You think, then, it is necessary?

Mr. JOY. There are some of the minority, however, that are not in favor of it. I want to be perfectly frank.

The paragraph was agreed to.

Mr. FOSS. I desire to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. No amendment can be offered. These are resolutions; but the gentleman can ask unanimous consent.

Mr. FOSS. I ask unanimous consent to offer this as a separate paragraph.

The SPEAKER. This is a disposition of a series of resolutions, considering them by paragraphs; but the gentleman may ask unanimous consent.

Mr. HULL. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HULL. In the consideration of a bill, when all the sections are read can not an additional section be offered?

The SPEAKER. This is not a bill. This is a series of resolutions, all of which have been open to amendment. Consideration has been concluded, and they have been thoroughly agreed to. The gentleman asks unanimous consent?

Mr. FOSS. I ask unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert as a separate paragraph the following:

"That, in addition to the above, the chairmen of the Committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs are hereby authorized to appoint assistant clerks to said committees, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, during the sessions of the Fifty-seventh Congress, at the rate of $6 per diem."

Mr. FOSS. Just a word.

Mr. LOUD. Consent has not been given.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would suggest to the gentleman that the paragraph be modified so that the word "Resolved" precede it.

Mr. FOSS. I ask that that modification be made.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LOUD. I object.

Mr. MADDOX. I reserve the right to object.

Mr. FOSS. Before the gentleman objects, I would like to make an explanation.

Mr. MADDOX. I have reserved the right to object. I want to call attention to the fact that it is practically the same thing that was offered by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and voted down.

Mr. LOUD. Just the same thing.

Mr. FOSS. Will the gentleman listen to me for a moment for an explanation?

Mr. MADDOX. Yes.

Mr. FOSS. What has the House done so far as it applies to the Committee on Military Affairs and to the Committee on Naval Affairs up to the present moment? They have substituted in the place of a clerk at $6 a day, which these two committees have had for a number of years, a personal clerk at $100 a month. So long as I have been on the Committee on Naval Affairs we have always had this session clerk, at $6 a day, but the House has practically cut the amount for clerk service right in two. Now, so far as the Committee on Naval Affairs is concerned, the work upon that committee is double to-day what it was when I first went upon it. I think it is true, in some respects, of the Committee on Military Affairs. I have been paying out of my own pocket for clerical service in the committee room on Naval Affairs. I insist that it is but just and proper that we should have an additional clerk, the same as we have had for years, at $6 per day. There is no reasonable gentleman on the floor of this House that can honestly object to it.

Mr. RAY of New York. The House has done the same thing for the Committee on the Judiciary, cut it down from $6 a day to $100 a month for a personal clerk.

Mr. MADDOX. Do I understand the gentleman from Illinois to say that this resolution leaves his committee in a worse condition than it has been heretofore?

Mr. FOSS. Yes; it substitutes for the session clerk, which we have been having at $6 per day, a personal clerk at $100 a month. It practically cuts the amount for clerical service right in two.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, I know there are many questions that will come before the Naval Committee at this session of Congress requiring the assistance of clerks, requiring much investigation, that will entail on the committee much labor it never has heretofore had, and I am persuaded that the demand of the chairman of that committee is not only reasonable, but absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of business by the committee. I sincerely hope that gentlemen on this side will not object to what I regard as a reasonable request.

The SPEAKER. Is the objection withdrawn?

Mr. MADDOX. Mr. Speaker, I think it is exactly the same proposition that we voted upon before; but if it is absolutely necessary, as gentlemen say, I shall not object, but leave it to the House.

Mr. KLUTTZ. Mr. Speaker, I renew the objection.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, the following change of reference was made from the Committee on Appropriations to the Committee on Foreign Affairs: House Document No. 222, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriation for International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. FOSTER for Saturday and Monday next, on account of important business.

MEMORIAL SERVICES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE BROSIUS.

Mr. CASSEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Saturday afternoon, February 1, at 3 o'clock, be set apart for memorial addresses on the life, character, and services of the Hon. MARRIOTT BROSIUS deceased, late a Representative of this House from Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that February 1 at 3 o'clock be made a special order for memorial addresses on the life and character of the Hon. MARRIOTT BROSIUS, late a member of this House from Pennsylvania. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

DEATH OF THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE BURKE, OF TEXAS.

Mr. WOOTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolutions which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with regret and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. ROBERT E. BURKE, late Representative-elect from the Sixth district of the State of Texas, at his home in the city of Dallas, on June 5, 1901.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House communicate a copy of these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the House do now adjourn out of respect to the memory of the deceased member.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Accordingly, in pursuance of the above resolutions and its previous order, the House (at 3 o'clock and 40 minutes) adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, January 18, 1902.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communication was taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriation for erection of legation buildings at Seoul—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. JONES of Washington, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 159) providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers in the north one-half of the Colville Indian Reservation, State of Washington, and reserving the public lands for that purpose, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 41); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LACEY, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8593) to reduce the number of land offices in Alaska, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 42); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills; which were referred, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 1906) to authorize the payment of commutation to David Jones—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2323) for the relief of Mrs. Catherine Bedell—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2324) for the relief of the heirs of the late Joseph M. Carrico—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3866) granting a pension to James W. Edwards—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9071) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Thomas F. Adams—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BRANTLEY: A bill (H. R. 9192) for the improvement of the outer bar of Brunswick, Ga.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9193) for the continuing improvement of the Oconee River, Georgia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9194) for the continuing improvement of the Altamaha River, Georgia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PERKINS: A bill (H. R. 9195) to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the collection district of Genesee, and providing for the appointment of an appraiser in said district and fixing his compensation—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 9196) to fix the fees of United States marshals in the Indian Territory for certain services performed by them and their deputies, to fix the fees of witnesses in felony cases before United States commissioners, and in civil and criminal cases before the district courts in said Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 9197) to give preference to soldiers and sailors of the civil war in the matter of appointments to positions in the civil service of the United States—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 9198) for the improvement of the harbor of Pascagoula, Miss.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RUMPLE: A bill (H. R. 9199) providing for leaves of absence to certain employees of the Government—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. RODEY: A bill (H. R. 9200) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July 27, 1892, so as to permit the granting of pensions on account of the Texas, New Mexico, and other Indian wars up to A. D. 1856—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 9201) to encourage salmon culture in Alaska, and for the protection of parties engaged in the artificial production thereof—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 9202) to regulate the use of forest-reserve timber—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 9203) to regulate the establishment of submarine telegraphic cable lines—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 9204) in amendment of section 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H. R. 9205) to enforce the repayment of moneys alleged to have been illegally collected by the District of Columbia from the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 9206) to make oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are transported, and to change the tax on oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 9207) providing for the erection and equipment of buildings for a naval engineering experiment station at Annapolis, Md.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 9208) providing rules of evidence in pension cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9209) providing what shall be sufficient proof of marriage in pension cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 9210) to reimburse the State of Rhode Island for expenses incurred in aiding the United States to raise and equip volunteers for the Army of the United States to assist in the war with Spain—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 9211) to punish frauds at elections for Representatives and Delegates in Congress, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. MOODY of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 9212) for enlarging the public building at Portland, Oreg., situated between Morrison, Yamhill, Fifth, and Sixth streets in said city—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 9213) to declare the St. Joseph River, in the States of Indiana and Michigan, to be not a navigable stream—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 9214) to establish a light-house and fog signal at Burrows Island and to establish a fog signal at Battery Point, both in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 9215) to establish a fish-cultural station at or near the town of Mammoth Spring, in the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 9216) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Lebanon, in the State of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 9217) to provide for the construction of a light-house and fog signal at the Pollock Rip Shoals, on the coast of Massachusetts—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COWHERD (by request): A bill (H. R. 9313) for improving Rhode Island avenue between Fourth street northeast and Twelfth street northeast—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 9314) for improving Lansing street (Lowell street) between Seventh street and Twelfth street northeast, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. JENKINS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 123) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONRY: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 124) authorizing the establishment of a permanent exposition of the arts and industries of the United States at Shanghai—to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. SCARBOROUGH: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 19) for a survey of Lynch River, South Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BRANTLEY: A resolution (H. Res. 92) relating to water route in Georgia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HULL: A resolution (H. Res. 93) providing for assistant clerks for committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BENTON: A bill (H. R. 9218) granting an increase of pension to John T. Black—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9219) granting an increase of pension to C. L. Newman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRANTLEY: A bill (H. R. 9220) granting an increase of pension to John S. Hunter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 9221) granting a pension to George Heminger—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9222) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Snurr—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRISTOW: A bill (H. R. 9223) for the relief of the estate of Henry H. Watts, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURK of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 9224) to correct the military record of William H. Cleaden—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9225) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo M. Kieffer—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 9226) granting a pension to Elizabeth I. Ogden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 9227) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Shafer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 9228) for the relief of Capt. George A. Armes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS of Florida: A bill (H. R. 9229) granting an increase of pension to Orville E. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 9230) to authorize Malcolm S. Potter to raise and remove certain sunken vessels, boats, floats, or other structures from Lake Champlain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 9231) for the relief of John W. Gummo—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 9232) for the relief of Sylvester D. Foss—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9233) for the relief of John B. Burns, alias John B. Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 9234) for the relief of J. G. Fessenger—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9235) for the relief of Christopher M. Ladd—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9236) granting a pension to William R. Duvall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 9237) granting a pension to John Wallace—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9238) granting an increase of pension to James Sleeth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALL: A bill (H. R. 9239) granting an increase of pension to A. M. Cummings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9240) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Eckley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEDGE: A bill (H. R. 9241) granting a pension to William D. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9242) granting an increase of pension to Milton H. Sweet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9243) for the relief of mother of William R. McAdam—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 9244) increasing the pension of Salmon A. Denton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 9245) granting a pension to Nancy Jarvis, widow of Caleb Jarvis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9246) granting a pension to John M. Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9247) granting a pension to Christiana Rogers—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 9248) granting a pension to Lyman Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 9249) granting a pension to Amos Allport—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 9250) for the relief of Charles M. Peirce—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LESTER: A bill (H. R. 9251) for the relief of Nicholas Bayard Sadler—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 9252) for relief of Henry London, late of Company A, First Arkansas Volunteers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9253) for the relief of personal representative of William B. Waldran, late of Memphis, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9254) granting a pension to Zachary S. Walker—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 9255) granting a pension to Emily A. Trask, guardian of Renel W. Trask—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9256) granting a pension to Kingsbury P. Fish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9257) granting an increase of pension to Orrin Plaisted—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9258) granting an increase of pension to Jacob F. French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9259) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Leach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9260) granting an increase of pension to Napoleon D. O. Lord—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9261) granting an increase of pension to T. A. Hodgdon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9262) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Harding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 9263) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas W. McArthor, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 9264) granting a pension to Lewis H. Gilworth, invalid son of George Gilworth, of Evelyn, Macon County, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9265) granting a pension to Thomas Phillips, of Greensburg, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9266) granting a pension to Charles W. Thompson, alias George W. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MICKEY: A bill (H. R. 9267) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Woods—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9268) granting an honorable discharge to William H. Sutliff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9269) for the relief of Martin All—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 9270) for the relief of Lizzie Lieurance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9271) for the relief of Nancy M. Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9272) for the relief of Fannie A. Ham—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9273) for relief of Mary A. Burt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 9274) granting a pension to Jessie V. Cluxton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9275) granting an increase of pension to George W. Kuster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9276) for the relief of Miles T. Oiler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9277) to correct military record of John Herity—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 9278) for the relief of George M. Pearson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9279) for the relief of the Merced Security Savings Bank, a corporation—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OTEY: A bill (H. R. 9280) for the relief of Hugh C. Preston—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 9281) removing charge of desertion from military record of Isaac Purnell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 9282) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James L. Pierce—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PUGSLEY: A bill (H. R. 9283) to correct the military record of George Frey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 9284) granting a pension to Stephen Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9285) granting a pension to Eunice U. Meeker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 9286) granting an increase of pension to Capt. R. H. Atkinson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9287) for the relief of Francis M. Brabham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9288) for the relief of Mrs. Mary E. Macgregor—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 9289) granting an increase of pension to Simeon McKinstray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUMPLE: A bill (H. R. 9290) granting a pension to Francis L. Ackley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9291) for the relief of Christian C. Melchert—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 9292) granting a pension to Frances Marilla Buell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9293) for the relief of Miss Eliza A. White—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9294) granting an honorable discharge to George A. Daniels—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCARBOROUGH: A bill (H. R. 9295) for the relief of T. B. Stackhouse, a deputy collector of internal revenue for the district of South Carolina during the fiscal year 1894 and 1895—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHATTUC: A bill (H. R. 9296) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary E. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9297) for the relief of the surviving members of the Black Brigade—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 9298) granting a pension to Alexander Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9299) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Walters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 9300) granting an increase of pension to William Whitworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNOOK: A bill (H. R. 9301) granting a pension to Barbara McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 9302) granting a pension to W. J. Stewart and Mary J. Stewart, of El Paso, Tex.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 9303) for the relief of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VANDIVER: A bill (H. R. 9304) to correct the military record of Addison Tennis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9305) to correct the military record of Daniel Adams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 9306) granting an honorable discharge to Thomas J. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILCOX: A bill (H. R. 9307) granting to the Kohala Ditch Company, Limited, the right of way over public lands in the districts of North and South Kohala, in the island of Hawaii, for the purposes of constructing and maintaining ditches or canals and the necessary reservoirs, dams, and the like, for irrigation and domestic purposes in said districts—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 9308) granting an increase of pension to Edwin P. Johnson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 9309) granting a pension to Thomas Chase—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 9310) to restore Henry D. Hall to the Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 9311) for the relief of John Patterson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 9312) granting an increase of pension to Kate Virginia Dewey Cushing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of citizens of Dows, Wright County, Iowa, in favor of legislation to prevent the sale of intoxicants in island possessions of the United States—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BENTON: Petition and affidavits in support of bill to increase the pension of C. L. Newman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition and papers in support of bill to increase the pension of John T. Black—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURK of Pennsylvania: Petition of State Legislative Board of Railroad Employees of Pennsylvania, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Western Labor Union, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Second Lieut. William H. Cleadon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, urging Congress to provide for the extension of the breakwater at Point Judith, R. I.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions of Carriage Builders' National Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, urging the removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, résolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, urging the creation of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of Newspaper Writers' Union No. 11, of Philadelphia, Pa., urging that naval vessels to be authorized in the naval bill be constructed at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, protest of producers of cane sugar, against granting a bounty to Cuban sugar raisers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo M. Kieffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASSEL: Petitions of Sylvania Council, No. 71, of Marietta, Pa., and Golden Rule Council, No. 172, Daughters of Liberty, of Columbia, Pa., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act, the restriction of immigration, etc.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of councils Nos. 197, 998, 875, 906, 65, 851, and 755, Junior Order United American Mechanics, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Union No. 9334 and Central Labor Union of Lancaster, Pa., American Federation of Labor, relative to the construction of vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Gen. Aquila Wiley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of Samuel A. Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of Martha Douglas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of George W. Mathews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of James H. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of Margaret Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of W. P. Schott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of Samantha Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Florida: Resolutions of Indian River and Lake Worth Pineapple Growers' Association, G. C. Mathews, president, protesting against reciprocity with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEEMER: Petition of Thomas L. Young and other citizens of Wellsboro, Pa., in regard to the constitutional amendment defining marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: Resolutions of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, urging an appropriation for the improvement of the Point Judith (R. I.) breakwater—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of John C. Bliss, Isabella Gillis, Joseph P. Skillman, and others, of the city of New York, favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the New York State Brewers and Malsters' Association and United States Brewers' Association, for the repeal of the war tax on malt liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the New York Produce Exchange, for reduction of tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DRAPER: Resolution of New York Produce Exchange, in relation to the present tariff rates on Cuban sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the United States Brewers' Association for the removal of the war tax on malt liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FORDNEY: Petitions of farmers and sugar-beet growers in the State of Michigan in opposition to the repeal of the duty on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Resolutions of New York Produce Exchange, urging reduction of tariff duties on Cuban imports—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, urging improvement of the breakwater at Point Judith, R. I.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GORDON: Petition of citizens of St. Marys, Ohio, favoring an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: Resolutions of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, favoring the construction of the breakwater at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HALL: Petition of Local Union No. 1747, United Mine Workers, of New Bethlehem, Pa., urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Minnie M. Cardell and others, of Burnside, Pa., for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph Eckley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL: Resolutions of councils of Junior Order United American Mechanics of Long Branch City, Imlaystown, Liberty Corner, Hornerstown, Oceanport, Somerville, and Peapack, N. J., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KLUTTZ: Petition of H. M. Turner and others, of Salisbury, N. C., in favor of more stringent immigration laws—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KNAPP: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Amos Allport—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Resolution of Glass Bottle Blowers' Union No. 52, American Federation of Labor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of United States Brewers' Association, for the repeal of the tax on malt liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Petition of J. V. Wemple and other citizens of Ballston Center and Saratoga Springs, N. Y., against polygamous marriages—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG: Papers to accompany House bill 9127, granting an increase of pension to Sylvester T. Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Mary R. Burt, of Yates Center, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: Resolutions of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, regarding immigation laws—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, regarding the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Whittier Council, No. 18, Daughters of Liberty, of Salisbury, Mass., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, restrictive immigration, and certain other measures—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs,

By Mr. MORGAN: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to George W. Kuster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Jessie V. Cluxton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to correct the military record of John Herity—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Miles T. Oiler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MUTCHLER: Resolutions of International Association of Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 261, and Junior Order United American Mechanics, Lehigh Lodge, No. 403, all of Easton, Pa., for the passage of deficiency bill for naval ordnance—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of railroad employees of East Mauch Chunk, Pa., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. NAPHEN: Resolutions of Maritime Association of the port of New York, favoring the extension of the breakwater at Point Judith Harbor, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Rueter & Co., brewers, Boston, Mass., favoring the repeal of the beer tax—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania: Petition of State legislative board of the railroad employees of Pennsylvania, favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against the record of James L. Pierce—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PUGSLEY: Petition of citizens of Peekskill, Montrose, Mohegan, Katonah, New York City, Pelham Manor, Purdys Station, Goldens Bridge, New Rochelle, and Mount Vernon, in the Sixteenth Congressional district of New York, favoring an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, requesting the repeal or amendment of the lien land law—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolutions of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, favoring the establishment of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the construction of all war ships in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the American Bankers' Association, requesting the repeal of the revenue tax on capital and surplus, on bonds, certificates of indebtedness, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of unions No. 20, of Ossining, N. Y.; No. 22, of Yonkers, N. Y.; No. 33, of New York City, and No. 51, of New Rochelle, N. Y., Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, recommending employment of union bricklayers and masons in the building of a naval dry dock at New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of the National Live Stock Association, regarding the regulation of interstate commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAY of New York: Petition of George H. Haight and other citizens of Binghamton, N. Y., for the enactment of a law protecting the President of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of William Bushby—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of C. H. Worden and 96 others, E. R. Geseman and 26 others, all citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN: Resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, favoring the extension of the breakwater at Point Judith, R. I.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of New York Produce Exchange, for reduction of tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: Papers to accompany House bill 4170, granting an increase of pension to Henry P. Macloon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Elizabeth Walters—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Alexander Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNODGRASS: Petition of A. B. Curtis and other citizens of Ada, Ind. T., respecting the establishment of town sites—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. SNOOK: Papers to accompany claim of Robert McDonald for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Petition of William Whitworth, Hardin County, Ky., for an increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 1605, granting a pension to John S. Whitledge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Papers to accompany House bill 1758, granting a pension to John Teague—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: Resolution of New York Produce Exchange, in relation to the tariff rates on Cuban sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILCOX: Petition of executive committee of the Home Rule Party of Honolulu, H. I., in favor of forest extension and agricultural advancement—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of Antone Mendonco and 48 other citizens of the Hawaiian Islands, against the granting of water rights to private individuals or to corporations and asking that they shall remain for the common benefit of landowners—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. YOUNG: Protest of the producers of cane sugar in the United States, against the proposed concessions to producers of cane sugar in the island of Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the United States Brewers' Association, asking for the repeal of the war tax on malt liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *January 16, 1902.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. GALLINGER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION COMPANY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State covering a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company for the month of November, 1901, furnished by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission in pursuance of section 11 of the "Act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory," etc., approved March 3, 1901.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *January 14, 1902.*

CUSTOMS TARIFF IN PHILIPPINES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of December 16, 1901, stating that a complete schedule of the customs tariffs enacted by the Taft Commission, and heretofore in force in the island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, is contained in act No. 230 of the public laws and resolutions passed by the United States Philippine Commission, transmitted with the annual report of the Secretary of War for 1901, and inclosing a copy of the public laws and resolutions passed by the United States Philippine Commission; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

FINDINGS BY COURT OF CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of Lastie Broussard, administrator of Augustine Broussard, deceased, *v.* The United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of B. W. Baker, administrator of Henry M. Baker, deceased, *v.* The United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of William Viers Bouic, administrator of Elijah Thompson, deceased, *v.* The United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law and of the opinion of the court filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel ship *Galen*, John Mackay, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law and of the opinion of the court filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Betsey*, William Wyman, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Hope*, Thomas Johnston, jr., master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the

French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Betsey*, Maj. F. Bowles, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel brig *Betsey*, William Hubbard, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court, relating to the vessel brig *William*, Edson Valentine, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court, relating to the vessel brig *Betsey*, Hezekiah Goodhue, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court, relating to the vessel brig *Hannah*, William McNeill Watts, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court, relating to the vessel schooner *Bee*, Samuel Cazman, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. C. R. MCKENNEY, the enrolling clerk of the House, announced that the House had passed with amendments the joint resolution (S. R. 15) to encourage the holding of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in the city of Charleston, State of South Carolina, during the years 1901 and 1902; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 6570) to amend the act of May 12, 1900, authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to redeem or make allowance for internal-revenue stamps;

A bill (H. R. 8581) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes; and

A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 88) authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to return bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, and orders for the payment of money having imprinted stamps thereon, to the owners thereof, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution relative to the services to be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives Thursday, February 27, 1902, in memory of the late President McKinley; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. Robert E. Burke, late a Representative from the State of Texas, and transmitted resolutions of the House thereon.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. HALE. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. GALLINGER. Before that motion is put, I will venture to express the hope that if the Senate concludes to adjourn over it will devote to-day to the consideration of the Calendar. There are a large number of small bills on the Calendar that ought to be disposed of promptly, and I trust that that will be done to-day, if the Senate concludes to adjourn over.

Mr. HALE. My object in making the motion Senators will understand. The committees and subcommittees are at work, and in many cases the members do not want to be interrupted by the 12 o'clock hour, which brings them in here. A committee of which I am a member is now in session and would like to continue to-morrow. Therefore I make the motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Maine, that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a memorial of sundry Chinese residents of the Philippine Islands, remonstrating against the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, and praying for the enactment of a more liberal law regarding the immigration of Chinese to the Philippine Islands; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. WETMORE presented a petition of Local Lodge No. 119, International Association of Machinists, of Newport, R. I., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented a petition of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of Sampson Post, No. 22, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, of Rochester, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Lakeport, Gilford, Franklin, Franklin Falls, Bradford, Antrim, Wilton, Greenfield, Concord, Portsmouth, Hopkinton, Dunbarton, Peterboro, Sharon, Rumney, Meredith, Laconia, Keene, and East Jaffrey, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BATE presented a petition of Boiler Makers' Union No. 143, American Federation of Labor, of Knoxville, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the petition of A. J. Bowman and 157 other citizens of Campbell County, Tenn., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented the petition of Rev. Charles Marston and 80 other citizens of Blount County, Tenn., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company, of Jefferson City, Mo., praying for the repeal of the duty on hides; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of Conemaugh Council, No. 137, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Conemaugh, Pa., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of 20 citizens of Penbrook, of 52 citizens of Pittsburg, and of 12 citizens of Harrisburg, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. QUARLES presented a petition of sundry citizens of Omro, Wis., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Highmore, S. Dak., praying for the continuance of the present anti-canteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union No. 1, American Federation of Labor, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., and a petition of the Western Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Butte, Mont., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of Fidelity Council, No. 4, Daughters of Liberty, of Worcester, Mass., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Carpenters' Union No. 821, American Federation of Labor, of Winthrop, Mass., and a petition of Stationary Engineers' Union No. 26, American Federation of Labor, of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the

navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McENERY presented a petition of the Perique tobacco growers of Louisiana, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the present internal-revenue law providing that Perique tobacco may be sold in combination with other kinds of tobacco by producers to manufacturers, and transferred by special permit as other kinds of tobacco are now transferred; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Burlington, Col., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PENROSE presented petitions of 11 citizens of Dauphin, of 20 citizens of Penbrook, of 54 citizens of Harrisburg, of 32 citizens of Reading, of 40 citizens of Langhorne, and of 124 citizens of Burnside, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DUBOIS presented a petition of the governing board of the Commercial Club of Lewiston, Idaho, praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of Snake River between Lewiston, Idaho, and the mouth of Salmon River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the governing board of the Lewiston Commercial Club, of Lewiston, Idaho, praying that an appropriation be made for the removal of the obstructions in the Columbia River at The Dalles and Celilo; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BURNHAM presented a petition of Sampson Post, No. 22, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, of Rochester, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Joel B. Slocum and 19 other citizens of Concord, of G. W. Gile and 30 other citizens of Portsmouth, of J. E. Smith and 12 other citizens of Keene, of Dr. Forest Stafford and 18 other citizens of Peterboro, of J. B. Wadleigh and 8 other citizens of Sanbornton, of Rev. H. St. J. Filmer and 17 other citizens of Laconia, of N. C. Saunders and 17 other citizens of Meredith, of John L. Cram and 19 other citizens of Rumney, of Charles F. Avery and 7 other citizens of Compton, of J. W. Tingley and 17 other citizens of Hopkinton and Dunbarton, of F. H. Baldwin and 26 other citizens of Jaffrey, of B. Christopher and 9 other citizens of Brentwood, of L. P. Lissom and 50 other citizens of Hinsdale, of Rev. D. S. Jenks and 43 other citizens of Franklin, of Albert H. Davis and 6 other citizens of Laconia, and of R. P. Whittemore and 112 other citizens of Antrim, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1354) to correct the military record of William J. McGhee;

A bill (S. 30) to correct the military record of Otis B. Vanfleet;

A bill (S. 35) for the relief of Gottlieb C. Rose;

A bill (S. 36) to grant an honorable discharge to William B. Barnes; and

A bill (S. 330) for the relief of Lawrence H. Knapp, late first lieutenant, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1025) to promote the efficiency of the Revenue-Cutter Service, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following amendments, intended to be proposed to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which were ordered to be printed, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

An amendment proposing to appropriate $1,200 for clerk hire at the United States consulate at Cape Town, Africa;

An amendment raising the grade of the United States consulate at Hamburg, Germany, to that of consulate-general;

An amendment proposing to increase the salary of the United States consul at Three Rivers, Quebec, Canada, from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum;

An amendment proposing to appropriate $1,200 for clerk hire at the United States consulate at Dawson City, Yukon territory; and

An amendment proposing to increase the salary of the United States consul at Port Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum.

Mr. ELKINS, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1570) for the relief of the widow and children of the late Joseph W. Etheridge and the widow of the late John M. Richardson, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2232) to compel the introduction and use of fire protection on passenger trains engaged in interstate commerce, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce; which was agreed to.

Mr. RAWLINS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2632) to amend an act entitled "An act granting to the Clearwater Valley Railroad Company a right of way through the Nez Perces Indian land in Idaho," reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. JONES of Nevada, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. STEWART on the 14th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such hearings as may be had by the committee or its subcommittees in connection with bills pending before the committee, and to have the same printed for its use, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

THE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

Mr. JONES of Nevada, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. GALLINGER, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions is hereby authorized to employ from time to time stenographers to report hearings before said committee, the expense to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and said committee is further authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths whenever it may be found necessary to do so.

ASSISTANT CLERK OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. JONES of Nevada, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. ELKINS on the 13th instant, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ an assistant clerk, to be paid from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,800 per annum, until otherwise provided for by law

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 2895) to correct the military record of Ferdinand Levy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2896) granting a pension to William Wheeler Hubbell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced a bill (S. 2897) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Durham, N. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2898) for the relief of the heirs and distributees of H. W. Hargrove; and

A bill (S. 2899) for the relief of the estate of Rayford Brewington, deceased.

Mr. FOSTER of Louisiana introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2900) for the relief of the estate of Paul Chappin, deceased;

A bill (S. 2901) for the relief of Clemons G. Caldwell;

A bill (S. 2902) for the relief of Belisaire Cormier;

A bill (S. 2903) for the relief of Samuel Cary;

A bill (S. 2904) for the relief of the estate of Jean Constantin, deceased;

A bill (S. 2905) for the relief of the estate of J. M. Charpentier, deceased;

A bill (S. 2906) for the relief of the estate of Camile Berard, deceased;

A bill (S. 2907) for the relief of the estate of William Burgess, deceased;

A bill (S. 2908) for the relief of Belot Auguste Donato;

A bill (S. 2909) for the relief of the estate of Jean Crouchet, deceased;

A bill (S. 2910) for the relief of Zachine Dugat;

A bill (S. 2911) for the relief of the estate of Charles Clerc, deceased;

A bill (S. 2912) for the relief of Sophia Brown;

A bill (S. 2913) for the relief of Susan L. Bailey; and

A bill (S. 2914) for the relief of the estate of Emilia Olivier, deceased.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2915) to authorize the appointment of Alexander D. B. Smead as a captain of cavalry (with the accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2916) to correct the military record of T. C. Kennedy; and

A bill (S. 2917) to correct the military record of Frederick Theodore Leavenworth (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2918) granting an increase of pension to John G. W. Book; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2919) granting an increase of pension to David Keller; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 2920) to correct the military record of Lindsey Beaumont; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2921) to place Henry Biederbick, Julius R. Frederick, Francis Long, and Maurice Connell on the retired list of enlisted men of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2922) granting a pension to Matilda Dickinson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 2923) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Floyd Sicard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2924) for the relief of the legal representative of Maj. William Kendall; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WETMORE introduced a bill (S. 2925) for the relief of William McCarty Little, a lieutenant on the retired list of the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, which were ordered to be printed as a document, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2926) granting a pension to Mary Monahan; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2927) granting an increase of pension to Henry O. Adams; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 2928) for the relief of Leonard I. Brownson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2929) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Barton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DUBOIS introduced a bill (S. 2930) granting an increase of pension to Franklin B. Delaney; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PETTUS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2931) for the relief of Christopher McDonald (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2932) for the relief of Harriet Moore Rhett and her two children, Martha T. Barnard and Kate B. Caldwell; and

A bill (S. 2933) for the relief of Dr. Leroy Pope Walker.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 2934) to correct the military record of Benson M. Rommel; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2935) granting a pension to Joanna Rommel; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2936) granting an increase of pension to Berthold Fernow; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2937) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Stanley;

A bill (S. 2938) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Dunn;

A bill (S. 2939) granting an increase of pension to Richard T. Seltzer;

A bill (S. 2940) granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. Sneed;

A bill (S. 2941) granting an increase of pension to C. A. Wyeth;

A bill (S. 2942) granting a pension to John Chance (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2943) granting a pension to Thomas S. Rowen (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill (S. 2944) for the relief of Elias Gilbert; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2945) granting an increase of pension to Sanford P. Stitzel;

A bill (S. 2946) granting a pension to William F. Browning; and

A bill (S. 2947) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Shaw.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 2948) for the relief of Henry McGill; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2949) for the relief of Jackson Foster; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2950) granting an increase of pension to Fannie Hay Maffit; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CARMACK introduced a bill (S. 2951) granting an increase of pension to Maria J. Wilson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2952) to regulate the practice in the United States courts as to appeals and writs of error; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2953) for the relief of the Cumberland Female College, of McMinnville, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 2954) for the relief of the estate of George P. Carmichael, deceased;

A bill (S. 2955) for the relief of the estate of G. C. McBee, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2956) for the relief of Francis King.

Mr. BACON introduced a bill (S. 2957) for the relief of the heirs of William Markham, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRYE (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2958) to develop the agricultural resources of the Mississippi Valley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2959) granting an increase of pension to Franklin S. Garland; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MITCHELL. I introduce a bill, the policy and general provisions of which are approved by the Pacific coast Senators and Representatives, in relation to Chinese exclusion, and I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Immigration.

I will state that while the Pacific coast Senators and Representatives approve the policy and general provisions of the bill, it is agreed that this shall not affect the privilege of any member to perfect the same by amendment. I desire to state in the same connection on my own behalf that the provisions of the bill generally have received my approval, although one or two sections do not, as I have grave doubts as to their constitutionality, and I therefore reserve the right myself, if I shall think proper on further consideration, to offer amendments.

The bill (S. 2960) to prohibit the coming into and to regulate the residence within the United States, its Territories, and all possessions and all territory under its jurisdiction, and the District of Columbia, of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. WELLINGTON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2961) for the relief of Ann R. Widmayer; and

A bill (S. 2962) for the relief of Isaac W. Busey.

Mr. WELLINGTON introduced a bill (S. 2963) for the relief of the heirs of William Elliott, deceased; which was read twice

by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 36) providing for the purchase and operation of certain telegraph companies; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. VEST introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 37) providing for the purchase of a bust of the late Daniel W. Voorhees, to be placed in the Library of Congress; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

AMENDMENT TO PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PRITCHARD submitted an amendment relative to the construction of the act of June 27, 1890, "granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor," etc., so as to include all persons who served ninety days in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, intended to be proposed by him to the pension appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. HOAR submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths and to employ a stenographer in cases of nominations referred to them for consideration and report, and that the expense thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. KEAN subsequently reported the foregoing resolution from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bill and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Finance:

A bill (H. R. 6570) to amend the act of May 12, 1900, authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to redeem or make allowance for internal-revenue stamps; and

A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 88) authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to return bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, and orders for the payment of money, having imprinted stamps thereon, to the owners thereof, and for other purposes;

The bill (H. R. 8581) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

SERVICES IN MEMORY OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives; which was read:

Whereas the melancholy event of the violent and tragic death of William McKinley, late President of the United States, having occurred during the recess of Congress, and the two Houses sharing in the general grief and desiring to manifest their sensibility upon the occasion of the public bereavement: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress will assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on a day and hour fixed and announced by the joint committee, to wit, Thursday, February 27, 1902, and that, in the presence of the two Houses there assembled, an address upon the life and character of William McKinley, late President of the United States, be pronounced by Hon. John Hay, and that the President of the Senate pro tempore and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be requested to invite the President and ex-President of the United States, ex-Vice-Presidents, the heads of the several Departments, the judges of the Supreme Court, the representatives of the foreign governments, the governors of the several States, the Lieutenant-General of the Army and the Admiral of the Navy, and such officers of the Army and Navy as have received the thanks of Congress who may then be at the seat of Government to be present on the occasion, and such others as may be suggested by the executive committee.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Ida S. McKinley, and to assure her of the profound sympathy of the two Houses of Congress for her deep personal affliction, and of their sincere condolence for the late national bereavement.

Mr. KEAN. I ask for the immediate consideration and adoption of the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey asks that this resolution may receive present consideration. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

EXECUTION OF LEGAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES, ETC.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent to submit a report out of order from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received, in the absence of objection.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5814) to provide for the execution in the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico of deeds for land situate in the District of Columbia, to report it favorably, without amendment, and as it is a somewhat urgent measure I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read for information.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That deeds and other instruments affecting land situate in the District of Columbia may be acknowledged in the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico before any notary public appointed therein by the civil or military governor thereof commissioned as such by the President of the United States with the like effect as if such deeds had been acknowledged in the District of Columbia before a notary public appointed for said District: *Provided*, That the certificate by such notary in the Philippine Islands or in Porto Rico, as the case may be, shall be accompanied by the certificate of the governor aforesaid to the effect that the notary taking said acknowledgment was in fact the officer he purported to be.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HOAR. That bill or one like it was also referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and it was referred to me as a subcommittee for consideration. It occurred to me at first that the subject belonged to the Committee on the District of Columbia, it being a provision to affect land titles there; but afterwards it occurred to me that the bill ought to be extended to apply to all Territories of the United States. In that point of view it would be proper that the Judiciary Committee should consider it, and I proposed to report it with one or two slight amendments extending it to the other Territories.

I am very glad that the Committee on the District of Columbia have reported the bill. It was clearly within their jurisdiction as it stood. But I should like to offer an amendment to extend it to other territory of the United States.

After the words "District of Columbia," in the fourth line, I move to amend by inserting the words "or any territory of the United States."

Mr. GALLINGER. I have no objection to that amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. In the eighth and ninth lines I move to strike out the words "in the District of Columbia" and insert the words "in the jurisdiction where the land lies;" so that it will read:

With the like effect as if such deed had been acknowledged in the jurisdiction where the land lies.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. At the end of the ninth line I move to strike out the words "for said District" and insert the word "therein."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the execution in the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico of deeds for land situate in the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States."

PRISONERS OF WAR IN BERMUDA.

Mr. HOAR. I move to reconsider an order passed yesterday, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate certain information in regard to the exaction of duties by the authorities in Bermuda on articles sent to the Boer prisoners of war there. It was stated that the article of the Hague convention, of which that is in contradiction, was adopted. It is in what is known as the second convention, which has been adopted by Great Britain, but which has not as yet been acted upon by the Senate. Further, I am informed that the governor of Bermuda has stated unofficially to persons interested—the information came to me yesterday—that he proposes to recommend to the legislature of Bermuda to repeal so much of the law as exacts those duties. Under those circumstances, I ask that the resolution be reconsidered and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MONEY. I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts if any facts were submitted with the resolution which have been printed.

Mr. HOAR. No facts were submitted. I received from a gentleman of the very highest distinction and authority in this country a statement that these duties were exacted on articles intended for prisoners of war in Bermuda, where, as the Senator knows very well, there is a large aggregation of Boer prisoners. The convention at The Hague provided that all such articles sent to prisoners of war should be transported free over government railroads; but that turns out to be in the second or supplementary convention adopted at The Hague, which has been agreed to by Great Britain, but which the Senate has not yet acted upon.

So there is no violation of a treaty obligation. Still, under the

circumstances, it is a matter which I think would be proper to inquire into as a question of the behavior of a civilized nation on such a subject but for the further fact, of which I was informed yesterday afternoon, that the governor of that territory proposes to submit promptly to the legislature a proposition for the repeal of the law requiring the exaction of duties in such cases. So I desire to have the resolution asking the President for information reconsidered and to submit it to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President, if I may be indulged for a moment, I merely wanted the information which I have from the Senator, because I am very thoroughly in sympathy with him in this matter, and I desired to have any information that he was willing to submit to the Senate printed. I am very glad he has made it a subject of inquiry.

Mr. HOAR. I do not care about quoting publicly the name of my informant, but I will give it to the Senator or to the committee in private, with great pleasure.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts moves to reconsider the vote by which the resolution submitted by him yesterday touching the inquiry as to the Bermuda Islands was adopted.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts moves to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR subsequently said: I moved just now, and the Senate adopted the motion, to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to calling on the President for certain information. I am informed by the Secretary that that resolution has been sent to the President. So the proper motion should be that the resolution be recalled.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that the vote be reconsidered by which the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Without objection, it will be reconsidered.

Mr. HOAR submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to return to the Senate the resolution of the Senate, transmitted to him January 15, in regard to "whether the British Government exact duties on goods intended for prisoners of war in Bermuda," etc.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Mr. MALLORY. Mr. President, my attention has been called to the issue of the New York Herald of the 14th of this month, which, in its Washington correspondence of Monday last, sets forth what purports to be a poll of the Senate as to the attitude of Senators on the question of preferring the Nicaragua or the Panama route for a canal across the Central American Isthmus. The correspondent professes to have interviewed the Senators whose opinions on that subject are here given and gives the language of several Senators. Among the number whose opinion is set forth in the column in which those who are willing to consider the Panama proposition are placed is my name.

I take this occasion, Mr. President, to say that I had no interview to such effect with anyone on that subject; that the statement as to my attitude is false and is entirely contrary to the views which I do entertain.

I will take this occasion also to say, Mr. President, that I am at present, with all the light that I have on the subject, decidedly in favor of pushing the Nicaragua project as rapidly as possible; and if it were in my power to bring that project before the Senate to-day and to vote on it after due deliberation, I should be very glad to do so.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, this same article states that a clear majority of the Senate will oppose action on the Nicaragua bill until the rival route has been discussed. It gives then a list of the Senators in favor of the Nicaragua route and a list of those in favor of the Panama proposition, and states that I favor the Panama proposition.

I am not accustomed, Mr. President, to stating to newspaper correspondents how I stand or how I shall vote on any great proposition. I never in my life have intimated to anyone that I was in favor of the Panama route, and, so far as my name is concerned, this statement is without authority.

I desire to state now that, with the lights I have before me and the investigation which I have made, unless the facts shall cause me to change my opinion, I shall vote in favor of the Nicaragua route.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The morning business is now closed and the Calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. CLAY subsequently said: Mr. President, I do not desire to do anyone an injustice. I stated this morning that in an article in the New York Herald my name appeared among a list of Senators in favor of the Panama route. On reading the article I find that the headlines would make it so appear, but in the body of the article I observe that both the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. MALLORY] and myself are simply placed among a list of Senators who are in favor of a thorough investigation of all the routes and the selection of that route which is the most practicable and to the best interests of the United States. Consequently, I find that the body of the article and the headlines do not correspond, and I make this statement in justice to the correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 569, to establish the department of commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 569) to establish the department of commerce. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill is before the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, under Rule VIII.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered without reference to Rule VIII, so as not to limit debate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that the further consideration of this bill be had without the limitation of debate contained in Rule VIII.

Mr. NELSON. And without any other limitation of the rule.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. NELSON. I now ask that the bill be read for amendment. It has already been read at length.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is one committee amendment, and that has not yet been stated.

Mr. NELSON. The Senate has not yet acted on any amendment. There is one committee amendment, and after that is acted upon there will probably be two or three other amendments offered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment reported by the Committee on Commerce will be stated.

The SECRETARY. The Committee on Commerce reported an amendment to the bill, to insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 10. That all power and authority heretofore possessed or exercised by the head of any Executive Department over any bureau, office, branch, or division of the public service, by this act transferred to the department of commerce, or any business arising therefrom or pertaining thereto, whether of an appellate or revisory character, or otherwise, shall hereafter be vested in and exercised by the head of the said department of commerce. And all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are, so far as so inconsistent, hereby repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NELSON. In line 8 on page 2, section 2, after the words "chief clerk," I move to insert the words "and a disbursing clerk;" so as to read:

There shall also be one chief clerk and a disbursing clerk and such other clerical assistants as may from time to time be authorized by Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NELSON. I now offer an amendment to come in at the end of line 10 of the same section. The object of this amendment is to have the Auditor of the State and other Departments audit the accounts of the new department as he does those of the other departments. This is in the language of the law in respect to the other departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The proposed amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. At the end of section 2, on page 2, line 10, after the word "Congress," it is proposed to insert:

And the Auditor for the State and other Departments shall receive all accounts accruing in or relative to the department of commerce and examine the same, and thereafter certify the balance and transmit the accounts, with the vouchers and certificate, to the Comptroller of the Treasury for his decision thereon.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NELSON. On page 3, section 4, line 7, after the words "and that," I move to strike out the words "the office of Commissioner of Railroads."

I desire to explain that amendment to the Senate, When this bill was originally prepared at the last Congress the office of Commissioner of Railroads was an existing office. It had escaped my attention that in an appropriation bill at the last Congress provision was made for abolishing the office, and the office of Commissioner of Railroads was abolished, to take effect on the 30th of June last. So there is no longer such an office.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 3, section 4, line 7, after the words "and that," it is proposed to strike out "the office of Commissioner of Railroads."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. I desire to offer an amendment, which I shall

explain, as well as one or two subsequent minor amendments, which I am going to offer in a moment. On page 4, section 4, line 6, I move to strike out the first word, "relating," and insert "pertaining exclusively."

Under the clause, as now broadly drawn, all the archives of the Consular Bureau in the State Department, covering a great deal of diplomatic correspondence, would be transferred to this new department. I know that such is not the intention of the bill, and I therefore suggest the change, striking out the word "relating," and inserting the words "pertaining exclusively," so as to confine the transference of the archives from the Consular Bureau to those which relate to commerce and statistics.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 4, section 4, at the beginning of line 6, it is proposed to strike out the word "relating," and to insert the words "pertaining exclusively," so as to read:

That the official records and papers now on file in and pertaining exclusively to the business of any bureau, office, department, or branch of the public service in this act transferred to the department of commerce, together with the furniture now in use in such bureau, office, department, or branch of the public service, shall be, and hereby is, transferred to the department of commerce.

Mr. NELSON. I can see no objection to that amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. I suggest in line 10, in the same clause, after the word "hereby," to strike out the word "is" and to insert the word "are;" so as to read: "and hereby are, transferred to the department of commerce."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. On page 5, I desire to offer two or three small amendments, all of which have a common purpose, and that purpose is to leave it within the control of the State Department to separate in the consular correspondence those portions which are diplomatic and political from those which are commercial, so that the commercial part may all be transferred to the department of commerce, but that anything diplomatic or political shall be retained in the State Department. That work, of course, must be done in that Department, in my opinion.

I shall offer a further amendment at the end of the bill, providing for an officer in the State Department to take charge of that specific work, which, of course, has hitherto been performed by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, which it is now proposed to transfer to the new department.

In line 6, section 5, page 5, after the words "Secretary of," I move to strike out "commerce" and insert "State;" so that the consuls, etc., shall act under the direction of the Secretary of State. It seems to me it is improper for them to have two masters.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 5, section 5, line 6, after the words "Secretary of," it is proposed to strike out "commerce" and insert "State;" so as to read:

And all consular officers of the United States, including consul-generals, consuls, and commercial agents, are hereby required, and it is made a part of their duty, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to gather and compile, from time to time, useful and material information and statistics in respect to the commerce, industries, and markets of the countries and places to which such consular officers are accredited.

Mr. NELSON. There is no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. In the same section, on page 5, line 7, after the word "time," I move to insert "upon the request of the secretary of commerce;" so as to read:

To gather and compile, from time to time, upon the request of the secretary of commerce, useful and material information, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. In the same section, on page 5, line 10, after the words "to send," I move to insert "under the direction of the Secretary of State;" so as to read:

To send, under the direction of the Secretary of State, reports quarterly, or oftener if required, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. I now offer as a new section, to come in at the end of the bill, an amendment providing for the appointment of an officer in the State Department, whom I have already described, to go over these reports and separate the portions which are to go to the department of commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 11. A person to be designated by the Secretary of State shall be appointed to formulate for the instruction of consular officers the requests of the secretary of commerce, and to prepare from the dispatches of consular officers, for transmission to the secretary of commerce, such information as pertains to the work of the department of commerce, and such person shall have the rank and salary of a chief of bureau and be furnished with such clerical assistance as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of State.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts whether the powers therein conferred upon this new officer in any manner differ from the powers now enjoyed by the officer whom it is sought to replace?

Mr. LODGE. The whole Bureau of Foreign Commerce in the State Department, which has now charge of the consular reports, is by this bill transferred to the department of commerce.

Mr. BACON. I so understand.

Mr. LODGE. And the Secretary of State, as I understand, needs somebody to do the work which the bill imposes on his Department; that is, to go over all these consular reports, separate the commercial part and send it to the new department, and also to transmit to the consuls their instructions, the object being to retain the work of editing the consular reports in the State Department, which I think is very essential, because that is the diplomatic and political Department.

Mr. BACON. I quite agree with the Senator, and I quite understood from what he had previously stated what he now says; but that does not reply to the inquiry which I made, which was whether the numerous powers and duties in the amendment offered by the Senator, which are to be enjoyed by the new officer created by the amendment, in any manner differ from the powers and privileges now enjoyed by the officer who is to be transferred to the department of commerce. What I desire to know is, whether this amendment clothes the new officer of the department of commerce with the same powers which the officer now in charge of that bureau in the State Department has.

Mr. LODGE. That, I understand, is the purpose and object of the amendment. Of course, the work now is all done in the State Department, and, as I understand it, the head of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, under the direction of one of the Assistant Secretaries, edits these reports for publication. The commercial portions are all published by the Department. Those portions which it is considered inadvisable to publish are held in manuscript in the Department. The officer who does that, if I am correctly informed, is to be transferred to the department of commerce, where he will be simply a compiler of statistics, and the duties in the way of editing and separating the political and diplomatic information require a new officer for their performance in the State Department.

Mr. BACON. I certainly am extremely unfortunate that I can not express myself in such a manner that the Senator will catch the purport of my inquiry. It is my fault, I suppose.

Mr. LODGE. I beg the Senator's pardon. It is my slowness of apprehension, I have no doubt.

Mr. BACON. Taking all the fault to myself, I will repeat the inquiry. It is not as to the necessity for this new officer. I did not ask that. I recognize that from what the Senator has stated. But the amendment offered by the Senator confers certain powers on and enumerates certain duties of the new officer. The inquiry I make of the Senator is this: Are those duties and those powers the same as the duties and the powers of the chief of this bureau which is to be transferred to the new department, or does this amendment confer upon the new officer other duties and other powers, which the present officer does not enjoy?

Mr. LODGE. I understand that all those powers are now existent in the officer of the State Department.

Mr. BACON. One other question, Mr. President. Though I think that ought to be carefully looked into, I think the Senator ought to be able to state definitely whether it is so——

Mr. LODGE. If the Senator wants me to put the language more strongly, I will say I know that to be the case.

Mr. BACON. That is entirely satisfactory.

Mr. LODGE. Except, of course, it is modified, as the Senator understands, by the fact that these statistics are to go to the new department instead of being published by the old one.

Mr. BACON. I understand, but one other inquiry. Of course we have not the amendment before us, and can only catch it from the reading at the desk. Does this amendment confer any rank upon the new officer other than that enjoyed by the present officer?

Mr. LODGE. It makes him the chief of a bureau.

Mr. BACON. What is the position of the present officer?

Mr. LODGE. The present officer is the chief of a bureau, who, of course, acts under the direction of one of the Assistant Secretaries of State.

Mr. BACON. As this one will also?

Mr. LODGE. As this one will also.

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to have the amendment again read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be again stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 11. A person to be designated by the Secretary of State shall be appointed to formulate for the instruction of consular officers the requests of the secretary of commerce and to prepare from the dispatches of consular

officers, for transmission to the secretary of commerce, such information as pertains to the work of the department of commerce, and such person shall have the rank and salary of a chief of bureau, and be furnished with such clerical assistance as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of State.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, somewhere in the bill that I saw as originally reported was a provision that our consuls at foreign ports should report to the secretary of this new department.

Mr. SPOONER. That is on page 5.

Mr. HALE. That seemed to me to be faulty. Now, if the object of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is to cure that defect, he has in view precisely what I had, as to which I had proposed to offer an amendment—that instead of the consular officers, who are officers of the State Department and appointed by the State Department, as they ought to be, and reporting to the State Department, as it seems to me they ought to do, the provision originally, as I understood it, was that they should have a divided allegiance and report directly to another department, which seemed to me not a good thing to do. As I understand this amendment, instead of that the Senator proposes that this information shall be gathered by the consuls as now and reported to the State Department as now, and that the Secretary of State shall then, in some way that is prescribed, communicate this information, these facts, and these statistics for the information of the new secretary. Is that the purpose?

Mr. LODGE. That is my purpose. I think perhaps the Senator from Maine was not here when certain amendments of mine on page 5 were adopted, to which this amendment is supplementary.

Mr. HALE. No, I was not here. What is that amendment on page 5?

Mr. LODGE, On page 5 the bill has been so amended as to read:

And all consular officers of the United States, including consul-generals, consuls, and commercial agents, are hereby required, and it is made a part of their duty, under the direction of the Secretary of State—

Mr. HALE. That is the provision to which I allude.

Mr. LODGE. The Senate has stricken out the word "commerce" and inserted the word "State," so as to read: "Secretary of State." I am reading the provision as it has been amended.

Mr. HALE. That is proper.

Mr. LODGE. The clause continues—

to gather and compile, from time to time, upon the request of the secretary of commerce, useful and material information and statistics in respect to the commerce, industries, and markets of the countries and places to which such consular officers are accredited, and to send, under direction of the Secretary of State, reports quarterly, or oftener if required, of the information and statistics thus gathered and compiled, to the secretary of the department of commerce.

So that it relieves them from two masters.

Mr. HALE. And does not in any way impair or undermine either the duties or dignities of the office of Secretary of State?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly not.

Mr. HALE. I think that ought not to be done.

Mr. LODGE. It leaves him entirely in control of the consular service, as he ought to be, and authorizes the secretary of the new department of commerce to say: "I want such and such information," and then the Department of State transmits it to the department of commerce. This is to permit an officer to do the work of editing and separating the consular reports.

Mr. HALE. I think, then, the bill has been very greatly improved. The State Department has not much real business to do, except in relation to the consular service. The diplomatic part—the part that is performed by ambassadors, ministers, and ministers resident—is more a matter of negotiation, which is ordinarily done outside of these offices; but the time when the State Department touches real business, the transaction of business of commerce in relation to which our citizens abroad have any interest, all comes under the consular service, and it is about all, as I have said, of real business that there is in the State Department. I should not, for one, be willing to consent that the duties of the Secretary of State or his responsibilities or his dignity should be impaired, and I was proposing to offer a similar amendment, which the Senator has done in much better form than I could have done it. To that extent I think it improves the bill.

Of course, Mr. President, the bill is what I would call a very great enterprise very suddenly launched upon us. That makes a larger department than any one left in the Government. If I may be permitted to say it, it does not begin in a modest way, but it ransacks all the departments, selects bureau after bureau without apparent reason, dumps them into this bill, and makes a new department and a new secretary, with larger duties than any other Cabinet minister.

The administrative duties of the Secretary of the Treasury, after his Department has been stripped and ransacked, will not be as great as those of this new secretary. He takes charge of these great bureaus that have from the time of the establishment of the Government been in the Treasury Department and, so far as I know, satisfactorily administered.

The bill is called "A bill to establish the department of commerce," and the subjects-matter that are in it have not so much relation to commerce as light has to darkness. Why should the Census Bureau—a pure matter of internal consequence, internal business, in a great department dealing with the internal affairs of the country, the population of the country—why should that be put into the department of commerce? Before the bill is concluded—I am waiting now for the figures and statistics—I hope to be able to show that if the Coast and Geodetic Survey, dealing with science, not with commerce, is to be taken from the Treasury, it should not be put into this department, but into the Navy Department.

Mr. NELSON. If the Senator will allow me to interrupt him——

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. We have been perfecting the bill by amendments, and I was coming to that feature of the bill, and was going to submit the question as to the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the Senate. I understand—if I am not taking up the time of the Senator——

Mr. HALE. I yield with great pleasure.

Mr. NELSON. I understand there has been some controversy between the Treasury Department and the Department of the Navy as to that matter. In view of that fact, it is my impression that we had better leave it out of this bill and leave the question to be settled subsequently as to whether it should remain in the Treasury or go to the Navy Department. To be candid and to express my own individual opinion, in view of the work which that Bureau or branch of the service performs, I think its duties would be more appropriate and more germane to the Department of the Navy; and if the Senator will allow me and has no objection I will move to strike that out of the bill.

Mr. HALE. I have no objection, but we are eliminating so much here that we had better make one mouthful of it and transfer that Bureau to the Navy Department. The truth is—I will not interrupt the Senator, of course——

Mr. NELSON. The Senator is entitled to the floor, not I.

Mr. HALE. The truth is, that we are getting to have half a dozen different navies, Mr. President, and we ought not to. We have got a navy in the Life-Saving Service; we have got a navy in the Light-House Board; we have got a navy in the Revenue-Cutter Service; we have got a navy in the Marine-Hospital Service; we have got a navy in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and I suspect it will not be long before my enterprising and stirring friend, who is at the head of the Geological Survey, will want a navy. We ought to have but one.

Mr. MONEY. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. HALE. Yes.

Mr. MONEY. Has not the Treasury Department a navy in the Revenue-Cutter Service?

Mr. HALE. I think I mentioned that.

Mr. MONEY. I beg pardon. I did not hear the Senator.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. HALE. I will yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. TILLMAN. I simply want to refer to one other navy, and that is the Army transport service, which is assuming magnificent proportions, and about which I have heard some little scandal.

Mr. LODGE. That is being steadily abolished and reduced, I will say for the information of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. HALE. All these suggestions are precisely in the line of what I am trying to bring forward before the Senate. Here is an attempt—and in itself, if kept in proper limits, a wise attempt—to bring different branches that are in some degree cognate in their duties under one head; but while we are about it we ought not to divide and put the various duties of these bureaus into a new department where they naturally do not belong, and take them from another where they do belong.

The Navy Department at one time practically administered the duties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, furnishing accomplished officers who led their parties and who conducted to a considerable degree their surveys and triangulations. It was then as efficient a service as it has ever been since, and a Senator on my right says a great deal more so. I am inclined to thing he is correct about that.

I want to get my figures—I do not expect, of course, that the bill will pass to-day, because there is a great deal in it that we want to discuss—but after I get my figures, I think I shall move an amendment to transfer the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the Navy Department. The Senator in charge of the bill, who is, I think, reasonable in his conduct of it in every way, sees the force of the objection that that Survey should not be in this bill and is inclined to let it go out; but while we are launching upon the work of reassorting and rearranging bureaus we might as well

do the whole business here. When the proper time comes I think I shall make the motion which I have indicated. I will not make it at present.

Mr. MONEY. Will the Senator from Maine permit me a moment?

Mr. HALE. Yes.

Mr. MONEY. I desire to suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] that he have his amendment printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as it touches the State Department somewhat. I think that would be the proper course if it meet his approval. I do not want to make the motion, however.

Mr. LODGE. The amendment now pending simply creates an officer at the head of a new bureau. It does not require to be entirely germane and it does not require any action by another committee.

Mr. MONEY. I have no desire to make a motion. I merely made the suggestion. I should like to see it in print.

Mr. LODGE. It will be printed to-morrow. I think when the Senator looks at it he will see that it is a very small matter. It is the creation of only one office.

Mr. MONEY. As I understood, the Senator proposed the immediate consideration and adoption of the amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I simply moved the amendment. It is now pending.

Mr. MONEY. It is now pending. It may be very largely concluded——

Mr. LODGE. There is no objection to it on the part of the committee having the bill in charge.

Mr. MONEY. That may be, but there may be objection outside of the committee, and I should be glad to see it in print. If there is no intention of concluding the bill to-day, and I guess we will hardly do that, I should be very glad if no vote shall be taken until it can be examined into a little.

Mr. HALE. I think the suggestion of the Senator from Mississippi is a good one. I am free to say——

Mr. LODGE. Let it go over and be printed. I will not move it now.

Mr. MONEY. I think that is right.

Mr. HALE. I think the Senator from Massachusetts has it about right, that we will probably adopt it, but I think it wise not unduly to seek dispatch in a matter of this great importance. There is time enough in the Senate to consider it. Other matters are not pressing, and while I shall not stand in the way of the passage of the bill in any undue fashion, yet I want to get some figures as to the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair understands that the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts is now withdrawn, and he asks that it lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. HALE. That it be printed.

Mr. LODGE. That is my request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

Mr. TELLER. I desire to move to strike out section 6. I understand the committee having the matter in charge have agreed that it shall go out.

Mr. LODGE. I did not hear the Senator from Colorado. What section does he propose to strike out?

Mr. TELLER. To strike out section 6, which proposes to transfer the Geological Survey from the Interior Department to the new department. I understand the committee agree that it may be done.

Mr. NELSON. There is no objection to that.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Colorado to strike out the whole of section 6.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BACON. I desire to ask the Senator from Massachusetts whether the direction given his amendment includes all the amendments offered by him?

Mr. LODGE. Oh, no; the others were adopted.

Mr. BACON. It simply covers the last one?

Mr. LODGE. The last one.

Mr. BACON. Which is complete in itself?

Mr. LODGE. Which is complete in itself, being a new section.

Mr. BACON. Very well.

Mr. HALE. Has section 6 gone out bodily?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It has gone out.

Mr. HALE. The entire section?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The entire section.

Mr. HALE. That is right. The confusion was such that I could not understand.

Mr. HALE. There are——

Mr. NELSON. I desire to offer an amendment.

Mr. HALE. If the Senator in charge of the bill wishes to offer an amendment, I will yield.

Mr. NELSON. I offer a further amendment. On page 3, lines 3 and 4, I move to strike out the words "and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey."

Mr. HALE. I move to insert after the words proposed to be stricken out the words, "and the same is hereby transferred to the Navy Department."

Now, Mr. President, I do not expect——

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. The Senator from Maine does not want a vote on his amendment to-day?

Mr. HALE. No. The Senator from Connecticut says he hopes I will not ask for a vote on the amendment to-day. I do not expect that the Senate will vote on it to-day. I want them to have a little time to consider. It is proper, I think, that it should go there, but I would not precipitate a vote on my amendment now. Then I want also, as other Senators do, to discuss the Census Bureau and several other subjects. Therefore I shall not insist upon a vote to-day, and unless there are other amendments——

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Will the Senator from Maine permit me?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I hope there will be no attempt to secure to-day a vote either upon the bill or any of the important amendments which have been suggested. I desire to say that as I look at it to-day I do not see any reason why one of the most valuable bureaus in the United States Government should be forcibly removed from the present Department to which it is attached and transferred to this new department. I refer to the office of the Commissioner of Patents, which has had pretty hard and severe treatment hitherto, Mr. President.

The Patent Office building was built for that office, and at some subsequent time it was attached to the Interior Department. The Interior Department proceeded to utilize, occupy, and crowd the Patent Office until the disposition of the people of the United States and its Congress, in providing that building for the Patent Office and the recognition of the Patent Office in thus providing therefor, seems to have been entirely set aside.

I shall have quite a little to say on this bill before it passes. Thus forcibly, and without any reason that I can think of, to take the Patent Office away from the Interior Department, with which it has become correlated and adjusted, so that its business proceeds by rules and regulations, it seems to me would be a very strange proceeding. I do not want to go into it to-day. I can say considerable on this subject, and before the bill comes to a conclusion I should like to be heard on that proposition.

Mr. HALE. I think there is a general feeling that these great subject-matters ought to be investigated, and we can not do it to-day. I therefore move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. There are a few uncontested bills on the Calendar——

Mr. HALE. If the Senators desire to go to the Calendar by unanimous consent, I will withhold the motion for the present.

Mr. LODGE. I hope the Senator from Maine will do that. There are a great many uncontested and unobjected bills on the Calendar. It is early in the day.

Mr. NELSON. I ask that the pending bill may go over, retaining its place on the Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota asks that the pending bill may go over, retaining its place on the Calendar.

Mr. COCKRELL. All right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there is no objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PETTUS. I suggest that the bill be printed with the amendments to it.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be printed as it is now amended.

Mr. PETTUS. And with the amendments offered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. NELSON subsequently said: I request that the bill proposing to establish a department of commerce be reprinted with the amendments which have been adopted to-day.

Mr. COCKRELL. That has already been ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). The Chair is informed that that has already been done.

Mr. NELSON. I think not; but if it has already been done, well and good. I ask to have it reprinted with all the amendments that have been adopted, and also one amendment proposed and not adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the bill has been ordered reprinted with the amendments, and that the amendment to which the Senator from Minnesota refers is included.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT HAMMOND, IND.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1322) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hammond, in the State of Indiana.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after the word "apparatus," to insert the word "elevators," and on page 2, line 1, after the word "apparatus," to insert "elevators;" so as to read:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and to contract for the erection and completion thereon of a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office, court, and other Government offices in the city of Hammond and State of Indiana, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, complete, not to exceed the sum of $125,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INTERSTATE AND WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. R. 15) to encourage the holding of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in the city of Charleston, county of Charleston, State of South Carolina, during the years 1901 and 1902.

The first amendment was to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That to reimburse the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition Company, at Charleston, S. C., for expenses heretofore incurred or that may be incurred up to June 1, 1902, on account of the United States Government exhibit at said exposition, for transportation, sleeping-car fares, subsistence of Government employees, freight, installation and care, construction of building occupied by the Fish Commission exhibit, and for compensation for floor space occupied by the Government exhibits other than that of the Fish Commission in the exposition building, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $90,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed on vouchers presented by said exposition company and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. TILLMAN. After consultation with the chairman of the Committee on Industrial Expositions, I have an amendment which I wish to offer to the House amendment to the joint resolution. I send it to the desk and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). The Senator from South Carolina offers an amendment to the amendment of the House. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 6 it is proposed to strike out the words "June 1, 1902," and insert in lieu thereof the words "the time of closing said exposition and incident thereto."

Mr. TILLMAN. I will explain that the House has substituted for the joint resolution an amendment which provides an appropriation of $15,000 more than the Senate gave. We passed the joint resolution some little time ago before the holidays, appropriating $75,000. The House proposes to appropriate $90,000, and the amendment goes on specifically to provide to what expenditures that money shall apply. But the officials of the Treasury Department have called our attention at this end to the fact that the limitation of time, June 1, 1902, would leave no opportunity for exhibitors to pack the exhibit and return it here or pay the freight on it. My amendment merely provides that the House amendment shall be so amended as to end the whole business and have no deficits coming in later or any hitch as to how the $90,000 shall be expended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from South Carolina to the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was concurred in.

The next amendment of the House of Representatives was to strike out the preamble.

The amendment was concurred in.

The next amendment of the House of Representatives was to amend the title of the joint resolution so as to read: "A joint resolution to pay the expenses of the United States Government exhibit at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, in the city of Charleston, county of Charleston, State of South Carolina, during the years 1901 and 1902."

The amendment was concurred in.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. STEWART addressed the Chair.

Mr. LODGE. I hope we shall now, as the understanding was, go to the Calendar and not take up bills here and there. There are a great many uncontested bills, and we can go right through the Calendar in regular order.

Mr. STEWART. I ask unanimous consent to call up a very short bill.

Mr. LODGE. Why should we not go regularly to the Calendar and take them all up? That is fairest to everyone. We can go right through the Calendar. It is not a long one, and we shall take up the Senator's bill and all the other bills. Then everybody's bill will be considered.

Mr. STEWART. Very well, if we reach my bill, but if not, I wish to ask unanimous consent to take it up.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly; that course is open to any Senator; but I think we can go through all of the uncontested bills. It is a very short Calendar.

Mr. STEWART. It is a pretty long Calendar. The Senate can pass my measure in a moment. I wish the Senator from Massachusetts would not object. Let it be passed.

Mr. LODGE. No; if I let this bill pass that would be the end of it. We should all go in and get up what we can. The understanding was that we should go to the Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first bill on the Calendar will be stated.

AMENDMENT TO DISTRICT CODE.

The bill (S. 493) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia" was announced as the first case in order on the Calendar.

Mr. LODGE. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be passed over without prejudice.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The bill (S. 451) to provide for acquiring the rights necessary for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. LODGE and Mr. COCKRELL. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over without prejudice.

KATE PEARCE.

The bill (S. 665) granting a pension to Kate Pearce was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Kate Pearce, widow of George G. Pearce, late of Company H, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, One hundred and eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JANE TAYLOR.

The bill (S. 2128) granting a pension to Jane Taylor was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jane Taylor, widow of William Taylor, late first lieutenant Company G, One hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $17 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THEOPHILUS GOODWIN.

The bill (S. 1622) granting a pension to Theophilus Goodwin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Theophilus Goodwin, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DAVID POLLOCK.

The bill (S. 1621) granting an increase of pension to David Pollock was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of David Pollock, late of Company A, First Battalion Delaware Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third hearing, read the third time, and passed.

LAURA B. WEAR.

The bill (S. 1805) granting a pension to Laura B. Wear was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 6, after the words "widow of," to strike

out "D. Walker" and insert "David W.;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Laura B. Wear, widow of David W. Wear, late lieutenant-colonel Forty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL T. ROSE.

The bill (S. 692) granting an increase of pension to Daniel T. Rose was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Daniel T. Rose, late of Company L, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JONAS M. M'COY.

The bill (S. 886) granting an increase of pension to Jonas M. McCoy was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Jonas M. McCoy, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH M'CORD.

The bill (S. 887) granting a pension to Sarah McCord was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment, in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twelve" and insert "eight;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah McCord, widow of Marcus D. L. McCord, late of Captain Terry's Company, First Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, Cherokee Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY TAYLOR.

The bill (S, 888) granting an increase of pension to Mary Taylor was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Taylor, widow of Lewis Taylor, late captain Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES F. BURGER.

The bill (S. 889) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Burger was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles F. Burger, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CATHARINE MOORE.

The bill (S. 890) granting a pension to Catharine Moore was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Catharine Moore, late nurse, Medical Department, United States Volunteers, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LUCINDA W. CAVENDER.

The bill (S. 891) granting a pension to Lucinda W. Cavender was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Lucinda W. Cavender, widow of John S. Cavender, late colonel Twenty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and brevet brigadier-general United States Volunteers, and to pay her a pension of $30 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRIETTE SALOMON.

The bill (S. 143) granting a pension to Henriette Salomon was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henriette Salomon, widow of Frederick Salomon, late brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and to pay her a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Henriette Salomon."

ACCEPTANCE OF DECORATIONS, ETC.

The joint resolution (S. R. 28) granting permission to Dr. Eugene Wasdin and Dr. H. D. Geddings, both of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, to accept decorations tendered to them by the Italian Government, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The bill (S. 1954) to authorize Capt. N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Post-Office Department, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The bill (S. 1573) to authorize Commander James M. Miller, United States Navy; Surg. Oliver D. Norton, United States Navy, and Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, formerly secretary of the Samoan Commission and now secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea, to accept presents tendered to them by His Majesty the Emperor of Germany was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The bill (S. 1959) granting permission to Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum, United States Army, to accept a medal conferred upon him by the King of England, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NAPOLEON B. GIDDINGS.

The bill (S. 18) for the relief of the legal representatives of Napoleon B. Giddings was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated the circumstances of the alleged taking from Napoleon B. Giddings, in January, 1847, at Santa Fe, N. Mex., and deposit with A. B. Dyer, lieutenant of ordnance, United States Army, by order of Sterling Price, colonel commanding the army in New Mexico at that time, of 140 kegs of gunpowder.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE A. ORR.

The bill (S. 19) for the relief of George A. Orr was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay the claim of George A. Orr as acting assistant provost-marshal at Mount Vernon, Mo., from May 28, 1863, to January 30, 1864, at the rate of $100 per month for his services and such sum for legitimate expenses during that period as may be shown and found to have been actually expended by him in the lawful discharge of his duties and necessary for the public service.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMERICAN REGISTER FOR BARKENTINE HAWAII.

Mr. STEWART. I ask unanimous consent to have a little bill passed. It is the bill (S. 1970) to provide an American register for the barkentine *Hawaii*.

The Secretary read the bill, and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. SCOTT. I ask unanimous consent to have taken up out of order Senate bill No. 108, to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Wheeling, State of West Virginia.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us go on with the Calendar in order for a little while. We will reach all those cases.

Mr. SCOTT. All right; I will withdraw the request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made, and the next bill in order on the Calendar will be stated.

JOSEPH W. CARMACK.

The bill (S. 20) for the relief of Joseph W. Carmack was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to

Joseph W. Carmack, late of Company A, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, the pay and allowances of a first sergeant of cavalry from the 1st day of May, 1862, to the 30th day of September, 1862, less any pay received by him during such period.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri or some other member of the Committee on Military Affairs for a very brief statement of the facts upon which this bill is predicated.

Mr. COCKRELL. This soldier made a claim for pay as a lieutenant. On a thorough investigation I found he had not been properly commissioned by State authority, although acting as a lieutenant. He was denied pay as an orderly sergeant, which he was at the time, and this is to give him the pay of an orderly sergeant and deny him pay as a lieutenant.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill was passed.

JOHN S. NEET, JR.

The bill (S. 21) for the relief of John S. Neet, jr., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to John S. Neet, jr., late a private in Company C, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, afterwards Company L, Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, $100, in full payment of the sum allowed him in October, 1878, by the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EZRA S. HAVENS.

The bill (S. 22) for the relief of Ezra S. Havens was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to Ezra S. Havens, late captain of Company G, Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, the pay and allowances of a captain of infantry in the late volunteer service from the 11th day of March, 1862, to the 2d day of February, 1863.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LAURA S. GILLINGWATERS.

The bill (S. 23) for the relief of Laura S. Gillingwaters was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes, notwithstanding the records of the proceedings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Private James E. Gillingwaters, late of Company H, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, to direct the Secretary of War to issue an honorable discharge of the date of his release from military control.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES W. HOWELL.

The bill (S. 24) for the relief of James W. Howell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to issue an honorable discharge to James W. Howell, of Company H, Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, as of date July 31, 1865.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD C. SILENCE.

The bill (S. 25) for the relief of Richard C. Silence was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to issue an honorable discharge to Richard C. Silence as first lieutenant of Company I, First Regiment of West Tennessee Cavalry, as of date March 7, 1863.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PERRY J. KNOLES.

The bill (S. 26) to correct the military record of Perry J. Knoles was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to correct the military record of Perry J. Knoles, a private of Company E, One hundred and first Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, by removing the charge of desertion and substituting therefor "absented himself from Benton Barracks in January, 1863, and was enrolled under the name of James Maddux on July 29, 1863, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, and mustered into service August 5, 1863, as a private in Company B, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery Volunteers, to serve three years, and served faithfully until he was honorably discharged at Knoxville, Tenn., on May 11, 1865;" and no pay or allowance shall be given him during his absence without leave by virtue of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES M. CRABTREE.

The bill (S. 27) for the correction of the military record of James M. Crabtree was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to correct the military record of James M. Crabtree, late private, Company D, Thirty-second Regiment Missouri Infantry, by removing therefrom the charge of desertion and substituting therefor "absented himself without proper authority on January 10, 1863, and remained so absent until June 13, 1863, when he was enrolled, and on June 23, 1863, mustered into service in Company A, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry, and served faithfully to July 27, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out with Company F of said regiment, to which he had been transferred," and to issue to him a certificate accordingly, showing his service. But he shall not be entitled to any pay, bounty, or allowance by virtue of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN R. LEONARD.

The bill (S. 28) for the correction of the military record of John R. Leonard was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to correct the military record of John R. Leonard, private, of Company D, Thirty-second Regiment Missouri Infantry, by removing therefrom the charge of desertion and substituting therefor "Absented himself without proper authority on January 10, 1863, and remained so absent to July 26, 1863, when he was enrolled, and on September 10, 1863, was mustered into the service as a private in Company E, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry, and was mustered out with his company July 25, 1865, serving faithfully during such term," and to issue to him a certificate accordingly, showing his service; but he shall not be entitled to any pay, bounty, or allowance by virtue of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

M. E. SAVILLE.

The bill (S. 29) for the relief of M. E. Saville was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and examined the circumstances of an embezzlement of quartermaster and commissary funds and stores at Fort Gill, Okla., discovered while M. E. Saville, first lieutenant, Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, was quartermaster and commissary at that post, in the years 1896 and 1897, amounting to $2,439.56, of which the sum of $1,070.01 was refunded, leaving $1,369.55 charged to Saville.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES STIERLIN.

The bill (S. 31) for the relief of Charles Stierlin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the President of the United States to revoke and set aside, so far as they relate to Charles Stierlin, "Special Orders, No. 119, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 16, 1864," dishonorably dismissing Second Lieut. Charles Stierlin, Battery L, First Missouri Artillery, and to issue to him an honorable discharge as of date of March 16, 1864.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

IRA J. PAXTON.

The bill (S. 33) to correct the military record of Ira J. Paxton was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Ira J. Paxton, late a private in Company I, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia, and to issue to him a discharge as of date August 2, 1862, on account of being under 18 years of age.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALBERT S. AUSTIN.

The bill (S. 32) to correct the military record of Albert S. Austin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to review and revoke General Court-Martial Orders, No. 9, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, April 1, 1864, approving the proceedings, finding, and sentence in the case of Albert S. Austin, captain and commissary of subsistence of volunteers, assigned to duty as chief commissary of subsistence, cavalry corps, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and to disapprove the same, and to issue to him an honorable discharge as of date April 1, 1864.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIGHT-HOUSE AND FOG-SIGNAL STATIONS IN ALASKA.

The bill (S. 267) for continuing the establishment of additional light-house and fog-signal stations on the coast of the district of Alaska, and appropriating funds therefor, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, in line 3, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "one;" in the same line, before the word "thousand," to insert "and twenty-six;" in line 4, before the word "dollars," to insert "and thirteen;" and on page 2, line 6, after the word "Alaska," to strike out "Point Retreat; Fairway Island, Peril Strait; Elder Rock; Midway Island; Point Sherman;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of $126,013, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for continuing the establishment of additional light-house and fog-signal stations on the coast of the district of Alaska, under the direction of the Light-House Board, said stations to be established in the following order:

Southeast Five Finger Island, southeastern Alaska; Sentinel Island, southeastern Alaska; east of Scotch Cap, western Alaska; Lincoln Rock, southeastern Alaska; Mary Island, southeastern Alaska; Cape Saritchey, western Alaska; Tree Point, southeastern Alaska; Ulakhta Head, western Alaska; Guard Island, southeastern Alaska; west of Scotch Cap, western Alaska.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIGHT STATION AT CAPE BLANCO, OREGON.

The bill (S. 938) making an appropriation for the construction of a light station at Cape Blanco, Oregon, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate $4,500 for the construction of a new building for a light station at Cape Blanco, Oregon, the same to be constructed under the direction of the Light-House Board of the Treasury Department.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIGHT-SHIP ON SOUTHEAST SHOAL, LAKE ERIE.

The bill (S. 1141) for the establishment of a light-ship on Southeast Shoal, Point au Pelee Passage, Lake Erie, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It provides that a light-ship shall be established on Southeast Shoal, Point au Pelee Passage, Lake Erie, Ohio, at a cost not to exceed $45,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STORM-WARNING STATIONS AT SOUTH MANITOU ISLAND.

The bill (S. 1464) to establish wind-signal stations at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, in line 11, before the word "stations," to strike out "wind signal display" and insert "storm-warning;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of $15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, repairing, and operating, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, telegraph or telephone lines between Glenhaven, Mich., and South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan, and for the establishment, equipment, and maintenance of storm-warning stations at those points.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to establish storm-warning stations at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan."

KEEPER'S DWELLING IN NORTH CHANNEL RANGE, MICHIGAN.

The bill (S. 1905) for the erection of a keeper's dwelling at Grosse Isle, North Channel Range, Detroit River, Michigan, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate $3,500 for the erection of a keeper's dwelling at Grosse Isle, North Channel Range, Detroit River, Michigan.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KEEPER'S DWELLING IN SOUTH CHANNEL RANGE, MICHIGAN.

The bill (S. 1906) for the erection of a keeper's dwelling at Grosse Isle, South Channel Range, Detroit River, Michigan, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate $5,000 for the erection of a keeper's dwelling at Grosse Isle, South Channel Range, Detroit River, Michigan.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIGHT-HOUSE AND FOG-SIGNAL STATION AT SEMIAHMOO HARBOR, WASHINGTON.

The bill (S. 259) to establish a light-house and fog-signal station at Semiahmoo Harbor, Gulf of Georgia, Puget Sound, State of Washington, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate $5,000 for a light-house and fog-signal station in Semiahmoo Harbor, Gulf of Georgia, Puget Sound, State of Washington, together with suitable buildings, under the direction of the Light-House Board.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIGHT-HOUSE AND FOG-SIGNAL STATION ON BURROWS ISLAND, WASHINGTON.

The bill (S. 265) to establish a light-house and fog-signal station on Burrows Island, State of Washington, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate $15,000 for a light-house and fog-signal station at the southwest point of Burrows Island, Rosario Strait, State of Washington, under the direction of the Light-House Board.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FOG SIGNAL AT BATTERY POINT, WASHINGTON.

The bill (S. 260) to establish a fog signal at Battery Point, State of Washington, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate $6,000 for a fog signal at Battery Point, State of Washington, together with a suitable building, under the direction of the Light-House Board.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CUSTOMS LAUNCH AT ASTORIA, OREG.

The bill (S. 646) for the purchase or construction of a launch for the customs service at and in the vicinity of Astoria, Oreg., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase or have constructed for the customs service a suitable launch for use at and in the vicinity of Astoria, Oreg., and appropriates $10,000 to purchase or build such vessel.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BOILER-INSPECTION CERTIFICATES BETWEEN MARITIME NATIONS.

The bill (S. 946) to amend section 4400 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to a reciprocal recognition of boiler-inspection certificates between the several maritime nations having marine-inspection laws, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to amend section 4400 of Title LII of the Revised Statutes of the United States by adding to that section, as amended by the act approved March 1, 1895, chapter 146, page 699, volume 28, United States Statutes at Large, third session Fifty-third Congress, after the word "aforesaid," the following:

Provided, however, That when such foreign passenger steamers belong to countries having inspection laws approximating those of the United States, and have unexpired certificates of inspection issued by the proper authorities in the respective countries to which they belong, they shall be subject to no other inspection than necessary to satisfy the local inspectors that the condition of the vessel, her boilers, and life-saving equipments are as stated in the current certificate of inspection; but no such certificate of inspection shall be accepted as evidence of lawful inspection except when presented by steam vessels of other countries which have by their laws accorded to the steam vessels of the United States visiting such countries the same privileges accorded herein to the steam vessels of such countries visiting the United States; it being further provided that there shall be collected and paid into the Treasury of the United States the same fees for the inspection of foreign passenger steamers carrying passengers from the United States that any foreign nation shall charge the merchant vessels of the United States trading to the ports of such nationality; it being further provided that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power to waive at any time the collection of such fees upon due notice of the proper authorities of any country concerned that the collection of fees for the inspection of American steam merchant vessels has been discontinued.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

YAQUINA HEAD (OREGON) LIGHT STATION.

The bill (S. 937) making an appropriation for the construction of additional quarters for the accommodation of three keepers at Yaquina Head (Oregon) light station was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate $4,000 for the construction of additional quarters for the accommodation of three keepers of the light station at Yaquina Head, Oregon.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD W. MUSGROVE.

The bill (S. 193) granting an increase of pension to Richard W. Musgrove was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Richard W. Musgrove, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and captain Company I, First Regiment Infantry, United States Volunteers, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATHANIEL EATON.

The bill (S. 199) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Eaton was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with

amendments, in line 6, after the word "late," to strike out "private" and insert "of;" in line 9, before the word "Infantry," to insert "Volunteer;" and in line 10, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nathaniel Eaton, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and captain Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NAPOLEON B. PERKINS.

The bill (S. 1610) granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Perkins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Napoleon B. Perkins, late of Fifth Battery, Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and to pay him a pension of $60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAROLINE N. ALLEN.

The bill (S. 2131) granting a pension to Caroline N. Allen was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 5, after the word "name," to insert "of;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Caroline N. Allen, dependent mother of Charles N. Allen, late of Company K, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and hospital steward, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REVENUE CUTTER AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The bill (S. 1892) to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter for service at the port of Philadelphia, Pa., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate $50,000 for the construction of a steam revenue cutter for service at the port of Philadelphia.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL CEMETERY AT DOVER, TENN.

The bill (S. 89) to construct a road to the national cemetery at Dover, Tenn., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate $11,500 for the purpose of constructing a macadamized road, or a road partly of gravel and partly of stone, from the river landing or its vicinity, in the town of Dover, Tenn., to the national cemetery near Old Fort Donaldson; but the right of way, not less than 50 feet in width, shall first be secured to the United States to any part of the ground over which the road shall run not now owned by the United States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROPERTY TAKEN FROM CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

The bill (S. 88) for the relief of parties for property taken from them by military forces of the United States was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Quartermaster-General, under such rules and regulations as may be approved by the Secretary of War, to investigate, or cause to be investigated, the claims of artillery and cavalry officers and private soldiers of the Confederate Army for horses, side arms, and baggage alleged to have been taken from them by Federal troops, acting under orders, in violation of the terms of surrender of the Confederate armies, and that he shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, issue his voucher to such persons as shall be shown by the investigation to be entitled thereto, which voucher shall be paid out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

It further provides that no claimant shall be entitled to or receive any voucher unless he shall establish to the satisfaction of the Quartermaster-General that he, or the person through or from whom he asserts the claim, was paroled at the time of the surrender; that he had kept his parole in good faith; that he was the actual owner of the horses, side arms, and baggage for which he claims compensation; that such property was taken from him by troops of the United States acting under orders and in violation of the terms of the surrender under which he was paroled; that, if the soldier has died since his parole was received, the sum he may be entitled to shall be paid to his wife; if she be dead, then to his children; if he has no wife or child or children living, then to his parents, or either of them if one of them be dead; and no other shall be entitled to receive the same. If he has minor children, the same may be paid to their guardians.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TRANSFER OF CENSUS RECORDS.

The bill (S. 1833) providing for the transfer of census records and volumes to the Census Office, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. QUARLES. I ask that that bill may be temporarily laid aside, retaining its place on the Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

LOREN S. RICHARDSON.

The bill (S. 2484) granting an increase of pension to Loren S. Richardson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Loren S. Richardson, late of Company H, Second Regiment United States Sharpshooters, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEFA T. PHILIP.

The bill (S. 1948) granting an increase of pension to Josefa T. Philip was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 4, before the word "directed," to insert "authorized and;" in line 7, after the word "late," to strike out "a;" and in line 7, after the word "admiral," to strike out "in the;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Josefa T. Philip, widow of John W. Philip, late rear-admiral, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY GIFFORD DUNBAR.

The bill (S. 1094) granting an increase of pension to Henry Gifford Dunbar was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "Massachusetts," to insert "Regiment;" and in the same line, after the word "Massachusetts," to strike out "Regiment" and insert "Volunteer Infantry;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Gifford Dunbar, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. SPOONER. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty-eight minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT E. BURKE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with regret and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. ROBERT E. BURKE, late Representative-elect from the Sixth district of the State of Texas, at his home in the city of Dallas, on June 5, 1901.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House communicate a copy of these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the House do now adjourn out of respect to the memory of the deceased member.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I submit resolutions and ask for their present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolutions will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. ROBERT E. BURKE, late a Representative from the State of Texas.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Texas.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 20, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 16, 1902.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

David H. Jarvis, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of customs for the district of Alaska, in the Territory of Alaska, to succeed Joseph W. Ivey, resigned.

Thomas O. Thompson, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the district of New London, in the State of Connecticut. (Reappointment.)

Frank J. Naramore, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the district of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut. (Reappointment.)

Tip Warren, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Apalachicola, in the State of Florida, to succeed William E. Sheppard, whose term of office will expire by limitation January 19, 1902.

John E. Stillman, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Pensacola, in the State of Florida. (Reappointment.)

Thatcher T. Hallet, of Massachusetts, to collector of customs for the district of Barnstable, in the State of Massachusetts. (Reappointment.)

C. Wesley Thomas, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of customs for the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania. (Reappointment.)

LIEUTENANT IN REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Eben Barker, of Massachusetts, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed John V. Wild, promoted.

CORONER.

J. Ramsey Nevitt, of the District of Columbia, to be coroner for the District of Columbia. An original appointment under the act of March 3, 1901, entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia."

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Assistant Naval Constructor Horatio G. Gilmor, to be a naval constructor in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade.

Assistant Naval Constructor Henry G. Smith, to be a naval constructor in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade.

Assistant Naval Constructor Richard M. Watt, to be a naval constructor in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 16, 1902.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

John R. A. Crossland, of Missouri, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Liberia.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Nathan H. Alexander, of Montgomery, Ala., to be receiver of public moneys at Montgomery, Ala.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Llewellyn L. Lindsey, of Nebraska, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska.

Archibald A. Young, of Indiana, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana.

PENSION AGENTS.

Oscar A. Jones, of Hillsdale, Mich., to be pension agent at Detroit, Mich.

Edwin D. Coe, of Whitewater, Wis., to be pension agent at Milwaukee, Wis.

Hugh Henry, of Chester, Vt., to be pension agent at Concord, N. H.

POSTMASTERS.

Joseph S. Paul, to be postmaster at South Fork, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania.

William T. Geddes, to be postmaster at Windber, in the county of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania.

Charles W. Zook, to be postmaster at Roaring Spring, in the county of Blair and State of Pennsylvania.

John W. Hall, to be postmaster at Cresson, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania.

Fred H. Perry, to be postmaster at Charlestown, in the county of Sullivan and State of New Hampshire.

Fred P. Dearth, to be postmaster at Woodsville, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire.

John C. Chamberlain, to be postmaster at Everett, in the county of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania.

Ira A. Ramsay, to be postmaster at Colebrook, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire.

Albert Clement, to be postmaster at Antrim, in the county of Hillsboro and State of New Hampshire.

Carleton E. Sparhawk, to be postmaster at Walpole, in the county of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire.

Frank L. Gilman, to be postmaster at Laconia, in the county of Belknap and State of New Hampshire.

Joseph F. Nichols, to be postmaster at Hillsboro Bridge, in the county of Hillsboro and State of New Hampshire.

George W. Tilton, to be postmaster at Epping, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire.

Herbert P. Thompson, to be postmaster at Troy, in the county of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire.

Eri Oakes, to be postmaster at Lisbon, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire.

Fielding Smith, to be postmaster at Lancaster, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire.

George L. Crockett, to be postmaster at Whitefield, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire.

William H. Small, to be postmaster at Newmarket, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire.

Thomas A. Adams, to be postmaster at Gorham, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire.

Lulu M. Brewington, to be postmaster at Rosebud, in the county of Falls and State of Texas.

W. James Gilmore, to be postmaster at Moody, in the county of McLennon and State of Texas.

Charles O. Nelson, to be postmaster at Clifton, in the county of Bosque and State of Texas.

Henry M. Carson, to be postmaster at Pilotpoint, in the county of Denton and State of Texas.

Robert J. Looney, to be postmaster at Orange, in the county of Orange and State of Texas.

August F. Loessin, to be postmaster at Lagrange, in the county of Fayette and State of Texas.

Henry D. Bonnet, to be postmaster at Delrio, in the county of Valverde and State of Texas.

John W. Bell, to be postmaster at Beeville, in the county of Bee and State of Texas.

Andrew R. Hill, to be postmaster at San Saba, in the county of San Saba and State of Texas.

Nathan Leavitt, to be postmaster at Stamford, in the county of Jones and State of Texas.

George J. Elam, to be postmaster at Marlin, in the county of Falls and State of Texas.

Augustus S. Davis, to be postmaster at McGregor, in the county of McLennan and State of Texas.

Patrick B. Gibbons, to be postmaster at Paris, in the county of Lamar and State of Texas.

Charles J. Lewis, to be postmaster at Clarendon, in the county of Donley and State of Texas.

William B. Howard, to be postmaster at Sweet Water, in the county of Nolan and State of Texas.

Henry Palm, to be postmaster at Albany, in the county of Shackelford and State of Texas.

Edmund F. Seydler, to be postmaster at Weimar, in the county of Colorado and State of Texas.

James R. Neece, to be postmaster at Mexia, in the county of Limestone and State of Texas.

Delos D. Brown, to be postmaster at East Hampton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut.

Edward H. Deming, to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut.

Elisha B. Atterbury, to be postmaster at Comanche, in the county of Comanche and State of Texas.

Joshua A. Fessenden, to be postmaster at Stamford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut.

Nehemiah Jennings, to be postmaster at Southport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut.

Edwin W. S. Pickett, to be postmaster at Fairfield, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut.

William Fennelly, to be postmaster at Bar Harbor, in the county of Hancock and State of Maine.

Bennett C. Atwood, to be postmaster at Watertown, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut.

James W. Hague, to be postmaster at Torrington, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut.

John F. Davis, to be postmaster at Bridgton, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine.

Benjamin J. Woodman, to be postmaster at Westbrook, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine.

George W. Goulding, to be postmaster at Oakland, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine.

James H. Phair, to be postmaster at Presque Isle, in the county of Aroostook and State of Maine.

Oramel Murray, to be postmaster at Pittsfield, in the county of Somerset and State of Maine.

Marcellus L. Hussey, to be postmaster at Guilford, in the county of Piscataquis and State of Maine.

Arthur T. Moor, to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of Franklin and State of Maine.

Elisha E. Clark, to be postmaster at Biddeford, in the county of York and State of Maine.

Frank M. Hume, to be postmaster at Houlton, in the county of Aroostook and State of Maine.

Willard M. Dunn, to be postmaster at Waterville, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine.

Frank A. Knight, to be postmaster at North Berwick, in the county of York and State of Maine.

Edward Harding, to be postmaster at Gorham, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine.

Joel T. Wildman, to be postmaster at Guilford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut.

Marshall Emmons, to be postmaster at East Haddam, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut.

Frederick L. Gaylord, to be postmaster at Ansonia, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut.

William E. Dunbar, to be postmaster at Taunton, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts.

Winslow Gray, to be postmaster at Campello, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts.

Charles S. Hall, to be postmaster at Wallingford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut.

Merton Z. Woodward, to be postmaster at Shelburne Falls, in the county of Franklin and State of Massachusetts.

George F. Bourne, to be postmaster at Lenox, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts.

Henry A. Chase, to be postmaster at Holyoke, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts.

James A. Eldridge, to be postmaster at Williamstown, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts.

Charles H. Mead, to be postmaster at West Acton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

Henry B. Hildreth, to be postmaster at Townsend, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

Joshua F. Ensor, to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Richland and State of South Carolina.

Elizabeth A. S. Mixson, to be postmaster at Barnwell, in the county of Barnwell and State of South Carolina.

Emma Harper, to be postmaster at Seneca, in the county of Oconee and State of South Carolina.

George S. McCravy, to be postmaster at Laurens, in the county of Laurens and State of South Carolina.

Eliza Appelt, to be postmaster at Manning, in the county of Clarendon and State of South Carolina.

Thomas E. Husbands, to be postmaster at Dillon, in the county of Marion and State of South Carolina.

Prelate D. Barker, to be postmaster at Mobile, in the county of Mobile and State of Alabama.

Preston Rion, to be postmaster at Winnsboro, in the county of Fairfield and State of South Carolina.

John C. Hunter, to be postmaster at Union, in the county of Union and State of South Carolina.

George R. Vincent, to be postmaster at Hiram, in the county of Portage and State of Ohio.

William H. Antram, to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of Warren and State of Ohio.

David G. Baldwin, to be postmaster at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana.

Malcolm J. Lockwood, to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio.

Clinton F. Bonham, to be postmaster at Harrison, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio.

William C. Hoover, to be postmaster at Winton Place, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio.

Jefferson C. Glover, to be postmaster at Cadiz, in the county of Harrison and State of Ohio.

William G. Myers, to be postmaster at Canal Fulton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio.

Plympton S. Lybarger, to be postmaster at Shelby, in the county of Richland and State of Ohio.

Allen E. Albright, to be postmaster at Sebring, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio.

Anthony P. Hegner, to be postmaster at Wyoming, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio.

James R. Barr, to be postmaster at Cambridge, in the county of Guernsey and State of Ohio.

John B. Kagey, to be postmaster at Louisville, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio.

Edward I. Snyder, to be postmaster at Columbiana, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio.

Benjamin F. Trescott, to be postmaster at Alliance, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio.

Edwin F. Ellis, to be postmaster at Belle Center, in the county of Logan and State of Ohio.

Onesimus P. Shaffer, to be postmaster at Youngstown, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio.

John J. Leedom, to be postmaster at St. Paris, in the county of Champaign and State of Ohio.

Helen M. Nixon, to be postmaster at Salineville, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio.

Carlos Burroughs, to be postmaster at Collinwood, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio.

Henry D. Weaver, to be postmaster at Leetonia, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio.

William D. Powley, to be postmaster at Monroeville, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio.

Edwin P. Webster, to be postmaster at Gambier, in the county of Knox and State of Ohio.

Irving H. Griswold, to be postmaster at Elyria, in the county of Lorain and State of Ohio.

Theodore D. Shepherd, to be postmaster at Norwalk, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio.

Arkinson B. Pond, to be postmaster at New London, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio.

George E. Canning, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Knox and State of Ohio.

Frank Hobart, to be postmaster at Glen Elder, in the county of Mitchell and State of Kansas.

Jack Grayson, to be postmaster at Prescott, in the county of Nevada and State of Arkansas.

John W. Steele, to be postmaster at Oberlin, in the county of Lorain and State of Ohio.

Bryant W. Ford, to be postmaster at Mammoth Spring, in the county of Fulton and State of Arkansas.

James C. Russell, to be postmaster at Camden, in the county of Ouachita and State of Arkansas.

Harvey P. Donnell, to be postmaster at Waverly, in the county of Coffey and State of Kansas.

Asa M. Orrick, to be postmaster at Van Buren, in the county of Crawford and State of Arkansas.

Albert B. Andrews, to be postmaster at Harrison, in the county of Boone and State of Arkansas.

David R. Hammer, to be postmaster at Siloam Springs, in the county of Benton and State of Arkansas.

James R. Snodgrass, to be postmaster at Paragould, in the county of Greene and State of Arkansas.

Thomas D. Hawkins, to be postmaster at Morrillton, in the county of Conway and State of Arkansas.

Henry M. Sugg, to be postmaster at Dardanelle, in the county of Yell and State of Arkansas.

Enoch H. Vance, jr., to be postmaster at Malvern, in the county of Hot Spring and State of Arkansas.

Aaron L. Thompson, to be postmaster at Springdale, in the county of Washington and State of Arkansas.

Samuel Davis, to be postmaster at Russellville, in the county of Pope and State of Arkansas.

John N. Sarber, jr., to be postmaster at Clarksville, in the county of Johnson and State of Arkansas.

William P. Jones, to be postmaster at Batesville, in the county of Independence and State of Arkansas.

D. F. Taylor, to be postmaster at Osceola, in the county of Mississippi and State of Arkansas.

William B. Empie, to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Jackson and State of Arkansas.

Francis M. Reeves, to be postmaster at Mena, in the county of Polk and State of Arkansas.

Jacob Shaul, to be postmaster at Marianna, in the county of Lee and State of Arkansas.

Bror A. Rosenquist, to be postmaster at Osage City, in the county of Osage and State of Kansas.

Joseph W. A. Cooke, to be postmaster at Ellinwood, in the county of Barton and State of Kansas.

Robert M. Armstrong, to be postmaster at Council Grove, in the county of Morris and State of Kansas.

Winfield S. Bemis, to be postmaster at Garnett, in the county of Anderson and State of Kansas.

John M. Watson, to be postmaster at Frankfort, in the county of Marshall and State of Kansas.

Clement O. Smith, to be postmaster at Burlington, in the county of Coffey and State of Kansas.

John W. Nyce, to be postmaster at Caldwell, in the county of Sumner and State of Kansas.

Delmar E. Deputy, to be postmaster at Manhattan, in the county of Riley and State of Kansas.

Charles N. Hull, to be postmaster at Herington, in the county of Dickinson and State of Kansas.

Alexander Barron, to be postmaster at Kirwin, in the county of Phillips and State of Kansas.

John B. Vincent, to be postmaster at Hutchinson, in the county of Reno and State of Kansas.

Laura Goodfellow, to be postmaster at Fort Leavenworth, in the county of Leavenworth and State of Kansas.

John B. Kennedy, to be postmaster at Troy, in the county of Doniphan and State of Kansas.

William H. Nelson, to be postmaster at Smith Center, in the county of Smith and State of Kansas.

Thomas D. Fitzpatrick, to be postmaster at Salina, in the county of Saline and State of Kansas.

William A. Hopkins, to be postmaster at Solomon, in the county of Dickinson and State of Kansas.

James C. Clark, to be postmaster at Centralia, in the county of Nemaha and State of Kansas.

William E. Hogueland, to be postmaster at Yates Center, in the county of Woodson and State of Kansas.

Charles Sprague, to be postmaster at Olathe, in the county of Johnson and State of Kansas.

W. C. Markham, to be postmaster at Baldwin, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas.

Arthur F. Dunbar, to be postmaster at Wellsville, in the county of Franklin and State of Kansas.

Henry F. Heisler, to be postmaster at St. Marys, in the county of Pottawatomie and State of Kansas.

Seth G. Wells, to be postmaster at Erie, in the county of Neosho and State of Kansas.

John Guthrie, to be postmaster at Topeka, in the county of Shawnee and State of Kansas.

Frank Harlow, to be postmaster at Kingman, in the county of Kingman and State of Kansas.

John Typer, to be postmaster at Hoisington, in the county of Barton and State of Kansas.

Simon Skoogaard, to be postmaster at Greenleaf, in the county of Washington and State of Kansas.

Melville H. Soper, to be postmaster at Horton, in the county of Brown and State of Kansas.

Levi Ferguson, to be postmaster at Wellington, in the county of Sumner and State of Kansas.

Frank H. Roberts, to be postmaster at Oskaloosa, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kansas.

George W. Holmes, to be postmaster at Selma, in the county of Fresno and State of California.

John C. Boggs, to be postmaster at Newcastle, in the county of Placer and State of California.

Sheldon Littlefield, to be postmaster at Anaheim, in the county of Orange and State of California.

Frank E. Pells, to be postmaster at Ballard, in the county of King and State of Washington.

W. T. Cavanaugh, to be postmaster at Olympia, in the county of Thurston and State of Washington.

Edward H. Bautzer, to be postmaster at San Pedro, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California.

Thomas W. Beaumont, to be postmaster at Cromwell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut.

William C. Harper, to be postmaster at Catlettsburg, in the county of Boyd and State of Kentucky.

Henry F. Bader, to be postmaster at East St. Louis, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *January 18, 1902.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of Wednesday's proceedings was read and approved.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following changes of reference; which were agreed to without objection:

The bill (S. 332) granting an increase of pension to Louisa A. Crosby—from the Committee on Invalid Pensions to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill (S. 2161) granting an increase of pension to A. Curtis Steever Carpenter—from the Committee on Invalid Pensions to the Committee on Pensions.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 1322. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hammond, in the State of Indiana;

S. 665. An act granting a pension to Kate Pearce;

S. 2128. An act granting a pension to Jane Taylor;

S. 1622. An act granting a pension to Theophilus Goodwin;

S. 1621. An act granting an increase of pension to David Pollock;

S. 1805. An act granting a pension to Laura B. Wear;

S. 692. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel T. Rose;

S. 886. An act granting a pension to Jonas M. McCoy;

S. 888. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Taylor;

S. 889. An act granting an increase of pension to Catharine Moore;

S. 891. An act granting a pension to Lucinda W. Cavender;

S. 143. An act granting a pension to Henriette Salomon;

S. 18. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Napoleon B. Giddings;

S. R. 28. Joint resolution granting permission to Dr. Eugene Wasdin and Dr. H. D. Geddings, both of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, to accept decorations tendered to them by the Italian Government;

S. 19. An act for the relief of George A. Orr;

S. 21. An act for the relief of John S. Neet, jr.;

S. 22. An act for the relief of Ezra S. Havens;

S. 23. An act for the relief of Laura S. Gillingwaters;

S. 24. An act for the relief of James W. Howell;

S. 25. An act for the relief of Richard C. Silence;

S. 26. An act to correct the military record of Perry J. Knoles;

S. 27. An act for the correction of the military record of James M. Crabtree;

S. 28. An act for the correction of the military record of John R. Leonard;

S. 29. An act for the relief of M. E. Saville;

S. 31. An act for the relief of Charles Stierlin;

S. 33. An act to correct the military record of Ira J. Paxton;

S. 32. An act to correct the military record of Albert S. Austin;

S. 267. An act for continuing the establishment of additional light-house and fog-signal stations on the coast of the district of Alaska, and appropriating funds therefor;

S. 938. An act making an appropriation for the construction of a light station at Cape Blanco, Oregon;

S. 1141. An act for the establishment of a light-ship on Southeast Shoal, Point au Pelee Passage, Lake Erie;

S. 1464. An act to establish wind-signal stations at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan;

S. 1905. An act for the erection of a keeper's dwelling at Grosse Isle, North Channel Range, Detroit River, Michigan;

S. 259. An act to establish a light-house and fog-signal station at Semiahmoo Harbor, Gulf of Georgia, Puget Sound, State of Washington;

S. 265. An act to establish a light-house and fog-signal station on Burrows Island, State of Washington;

S. 260. An act to establish a fog signal at Battery Point, State of Washington;

S. 646. An act for the purchase or construction of a launch for the customs service at and in the vicinity of Astoria, Oreg.;

S. 937. An act making appropriation for the construction of additional quarters for the accommodation of three keepers at Yaquina Head, Oregon, light station;

S. 193. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard W. Musgrove;

S. 199. An act granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Eaton;

S. 1610. An act granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Perkins;

S. 2131. An act granting a pension to Caroline N. Allen;

S. 1892. An act to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter for service at the port of Philadelphia, Pa.;

S. 89. An act to construct a road to the national cemetery at Dover, Tenn.;

S. 88. An act for the relief of parties for property taken from them by military forces of the United States;

S. 2484. An act granting an increase of pension to Loven S. Richardson;

S. 1948. An act granting an increase of pension to Josefa T. Philip;

S. 1094. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Gifford Dunbar;

S. 887. An act granting a pension to Sarah McCord;

S. 890. An act granting a pension to Catharine Moore;

S. 1970. An act to provide an American register for the barkentine *Hawaii;*

S. 1954. An act to authorize Capt. N. M. Brooks, superintendent of foreign mails, Post-Office Department, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany;

S. 1959. An act granting permission to Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum, United States Army, to accept a medal conferred upon him by the King of England;

S. 1573. An act to authorize Commander James M. Miller, United States Navy; Surgeon Oliver D. Norton, United States Navy, and Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, formerly secretary of the Samoan Commission and now secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea, to accept presents tendered to them by His Majesty the Emperor of Germany;

S. 20. An act for the relief of Joseph W. Carmack;

S. 1906. An act for the erection of a keeper's dwelling at Grosse Isle, South Channel Range, Detroit River, Michigan;

S. 1258. An act to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of John Glass;

S. 452. An act for enlarging the public building at Dallas, Tex.;

S. 946. An act to amend section 4400 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to a reciprocal recognition of boiler-inspection certificates between the several maritime nations having marine-inspection laws;

S. 325. An act for enlarging the public building at Portland, Oreg., situated between Morrison, Yamhill, Fifth, and Sixth streets in said city;

S. 1189. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Superior, in the State of Wisconsin;

S. 301. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Huntington, in the State of West Virginia; and

S. 188. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Nashua, in the State of New Hampshire.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments the bill (H. R. 5814) to provide for the execution in the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico of deeds for lands situate in the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Senate concurrent resolution No. 12.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 3,500 copies of the proceedings of the Schley Court of Inquiry, of which 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 500 copies for the use of the Navy Department.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the House relative to the holding of memorial exercises upon the life and character of William McKinley, late President of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives, with an amendment, to the joint resolution (S. R. 15) to encourage the holding of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in the city of Charleston, county of Charleston, State of South Carolina, during the years 1901 and 1902.

PERSONAL REQUESTS OF MEMBERS.

Without objection, the following personal requests of members were granted:

To Mr. SALMON, leave of absence indefinitely, on account of important business.

To Mr. SMITH of Iowa, leave of absence until February 1, on account of death in family.

MESSENGERS IN DOORKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. JOY. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged report from the Committee on Accounts:

The Clerk read as follows:

Report to accompany House resolution No. 95.

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred House resolutions Nos. 83 and 85, have had the same under careful consideration, and beg leave to report a resolution in lieu thereof, and to recommend its adoption.

These resolutions provide for two messengers in the Doorkeeper's department, at salaries at the rate of $1,200 and $1,000 per annum, respectively, and are said to be necessary in the press gallery and at one of the entrances to the Hall of the House, by reason of the operation of the law which removed from those places the persons who were transferred from the folding room to perform that service in the past.

House resolution No. 95.

Resolved, That the Doorkeeper of the House is hereby authorized to appoint two additional messengers, one at the rate of $1,200 per annum and one at the rate of $1,000 per annum, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, during the Fifty-seventh Congress.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman if this has been reported by the Committee on Accounts?

Mr. JOY. It was reported by the Committee on Accounts last week.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Is it a unanimous report?

Mr. JOY. It is a unanimous report, as I remember it.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Missouri will yield to me for a moment——

Mr. JOY. I will yield.

Mr. BARTLETT. With reference to these resolutions, Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman from Tennessee that the resolution was passed, as far as I am concerned, when I was not in the committee. Probably it was my own fault, but I did not know that the committee meeting was to be held that morning. It appears that notices were sent out late in the evening, and I did not receive mine in time to be here the next morning. These resolutions were considered in a committee meeting at which I was present, and both were defeated overwhelmingly. On the next day this committee meeting was held and they were passed. As I say, I was not present at that meeting and did not know that it was to be held at the time. I do not know the reason why they were presented at the subsequent meeting, nor do I know the reason why they were reported favorably after they had been passed upon adversely. Now, I have given the gentleman from Tennessee all the information in my possession.

Mr. LOUD. I do not think the gentleman states it quite fairly. This matter came up, but was not considered. It was laid aside.

Mr. BARTLETT. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I do not desire to state what occurred in committee, but the records will show that the resolutions were voted down. If I am not correct, the chairman of the committee will correct me.

Mr. JOY. I think the gentleman is entirely correct in that statement.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I do not know, of my own knowledge, and can not give any information to the House as to the reasons why this additional force should be given as proposed by the pending resolution. At the time the matter was considered in the committee, when I was present, there seemed to be no reason whatever for a favorable report, and as a consequence the resolution was voted adversely almost unanimously.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Missouri a question, with his consent.

Mr. JOY. Certainly; I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I wish to ask the gentleman if the messenger proposed for the press gallery is to take the place of the folder who was transferred there during the last Congress?

Mr. JOY. That is true with reference to both of these employees; and further, Mr. Speaker, in this connection I may be permitted to state that there are on the rolls less by 20 messengers than the number employed in the preceding Congress on account of the details from the folding room.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And this messenger is necessary in order that the press gallery may be properly cared for and that the members of the press can get access to and information from the members of the House?

Mr. JOY. That is correct; and the Doorkeeper thinks that with this addition no other requests will be made for an increase of the force.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The committee thinks, on investigation of the matter, that this is all the force that will be required?

Mr. JOY. That is the opinion of the committee, and the Doorkeeper says that no further requests of a similar character will be made.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In view of the statement of the gentleman from Missouri, I have no desire to oppose the resolution, but hope the Doorkeeper will stand by his statement and not seek any additional increase of this force.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution proposed by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Missouri yield to me for a few moments in connection with this resolution?

Mr. JOY. How much time does the gentleman from Georgia desire?

Mr. BARTLETT. Only two or three minutes.

Mr. JOY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia such time as he may desire.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I believe the chairman of Committee on Accounts has stated that my former statement, which was not questioned but rather gainsayed by the gentlemen from California [Mr. LOUD], was correct.

I have not yet, owing to my inability to hear the colloquy between the gentleman from Missouri and the getleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY], been able to learn what were the reasons at the time that this resolution was considered in the committee

or what are the reasons at the present time why this resolution should be adopted by the House. The only information I had or have with reference to the new employees is that at the committee meeting when I was present it was stated that they were not necessary, and the committee, I believe, voted them down.

Now, while I am disposed to be exceedingly liberal in reference to furnishing the House and the members of the House and its officers with all of the help in the way of employees that are necessary, I can not vote for this resolution, nor do I think the members of the House ought to support it, unless the chairman of the committee, or some member of the committee, or somebody on the floor of the House can furnish reasons other than those which I have been able to hear why these additional employees should be put upon the roll of the House.

Mr. JOY. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman from Georgia, I will state that this matter was considered carefully by the Committee on Accounts, and after hearing from the Doorkeeper as to the necessity for the employment of these persons the committee voted for the adoption of the resolution. The gentleman is aware, of course, of the fact that in the preceding Congress provision was made for the detail of a good many employees in the folding room to act as messengers at the committee doors and for other purposes. In the latter part of the last Congress a resolution passed the House providing that no more such details should be made. Up to the present time the number of these employees for the different committees which were provided for by the former resolution amounts to 20 in number less than those employed in the last Congress. After the fullest hearing it seemed to me and to the committee that these two additional employees were needed, and, I repeat, I am informed by the Doorkeeper that this is the last request of this character which will be made in this Congress.

I might state further to the gentleman from Georgia that I did not speak of this when the matter was considered in the committee at the time to which he refers, because I was not then familiar with the facts, which I have since learned from the Doorkeeper. I think the two messengers are needed, and for that reason I ask the House to adopt the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Appropriations to report to the House the bill which I send to the desk.

The bill (H. R. 9315) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for prior years, and for other purposes, was read the first and second times, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I reserve all points of order on this bill.

Mr. CANNON. I desire to give notice that on Monday next I will ask the House to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of this bill.

Mr. CLARK. I should like to know how much money this bill carries.

Mr. CANNON. Sixteen millions and over.

Mr. CLARK. Is this the only deficiency bill for this year?

Mr. CANNON. No; I apprehend that near the close of the session an additional deficiency bill will be necessary; but I am of the opinion that this is the largest deficiency bill.

Mr. CLARK. How much does it amount to altogether?

Mr. CANNON. This bill carries something over $16,000,000.

CAR TRANSFER OVER THE DULUTH CANAL.

Mr. MORRIS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the desk.

The bill (H. R. 2008) to authorize the city of Duluth, Minn., to construct and maintain, or cause to be constructed and maintained, a car transfer over the Duluth Canal, and for that purpose to occupy certain lands of the United States, was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the city of Duluth, Minn., is hereby authorized to construct and maintain, or cause to be constructed and maintained, a suspended car transfer, or aerial ferry, over the Duluth Canal on the line of Lake avenue, in said city, and for that purpose to locate the towers and approaches of said structure on the lands of the United States pertaining to said canal, as indicated and set forth on plans and drawings attached to a certain revocable license issued by the Secretary of War to the city of Duluth under date of September 6, 1901, now on file in the War Department: *Provided*, That in the maintenance of the said structure, and in the use and occupancy of the lands of the United States, the said city of Duluth shall conform to the conditions prescribed and enumerated in the aforesaid revocable license: *Provided further*, That the city of Duluth shall make any changes in the said structure and any changes in the towers and approaches located on the said lands of the United States which the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was read, as follows:

After the word "license" in line 4, page 2, insert the words, "and to the following additional conditions: (1) That the bridge shall have a clear height of at least 135 feet above ordinary high water. (2) That the transfer car shall have a clear height of at least 6 feet above the promenade of the United States concrete piers. (3) That the erection of the bridge shall be carried on in such a manner as to cause the least obstruction to navigation, and the location of the false works, the extent to which they shall occupy the canal, the period of such occupancy, and other details of like character, shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. (4) That the United States lands, retaining walls, and other details of the approaches must be of a character approved by the United States engineer officer in charge of the district, and the motive power for propelling the transfer car must be satisfactory to him."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Reserving the right to object, I wish to say that as the reading of the bill could not be perfectly understood, I would like some explanation of it. From what committee has the bill been reported?

Mr. MORRIS. From the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Is the report unanimous?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Will the gentleman from Minnesota kindly tell us what Government property it is proposed to occupy, and will he generally give us an explanation of the measure?

Mr. MORRIS. The Government property sought to be occupied by this structure is a small portion of the parkway which has been reserved on the outside of each of the concrete piers recently constructed on both sides of the Duluth Ship Canal. A temporary permit has already been granted by the Secretary of War for the erection of this structure, and this bill is only intended to give the sanction of Congress to that temporary permit and make it permanent, subject, however, to future action by Congress. This structure will be made so high that it will be absolutely no obstruction to navigation. Ships carrying the highest masts of any vessels coming into that port will be able to sail right under this structure. The transfer is to be made by a sort of carriage or car, which will be swung across the canal. There is but one similar structure in the world. This is an attempt on the part of the city of Duluth to get around the difficulty of crossing the ship canal. That is all there is about the matter.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I understand the gentleman to say that the Secretary of War has favorably acted upon this matter?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes; after a most careful investigation by the local engineer. This bill was referred to the War Department, and by that Department referred to the local engineer, by whom the amendment just read has been suggested, in order to guard as strictly as possible all rights of the Government.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. How is this public land now used?

Mr. MORRIS. Simply as a parkway on the outside of each of the piers which have been constructed on the two sides of the ship canal. This ship canal is at the entrance of the harbor, and two concrete piers have been constructed there, each perhaps a quarter of a mile long. On each side of these piers there is a small parkway which has been reserved. The approaches to this bridge will cross that parkway, and the high towers on either end will rest upon the parkway. That is the whole object of the bill.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. It does not interfere with the public use of the land, then?

Mr. MORRIS. Not in the slightest.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 53) for the protection of cities and towns in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any incorporated city or town in the Indian Territory having a population of 1,000 or more is hereby authorized to issue bonds and borrow money thereon, to be used for the construction of sewers and waterworks and the building of schoolhouses; such bonds not to exceed an amount the interest on which at 5 per cent per annum would be liquidated by a tax of 5 mills upon the dollar of the valuation of the taxable property in such city or town, to be ascertained by the last assessment for purposes of taxation: *Provided*, That before such bonds shall be issued the same shall be

authorized by a two-thirds majority vote of the qualified voters of such city or town voting at an election held for that purpose, notice of which shall be published for four consecutive weeks prior thereto in a newspaper of general circulation published in such municipality: *And provided further*, That such bonds shall not be issued until it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the judge of the United States court for the judicial district in which such municipality is located, by petition of the mayor and council thereof, or otherwise, that all the requirements of this section shall have been complied with, who shall thereupon cause to be entered upon the minutes of his court a judgment or decree reciting the facts as he finds them to be.

SEC. 2. That such bonds shall contain all necessary provisions as to the forms, with conditions expressing the contract, shall be signed by the mayor and countersigned by the treasurer of such municipality, who shall keep a proper record of such bonds. Said bonds shall not bear a rate of interest exceeding 5 per cent, payable semiannually, and none of them shall be sold at less than their par value.

SEC. 3. That any municipality incurring any indebtedness for the purposes provided for in this act shall, by ordinance which shall be irrepealable, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such bonds, as the same falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the date of contracting the same: *Provided*, That if any municipality shall have the authority under any special act to issue its bonds, the amount of the bonds issued under the special act shall be first deducted, and there shall only be issued under this act such additional bonds as shall not exceed the limit provided in this act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman a question or two.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Certainly.

Mr. PAYNE. Has this bill been reported by the committee?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Yes; and it was also favorably reported in the last Congress and passed the House at that time.

Mr. PAYNE. There was so much confusion that it was difficult to hear the reading of the bill. I see that the bill limits the amount of bonds to be issued for this particular purpose. Does it limit the whole amount of bonds to be issued by the municipality for any purpose?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. The bill provides that the bonds to be issued under it shall not exceed 5 mills on the dollar.

Mr. PAYNE. That is the total of bonds of any character?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. There are no other bonds authorized to be issued.

Mr. PAYNE. There is no law authorizing the issue of bonds, not even a special act for any of these towns?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. None at all. This is the first bill of that kind that ever passed the House. This passed the last House and went to the Senate, but they did not have time to act upon it.

Mr. PAYNE. I understand the gentleman to say that the bill has been reported by the committee.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. It was reported in the last Congress and passed the House, and has been again reported in this House by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY], from the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CURTIS. Yes; the bill has been reported in this Congress.

Mr. MADDOX. I should like to ask the gentleman a question.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Texas yield to the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. MADDOX. Is the amount of bonds to be issued by any municipality limited?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. It is limited to 5 mills on the dollar of the taxable property within the incorporated limits of the town.

Mr. MADDOX. What is the provision for the payment of the bonds?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. The last clause of the bill, section 4, provides that all the taxable property of the town shall be subject to the payment of the bonds.

Mr. PAYNE. We can not hear the conversation which is going on between gentlemen over on the other side.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I say the last section provides for the payment of the bonds by the levy of a tax on all the taxable property within the city or town.

Mr. PAYNE. There is some misunderstanding over here about the reply of the gentleman from Texas. He is understood to have replied that the bill was reported by a committee in the last Congress, and that it passed the House in the last Congress. I ask the gentleman if it has been reported by any committee in this Congress.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Yes; it has been reported by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LACEY], from the Committee on Indian Affairs, in this Congress.

Mr. PAYNE. That is the way I understood the gentleman, but other gentlemen did not so understand him.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. It has been twice reported—once in the last Congress and once in this.

Mr. LACEY. I suggest to my friend that he read the part of the bill which limits the indebtedness. It is very brief and will answer the question.

Mr. MADDOX. What I wish to know is what provision is made for the payment of the bonds.

Mr. LACEY. There is a provision for that also. If the gentleman in charge of the bill will read this provision and the other one, which are both very short, they will answer the question better than any verbal statement.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. The provision limiting the issue is as follows:

Such bonds not to exceed an amount the interest on which at 5 per cent per annum would be liquidated by a tax of 5 mills upon the dollar of the valuation of the taxable property in such city or town, to be ascertained by the last assessment for purposes of taxation.

That is the provision limiting it to 5 mills on the dollar. Now, the last paragraph of the bill reads as follows:

That if any municipality shall have the authority under any special act to issue its bonds, the amount of the bonds issued under the special act shall be first deducted, and there shall only be issued under this act such additional bonds as shall not exceed the limit provided in this act.

That is, the 5-mill limit. The previous section is this:

That any municipality incurring any indebtedness for the purposes provided for in this act shall, by ordinance which shall be irrepealable, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such bonds, as the same falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the date of contracting the same.

Mr. MADDOX. Now, have you created a sinking fund?

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. This creates a sinking fund by levying an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds each year, and then one-twentieth is set apart for the purpose of paying the principal at the end of twenty years.

Mr. MADDOX. That is all right; that is what I wished to know about.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, there is an absolute necessity for the passage of this bill. There is not a schoolhouse in any of the cities or towns in this Territory, and the rate of taxation there is low. There is a great demand for this bill. It was drafted by a committee of lawyers in convention assembled in South McAlester last year, and is well guarded in every respect. I hope it will pass.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS of Texas, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MARSHAL'S BOND IN ALASKA.

Mr. RAY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the Senate bill which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2044) to increase the amount of the official bond to be furnished by the United States marshal for the district of Alaska, in certain cases.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 459 of the act of March 3, 1899, be amended so as to read: "That whenever the business of the courts in any division of the district of Alaska shall make it necessary, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, for the marshal for said division to furnish greater security than the official bond now required by law, a bond in a sum not to exceed $75,000 shall be given when required by the Attorney-General, who shall fix the amount thereof."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. LACEY. What is the amount of the present bond?

Mr. RAY of New York. The general law requires of marshals of the United States a bond not exceeding $40,000, which in the States in the near-by Territories is sufficient; but with Alaska the difficulty of communication is such and the infrequency of communication is such, that we frequently have to send more than that amount of money in order to keep the courts running. The necessity for this law was recognized by statute formerly; but when we came to enact, first the criminal laws of Alaska and then the civil code of Alaska this provision was overlooked, so that now the Attorney-General can only require a $40,000 bond of the marshal. That territory has now been divided into three different districts. This bill passed the Senate without objection. The Attorney-General recommends it, urges it, and asks its passage. The bill was considered by the Committee on the Judiciary, by a full committee, and is unanimously reported by that committee. It is simply to care for the funds of the Government and enable the courts to be run expeditiously and to save expense.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. RAY of New York, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate joint resolution 15, or rather an amendment to the House amendment to that joint resolution. I ask the Clerk to read the House amendment and the Senate amendment thereto.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts calls up a Senate joint resolution with a Senate amendment to the House amendment, and asks favorable consideration of the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

House amendment: Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert: "That to reimburse the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition Company, at Charleston, S. C., for expenses heretofore incurred or that may be incurred up to June 1, 1902, on account of the United States Government exhibit at said exposition, for transportation, sleeping-car fares, subsistence of Government employees, freight, installation and care, construction of building occupied by the Fish Commission exhibit, and for compensation for floor space occupied by the Government exhibits other than of the Fish Commission in the exposition building, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $90,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed on vouchers presented by said exposition company and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The Senate amendment to the House amendment was read, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, of said amendment, strike out "June 1, 1902," and insert: "the time of closing said exposition and incident thereto."

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this in no way changes the scope of the joint resolution as it passed the House with the House amendment. This amendment is suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury for the better administration of the fund appropriated; and unless some gentleman desires a further explanation, I will simply move to concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion to concur was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amendment was concurred in was laid on the table,

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution:

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be authorized to have printed and bound all documents for the use of said committee that it may deem necessary in connection with subjects under consideration or to be considered by said committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question was taken; and the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. LACEY, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, Mr. LOVERING was granted leave of absence for one week, on account of sickness in his family.

BILLS NOT MARKED.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to call the attention of members of the House to the fact that some members are inadvertently placing bills in the basket without noting their names on the bill, making it impossible for the Clerk to give due credit.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. BARNEY. Will the gentlemen yield to me to ask unanimous consent for leave to print?

Mr. PAYNE. I withhold the motion.

Mr. BARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that ten days' leave to print be given to all gentlemen who spoke on the pension appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent for ten days' leave to print to all who spoke upon the pension appropriation bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. PAYNE. I renew my motion.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of W. B. Caldwell, administrator of estate of William O'Neill against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Philip Bush against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia submitting an estimate of appropriation for salaries—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Supervising Architect submitting an estimate of appropriation for rental of quarters in Cleveland—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for ordnance and ordnance stores and supplies—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries submitting an estimate of deficiency appropriation required by the Fish Commission—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting papers relating to a claim of F. M. Hutchinson—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, relating to relief of Lieut. Col. J. M. Marshall—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Tabitha Nicewaner against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with draft of a bill, communications relating to use of Camp McDowell Military Reservation for Mohave Apache Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases of the brig *Betsey*, Hezekiah Goodhue, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases of the schooner *Betsey*, William Wyman, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Hannah*, William McNeill Watts, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Bee*, Samuel Cazneau, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Betsey*, William Hubbard, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Betsey*, Maj. F. Bowles, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *William*, Edson Valentine, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Hope*, Thomas Johnson, jr., master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the ship *Galen*, John Mackay, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Attorney-General submitting an estimate of appropriation for Court of Private Land Claims—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for census and repairs of Casa Grande ruin—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting an estimate of appropriation for payment of claims of the States of

Pennsylvania and Maine—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Richard H. Shropshire against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Dolphin*, Samuel Miller, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Polly*, Henry Nicoll, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. HEPBURN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 73) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson, Ind. T., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 62); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 61) to authorize the establishment of a life-saving station at or near Bogue Inlet, North Carolina, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 69); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MONDELL, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 202) to amend section 2294 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 70); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MANN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7675) to construct a light-house keeper's dwelling at Calumet Harbor, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 66); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 119) for the construction of a steam revenue cutter for service in the Gulf of Mexico and tributary waters, headquarters at New Orleans, La., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 67); which said bill and report were referred to the Commitee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3084) for the relief of bona fide settlers in forest reserves, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 71); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the union.

Mr. JOY, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7171) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near the city of St. Joseph, Mo., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 73); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. APLIN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6459) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Hooper, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 43); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4268) granting an increase of pension to James D. Woodward, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 44); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KLEBERG, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5162) granting an increase of pension to Andrew H. Gifford, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 45); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DEEMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4182) granting a pension to David Cupps, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 46); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1285) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Odell, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 47); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DARRAGH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2607) granting an increase of pension to Uriah S. Karmany, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 48); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CALDERHEAD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7408) granting an increase of pension to Levi Cross, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 49); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 428) granting a pension to Sarah Bowers, widow of Joseph R. Bowers, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 50); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CALDERHEAD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3240) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Church, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 51); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2561) granting a pension to Sarah O. Field, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 52); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. APLIN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 287) granting an increase of pension to Leighton J. Folsom, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 53); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2484) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Evans, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 54); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 815) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Comer, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 55); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3511) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Newcomb, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 56); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3413) granting an increase of pension to Jedediah S. Vallet, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 57); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CALDERHEAD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1198) granting a pension to Josiah H. Buckingham, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 58); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DARRAGH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7297) granting a pension to Sarah J. Rhodes, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 59); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DE GRAFFENREID, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2502) granting an increase of pension to Ambrosa Burton, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 60); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SELBY, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3266) granting an increase of pension to James Smith, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 63); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1484) granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Scott, reported the same with amendment, accompanied

by a report (No. 64); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BROMWELL, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3024) granting an increase of pension to Thomas V. Stran, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 65); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, etc.; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4970) for the relief of William C. Watts—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 8576) granting a pension to John S. Upshaw—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8771) granting a pension to J. Stebbins King—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8801) granting a pension to Mary Jane Crane—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8834) granting a pension to Mary Florence Davenport—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9081) for the relief of the estate of J. L. Walker, deceased—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 9221) granting a pension to George Heminger—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9222) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Snurr—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9225) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo M. Kieffer—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9254) granting a pension to Zachary S. Walker—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Papers for the relief of Mary Florence Davenport, Lorenzo M. Kieffer, and Thomas Walters—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bill, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations: A bill (H. R. 9315) making appropriation to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for prior years, and for other purposes—to the Union Calendar.

By Mr. WARNER: A bill (H. R. 9316) to revise and codify the judicial laws of the United States—to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

By Mr. WILCOX: A bill (H. R. 9317) to establish and maintain a system of free schools in the Territory of Hawaii, naming school officers, their duties, salaries, and fees; how school fund is to be collected and disbursed—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9318) providing for and creating certain counties in the Territory of Hawaii, and providing a form of government for such counties; officers to enforce the law; the pay of such officers, and how the same must be collected—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 9319) to amend section 3148 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for the compensation of collectors of internal revenue—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 9320) to make an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Red River between Fulton, State of Arkansas, and the city of Denison, in the State of Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9321) to amend the pension laws by increasing the pension of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm or a leg in the service, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 9322) to reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company for losses incurred by the failure of said company—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 9323) for the erection of a public building at Knoxville, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 9324) construing the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1879, exempting from the limitations named therein the claims to pension by or in behalf of children under 16 years of age—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SELBY: A bill (H. R. 9325) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Petersburg, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOWELL (by request): A bill (H. R. 9326) for the extension of Wyoming avenue from its present terminus on Eighteenth street to Champlain avenue—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BURGESS. A bill (H. R. 9327) to build a post-office at Gonzales, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 9328) to define the status of officers of the United States Army who have served as commissioned officers in military or semimilitary organizations in the insular possessions of the United States or in Cuba—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KLUTTZ: A bill (H. R. 9329) to regulate internal-revenue assessments and to modify the law so as to leave assessments in certain cases to a jury—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 9330) to prohibit the coming into, and to regulate the residence within, the United States, its Territories, and all possessions and all territory under its jurisdiction, and the District of Columbia, of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MICKEY: A bill (H. R. 9331) authorizing the construction of a training ship for service upon the Mississippi River for the use of the Naval Militia—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 9332) to authorize the Dothan, Hartford and Florida Railway Company to construct a bridge across East St. Andrews Bay, navigable water, at a point about 1 mile east of Farmdale, in the State of Florida—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PERKINS: A bill (H. R. 9333) to regulate the naturalization of aliens—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 9334) to amend an act to prohibit the passage of special or local laws in the Territories, to limit the Territorial indebtedness, and so forth—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. HILL (by request): A bill (H. R. 9335) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Danbury, in the State of Connecticut—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 9336) to repeal certain subsections of the war-revenue act of June 13, 1898—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9337) for the erection of a public building at Cynthiana, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9338) for the erection of a public building at Maysville, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 9339) to establish a library post—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A bill (H. R. 9340) concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 9341) to authorize the judges of the district courts of the United States to appoint stenographic reporters, fix the duties and compensation thereof, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 9342) to amend the code of laws for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 9343) to amend section 5136 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, permitting national banking associations to make loans on real estate as security, and to limit the amount of such loans—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9344) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Americus, Ga., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9345) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Cordele, in the State of Georgia, and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9346) for the erection of a public building at the city of Hawkinsville, Ga., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9347) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Fort Valley, in the State of Georgia, and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9348) for the improvement of Flint River in Georgia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 9349) authorizing the United States courts for the district of Connecticut to commit boys between 10 and 16 years of age convicted of offenses against the United States to the Connecticut School for Boys—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 9350) to limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between the several States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNER: A bill (H. R. 9351) for the establishment of a food bureau in the Department of Agriculture, and for preventing the adulteration and misbranding of foods in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for regulating interstate commerce therein, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 9352) to prevent the transportation of deleterious foods and drinks and for the appointment of a dairy and food commissioner—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 9353) repealing the war-revenue tax upon domestic wines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9354) repealing war-revenue tax on bills of lading—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINSMORE: A bill (H. R. 9355) for the relief of the heirs of the persons murdered at the time of the Mountain Meadow massacre—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 9356) to repeal section 14 of the Tucker Act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 9357) to authorize William Crites to establish a ferry across the Arkansas River in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 9358) relating to evidence in widows' claims for pension, dispensing with proof as to former marriages in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 9359) to repeal the war-revenue act approved June 13, 1898—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 9360) for the improvement and care of Confederate mound, in Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, Ill., and making an appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9361) to refund internal-revenue taxes paid by owners of private dies—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMALL: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 125) for the survey of a waterway connecting Swan Quarter Bay and Deep Bay, in the State of North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 127) to prevent the lease of certain Indian lands in Oklahoma Territory during pending legislation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SCARBOROUGH: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 21) for a survey of Waccamaw River, North Carolina and South Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 9362) to authorize William McEniry to lay a pipe line across the Mississippi River at New Orleans—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 9363) granting an increase of pension to A. J. Weaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9364) for the relief of Garrison Ball—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARTLETT: A bill (H. R. 9365) granting an increase of pension to Leroy S. Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 9366) for the relief of Peter T. Norris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 9367) granting a pension to Andrew J. Felt—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9368) for the relief of Byron H. Reed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 9369) granting a pension to Monroe Trent, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9370) granting a pension to John J. Wolfe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9371) for the relief of Joseph West—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9372) for the relief of Louis B. Quillan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9373) for the relief of the estate of Alexander Reeder, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 9374) granting a pension to M. E. Barnard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9375) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin J. Matteson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9376) for the relief of James Erwin—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 9377) granting a pension to B. H. Nicholson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDWELL: A bill (H. R. 9378) granting a pension to Clara B. Townsend—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9379) granting a pension to John A. Eaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9380) for relief of Sarah Grisson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 9381) for the relief of Nathan Finnegan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9382) for the relief of Farley Connerty—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 9383) granting a pension to Narcissa Tait—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 9384) granting relief to Dr. R. H. Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 9385) for the relief of the legal representatives of the members of the late firm of Child, Pratt & Fox—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 9386) granting a pension to Samuel I. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 9387) granting a pension to Edward Pope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9388) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Herriott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9389) for the relief of H. J. Tisdale—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 9390) granting an increase of pension to Wesley C. Pryor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEEMER: A bill (H. R. 9391) to correct the military record of Charles M. Gridley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DE GRAFFENREID: A bill (H. R. 9392) to quiet the titles of certain lands in the State of Mississippi, and for the relief of the estate of Eli Ayers, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOUGHERTY: A bill (H. R. 9393) granting a pension to W. J. Prater—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9394) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Frazier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 9395) to pension James Logston, of Moundsville, Marshall County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9396) to pension Wilson Johnston, of Wheeling, Ohio County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLEMING: A bill (H. R. 9397) granting a pension to J. S. Lewis—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 9398) for the relief of Edwin F. McDonald—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 9399) granting a pension to F. E. Hills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9400) granting a pension to Thomas J. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 9401) for the relief of Parmelia Staples—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 9402) granting a pension to Alexander Curd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILL: A bill (H. R. 9403) granting a pension to Josephine Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLET of New York: A bill (H. R. 9404) for the relief of John H. Fralick—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GOOCH: A bill (H. R. 9405) granting a pension to Peter Brown, of Campbell County, Ky.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9406) granting a pension to Peter Roller, of Kenton County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9407) granting a pension to Johanna Rebholz, of Campbell County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9408) for the relief of Fannie Bostwick, widow of Martin B. Strader—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9409) for the relief of John Riley, of Campbell County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9410) for the relief of Lewis Stephens, of Grant County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 9411) for the relief of P. B. S. Pinchback—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 9412) restoring a pension to James Hampton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 9413) granting a pension to Mary E. Holden, widow of John W. Holden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 9414) granting a pension to Mary J. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 9415) granting an increase of pension to James Matthews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOY: A bill (H. R. 9416) for the relief of Charles H. Sloan—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 9417) to correct the military record of John Hauser, whose true name is Herman Hauser—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 9418) for the relief of Truman V. Cremeans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9419) for the relief of Joseph Fields—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN (by request): A bill (H. R. 9420) for the relief of William C. Staples—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 9421) for the relief of Charles D. Lucas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 9422) for the relief of George H. Sieg, a citizen of Americus, Sumter County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9423) for the relief of J. W. Holmes, a citizen of Americus, Sumter County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9424) granting a pension to Cynthia Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9425) for the relief of Joseph Morris, a citizen of Americus, Sumter County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9426) for the relief of the city of Americus, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9427) granting a pension to Adaline Simons—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 9428) for the relief of Katie Reeves, heir at law of Henry Clay, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 9429) for the relief of John H. Rollins, late a private in Company F, First District of Columbia Volunteer Cavalry, and in Company D, First Maine Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 9430) to pay to Samuel L. Blair the sum of $12,470—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 9431) granting a pension to Loui Catharine McMullen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 9432) granting a pension to William H. Lessig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9433) granting a pension to Joseph S. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9434) granting a pension to Georgia R. Demarest—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9435) granting a pension to Phylinda Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9436) granting a pension to Ellen Jane Dorr Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9437) granting a pension to Elias A. Calkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9438) granting a pension to Gregor MacGregor Breadalbane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9439) granting a pension to Cornelia Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9440) granting a pension to William Quinsler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9441) for the relief of John C. Phillips—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9442) for the relief of Sarah Friedman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9443) for the relief of the owners and occupants of Camp Tyler, in Cook County, Ill.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9444) for the relief of Maria McMurdie—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9445) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Ashburn, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9446) to amend the record of Capt. Tenodor Ten Eyck—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9447) to authorize the Secretary of War to correct the military record of Oscar B. Knight—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9448) to authorize the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion as to Warren W. Wilkinson, late of Company A, Second United States Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9449) to authorize the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion as to Francis A. E. Briot, late a private in Company G, Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 9450) granting an increase of pension to Josephine F. Anderson, widow of Albert R. Anderson, veteran of the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MEYER of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 9451) for the relief of the Union National Bank of New Orleans, as the successor of the Union Bank of Louisiana—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9452) granting a pension to Catherine Foddrill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MINOR: A bill (H. R. 9453) for the relief of Frank Gerard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 9454) granting a pension to William E. Coffin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9455) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Lorenzo Marchant—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9456) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Charles Amos—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PALMER: A bill (H. R. 9457) granting a pension to Mabel L. Darte—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 9458) granting an increase of pension to Adolph Becker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 9459) granting an increase of pension to John L. Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9460) granting an increase of pension to James Bowley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9461) granting an increase of pension to James J. Reeves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9462) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9463) granting an increase of pension to Edgar A. Stanley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9464) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Ephriam W. Reynolds—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9465) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles K. Bolster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 9466) granting a pension to Ernest B. Hutchins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9467) for the relief of Carl B. Peterson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 9468) for the relief of Dr. Leroy Pope Walker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9469) for the relief of the heirs of Kennon H. Steger, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9470) for the relief of Harriet Moore Rhett and her two children, Martha T. Barnard and Kate B. Caldwell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9471) to remove the charge of desertion from Tobe, alias Lewis, Holt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 9472) for the relief of John H. Hammill—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9473) for the relief of George Umbaugh—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBB: A bill (H. R. 9474) for the relief of Thomas G. Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 9475) granting a pension to John W. Genung—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 9476) granting a pension to Mary A. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9477) for the relief of Lewis D. Allen—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SELBY: A bill (H. R. 9478) granting an increase of pension to Capt. William N. Shibley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9479) for the relief of William B. Payne—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9480) to pay Charles T. Bouillon for arrearages of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9481) for the relief of Capt. A. D. Nash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 9482) for the relief of D. W. Herring—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 9483) granting a pension to Catherine M. Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9484) granting an increase of pension to Roxey M. Beach, Hudson, Mich.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9485) granting an increase of pension to Harrison C. Viets, Dundee, Mich.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9486) granting an increase of pension to Bell Ross Finlayson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9487) granting an increase of pension to Clemencia M. Fuller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9488) granting a life-saving medal to James Fountain, Edward Nellis, George Isabell, John Marx, Peter Schuffert, Elmer Bushy, Robert Murphy, and Joseph Thon—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 9489) for the relief of the Mobile Dock Company—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 9490) for the relief of A. B. Huff, Company B, One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 9491) granting an increase of pension to John W. Brattain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9492) to remove the charge of desertion against Edward Payton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 9493) to increase the pension of Henry Talmadge, late of Company H, Eighty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9494) granting a pension to Mary A. Andress, widow of Philip Andress, Company F, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, for Lula Belle Andress, imbecile or feeble-minded child—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9495) to increase the pension of Robert McMahon, late of Company D, Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9496) for the relief of Forrest E. Andrews, late a private in Company I, Sixth United States Artillery, in the war with Spain—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9497) to amend the military record of Charles W. Chapman, late of Company B, Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9498) to amend the military record of William Warner, late private, Company H, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 9499) granting a pension to William H. Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 126) to correct the military record of Silas D. Baldwin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Lieut. Garrison Ball—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of J. D. Moffat, of Washington, Pa., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the Tri-State Medical Association and Presbytery of Allegheny, Pa., favoring the establishment of a psychophysical laboratory in the Department of the Interior—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolution of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, for the improvement of Charleston Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BARTLETT: Resolution of Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta, Ga., favoring appointment of a commission to report upon the industrial conditions of China and Japan—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of L. P. Hillyer, secretary of Georgia Bankers' Association, urging the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BELL: Petition of Mary A. Bevier and others, of Burlington, Colo., favoring amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Union Grange, No. 145, Patrons of Husbandry, of Larimer County, Colo., in opposition to the repeal of the duty on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Protest of producers of cane sugar, against granting a bounty to Cuban sugar raisers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Petitions of citizens of College Hill, Ohio, favoring an amendment to the Constitution making polygamy a crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Petition of Joseph West, heir of Thomas West, deceased, for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Petition of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, recommending the establishment of pneumatic-tube mail service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the United States Export Association of New York, for reciprocal relations with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of A. H. Shetter, of Dayton, Kans., in favor of the Grout oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CASSEL: Petition of Conestoga Council, No. 22, of Lancaster, Pa., Junior Order United American Mechanics, in regard to the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Junior Order United American Mechanics of the city and county of Lancaster, Pa., for the punishment of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURRIER: Petition of A. C. Alexander and other citizens of Penacook, N. H., favoring the adoption of an anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COUSINS: Petitions of citizens of Vinton and of the Fifth Congressional district of Iowa, urging an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the Tailors' Union and Boiler Makers' Union No. 144, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of E. E. Hastings and other citizens of the Fifth Congressional district of Iowa, in favor of legislation to prevent the sale of intoxicants in island possessions of the United States—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. COWHERD: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Dr. R. H. Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DALZELL: Resolutions of Turtle Creek Council, No. 28, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Turtle Creek, Pa., and citizens of the Twenty-second Congressional district of Pennsylvania, in favor of the reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of New York Produce Exchange, for reduction of tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Home Missionary Society of Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, Pa., in favor of the Gillett bill for the protection of native races in the New Hebrides—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. DEEMER: Resolutions of Past Councilors and Active Workers' Association, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Lycoming County, Pa., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOVENER: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Wilson Johnston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EMERSON: Papers to accompany House bill No. 7674, for the purchase and preservation of the battlefields and fortifications of forts Frederick, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga in Essex County, N. Y.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ESCH: Resolution of the International Council of the World, protesting against mob violence—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the Chicago Clearing House Association, in relation to the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the direct taxation of banking capital—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GIBSON: Petition of Parmelia Staples, widow of Thomas Staples, deceased, praying reference of war claim to Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petitions of George W. King and others, and Annie E. Rebbeck and others, all of Pittsburg, Pa., urging an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Chicago Clearing House Association, urging the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Western Labor Union, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, urging Congress to provide for the extension of the breakwater at Point Judith, R. I.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, protest of the producers of cane sugar in the United States

against the proposed concession to producers of cane sugar in Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the United States Brewers' Association for the removal of the war tax on malt liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Petition of A. E. Jackson, of Aurora, Ind., relating to compensation of postal clerks in the Railway Mail Service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to James Hampton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL: Petitions and letters of J. E. Walsh, E. A. Houseman, Henry Bland, N. B. Rogers, J. H. Fanton, S. M. Griffith, and other citizens of Danbury, Conn., for an appropriation for a post-office building in Danbury—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, resolution of Hat Makers' Union No. 15, of South Norwalk, Conn., relative to the construction of vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petitions of councils of Junior Order United American Mechanics at New Brunswick, Sea Bright, Middletown, Red Brook, Belmar, Gallia, North Branch, and Perrinville, N. J., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HULL: Petition of Cigar Makers' Union No. 3, of Des Moines, Iowa, urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, etc.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KITCHIN: Petition of J. M. Hendrix & Co. and others, for reciprocal relations with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAMB: Petition of Willis Bradshaw, of Southampton County, Va., asking reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petition of Northeast Missouri Bankers' Association, in favor of repeal of war-revenue tax on bank capital—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., composed of agricultural board and dairy associations of the State, favoring the passage of the Grout bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: Petitions of Junior Order of United American Mechanics of Goshen, Bridgeton, Cedarville, Vineland, Hurffville, Port Norris, Magnolia, Tuckahoe, Bridgeport, Trenton, Malaga, Williamstown, Paulsboro, Lindenwold, Millville, Pennsgrove, Pennsville, Ewan, Camden, and Ocean City; of Councils No. 98, 110, 12, 89, and 138, Daughters of Liberty; of Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of Bridgton, Fairton, and Williamstown; of Division No. 22, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and of Carpenters' and Joiners' Union No. 20, of Camden, all of the State of New Jersey, favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of citizens of New Jersey, in favor of antipolygamous legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Typographical Union No. 132, of Camden, and of Union No. 5, American Federation of Labor, of Trenton, N. J., favoring the construction of war vessels in the Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petitions of Councils Nos. 15, 145, 271, 21, 48, 267, 260, 269, and 109, all of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in the State of New Jersey, and of George Washington Council, No. 1, of St. Louis, Mo., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MAHON: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Loui Catherine McMullin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: Papers to accompany House bill 9130, granting a pension to Harriet M. Parr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 9131, for the relief of Hugh T. Reed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: Petition of the United States Brewers' Association, for the repeal of the tax on beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NAPHEN: Resolutions of the Chicago Clearing House Association, urging the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the United States Brewers' Association, for the repeal of the war tax on malt liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, favoring amendments to the national bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OTJEN: Petition of Milwaukee Lithographing and Engraving Company, in opposition to House bill 5777, amending the copyright law—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of janitors and employees of Federal building at Pittsburg, Pa., for increase of salaries—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PALMER: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Mabel L. Darte—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER: Petition of citizens of Orange, N. J., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Seth Boyden Council, No. 184, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and other councils of Newark, N. J., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion laws—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: Petition of Bradbury Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Machias, Me., to accompany House bill granting an honorable discharge to Ephraim W. Reynolds—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to James J. Reeves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Gay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAY of New York: Petition of C. M. Knox and other citizens of Spencer, N. Y., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of H. P. Northrup and other citizens of Smyrna and Earlville, N. Y., favoring the passage of the Grout oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Kennon H. Steger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5592, granting a pension to Mary E. Moore—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against the record of Louis Holt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Protest of H. B. Whittenberg and 9 other citizens of Corwill, Ind., against House bill No. 6578, known as the parcels-post bill, and certain other measures—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Farmers' Institute of Allen County, Ind., favoring the Grout bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to John W. Genung—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of the United States Brewers' Association, for the removal of the war tax on beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the American Masters and Pilots' Association of the Great Lakes, for more room at Lake St. Clair Flats Canal; also for improvement of the shoal at head of Russell Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Resolutions adopted by the Western Labor Union of Butte, Mont., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of farmers and citizens of Michigan, against reduction of tariff on raw sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of 70 voters of the Third Congressional district of Connecticut, favoring an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHIRM: Resolution of Iron Molders' Union No. 24, favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SELBY: Petitions of Local Union No. 702, United Mine Workers, of Carlinville, Ill., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Federal Labor Union No. 9020, of Beardstown, Ill., favoring the building of vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of Davenport Church, of New Haven, Conn., in favor of the Gillett-Lodge bill for the protection of native races in the New Hebrides—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. SMALL: Petition of citizens of the counties of Beaufort and Hyde, in the State of North Carolina, for a preliminary survey and improvement of the waterway connecting Swan Quarter Bay and Deep Bay—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Resolution of Minneapolis Credit Men's Association, favoring amendments to the national bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of German-American Typographical Union No. 13, of St. Paul, Minn., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petition of George W. Gill and 138 other citizens of New Hampshire, favoring the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNOCK: Papers to accompany House bill granting

a pension to Sarah E. Helpman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Joseph V. Stevenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Silas S. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Katherine Decker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Hylas S. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to George A. Havel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Orville J. Hammond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to George R. Gunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Capt. James R. Ambrose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS: Petition of the San Francisco Planing Mill Owners' Association, that manufacturers of the Pacific coast be given the preference over Eastern manufacturers in performing Government work on public buildings on the Pacific coast—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Fur Sealers' Association of the Pacific Coast, asking the repeal of the act of December 29, 1897, relative to pelagic sealing—to Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *January 20, 1902.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. KEAN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

GAZETTEER OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following communication from the Secretary of War, which was read:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 16, 1902.

SIR: There has been prepared in the Division of Insular Affairs of this Department during the course of the last year a Gazetteer of the Philippine Islands, containing information relative to the different islands and provinces, civil and military governments, facilities of transportation, cable and postal stations, and general information concerning all localities, compiled from all available official and other sources.

If this book could be printed it would probably be acknowledged as a valuable addition to the literature upon this subject, and its importance at this time might warrant its general distribution as a Congressional document rather than that the cost of its publication be charged to the limited allotment available for printing by the War Department.

Very respectfully,
ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE,
President pro tempore United States Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The communication will be referred to the Committee on the Philippines, and printed.

Mr. LODGE. I think it had better go to the Committee on Printing. I understand that it transmits the Gazetteer of the Philippine Islands, which has been prepared. That is a work of considerable magnitude, and I think the Committee on Printing ought to report upon it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The communication and accompanying papers will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

SURPLUS WATERS OF LAKE TAHOE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting, in response to a resolution of December 18, 1901, certain information relative to the cost of land and the construction of a dam controlling the waters of Lake Tahoe, in the States of California and Nevada; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, and ordered to be printed.

CAMP M'DOWELL, ARIZ.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of correspondence relating to the securing of lands within the Camp McDowell Military Reservation, in Arizona, for the Mohave Apache Indians, together with a draft of a bill providing for the desired legislation; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS BY COURT OF CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of Louise H. Patterson, sole heir of Nancy Eddins, deceased, *v.* The United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of Caroline Wolfson, executrix of Jacob A. Wolfson, deceased, *v.* The United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of Z. Toy Holman, administratrix of Clementina H. Holman, deceased, *v.* The United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relative to the vessel brig *Polly*, Henry Nicoll, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and law and the opinion of the court filed under act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings of the court relating to the vessel brig *Dolphin*, Samuel Miller, master; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings of the court relating to the vessel schooner *Clarissa*, Benjamin Raynes, master; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings of the court relating to the vessel brig *Sabatus Neptune*, Samuel Moulton, master; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings of the court relating to the vessel schooner *Esther*, William Hooper, master; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings of the court relating to the schooner *Mary*, Tilley Wentworth, master; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. MCKENNEY, the enrolling clerk of the House, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2044) to increase the amount of the official bond to be furnished by the United States marshal for the District of Alaska in certain cases.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the amendments of the House to the joint resolution (S. R. 15) to encourage the holding of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in the city of Charleston, county of Charleston, State of South Carolina, during the years 1901 and 1902.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 53) for the protection of cities and towns in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes; and

A bill (H. R. 2008) to authorize the city of Duluth, Minn., to construct and maintain, or cause to be constructed and maintained, a car transfer over the Duluth Canal, and for that purpose to occupy certain lands in the United States.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of West Grove Council, No. 273, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of West Grove, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Newark,

N. J., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the International Association of Machinists, American Federation of Labor, of Trenton, N. J., praying that an appropriation be made to supply the deficiency existing in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Charlotte Emerson Brown Club, of East Orange, N. J., and a petition of sundry citizens of Orange, East Orange, and South Orange, N. J., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Loyalty Council, No. 144, of Monmouth Junction; of Rutherford Council, No. 110, of Rutherford; of Pride of Loyal American Council, No. 100, of Hoboken; of Pride of Marcus L. Ward Council, No. 79, of Newark; of Pride of Home Council, No. 32, of Barnegat; of Pride of Olive Branch Council, No. 89, of Paulsboro; of Molly Pitcher Council, No. 68, of Manasquan, and of Rockview Council, No. 130, of Dunellen, all of the Daughters of Liberty; of councils Nos. 206, 261, 177, 4, 80, 156, 154, 225, 131, 183, 31, 202, 73, 268, 196, 26, 184, 153, 172, 102, 188, 252, 174, 256, 224, 209, 28, 162, 22, 8, 207, 38, 20, 277, 52, 258, 92, 137, 185, 66, 75, 118, 113, 126, 157, 91, 45, 7, 23, 116, 246, 15, 150, 169, 260, 21, 204, 231, 222, 27, 10, 232, 242, 115, 32, 59, 132, 163, 187, 236, 254, 221, 48, 61, 217, 63, 103, 5, 109, 77, 127, 215, 17, 24, 18, 208, 193, 173, 25, 229, 264, and 72, all of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming presented a petition of Federal Labor Union, No. 181, of Laramie, Wyo., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act, so as to exclude Japanese workingmen and all servile Asiatic labor; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of Huntington Lodge, No. 104, International Association of Machinists, of Huntington, W. Va., praying that an appropriation be made to supply a deficiency in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce, of Seattle, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation extending the coastwise laws of the United States to the Philippine Islands by January 1, 1903; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented a petition of Phil Kearny Post, No. 7, Department of Washington, Grand Army of the Republic, of Toledo, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Trades Council of Tacoma, Wash., praying that an appropriation be made to supply the deficiency existing in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Kelso, Wash., praying for the continuance of the present anticanteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the board of county commissioners of Whatcom County, Wash., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the mouth of the Nooksack River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 470, of Tacoma, of Typographical Union No. 193, of Spokane, and of the Pressmen's Union No. 81, of Spokane, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Washington, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. LODGE presented petitions of Stationary Engineers' Union No. 16, of Boston; of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 214; of the Central Labor Union of Lawrence; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 218, of East Boston; of Carpenters' Union No. 831, of Winthrop; of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 89, of Lawrence; of Stove Mounters and Metal Pattern Workers' Union No. 41, of Chelsea; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 324, of Gloucester; of Chandelier Workers' Union No. 18, of Boston; of Typographical Union No. 190, of Lynn; of Metal Polishers and Buffers' Union No. 107, of Lowell; of Stationary Firemen's Union No. 88, of Worcester; of the Central Labor Union of Haverhill; of Carpenters' Local Union No. 625, of Malden; of Local Union No. 228, of Norwood; of International Typographical Union No. 276, of New Bedford; of United Brewery Workmen's Labor Union No. 28, of Boston; of Hardwood Finishers' Union No. 109, of Boston; of Carpenters' Union No. 441, of Cambridge, and of Carpenters' Union No. 49, of Lowell, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of 403 members of Allegheny Council, No. 23, Daughters of Liberty, of Allegheny, Pa, and a petition of the Past Councilors and Active Workers' Association of Lycoming County, Junior Order of American Mechanics, of Montgomery, Pa., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of 58 citizens of Altoona, 41 citizens of Harrisburg, 30 citizens of Washington, 65 citizens of Slippery Rock, 45 citizens of Pleasant Unity, 60 citizens of Latrobe, 42 citizens of Harrisburg, and 16 citizens of Wellsboro, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GAMBLE. I present a joint resolution of the legislature of South Dakota, favoring the cession of that part of the Rosebud Indian Reservation within the limits of Gregory County, S. Dak., to the Government, and opening the same to free homesteads. I ask that the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of South Dakota, Secretary's Office:

I, O. C. Berg, secretary of state of the State of South Dakota, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of joint resolution No. 6, as passed by the seventh legislative assembly of South Dakota, as the same appears of record in this office, and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota. Done at the city of Pierre, this 27th day of February, 1901.

[SEAL.]

O. C. BERG,
Secretary of State.

House joint resolution No. 6, a joint resolution and memorial requesting the Congress of the United States to treat with the Indians for the cession and opening for white settlement and free homestead entry all that portion of the Rosebud Indian Reservation lying within the boundaries of Gregory County, S. Dak.

Be it resolved by the house of representatives of the legislature of South Dakota, the senate concurring: Whereas there is in the organized portion of Gregory County, S. Dak., about 6 Congressional townships, said tract being too small in area, population, and assessed valuation to successfully maintain a county government without causing such government to become unduly burdensome; and

Whereas there is also within the boundaries of said Gregory County, S. Dak., about 23 Congressional townships of agricultural land which forms a part of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, and upon which are living a few Indians who have all taken their allotments in severalty; and

Whereas it is understood that the Indians are willing for a reasonable compensation to cede all that portion of the reservation herein mentioned to the Government; and

Whereas the ceding of said portion of the reservation to the Government would still leave a sufficiently large and suitable territory to meet all the requirements of an Indian reservation, while at the same time the ceding and opening to white settlers of all that portion of said reservation above referred to would add to the productive farming land of the State, enlarge the area of Gregory County to a proper and desirable size, and greatly lessen the expense of maintaining the government of said county: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully petition and memorialize the Congress of the United States to treat with the Indians at the earliest practicable date for the cession of all that portion of the Rosebud Indian Reservation lying within the boundaries of Gregory County, S. Dak., and that said tract be open to free homestead entry by white settlers; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to effect the object prayed for in this memorial; and the secretary of state is hereby instructed to forward copies of this memorial to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. GAMBLE presented resolutions adopted by the Educational Association of South Dakota, favoring the establishment of a national university at the city of Washington, D. C.; which were referred to the Committee to Establish the University of the United States.

He also presented the petition of John C. Thomas and 38 other citizens of Brookings, S. Dak., and the petition of Mrs. E. F. Pierce and 154 other citizens of Brookings, S. Dak., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURROWS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Reading and Petoskey, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented papers to accompany the bill (S. 1946) granting a pension to Lillie Mancha; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WETMORE presented petitions of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 195, of Providence; of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 219, of Newport, and of Westerly Branch, of Westerly, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Rhode Island, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of sundry citizens of Somerville,

Mass., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Rachel Wendover Council, No. 7, Daughters of Liberty, of Boston, Mass., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Wood Workers' Local Union No. 24, of Boston; of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers' Union No. 362, of Newton; of Lasting Machine Operators' Local Union No. 260, of Lynn; of the Mule Spinners' Union, of Lawrence; of Plumbers' Union No. 77, of Lynn; of Carpenters' Local Union No. 443, of Chelsea; of Bartenders' Union No. 77, of Boston; of the Central Labor Union, of Haverhill; of Stationary Firemen's Union No. 88, of Worcester; of Metal Polishers and Buffers' Union No. 103, of Lowell; of Carpenters' Union No. 441, of Cambridge; of Carpenters' Union No. 49, of Lowell; of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 89, of Lawrence; of United Brewery Workmen's Local Union No. 29, of Boston; and of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 218, of Boston, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of Portsmouth, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of Portsmouth, N. H., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. DUBOIS. I present a memorial of the legislature of Idaho, relating to the guns captured at the battle of Santa Ana, Philippine Islands, by the Idaho Volunteers. I ask that the memorial be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STATE OF IDAHO.

I, C. J. Bassett, secretary of the State of Idaho, hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 7, by Worthman, relating to guns captured at the battle of Santa Ana, Philippine Islands, by Idaho volunteers, which was filed at this office the 14th day of March, A. D. 1901, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State.

Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1900.

[SEAL.] C. J. BASSETT, *Secretary of State.*

Senate joint memorial No. 7, by Worthman.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that at the battle of Santa Ana, Philippine Islands, on the 5th day of February, 1899, the First Regiment of Idaho Volunteer Infantry captured two Krupp field guns from the enemy, and your memorialists, desirous of perpetuating in a fitting manner the memory of the gallantry of the Idaho regiment on that memorable day, respectfully and earnestly pray that such steps may be taken by Congress as will enable the present custodians of said Krupp guns to transfer them to the State of Idaho, to the end that they may be properly mounted at the State capital for the purpose above indicated, and, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

This senate joint memorial passed the senate on the 8th day of March, 1901.

THOMAS F. TERRELL,
President of the Senate.

This senate joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 12th day of March, 1901.

GLEN P. McKINLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This senate joint memorial was received by the governor on the 12th day of March, 1901, at 10 p. m. o'clock, and approved on the 12th day of March, 1901.

FRANK W. HUNT, *Governor.*

I hereby certify that the within senate joint memorial No. 7, relating to guns captured at the battle of Santa Ana by Idaho volunteers, originated in the senate of Idaho during the sixth session.

W. A. BROADHEAD,
Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Boise City, Idaho.

Filed this 14th day of March, 1901.

C. J. BASSETT, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. McMILLAN presented petitions of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 269, of Ionia, and of the Adrian Federal Labor Union, No. 9087, of Adrian, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Reading and Petoskey, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented petitions of the Prairie Creek Cooperative Creamery Company, of Prairie Creek, and of the Carlisle Creamer, of Carlisle, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of Prospect Lodge, No. 1, of Elkhart; of Eureka Lodge, No. 14, of Indianapolis; and of Tried and True Lodge, No. 361, of Worthington, all of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in the State of Indiana, praying for the passage of the so-called Hoar anti-injunction bill, to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and the use of "restraining orders and injunctions" in certain cases; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SPOONER presented a memorial of the Leaf Tobacco Merchants' Association of Janesville, Wis., remonstrating against any reduction being made in the duty on Cuban tobacco or cigars manufactured in Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Welsh Christian Endeavor Society, of Caledonia, Wis., praying for the continuance of the present anticanteen law, and for a similar law to apply to the Soldiers' Homes of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Good Templars of Milton, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to native races in the Pacific islands; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PATTERSON presented memorials of sundry citizens of Sugar City, Loveland, Longmont, Niwot, Berthoud, Fort Collins, Timnath, Windsor, Farmers Spur, Greeley, and Eaton, and of Union Grange, No. 145, Patrons of Husbandry, of Larimer County, all in the State of Colorado, remonstrating against any reduction being made in the duty on sugar imported from Cuba; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Palmyra, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to native races in the Pacific islands; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of Portsmouth, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the American Historical Association, praying for the construction of the proposed hall of records, wherein documents no longer needed may be kept; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented the petition of Edwin Eno and 21 other citizens of Cass City, Mich., praying that no reduction be made in the present duty on sugar; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, praying for the establishment of a light-house at Pollock Rip Shoals, in the State of Massachusetts; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the board of directors of the Maritime Association of the port of New York, praying for the establishment of a harbor of refuge for shipping at Charleston, S. C.; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to enforce their findings; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present an argument of Edmund Woog in support of the bill (S. 900) granting an increase of pension to Edmund Woog. I ask that it be received and referred to the Committee on Pensions, to accompany that bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The paper will be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of 24 citizens of Susquehanna County, Pa., praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Turtlecreek Council, No. 28, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Turtlecreek, Pa., and of Conemaugh Council, No. 137, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Conemaugh, Pa., praying for the repeal of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Glass Blowers' Local Union No. 47, of Sheffield; of Arch Terra Cotta Workers' Union No. 76, of Philadelphia; of Tub Molders Helpers' Union No. 7452, of New Brighton, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State

of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of 25 citizens of Harrisburg, 74 citizens of Slippery Creek, 108 citizens of Latrobe, 33 citizens of Washington, 19 citizens of Harrisburg, 16 citizens of Wellsboro, and 17 citizens of Dauphin, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SALE OF LIQUORS IN THE ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES, ETC.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I present the annual report of E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative superintendent of the American Antisaloon League at the sixth national convention, held in Washington, D. C., December 5, 1901, including extracts from hearings held before the Senate and House committees, relating to the Army canteen and the sale of liquors in the Philippines, the Pacific islands, etc. The report contains very valuable information, and I ask that it be printed as a document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Dakota asks unanimous consent that the paper presented by him be printed as a public document. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Does the Senator desire the reference of the paper to any committee after it shall have been printed?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I think, Mr. President, it ought to lie upon the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The paper will be printed and lie upon the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2562) granting a pension to Emma R. Pawling, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2806) granting an increase of pension to Laura S. Picking, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 708) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Evanston, in the State of Wyoming, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1802) granting an increase of pension to Cornelia E. Wright, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WETMORE, from the Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 16) authorizing the issue of duplicate medals where the originals have been lost or destroyed, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2928) for the relief of Leonard I. Brownson, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2063) granting a pension to Ida S. McKinley;

A bill (S. 2441) granting an increase of pension to Ziba S. Woods; and

A bill (S. 9) granting a pension to Mourse R. Adams.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2700) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Couch, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2468) granting an increase of pension to Horatio N. Francis; and

A bill (S. 2701) granting a pension to Thomas G. Foster.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8581) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. TURNER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1630) granting a pension to Ella R. Graham, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2445) to provide for the establishment of a light and fog-signal station on one of the Mile Rocks, San Francisco Bay, California;

A bill (S. 2450) to establish a fog bell and lens-lantern light on the southeastern end of Southampton Shoal, San Francisco Bay, California;

A bill (S. 2446) to establish a light and fog signal at a point on Karquines Strait, California, opposite that now occupied by the Selby Smelting Works;

A bill (S. 2447) to provide for the construction of a light-ship for Blunts Reef, Pacific Ocean, off Cape Mendocino, California; and

A bill (S. 2449) to establish a fog signal at Fort Winfield Scott, Fort Point, Cal.

Mr. SIMON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1015) granting an increase of pension to Israel A. Benner;

A bill (S. 1940) granting a pension to Frances Fuller Victor; and

A bill (S. 2406) granting a pension to Arthur I. Nicklin.

Mr. QUARLES, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 110) to provide for the erection of a public building at Greeneville, Greene County, Tenn., reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2440) granting an increase of pension to John W. Gregg, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2008) granting an increase of pension to Peter C. Monfort, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1026) to fix the compensation of district superintendents of the Life-Saving Service, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 219) for the relief of Mary Chambers, widow of Thomas Chambers, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FAIRBANKS, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2735) to increase the limit of cost of the post-office, custom-house, and court-house building at Cleveland, Ohio, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. LODGE, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 238) for the relief of Arthur R. Henderson, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. LODGE. From the Committee on the Philippines I report back with sundry amendments the bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, and I submit a written report thereon.

I desire to give notice that I shall move to take up this bill to-morrow at 2 o'clock; and after the bill has been taken up and read I shall make a brief statement to the Senate in regard to it.

I will take this opportunity to state that this is a bill which, in the judgment of the committee, requires immediate attention, and I shall hope to bring it before the Senate from day to day as the unfinished business until it is disposed of. I have no desire to press the bill unduly, and I know there is no desire among those who are opposed to the bill to obstruct a vote, but there is a very proper wish to debate the subject thoroughly. I only ask that when the bill is made the unfinished business of the Senate and is before the Senate for debate, Senators desiring to speak upon it will be prepared to follow in the debate from day to day, so that time may not be wasted in dealing with it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. LODGE. I ought to add that the minority of the committee will offer a substitute bill; and I told the minority members of the committee that I would give notice of their wish to file a minority report.

Mr. RAWLINS. In behalf of the minority members of the Committee on the Philippines, consisting of the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. CARMACK], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. PATTERSON], and myself, I offer a substitute for the bill which has just been favorably reported. I ask that the proposed substitute be read, printed, and that it lie upon the table. I also give notice that upon the conclusion of the remarks to be made to-morrow by the chairman of the committee I shall submit some remarks in support of the substitute which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah desire to have the substitute read?

Mr. RAWLINS. Yes, I should like to have it read now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The proposed amendment will be read.

The Secretary read the proposed substitute.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be printed at the request of the Senator from Utah and lie on the table.

Mr. LODGE. As the substitute bill offered by the minority has been read, and very properly, I ask that the bill with the amendments reported by the committee be read also, so that both measures may stand together in the RECORD.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the committee's bill appear in the RECORD, preceding the substitute.

Mr. LODGE. Very well; let it appear first.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts asks for the present reading of the bill reported favorably from his committee. It will be read.

The bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, was read, as follows:

[Amendments of the committee: Omit the part in brackets and insert the part printed in italics.]

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Archipelago," enacted by the United States Philippine Commission on the 17th day of September, 1901, shall be and remain in full force and effect, and there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the Philippine Archipelago from the United States the rates of duty which are required by the said act to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries into said archipelago.

SEC. 2. That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Archipelago the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

Provided, That upon all articles the growth and product of the Philippine Archipelago coming into the United States from the Philippine Archipelago there shall be levied, collected, and paid only 75 per cent of the rates of duty aforesaid: And provided further,

That the rates of duty which are required hereby to be levied, collected, and paid upon products of the Philippine Archipelago coming into the United States shall be less any duty or taxes levied, collected, and paid thereon upon the exportation thereof from the Philippine Archipelago, as provided by the act of the United States Philippine Commission referred to in section 1 of this act, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, but all articles the growth and product of the Philippine Islands now admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty and exported from said islands for use and consumption in the United States shall be hereafter exempt from any export duties imposed in the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 3. That on and after the passage of this act [the], *in addition to any tonnage dues or taxes now imposed by the government of the Philippine Islands*, same tonnage taxes shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all *foreign* vessels coming into the United States from the Philippine Archipelago *or engaged in traffic between the ports of the Philippine Archipelago* which are required by law to be levied, collected, and paid upon vessels coming into the United States from foreign countries: *Provided, however*, That until otherwise provided by law, the provisions of law restricting to vessels of the United States the transportation of passengers and merchandise directly or indirectly from one port of the United States to another port of the United States shall not be applicable to foreign vessels engaging in trade between the Philippine Archipelago and the United States, *or between ports in the Philippine Archipelago.*

SEC. 4. That the duties and taxes collected in the Philippine Archipelago in pursuance of this act, [less the cost of collecting the same] and [the gross amount of] all [collections of] duties and taxes *collected* in the United States upon articles coming from the Philippine Archipelago and upon *foreign* vessels coming therefrom, shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States, but shall be held as a separate fund and paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands, to be used and expended for the government and benefit of said islands.

SEC. 5. That when duties prescribed by this act are based upon the weight of merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse, said duties shall be levied and collected upon the weight of such merchandise at the time of its entry.

SEC. 6. That all articles manufactured in bonded manufacturing warehouses in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal-revenue tax and intended for shipment from the United States to the Philippine Islands, shall, when so shipped, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be exempt from internal-revenue tax, and shall not be charged with duty except the duty levied under this act upon imports into the Philippine Islands.

That all articles subject under the laws of the United States to internal-revenue tax, or on which the internal-revenue tax has been paid, and which may under existing laws and regulations be exported to a foreign country without the payment of such tax, or with benefit of drawback, as the case may be, may also be shipped to the Philippine Islands with like privilege, under such regulations and the filing of such bonds, bills of lading, and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, prescribe.

That where [imported] materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the shipment of said articles to the Philippine Archipelago a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less 1 per cent of such duties, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 7. Merchandise in bonded warehouse or otherwise in the custody and control of the officers of the customs, upon which duties have been paid, shall be entitled on shipment to the Philippine Islands within three years from the date of the original arrival, to a return of the duties paid less 1 per cent, and merchandise upon which duties have not been paid may be shipped without the payment of duties to the Philippine Islands within said period, under such bonds and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Substitute intended to be offered by Mr. RAWLINS in behalf of the minority members of the Committee on the Philippines for the bill (H. R. 5833) to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes:

A bill to promote the prosperity and establish the independence of the Philippine Islands.

Be it enacted, etc., That subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth, the United States of America hereby relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands.

That from and after the passage of this act said archipelago shall be foreign territory, and all goods entering the United States therefrom shall be subject to the same duties, customs, and imposts as are now, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law for goods entered from other foreign countries: *Provided*, That during the temporary occupation of said islands, as hereinafter provided, all trade between the same and the United States shall be free.

That the United States shall continue to occupy and govern said archipelago until the people thereof have established a stable government, and until sufficient guaranties have been obtained for the performance of our treaty obligations with Spain, for the safety of those inhabitants who have adhered to the United States, and for the maintenance and protection of all rights which have accrued under their authority.

That as soon as these results have been accomplished it is declared to be the purpose of the United States, which the President is directed to carry into effect, to withdraw from said islands and leave the government, control, and sovereignty thereof to the inhabitants of the same, retaining only such military, naval, and coaling stations as may be designated by the Government of the United States.

That until the people of the islands shall establish a government, as hereinbefore provided, all laws, rules, and regulations now in force for the government of the islands and the raising of revenue therefor shall be in force except as the same may be in conflict with this act.

CODIFICATION OF CRIMINAL LAWS.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the report of the Commission to Revise and Codify the Criminal Laws of the United States, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States; which was agreed to.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1348) to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and the common defense, to promote commerce, and to encourage the deep-sea fisheries, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VEST subsequently said: Mr. President, has the shipping bill—the subsidy bill—been reported to the Senate?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It was reported to-day.

Mr. VEST. The fact escaped my attention. I desire to state, on behalf of the Democratic Senators on that committee, that we dissent from that report and ask leave to file a minority report hereafter. I also submit certain amendments in my own behalf to that bill and ask that they be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments will be received.

Mr. VEST submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1348) to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and the common defense; to promote commerce, and to encourage the deep-sea fisheries; which were ordered to be printed.

MRS. IDA S. M'KINLEY.

Mr. MASON. I report back favorably, without amendment, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, the bill (H. R. 3239) providing for the free transportation of all mail matter sent by Mrs. Ida S. McKinley; and I ask that the bill be placed upon its passage.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read to the Senate for its information.

The Secretary read the bill; and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 449) providing for the free transportation of all mail matter sent and received by Mrs. Ida S. McKinley, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2964) granting an increase of pension to James K. Brooks; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2965) granting an increase of pension to Jacob T. Wise; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2966) for the relief of George W. King; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2967) to require cases of typhoid fever occurring in the District of Columbia to be reported to the health department of said District; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 2968) granting a pension to Roxanna N. Wilford; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 2969) granting a pension to Fred Sturm; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2970) granting a pension to George

W. Hasley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HEITFELD introduced a bill (S. 2971) granting an increase of pension to Silas D. Strong; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 2972) to provide for the building of a water dock at the channel at Ship Island, Mississippi; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2973) for the relief of Stephen Bird, executor of John Bird, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying affidavit of Stephen Bird, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2974) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Boyer; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the affidavit of E. R. Bullock, M. D., of Eldorado Springs, Mo. I move that the bill and accompanying paper be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2975) granting an increase of pension to Levi Hatchett; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of Levi Hatchett, Company B, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, verified by his affidavits and affidavits of Thomas B. Turnbaugh, M. D., M. V. Cline, and C. C. Bass. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2976) granting an increase of pension to Edward Thompson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2977) authorizing the Missouri and Meramec Water Company to take water from the Missouri River, and to construct and maintain a dam or other devices for that purpose; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a bill (S. 2978) to define the status of officers of the United States Army who have served as commissioned officers in military or semimilitary organizations in the insular possessions of the United States or in Cuba; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CLARK of Montana introduced a bill (S. 2979) to ratify an agreement with the Indians of the Crow Reservation in Montana, and making appropriations to carry the same into effect; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill (S. 2980) for the relief of the estate of William A. Nally; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2981) granting an increase of pension to William T. Hord; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CARMACK introduced a bill (S. 2982) to extend and enlarge the post-office building at Memphis, Tenn.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2983) granting a pension to Susan Bryant; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2984) for the relief of the estate of Robert Edwards, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2985) to carry into effect a finding of the Court of Claims in favor of Charles O. Spencer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 2986) making an appropriation to enable the Secretary of the Interior to remove the Wenatchi Indians to the Colville Reservation, Wash.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompahying papers referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2987) to prevent the transportation of deleterious foods and drinks, and for the appointment of a dairy and food commissioner; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. CULLOM. I desire to state that this bill was sent to me by some very good men, and I suppose it is a proper bill, but I do not know. I therefore do not give my assent to it except to introduce it for consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. To what committee does the Senator from Illinois desire to have the bill referred?

Mr. CULLOM. To the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I presume.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be so referred.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced a bill (S. 2988) for the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served during the Spanish-American war and beyond the period of their enlistment; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 2989) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Fairmont, W. Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. QUARLES introduced a bill (S. 2990) for the relief of Nora G. Hazlett; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

A bill (S. 2991) for the relief of F. C. Boucher; and

A bill (S. 2992) to ratify an agreement with the Sioux tribe of Indians of the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect.

Mr. DUBOIS introduced a bill (S. 2993) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to condemn and turn over to the State of Idaho two Krupp field guns captured from the enemy by the First Regiment Idaho Volunteer Infantry at the battle of Santa Ana, Philippine Islands, February 5, 1899; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 2994) to remove the charge of desertion against George W. Posey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BURTON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2995) granting an increase of pension to Charles Willauer;

A bill (S. 2996) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Hazen;

A bill (S. 2997) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Smith;

A bill (S. 2998) granting an increase of pension to William Campbell;

A bill (S. 2999) granting an increase of pension to Preston P. Brady;

A bill (S. 3000) granting an increase of pension to William Eastin;

A bill (S. 3001) granting an increase of pension to John M. Phifer;

A bill (S. 3002) granting an increase of pension to John E. Pichard;

A bill (S. 3003) granting an increase of pension to Martin L. Barber;

A bill (S. 3004) granting a pension to Catharine Cooper;

A bill (S. 3005) granting an increase of pension to Adam H. Constant;

A bill (S. 3006) granting an increase of pension to Horace C. Derr;

A bill (S. 3007) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Whitley;

A bill (S. 3008) granting a pension to Theodore Lyon; and

A bill (S. 3009) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Clayton.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 3010) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Lister; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 3011) for the relief of F. E. Coyne; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3012) granting an increase of pension to William O. Osgood; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3013) granting an increase of pension to Silas W. Morrison; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3014) to remove charge of desertion against Andrew L. Grugett; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3015) for the establishment of a food bureau, and for preventing the adulteration and misbranding of foods in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for regulating interstate commerce therein, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. TURNER introduced a bill (S. 3016) to increase limit of

cost of light-house and fog signal at Browns Point, State of Washington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3017) granting an increase of pension to Jacob H. Hige;

A bill (S. 3018) granting an increase of pension to Henry Blake;

A bill (S. 3019) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah Bradfield;

A bill (S. 3020) granting an increase of pension to Eliza E. Littlefield;

A bill (S. 3021) granting a pension to India Stewart; and

A bill (S. 3022) granting an increase of pension to Michael McDonald.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 3023) entitling veterans of Indian wars to admission to the Soldiers' Homes in the United States on the same terms as veterans of the late war of the rebellion; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3024) for payment of balance unpaid on Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war claims for suppression of Indian hostilities in 1855 and 1856, as found due by commission appointed by Secretary of War, consisting of Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Capt. A. J. Smith, and Hon. L. F. Grover, pursuant to act of Congress, and disallowed by Third Auditor of the Treasury, as per his report of February 7, 1860; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3025) providing for the payment of claims arising out of the Cayuse Indian war in Oregon in 1847 and 1848; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 3026) granting an increase of pension to Marie U. Nordstrom; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3027) for the relief of the estate of Jesse Hollingsworth, deceased;

A bill (S. 3028) for the relief of Mrs. Harriett Mallory;

A bill (S. 3029) for the relief of the estate of Andrew C. Kerr, deceased; and

A bill (S. 3030) for the relief of Chester Bethel.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 3031) granting extra pay to certain officers and enlisted men of the United States Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3032) granting a pension to Samuel J., Christopher, and Jane Vickers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 3033) authorizing the appointment of an additional adjutant and inspector, three additional quartermasters, and the filling from civil life of vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying letter from the Secretary of the Navy, which was ordered to be printed as a document, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3034) for the relief of the owners and officers of the brig *Olive Frances*, and others on board said brig; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3035) granting an increase of pension to Elias Brewster; and

A bill (S. 3036) granting an increase of pension to Jason Leighton.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 3037) to remove the charge of desertion against Daniel Sherar; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 3038) granting an increase of pension to Frank K. Nye; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3039) for the relief of Mrs. A. McD. Morris (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3040) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Boyle, deceased.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3041) granting an increase of pension to Emma F. Shilling;

A bill (S. 3042) granting a pension to John A. Reilley;

A bill (S. 3043) granting a pension to William Penn Mack;

A bill (S. 3044) granting an increase of pension to John I. Fleming; and

A bill (S. 3045) to restore to the pension roll the name of Henry M. Stiffler (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3046) to remove charge of desertion from the military record of Herman E. Colby;

A bill (S. 3047) to authorize the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion and issue to William H. Fairlamb, deceased, Company D, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, an honorable discharge;

A bill (S. 3048) to correct the military record of James S. Coyle;

A bill (S. 3049) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John R. Scaggs;

A bill (S. 3050) to correct the military record of Joseph H. Richards; and

A bill (S. 3051) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John C. Carroll, alias John T. Johnson (with accompanying papers).

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 3052) granting an increase of pension to Emily Martel; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 38) to provide for the celebration of the semicentennial anniversary of the construction of the original ship canal at the falls of St. Marys River, in the State of Michigan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FRYE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 39) recognizing the able and gallant services of Capt. Francis Tuttle, Revenue-Cutter Service, his officers and men of the *Bear;* also the heroic services of Lieuts. David H. Jarvis, Ellsworth P. Bertholf, and Dr. Samuel J. Call, composing the overland expedition to Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, for the relief of imperiled whalers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FORAKER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 40) for the relief of the heirs of Capt. W. W. Withenbury, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 41) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain, allow, and pay the claims of the several States for all moneys by them actually paid to aid the General Government in maintaining the national defense when carrying on the war of the rebellion; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

PROTECTION OF SALMON FISHERIES OF ALASKA.

Mr. BARD submitted the following resolution; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That the report of Howard M. Kutchin, special agent of the Treasury Department, on the "Protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska" be printed, and that 750 additional copies be printed and bound in paper covers for the use of the Treasury Department.

HAMILTON H. BLUNT.

Mr. DUBOIS submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate a copy of all records and papers bearing upon the court-martial and military services of Hamilton H. Blunt, late captain of Forty-ninth United States Volunteer Infantry.

PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Mr. CULBERSON. I offer a resolution of inquiry, and ask that it shall be considered at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all suggestions, statements, criticisms, and correspondence between the War Department, or any official thereof, and any person or corporation, and between the War Department, or any official thereof, and the Philippine Commission, relating to the customs tariff affecting the Philippine Islands which culminated in the tariff adopted by the Philippine Commission September 17, 1901.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. SPOONER. Let it be printed and go over until to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being made, the resolution goes over under the rule.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

On motion of Mr. FRYE, it was

Ordered, That there be printed, in addition to the usual number, 1,500 copies of each of the following named documents, of which 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 500 copies for the use of the Committee on Commerce, viz: Senate bill 1348, known as the shipping bill, as reported to the

Senate; the report thereon, synopsis of the report, and Senate Document No. 101, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, with corrections.

MESSENGER FOR THE COMMITTEE ON COAST DEFENSES.

Mr. MITCHELL. I submit the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask that it be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Coast Defenses be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ a messenger, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of $1,440 per annum, until otherwise provided by law.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, it is perhaps ungracious to suggest that the clerical and other official force of the Senate is being very rapidly increased, and that without the consideration of any committee as to whether it should be so increased. We have had in the last few weeks several resolutions—I think four or five—appointing additional messengers to committees. Such resolutions are referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. That committee thinks it has no jurisdiction to determine whether such officers should be appointed, but simply the question as to whether there is money enough in the contingent fund with which to pay them. I suppose it to be a fact that the clerical and other official force of the Senate costs more money than the salaries and mileage of Senators. I do not know in reference to the necessity which exists as to this particular resolution, but I do feel that it is my duty to make these suggestions here, so that the matter may be scrutinized, at least, as to the necessity for such appointments.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the resolution be again read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be again read.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I should like to make a few remarks on the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be first read.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. COCKRELL. Has that resolution just been introduced, or has it been reported by a committee?

Mr. MITCHELL. It is simply introduced now for reference to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. And not reported this morning?

Mr. MITCHELL. Not at all. The resolution was simply introduced by myself this morning for reference to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is all I want to know.

Mr. MITCHELL. I only desire to say, in answer to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], that I regret he did not see his way clear to put in the suggestion he has now made against this resolution a little earlier in the session when divers resolutions of the kind have been introduced and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. I join with the Senator in expressing the hope that the Committee on Contingent Expenses, as I have no doubt they will, may carefully scrutinize the resolution and do just what they think is right in the matter.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I should not have made the remarks I did if I had not been told by a member of the Committee on Contingent Expenses that that committee did not consider the propriety or the necessity for the appointment of additional clerical and official force when such resolutions were referred to them; that they thought that was beyond their jurisdiction; that the only question they considered was whether there was sufficient money in the contingent fund to provide for the payment of the additional officers. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], who is on the Committee on Contingent Expenses, can tell me whether I am right or wrong about that.

If the Committee on Contingent Expenses would take jurisdiction of these resolutions and determine whether there is such a necessity for the appointment of new officers that it ought to be done, of course I should have nothing to say about it.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I did not hear the resolution read, but I presume it is in the usual form, providing for an additional clerk or messenger or some official connected with a committee.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] is partly right and partly wrong, so far as any utterance of mine is concerned. In the matter of investigations I have insisted that such propositions should first go to the committee having jurisdiction over the particular subject, and if the committee, as a committee, thought it was desirable that an investigation should be had, then the resolution should go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, so as to present to us only the question as to whether or not there was money sufficient in the contingent fund to provide for the investigation. I think it would be wise if the same position was taken in reference to additional clerical help; that instead of one Senator asking for it, the particular committee should in some way make known to the Senate that the additional help was required.

Not being chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and occupying the position of acting chairman only in the absence of the chairman, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. JONES], I do not feel like stating to-day how much of a burden is already imposed upon the contingent fund in the matter of additional clerks and messengers to committees. I have held that it was a grievance, and that there ought to be some remedy for it; but others have not agreed with me; the Senate has not agreed with me, certainly, and so I shall not raise that question to-day, but I think we ought to weigh very carefully the question of the necessity of additional help whenever it is asked for. I venture to repeat that I think the committee itself, rather than the chairman or any individual member of the committee, should ask for such additional help.

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to ask the Senator if the Committee on Contingent Expenses considers it a part of its duty, upon the reference of such a resolution, to consider the necessity for the additional force, or whether it confines itself simply to the question of whether, after an examination of the accounts, the contingent fund is adequate for the payment of the additional employees?

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will say frankly that my individual view has been that the responsibility of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate ceased when it determined the simple fact as to whether or not there was money enough to meet any charge that was placed upon the contingent fund by virtue of a resolution passed by this body.

Mr. SPOONER. Do the Senator and the committee intend that the Senate shall understand that when a resolution of this character is favorably reported it covers the two points, first, whether there is adequate money in the contingent fund, and, second, that upon the merits of the proposition the resolution should be adopted, or only the first point?

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator has me at a disadvantage, inasmuch as I am not chairman of that committee; but I think I am safe in saying that during my service on that committee the committee has had very few sessions; it has been called to meet as a committee very few times. The chairman of the committee has rather taken upon himself this matter, oftentimes conferring on the floor with other members of the committee; but I do not know precisely what attitude the chairman would assume on the question raised by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER].

I have not felt that it was the function or the duty of this committee to enter into any investigation as to the necessity for a particular expenditure after the Senate had sent a resolution to that committee. We have sometimes made inquiry—I have myself—of chairmen of committees who are asking for additional help, and we have taken the word of the chairmen that the help was needed. That is as far as I can go in answering the Senator's question.

Mr. SPOONER. If the Senator will permit me, I suppose if a similar resolution were introduced as to every committee of this body and the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate found there was sufficient money in the contingent fund of the Treasury the resolution would be reported back favorably?

Mr. GALLINGER. In view of what has taken place in this body during the past few years, I will say to the Senator and to the Senate what I have said in my individual and private capacity, that, in my judgment, the time is rapidly approaching when every committee of this body will ask for additional help, and that burden will be imposed upon the contingent fund. There has been no denial of any such request yet made so far as I know.

Mr. SPOONER. I have no purpose at all to antagonize the resolution introduced by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL]. I know him very well, and I know him well enough to believe—he is an old Senator of great experience and great ability—that he would not introduce such a resolution unless he thought his committee needed the services; but I agree entirely with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] that such resolutions should not be passed as a matter of course simply upon the finding of the committee, of which the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] is a member, that there is adequate money in the contingent fund of the Senate. I think there ought to be some committee of this body—that question having been determined—to pass upon the merits of the proposition, otherwise we shall have every committee, large and small, important and unimportant, with a messenger added to the rolls of the Senate.

I believe it is true that the Senate as a body has considered a

report by this committee as covering both propositions; and I believe it is true also, from what the Senator from New Hampshire says, that the merits of the question, the necessity for the additional employee, has not been considered by this committee. I think the Senator from Connecticut is altogether right; and unless the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate is to consider it a part of its duty to pass not only upon the question as to whether there is sufficient money in the contingent fund, but is also to consider and pass upon the merits of the proposition, I shall move that such resolutions be referred, before they are acted upon by the Senate, to the Committee on Rules or some other committee.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I think the present method of dealing with this subject is exactly the proper one. These are propositions which already come from a committee. They say they want a messenger. I understand practically the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] represents his committee in his resolution. I do not think, if any committee wants a messenger, that the question should be referred to some other committee of equal, but not superior, dignity, or that it should go to the Committee on Rules without any consideration by the Senate. They make their report, as I understand, not undertaking—I will not say not presuming to undertake—to review the judgment of the committee by whom the request is made. Then the matter is up before the Senate, and is to be discussed upon its merits. Suppose the Judiciary Committee or the Committee on Appropriations should want an additional messenger, I do not see how the Committee on Rules would have any better judgment than the committees immediately concerned as to what is wanted.

Mr. SPOONER. If the Senator will permit me, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] stated that this resolution and similar resolutions were not reported from a committee, but were introduced by the chairman of the committee, by a Senator, as other resolutions are.

Mr. HOAR. That is, I suppose, a mere formality. I take it, as a matter of course, the chairman of a committee asking for a messenger for that committee is presumed to represent that committee's desire.

Mr. GALLINGER. A single additional word, Mr. President. I regret that the chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate is not present to speak for himself.

Mr. JONES of Nevada entered the Chamber.

Mr. GALLINGER. I understand the chairman of the committee is now present, but I presume he is not informed of what has transpired here. I rose, however, to make an observation in a somewhat different line, which is that for the most part the law in providing messengers and assistant clerks for committees has placed the amount of their salaries at $1,440. That is what the assistant clerks in most large committees of the Senate are getting. Recently Senators have introduced resolutions asking for assistant clerks, naming the amount of $1,800 a year; and such resolutions have been passed by the Senate. We have that absurdity, as I look upon it—a provision in the law for assistant clerks at $1,440, properly provided by statute, and a provision for an assistant clerk, to be paid out of the contingent fund, passed upon a Senator's resolution at $1,800 a year. I have tried to remedy that discrepancy, but have not succeeded. I think the position which the committee has taken for the most part has been that if a chairman of a committee asks for additional help the presumption is that the committee needs the help, and it is granted.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is nothing really before the Senate for debate.

Mr. MITCHELL. My resolution has been under discussion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It has been referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. MITCHELL. I ask unanimous consent to be permitted to say a word.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No objection being made, the Senator will be heard.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, as my resolution has got something of a black eye before its reference to the committee, without any intention, as a matter of course, upon the part of any Senator to give it a black eye, I simply desire to make a remark, so that that may also go to the committee.

There are some of us new Senators who are not so fortunate as some of the older Senators. We are located at a disadvantage to a certain extent—I refer to our committee rooms. Some of us—not myself, however, but some of my associates—are located in the Maltby Building, separated some distance from the Capitol. In company with some other equally good Senators, I am located in the cellar, as I call it—the terrace. That room, although a very nice room, is somewhat inconvenient; and so in communicating with the Sergeant-at-Arms, with the Postmaster, and with the various other officials, it is necessary, it seems to us, that we should have a messenger for our committee. That is all we ask. The committee as at present organized has no messenger. If we desire to send for a book or to send a telephonic or telegraphic message, we have to wait an unnecessarily long time. So it has occurred to myself, as well as to other members of the committee with whom I have discussed the matter, that we perhaps ought to have one messenger.

Now, I ask that the Committee on Contingent Expenses shall consider the matter. So far as the Committee on Rules is concerned, I do not think they have jurisdiction of it, with all due respect to the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER], the chairman of that committee. I think it is a matter which rests entirely with the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. If they should think, under the circumstances, that our committee is not entitled to a messenger, of course we shall make no complaint; it will be all right; but if they should agree with us in believing we ought to have a messenger, that would be all right.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 53) for the protection of cities and towns in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 2008) to authorize the city of Duluth, Minn., to construct and maintain, or cause to be constructed and maintained, a car transfer over the Duluth Canal, and for that purpose to occupy certain lands in the United States, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report of the Isthmian Canal Commission upon the proposition of the New Panama Canal Company to sell and dispose of all its rights, property, and unfinished work to the United States for $40,000,000.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *January 20, 1902.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection, the message will be printed and referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

Mr. STEWART. I should like to hear read the report which accompanies the message, if it is not too long.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is pretty long. It would occupy nearly an hour to read it, the Chair would think, from the looks of it.

Mr. STEWART. Then let it be printed in the RECORD, so that we may have an opportunity to examine it. There is a great deal of anxiety to see it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Nevada ask that the report be printed in the RECORD?

Mr. STEWART. I should like to have it printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. COCKRELL. What is it?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is the report of the Walker Commission on the Panama Canal route. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada that it be printed in the RECORD? The Chair hears none.

Mr. COCKRELL. It ought to be printed in the RECORD and as a separate document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request that the message of the President and the accompanying report be printed as a Senate document? The Chair hears none. The order to print will be made; and the message and accompanying report will be referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

The report is as follows:

THE PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President a copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy, president of the Isthmian Canal Commission, transmitting a report of the Commission upon the proposition of the New Panama Canal Company to sell and dispose of all its rights, property, and unfinished work to the United States for $40,000,000.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN HAY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 20, 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of this Commission upon the proposition of the New Panama Canal Company to sell all of its rights, property, and unfinished work to the United States for $40,000,000.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. G. WALKER,
President of Commission.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1902.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR: The Isthmian Canal Commission has the honor to submit the following report upon the proposition of the New Panama Canal Company to sell and dispose of all its rights, property, and unfinished work to the United States for $40,000,000.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the New Panama Canal Company held on the 21st of December last full power was given to the board of directors of the company to negotiate for the transfer of its property, concessions, and unfinished work to the United States, its action to be subject to formal ratification by the stockholders. In accordance with this action the board indicated its desire, through its representative in this city, to offer a proposition to make such transfer to the United States for the price mentioned. Thereupon by your oral direction the president of the Commission conferred with Mr. Edouard Lampre, secretary-general of the New Panama Canal Company. He also received several cablegrams from Mr. Marius Bo, the newly chosen president of the company in Paris. The results of these conferences and communications have been considered at a meeting of the Commission called for that purpose.

The first cablegram was dated in Paris on the 4th of January, and it stated that the company was ready to transfer to the United States its property and concessions for $40,000,000, and that the offer would remain open until the 4th of March, 1903. As it was not clear whether this offer included all the property of the company, further correspondence ensued, and it was made clear that the proposition was intended to cover the entire property of the company upon the Isthmus of Panama, all the stock of the Panama Railroad Company held for its use and benefit, and the maps, plans, archives, and records in Paris.

A communication and explanatory documents, duly certified, containing a fuller statement than is embraced in the cablegrams, but to the same effect, are on their way to the United States by mail, and copies of them have been deposited with the ambassador of the United States in Paris, who has acknowledged their receipt by cable to the Secretary of State.

The cablegrams received are as follows:

PARIS, *January 4, 1902—8.53 a.m.*

BŒUFVÉ, *Washington:*

Inform Admiral Walker immediately, and without awaiting Lampre's arrival, that the company declares itself ready to transfer to the Government of the United States, on payment of $40,000,000, its properties and concessions, estimated at that amount by the Isthmian Canal Commission in its last report, page 103, in conformity with the terms and conditions of the estimates of said report.

BO, *President of the Board.*

PARIS, *January 9, 1902—4.07 p. m.*

Admiral WALKER,
President Isthmian Canal Commission,
Corcoran Building, Washington:

The New Panama Canal Company declares that it is ready to accept for the totality, without exception, of its property and rights on the Isthmus the amount of $40,000,000, the above offer to remain in force up to March 4, 1903.

BO, *President of the Board.*

PARIS, *January 11, 1902—4.17 p. m.*

Admiral WALKER,
President Isthmian Canal Commission,
Corcoran Building, Washington:

Offer of sale of all our property applies also to all maps and archives in Paris.

BO, *President of the Board.*

PARIS, *January 14, 1902—9.45 p. m.*

Admiral WALKER,
President Isthmian Canal Commission,
Corcoran Building, Washington:

We send by mail letter confirming cable 11th January, and, under registered package, judgment August 2, agreement with liquidator, and three extracts showing powers of board. All these documents are certified to by the United States consulate-general.

BO, *President of the Board.*

The "totality, without exception, of its property and rights on the Isthmus," mentioned in the cablegram of January 9, includes the following classes of property:

1. Lands not built on.—There are 56 parcels of land to which the title rests in the canal company, amounting to about 30,000 acres, which, with the lands belonging to the railroad company, cover nearly all of the ground required for the actual construction of the canal. Some additional land must be acquired for the construction of the lakes at Bohio and Alhajuela and for the outflow from the Gigante Spillway, these additional lands being at present of little value.

Under the law of Colombia, dated December 10, 1890, the canal company became entitled to 250,000 hectares (about 625,000 acres) of the land grant provided for in the original Wyse concession. These lands have never been delimited and the company has not actually taken possession of them, but the right to them would pass to the United States. In case the United States should not wish to take and hold these lands, it might relinquish the right in favor of Colombia in the negotiations with that Government for new treaty rights.

2. Buildings.—There are scheduled 2,431 buildings, divided among 47 subclassifications, used for offices, quarters, storehouses, hospitals, shops, stables, and miscellaneous purposes. Among them are two large permanent buildings in Panama, one used as the headquarters residence and the other as the general office, large general hospitals at Colon and Panama, and several important buildings at Colon. These buildings are furnished.

3. Plant.—There is an immense amount of machinery, consisting of floating plant (tugs, launches, dredges, etc.) and spare parts, with 24 subclassifications; rolling plant (locomotives, cars, etc.) and spare parts, with 17 subclassifications; stationary and semistationary plant (excavators, cranes, pumps, etc.), with 25 subclassifications. The Commission does not attach much value to this plant for the reasons given in its report of November 16, 1901.

There are also many surveying and other instruments, office supplies and stationery, surgical and medical outfit, and miscellaneous supplies covering thousands of items.

4. Work done.—The excavation already accomplished upon the main canal line which will be of value in the plan recommended by the Commission was carefully computed and was found to be 36,689,965 cubic yards. As stated in the report of November 16, 1901, the amount of excavation which can be utilized in the Chagres diversion is 210,873 cubic yards and in the Gatun diversion 2,685,494 cubic yards. Adding these together, the total quantity of excavation which will be of value in the new plan is 39,586,332 cubic yards. A temporary diversion of the Panama Railroad has been made at the Culebra cut, which also must be considered. Using the same classification of materials and the same unit prices as in the other estimates, with the 20 per cent added for contingencies, the value of the work done is found to be:

Canal excavation	$21,020,386
Chagres diversion	178,186
Gatun diversion	1,396,456
Railroad diversion (4 miles)	300,000
	22,895,028
Contingencies, 20 per cent	4,579,005
Aggregate	27,474,033

5. Panama Railroad.—Of the existing 70,000 shares of the Panama Railroad the canal company will transfer to the United States all but about 1,100 shares. These latter are held by a few individuals residing in various parts of the United States and in Europe. As it will not be the policy of the United States to so manage the railroad as to secure a large revenue, it is probable that the holders of these shares will in time find it to their interest to dispose of them at the price fixed by the Commission for the other shares, viz, their par value. At par the value of the 68,863 shares to be transferred to the United States by the canal company is $6,886,300.

Against this property are mortgage bonds to the amount of $3,439,000. Of this amount the company owns $871,000, which it has pledged as collateral for its debt to the Panama Canal Company described below, and it also holds in its treasury $1,064,000 subject to sale or cancellation, leaving outstanding in the hands of the public $1,504,000. The bonds bear 4½ per cent interest.

There are outstanding also $886,000 6 per cent sinking-fund subsidy bonds, but this liability is an amortization of the annual payment of $225,000 due the Colombian Government under its concession for the period ending November 1, 1910.

The railroad company owes $986,918 to the Panama Canal Company, mainly on account of the construction of the pier at La Boca.

Its total liabilities, therefore, are $2,490,918, not counting the sinking-fund subsidy bonds, for which the Colombian Government has received the benefit and for which it should make allowance to the United States in the negotiations for treaty rights.

Its cash assets January 15, 1902, were $438,569.33.

It owns three passenger and freight steamers of American registry, the *Allianca*, *Advance*, and *Finance*, of approximately 2,000 tons net each, which, together with a chartered steamer, the *Orizaba*, run between New York and Colon on a weekly schedule. For the past year it has operated a line of chartered steamers of American registry between San Francisco and Panama. These steamers, owned or chartered, on the Atlantic and Pacific constitute the Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

The railroad company owns an undivided half interest in the islands of Naos, Culebra, Perico, and Flamenco in the Bay of Panama, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company being the joint owner.

Besides it right of way, terminals, wharves, and considerable areas of land, it owns nearly the whole of the town of Colon, the houses there being constructed under leases.

The railroad company has no operating contracts which can not be terminated in ninety days.

The work of constructing the canal will largely increase the business of the railroad, and will enable it to pay off its liabilities in a very few years. After the completion of the canal its commercial profits will probably cease, but it will have a value incidental to operating the canal.

6. Maps, drawings, and records.—The value of the maps, drawings, and records in Paris, on the Isthmus, or elsewhere, all of which are to be transferred to the United States, as stated in the cablegram of January 11, is placed at $2,000,000.

Summing up the foregoing items, the total value of the property is found to be:

Excavation done	$27,474,033
Panama Railroad stock at par	6,886,300
Maps, drawings, and records	2,000,000
	36,360,333
To which add 10 per cent to cover omissions	3,639,667
	40,000,000

the last item being intended to cover any buildings, machinery, railroad shares, additional excavation to date of purchase, and other assets which may be of value to the United States and have not been included in the other items.

In reciting its conclusions in the report dated November 16, 1901, this Commission stated that the selection of the most feasible and practicable route must be made between the Nicaragua and Panama locations, adopting a plan of canal with locks in each case. It concluded that the water-supply features were satisfactory on both lines; that both dams, by which the summit levels would be sustained, were practicable, the advantage being in favor of the Conchuda dam at Nicaragua; that the plan of regulating the summit level was practicable in each case, though less simple on the Nicaragua route than on the Panama; that the present means of transportation were inadequate on the Nicaragua route, while a well-equipped railroad was in operation along the entire length of the Panama route; that there are now no natural harbors at Nicaragua, while serviceable ones exist at both ends of the Panama route, and although with the completion of the harbors as planned one route would have little advantage over the other, the balance was probably in favor of Panama; that owing to the absence of harbors and railroads the period of preparation at Nicaragua would be twice that at Panama.

It was also the sense of the Commission that the total time required for the construction of the canal by the Panama route would be ten years, and eight years by the Nicaragua route, with a greater probability of exigencies causing delays on the latter than on the former.

The estimated cost of constructing the Nicaragua Canal is $45,630,704 more than the cost of completing the Panama Canal.

The estimated annual cost of maintenance and operation is $1,300,000 greater at Nicaragua than at Panama.

The Panama route would be 134.6 miles shorter than the Nicaragua route from sea to sea, with fewer locks and less curvature both in degrees and miles.

The estimated time for a deep-draft vessel to pass through the Nicaragua Canal was placed at thirty-three hours, as against twelve hours for Panama, these estimates being the time of actual navigation and not including delays for winds, currents, or darkness.

If the passage were made without interruption, about a day could be saved by the Nicaragua over the Panama route by ordinary steamers handling commerce between our Pacific ports and all Atlantic ports, and about two days by steamers of the same class trading between our Gulf ports and North Pacific ports. The time advantage of the Nicaragua route would be less in the case of fast high-powered steamers, the use of which is increasing.

Between Atlantic ports and the west coast of South America the Panama route has the advantage of about two days, and between the Gulf ports and

the west coast of South America the Panama route has the advantage of about one day. The trade of the western coast of South America is a very important one, which has hitherto been in European hands.

The Panama route is an old highway of commerce, along which no considerable industrial development is likely to occur. During the construction of a canal on the Nicaragua route business relations would be established with Costa Rica and Nicaragua which would be likely to continue. Existing conditions indicate hygienic advantages at Nicaragua, though equally effective sanitary measures must be taken in both cases.

The offer received from the New Panama Canal Company to convey all its property, including all its interest in the Panama Railroad, to the United States will make the estimated cost of the two canals as follows:

Nicaragua	$189,864,062
Panama	184,222,358

The transfer would give title to all the land now held by both the Panama Canal Company and the Panama Railroad Company, which covers nearly all lands required for the construction of the canal. The land held by private parties at Nicaragua must be acquired, and its acquisition may prove expensive.

The question whether the New Panama Canal Company can make to a purchaser a valid title to the property formerly belonging to the old company, its predecessor, has been considered and answered in the former reports of the Commission, but in view of its importance in connection with the present offer the results of the investigation made will be again presented.

The old company, in addition to its canal property acquired under its concession from the Colombian Government, owned nearly all of the shares of the Panama Railroad Company. By purchasing these it obtained the control of the concession under which the road had been built. The latter concession will continue in force until 1966; the canal concession is to run for ninety-nine years from the day on which the canal shall be opened for public service, and the date fixed for this in the concession, according to its latest extension, is October 31, 1910. When these periods expire the different properties are to belong absolutely to Colombia, without compensation, and the Government is under no obligation to extend either concession.

The canal company is absolutely prohibited to cede or mortgage its rights, under any consideration whatever, to any nation or foreign government under penalty of forfeiture. The contract with the railroad company contains a like prohibition, and declares further that the pain of forfeiture will be incurred by the mere act of attempting to cede or transfer its privilege to a foreign government, and such an act is declared absolutely null and of no value and effect.

But for the purpose of permitting the New Panama Canal Company to enter upon the negotiations which have resulted in the present offer, Colombia has waived these prohibitions and has authorized the company to treat directly with the United States, with a view to the use and occupation of the territory of the former for canal purposes if our Government should select the Panama route for an isthmian canal.

After the old company failed a liquidator was appointed by the French court to take charge of its property and affairs. When the new company was formed he was authorized to contribute to it the rights, privileges, plans, documents, plant, and unfinished work in his hands and under his control, and in consideration of this grant he was to receive 60 per cent of the net profits of the enterprise after deducting all expenses, charges, and stipulated dividends to be distributed by him among the parties in interest.

This interest of the old company is still under the protection of the liquidator and he must be a party to any arrangement that may be entered into for a sale and conveyance of the property, and as he derives his authority from the tribunal that appointed him, his action requires the approval and confirmation of the court.

The papers before the Commission show that the liquidator has agreed to the proposition and that he is acting under judicial authority.

A deed to the property executed by the canal company and the liquidator requires the approval of the Government of Colombia because of the prohibition already referred to in the concessions and for the further reason that the Republic owns 50,000 shares of 100 francs each of the stock of the company, full paid, of which it can not be deprived without its consent.

Such a transfer of title thus approved would give to the United States the same right, title, and interest in the premises that the New Panama Canal Company now has, but that would not be sufficient. The existing concessions thus purchased would be valuable only because their ownership by the United States would remove the obstacles in the way of negotiations between the two Governments for the occupation of Colombian territory by the United States for canal purposes; but these concessions are unsatisfactory and insufficient, and a new arrangement must be made if an isthmian canal is to be constructed by our Government across the Isthmus of Panama.

The grant must be not for a term of years, but in perpetuity, and a strip of territory from ocean to ocean of sufficient width must be placed under the control of the United States. In this strip the United States must have the right to enforce police regulations, preserve order, protect property rights, and exercise such other powers as are appropriate and necessary. The business relations between the railroad and canal companies and the Colombian Government must also be settled, and the consideration to be paid by the United States for the privileges and rights to be exercised in the future must be agreed upon free from all embarrassment with reference to past transactions.

The Commission has no power to enter upon negotiations for the arrangement of these matters. They belong to the treaty-making power; but the acceptance of the terms offered by the New Panama Canal Company should be conditioned upon their satisfactory adjustment.

The advantages of the two canal routes have been restated according to the findings of the former report. There has been no change in the views of the Commission with reference to any of these conclusions then reached, but the new proposition submitted by the New Panama Canal Company makes a reduction of nearly $70,000,000 in the cost of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, according to the estimates contained in the former report, and with this reduction a canal can be there constructed for more than $5,500,000 less than through Nicaragua. The unreasonable sum asked for the property and rights of the New Panama Canal Company when the Commission reached its former conclusion overbalanced the advantages of that route, but now that the estimates by the two routes have been nearly equalized the Commission can form its judgment by weighing the advantages of each and determining which is the more practicable and feasible.

There is, however, one important matter which can not enter into its determination, but which may in the end control the action of the United States. Reference is made to the disposition of the Governments whose territory is necessary for the construction and operation of an isthmian canal. It must be assumed by the Commission that Colombia will exercise the same fairness and liberality if the Panama route is determined upon that have been expected of Nicaragua and Costa Rica should the Nicaragua route be preferred.

After considering the changed conditions that now exist and all the facts and circumstances upon which its present judgment must be based, the Commission is of the opinion that "the most practicable and feasible route" for an isthmian canal, to be "under the control, management, and ownership of the United States," is that known as the Panama route.

We have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servants,

J. G. WALKER,
Rear-Admiral, United States Navy, President of Commission.
SAMUEL PASCO.
ALFRED NOBLE.
GEO. S. MORISON.
PETER C. HAINS,
Colonel, United States Corps of Engineers.
WM. H. BURR.
O. H. ERNST,
Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Corps of Engineers.
LEWIS M. HAUPT.
EMORY R. JOHNSON.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN BERMUDA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 16th instant, I return herewith its resolution of the 15th instant in regard to "whether the British Government exact duties on goods intended for prisoners of war in Bermuda," etc.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *January 20, 1902.*

Mr. HOAR. The resolution having come back, in accordance with the request of the Senate, I ask that the vote by which it was passed be reconsidered, and then that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that the vote by which the resolution was passed be reconsidered. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Senator further asks that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In the absence of objection, the resolution will be so referred.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. MCKENNEY, the enrolling clerk of the House, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution; and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

A bill (S. 2044) to increase the amount of the official bond to be furnished by the United States marshal for the district of Alaska in certain cases; and

A joint resolution (S. R. 15) to pay the expenses of the United States Government exhibit at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, in the city of Charleston, county of Charleston, State of South Carolina, during the years 1901 and 1902.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. NELSON. Is the morning business closed, Mr. President?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The morning business is closed, and the Calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

Mr. MASON. Will the Senator yield to me a moment to make a personal statement?

Mr. NELSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President, I desire to make a personal statement to go into the RECORD, which is not customary so far as I am concerned, for, as a rule, I do not believe in encumbering the RECORD; but a large number of newspapers, in my State and elsewhere, have stated within the past few weeks that I, as chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, was opposing rural free delivery, and that, as chairman, I would oppose it. It is only fair to me to say, as I have no newspaper to edit and can only participate in this sparkling publication known as the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, what my colleagues on the committee all know, that for years I have endeavored to increase and better that service, and am now urging the committee to report in favor of an increased appropriation.

Another statement is being made, which is not correct, a denial of which I desire this morning to enter as an editorial in the RECORD. The statement is to the effect that I had taken part against the laboring people by having printed a pamphlet on Chinese exclusion. I did in that case as every Senator does. I looked through the pamphlet, and I saw in a general way there were letters and communications signed by ex-Presidents and others. I was informed by my correspondent that it was an argument against continued Chinese exclusion, and as I favor now, as I have favored in the past, the continuance of the present law—for I do favor the continuance of the present law, unless some better one or one more just and equitable for the benefit of this country be passed—and desiring that the committee of which I am a member should have the advantage and benefit of all the views upon both sides of the question, in the usual and customary way, I introduced the paper and asked to have it printed and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Of course I favor the continuance, as I said before, of the present

Chinese law, unless some better and fairer law can be enacted; but of course in the interest of fair play I desired both sides to be heard before the committee of which I am a member. For that reason I had the paper printed and referred to the committee.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume the consideration of the bill (S. 569) to establish the department of commerce.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I desire this morning briefly to correct some misapprehensions which seem to exist in reference to this bill.

When the bill was first called up for consideration I did not apprehend that there would be any serious objection to it from any direction, but from remarks which have been made by some Senators while the bill has been up, I have been led to believe that there are some parts of the measure which are not fully understood.

We find, on looking over the Executive Departments of the Government, that the only industrial interests of the country which are under the administration, guidance, direction, and protection, if I may use that phase, of an Executive Department are our great agricultural interests. They have for years had the Department of Agriculture, which has looked after the agricultural interests of the country in a very practical, useful, and comprehensive manner.

I have no doubt it is the consensus of opinion in this country that that Department has performed a most useful and necessary function for our agricultural interests.

Now, if we look abroad in other directions, through the industrial fields; if we look at our commerce, foreign and inland; if we look at our great manufacturing industries, our shipping industries, and our fishing industries, and all through the great industries of the country, we find that those several industries and interests have no governmental department to which they can look for guidance, advice, and administrative care.

In every other country of any consequence, with but few exceptions, even among the smaller countries, there is a department similar to that proposed in this bill. Every country has felt the need and the necessity for such an administrative department to look after its commercial and industrial interests. One of the latest countries to act on this principle is Russia. Until two years ago the administration of the commercial, manufacturing, and industrial interests of Russia was a part of the finance department of that country, which is the same as the Department of the Treasury in this country.

In addition to this there has been a greater demand throughout the industrial and commercial world for the establishment of such a department and for this legislation than there has been for any other bill I can recall which has been pending before Congress. The Committee on Commerce have been overwhelmed with resolutions, petitions, and memorials from commercial bodies, manufacturing bodies, shipping interests, and other industrial interests all over this broad land, East, West, North, and South. I have had some little experience in legislation, although not so much as many other Senators here, and yet I can say that in my experience I know of no bill which has had such hearty support and such great interest taken in it throughout the country as has this great bill.

Now this bill aims—and that is its purpose—to establish an executive department, the duty of which shall be to foster, promote, and develop commercial manufacturing, fishery, shipping, and all other great industries of this country. We find on looking through the several departments of this Government that there are some bureaus, divisions, and branches of the service scattered around in a heterogenous manner that are in part devoted to some of the work involved in this bill, but they are scattered around in such a manner that they can not work in unison or in harmony or to a common purpose and end.

It is intended by this bill to equip the proposed department with all those bureaus and branches of the public service that relate to these subjects—that relate to the commercial interests of the country; that relate to the manufacturing interests of the country; that relate to the shipping interests of the country; that relate to the labor and immigration interests of the country; and that relate to the fishing industry of the country.

Now, it has been said that the effect of this bill will be to withdraw a great many bureaus from other departments and to overload the proposed department and to make it the great department of Government. Mr. President, that is founded on a misapprehension and a misunderstanding of the case. The two great departments of the Government which to-day are overcrowded and have more work than they ought to do, and work of a disconnected and inharmonious character, are the Treasury Department and the Interior Department. A year ago, when I carefully looked up the subject by making inquiries at the Department, the Treasury Department had a force of 4,881 employees, while the Interior Department had 4,440 employees. When I speak of employees, I mean the employees who are working in the several bureaus in Washington. The other departments have but a minor force—the Department of Justice only 141, the Navy Department 324, the State Department 95, the Post-Office Department 697, the Agricultural Department 804, the War Department 1,787—while each of the other departments, the Treasury and the Interior Department, has a larger force than all the other departments combined.

Now, look at the character of those departments. Take, for instance, the Treasury Department. The chief scope and purpose of that Department is to take charge of the fiscal and financial operations of the Government; to collect the revenue from customs and internal revenue; to disburse that revenue for all public purposes; to take charge of our currency, of the coinage, of our national debt, and of all that pertains to the fiscal and financial operations of the Government. As its name implies, it is the Treasury Department, or what they call in other governments the finance department, of the Government.

Now, in the course of time that Department has been lumbered up with a lot of matters foreign to its main purpose. The Department of the Treasury has attached to it the Life-Saving Service, the Light-House Board, the Marine-Hospital Service, the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the Bureau of Navigation, the United States Shipping Commissioners, the Bureau of Immigration, the Bureau of Statistics, and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Now, all these branches of the public service, the titles of which I have read, have no relevancy to or bearing upon the financial or fiscal administration of the Government. They have charge of matters each and all of which peculiarly appertain to commerce and navigation, to the industrial interests of this country, and they ought not to be attached to a department charged with the fiscal affairs of the Government.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAIRBANKS in the chair). Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. NELSON. Certainly.

Mr. HALE. I perceive the force of the suggestion which the Senator from Minnesota is making. It has struck me in reading over the list of these different bureaus in the Treasury Department——

Mr. NELSON. If the Senator will allow me, I could, before he asks the question, give him a little supplemental information which would make his question more germane, I think.

Mr. HALE. I was merely going to ask why all these branches should be taken out and put in a new department—the Light-House Service, the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the Shipping Commissioners, etc., while the Revenue-Cutter Service was left with the Treasury Department?

Mr. NELSON. My answer to that is this, and the Senator can see the force of it: The Revenue-Marine Service aids in the collection of our revenue on water. It pertains to the fiscal management of the Government. It is the duty of that service to look after smuggling by water. We have along our international boundary a lot of Treasury agents looking after smuggling by land, and the Revenue-Cutter Service is that branch of the service which looks after those matters on water, if I may use that expression. That is why. It appertains peculiarly to the collection of our revenue, and has to protect and preserve it from smuggling and other things. Hence we find that revenue cutters in all our ports and harbors frequently run out to sea and meet vessels coming into port, and revenue officers are immediately put on board the great Atlantic liners.

I think the Senator will agree with me, in view of the fact that this service has peculiar charge of the branch of the service which relates to the collection of the custom revenues, that it should belong to the department of the Government charged with that duty.

Mr. HALE. I agree with the Senator. I supposed that would be the answer given. But I think it applies also to some of the other services.

Mr. NELSON. I will take them up more in detail later.

Mr. HALE. But the Senator is going on, and I will wait until he is at leisure.

Mr. NELSON. Now, from a remark made by the honorable Senator from Maine the other day, I inferred that he thought there was very little left for the Treasury Department. I will call his attention, if he has the report of the committee, to page 4, where he will find the fact stated, that taking these bureaus and divisions out of the Treasury Department, as the bill proposes, the Treasury Department will still be left with the following

bureaus and divisions of the public service; and if the Senator will listen, he will see what a multitude they are:

Treasurer of the United States, Director of the Mint, Comptroller of the Currency, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Division of Public Moneys, Division of Loans and Currency, Secret Service Division, Comptroller of the Treasury, Register of the Treasury, Auditor for the Treasury Department, Auditor for the War Department, Auditor for the Interior Department, Auditor for the Navy Department, Auditor for the State and other Departments, Auditor for the Post-Office Department, national-bank redemption agencies, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Commissioner of Customs, and the Revenue-Cutter Service.

All those bureaus will remain in the Treasury Department, and it will have a great and immense force.

Now, let me call the Senator's attention to the character of the divisions of the service which it is proposed to transfer to the new department from the Treasury Department. We transfer, first of all, the Bureau of Navigation, because it relates to the shipping industries of the country. In connection with it we transfer the Life-Saving Service and the Light-House Board. Now, a mere inspection—and it needs no argument, for everyone can see at a glance—shows that the Life-Saving Service and the Light-House Board all pertain to our shipping interests. They relate to matters of navigation. They have no bearing on or relevancy to any of the chief duties vested in the Treasury Department. They have no bearing upon the financial or fiscal operations of the Government. They bear directly upon our shipping industries and indirectly upon our commercial interests so far as they are connected with our shipping industry.

The same is true of the Light-House Service and the Marine-Hospital Service. The latter service is charged with looking after the welfare of our sailors connected with our merchant marine. Why should that service remain with the Treasury Department? Why should not that be attached to the Department of Commerce and Industries?

Take the Steamboat-Inspection Service, engaged in inspecting our steamboats and seeing that they are safe—that they are properly licensed to navigate our waters. Why should the Treasury Department be charged with that duty, and is not that a duty which peculiarly pertains to the province of commerce and to our shipping industries? The same is true of the United States shipping commissioners, who have charge and look after the welfare of our sailors in their taking service on board of vessels.

Now, take the Bureau of Immigration. It does not relate to any of the fiscal and financial affairs of the Government, but to the industrial welfare of the nation. It has a bearing upon the interests of the laboring man. It has a bearing upon our manufacturing industries and all the industries of the country. There ought to be under the department of commerce, if anything ought to be under that department, the question of passing upon and executing our immigration laws and examining immigrants who come to our shores.

Mr. HALE. How about the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey?

Mr. NELSON. I have this to say about that department: The Coast and Geodetic Survey was established years ago, and it was, when first established, assigned to the Treasury Department. Then the question came up, and it has been a question off and on, as to whether it ought not to be assigned to the Navy Department. In 1843 Congress provided by act (March 3, 1843) for an examination and settlement of the matter. That act authorized a board to submit a plan for the approval of the President. The board consisted of the Superintendent of the Survey, two of his civilian assistants, four officers of the Army, and two of the Navy. This board resolved that inasmuch as the object and purpose of the survey of the coasts refer particularly to the commercial interests of the country it should be under the control of the Treasury Department. It provided that army and naval officers, as well as civilians, should participate in the work.

During the Mexican war all of the military officers who were connected with the work were withdrawn and sent to the front, and at the commencement of the civil war the same took place. All the military and naval officers were withdrawn from this service and sent into active service. The same took place during the Spanish war. We find, by looking at the record of the operations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, that while they had officers of the Army and officers of the Navy participating in the work, every time there has been a war—the war with Mexico, the civil war, and the Spanish war—those officers have been withdrawn from the service and the work has been committed to civilian employees, and the work has been done well.

Now, what is the chief work of that Bureau? It is to examine the waters of our seacoasts as far as tidewater and to sound those and chart them and to prepare the charts for purposes of navigation. Our merchant marine is more interested in their work than is any other department of our industrial life, and the duties of the civilian employees are first of all to go in their boats along the coast and make soundings of the depths of the harbors and of the entrance to harbors and of our coasts in the interests of navigation. Now, no one can dispute that civilians are as competent to perform that work as any naval man or military man. After that work has been done in the field, after the soundings have been made and the depths of our waters along the coast have been ascertained from an actual survey on the ground, then the work is platted and charted, and those charts are distributed to the different vessels in our merchant marine. There is no occasion, in my judgment, to put that upon, and it should not be put upon, the Navy Department of the Government.

The Navy Department, especially in time of war, has need for all of its naval officers for its work. They are educated for that purpose, and we need them for that work. Our experience in the past has demonstrated that whenever we had a war Army and Navy men connected with that work have been withdrawn from the service and have been put into the active service, and the work has been left to civilian employees. Inasmuch as this service pertains to our shipping and the welfare of our shipping interests and our merchant marine, I say appropriately and necessarily it belongs to the department of commerce.

I wish to call attention, further, in this connection to the fact that the Navy Department has an office called the Hydrographic Office, which was established originally as a depot for the collection of and the supplying of the Navy with charts and instruments. The main work of that office is to secure charts of surveys by foreign governments, and to reprint them and furnish them to our Navy. They have a work of their own. They do a work that the Coast and Geodetic Survey can not do. They gather information from foreign nations of surveys made in foreign harbors and along coast lines, get their charts, reprint those charts, and distribute them among our naval officers. So they are amply provided for in that branch of the service, and there is no occasion to make this department, which has nothing to do with that branch of it, a part of the Navy Department.

Mr. HALE. Is the Senator about to leave this particular subject?

Mr. NELSON. Yes, in part, but I am coming back to it afterwards.

Mr. HALE. When the matter was called up on Thursday I stated that I was getting some papers which would bear on the subject, and the Senator in charge of the bill said they had determined not to insist upon this remaining in the bill, but it would go back to the Treasury Department, so that the old controversy between that Department and the Navy Department might at any time be taken up as a separate measure. On looking the matter over I saw the force of that. I have no doubt the Senator proposes to do that. Therefore, I have not armed myself with the papers necessary if the contest were to be made for incorporating these duties into the Navy Department. If the Senator does that, then that controversy will be taken up hereafter between the two Departments as he indicated the other day.

Mr. NELSON. I may say, in this connection, if the Senator will allow me, that the committee as a committee took no action. Whatever I said and did the other day was rather more on my own responsibility; and after looking over the question carefully, I am satisfied in my own mind that the Coast and Geodetic Survey ought to belong to the department of commerce,

Mr. HALE. The Senator took the responsibility that a Senator does who is in charge of a bill. I wish he had told me that at the time, because he clearly made the proposition that he would move to strike that out and leave the service where it is and where it has been, and let the controversy come up afterwards. I supposed, of course, that that would be done, and have supposed so, and do now. I do not think the Senator will undertake to go back in any way upon the suggestion made at that time.

Mr. NELSON. The honorable Senator from Maine will remember that he at that time also indicated that he would move to amend and to attach this bureau to the Navy Department, so that the double question was, in a measure, pending.

Mr. HALE. Undoubtedly, technically pending, because the provision did not go out. That is what brought it up; but on the strength of the Senator's proposition I concluded not to go further and not to ask the Senate to consider the amendment, and I did not arm myself with the documents and papers. When the Senator got up this morning I supposed, of course, that he was going to move, as he did the other day, to strike that out. My amendment would go with it.

Mr. NELSON. I have taken some pains to ascertain the number of employees in the bureaus and divisions of the public service taken by this bill from the other departments and transferred to the department of commerce. I did this because it was claimed the other day that we were clipping the other departments and making this the great dominating department. I find, by looking up the records—and I will say to the Senator from Maine that I have taken the last legislative appropriation act in

order to get the figures correct—that the number is as follows. I refer simply to the employees in the Government bureaus in Washington and not to those in the field. In the Life-Saving Service there are 29 employees who are transferred to this department by the pending bill; in the Light-House Board, 32; in the Marine-Hospital Service, 29; in the Steamboat-Inspection Service, 7; in the Bureau of Navigation, 21; in the Bureau of Immigration, 7; in the Bureau of Statistics, 37; in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, 124. This makes a total of 286 employees taken from the Treasury Department out of a total force of 4,595.

Now, take the Interior Department.

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. NELSON. Certainly.

Mr. PETTUS. I understood the Senator to consent at the last meeting that the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey should be taken out of the bill. Is it not stricken out?

Mr. NELSON. No; it is not stricken out. It is still pending.

Mr. PETTUS. What is the status of the provision?

Mr. NELSON. The amendment is still pending. It was not disposed of.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Before the Senator from Minnesota speaks of the Interior Department, I wish to assure him that I am in favor of the creation of a department of commerce, but may I ask if there are not many officials outside of Washington who are connected, for instance, with the Immigration Bureau?

Mr. NELSON. Oh, yes; I have not taken them into account in the figures. I wish to say to the Senator that in figuring up the aggregate number of employees of the Treasury Department I only took the number of employees who are employed in bureaus in Washington.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. All the employees of the Immigration Bureau, whether employed here in Washington or elsewhere, would come under the control of the new department, would they not?

Mr. NELSON. Certainly; but I wish to call the Senator's attention to the fact that in respect to the Treasury Department there are a multitude of collectors and deputy collectors and other agents outside of Washington, and so in the Internal-Revenue Service. Those have not entered into this count. So the count is as fair on one side as on the other.

Now, take the Interior Department. The aggregate number of employees in that Department here in Washington, and I do not include the agents they have in the field, is 3,835. The total number of employees in the Patent Office here is 605. I will state to the Senator from Connecticut that my statement is based upon figures that I got from the Department a year ago as the result of a direct correspondence with the Department.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. What is the number in the Patent Office?

Mr. NELSON. Six hundred and five here in Washington.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I think the number has somewhat enlarged, and that there are now between 600 and 700 employees.

Mr. NELSON. The number may have been enlarged. These figures were given a year ago.

Now, as to the Census Office, it is impossible to give the figures. I understand that that Bureau had somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,700 employees, exclusive of the enumerators. They had at the maximum something like 2,700 employees and a little over here in Washington. That force has been reduced. A month ago, I think, it was reduced to 1,700 or 1,800, and it is still being reduced. I apprehend at this time that there are perhaps not more than half of the original force in that Bureau, and it is likely that within the next year it will be largely reduced, perhaps reduced to 400 or 500 employees.

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce, which is the only Bureau transferred from the Department of State, has 10 employees. Then we have three departments, or bureaus, or divisions that are outside of any executive department. They exist by themselves independently. One is the Department of Labor, with a force of 78 employees. Another is the United States Fish Commission, with 38 employees, and in that I do not include any of those who are out at the different fish stations of the country.

I have also made a brief estimate of the additional force that I imagine would be necessary for this new department to start with, and the salaries, in addition to the force it gets by a transfer of these bureaus and divisions of the public service. First, secretary, with a salary of $8,000; assistant secretary, $4,000; chief of the bureau of manufactures, $3,000. Those are the three principal offices for which salary is provided in the bill.

Then in the secretary's office I have estimated, after conferring with those who ought to know, that it would require in the first instance 1 chief clerk, 1 disbursing clerk, 1 clerk of class 4, 2 clerks of class 3, 2 clerks of class 2, and 6 of class 1. The aggregate salary of these would be $18,800.

In the bureau of manufactures, which is a new bureau entirely, I estimate that the force in the first instance required would be a chief clerk, at a salary of $2,000; 1 clerk of class 4, $1,800; 2 clerks of class 3, $3,200; 4 clerks of class 2, $5,600; and 6 clerks of class 1, $7,200; making a total of $19,800.

The aggregate increase of salaries by this bill, as I figure it, would be $53,600. This would equip the department, in the first instance, with a working force, in addition to the force gathered by a transfer from the different bureaus and divisions of the public service.

I submit the figures in detail and in tabulated form to be inserted in the RECORD.

The tables referred to are as follows:

List of employees and salaries in the several bureaus and divisions transferred to the department of commerce.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

1	chief clerk	$2,400
2	clerks, class 4, at $1,800	3,600
2	clerks, class 3, at $1,600	3,200
2	clerks, class 2, at $1,400	2,800
4	clerks, class 1, at $1,200	4,800
2	clerks, at $1,000	2,000
10	clerks, at $900	9,000
1	clerk	840
2	assistant messengers, at $720	1,440
1	laborer	600
1	assistant civil engineer	2,400
1	draftsman	1,800
1	draftsman	1,560
1	draftsman	1,440
1	draftsman	1,200
32	Total	39,080

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

1	General Superintendent	$4,000
1	assistant superintendent	2,500
1	principal clerk	2,000
1	topographer and hydrographer	1,800
1	civil engineer	1,800
1	draftsman	1,500
4	clerks, class 4, at $1,800	7,200
3	clerks, class 3, at $1,600	4,800
3	clerks, class 2, at $1,400	4,200
5	clerks, class 1, at $1,200	6,000
2	clerks, at $1,000	2,000
4	clerks, at $900	3,600
1	assistant messenger 1 laborer	1,380
29	Total	42,780

THE MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

1	Supervising Surgeon-General	$4,000
1	chief clerk	2,000
2	clerks class 4, at $1,800	3,600
4	clerks class 3, at $1,600	6,400
3	clerks class 2, at $1,400	4,200
4	clerks class 1, at $1,200	4,800
1	clerk and translator	1,200
1	hospital steward	1,200
6	clerks, at $900	5,400
1	messenger	600
5	laborers, at $540	2,700
29	Total	36,100

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

1	Supervising Inspector-General	$3,500
1	chief clerk	1,800
2	clerks class 3, at $1,600	3,600
1	clerk class 1, at $1,200	1,200
1	clerk class 1 (stenographer and typewriter)	1,200
1	messenger	440
7	Total	11,740

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

1	Commissioner of Navigation	$3,000
2	clerks class 4, at $1,800	3,600
	Deputy Commissioner (one of above clerks)	400
1	clerk class 3	1,600
2	clerks class 2, at $1,400	2,800
4	clerks class 1, at $1,200	4,800
9	clerks, at $900	8,100
1	assistant messenger 1 laborer	1,380
21	Total	26,280

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

1	Commissioner-General of Immigration	$4,000
1	chief clerk	2,250
1	confidential clerk	1,200
1	statistician and stenographer	1,800
1	supervising immigrant inspector	1,600
1	messenger 1 assistant messenger	1,560
7	Total	12,410

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

1	officer in charge	$3,500
1	chief clerk	2,250
1	statistical clerk	2,000
4	clerks of class 4, at $1,800	7,200
3	clerks of class 3, at $1,600	4,800

	1 stenographer and typewriter	$1,500
	5 clerks class 2, at $1,400	7,000
	8 clerks class 1, at $1,200	9,600
	1 translator	1,200
	6 clerks, at $1,000	6,000
	2 copyists, 1 messenger, 1 assistant messenger, 1 laborer	4,020
	1 female laborer	480
37	Total	49,550

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

	1 Superintendent	$5,000
	2 assistants, at $4,000	8,000
	1 assistant	3,200
	5 assistants, at $3,000	15,000
	5 assistants, at $2,500	12,500
	1 assistant	2,400
	8 assistants, at $2,200	17,600
	8 assistants, at $2,000	16,000
	3 assistants, at $1,800	5,400
	4 assistants, at $1,600	6,400
	3 assistants, at $1,400	4,200
	8 assistants, at $1,200	9,600
	6 aids, at $900	5,400
	23 aids, at $720	16,560
78	Total	127,260

Office force.

	1 disbursing agent	$2,200
	1 chief, division library and archives	1,800
	2 clerks, at $1,800	3,600
	2 clerks, at $1,650	3,300
	4 clerks, at $1,400	5,600
	6 clerks, at $1,200	7,200
	3 clerks, at $1,000	3,000
	For chart correctors, buoy colorists, stenographers, writers, typewriters, and copyists, namely:	
	2 at $1,200	2,400
	3 at $900	2,700
	1 at $800	800
	7 at $720	5,040
	1 at $600	600
	For topographic and hydrographic draftsmen, namely:	
	1 at $2,400	2,400
	1 at $2,200	2,200
	2 at $2,000	4,000
	3 at $1,800	5,400
	2 at $1,600	3,200
	2 at $1,400	2,800
	1 at $1,200	1,200
	3 at $1,000	3,000
	2 at $900	1,800
	1 at $700	700
	For astronomical, geodetic, tidal, and miscellaneous computers, namely:	
	2 at $2,000	4,000
	1 at $1,800	1,800
	4 at $1,600	6,400
	1 at $1,400	1,400
	1 at $1,200	1,200
	3 at $1,000	3,000
	Copperplate engravers, namely:	
	3 at $2,000	6,000
	2 at $1,800	3,600
	2 at $1,600	3,200
	1 at $1,400	1,400
	2 at $1,200	2,400
	2 at $1,000	2,000
	4 at $900	3,600
	1 at $700	700
	Electrotypers and photographers, plate printers and their helpers, instrument makers, carpenters, engineers, and other skilled laborers, namely:	
	2 at $1,800	3,600
	1 at $1,600	1,600
	9 at $1,200	10,800
	5 at $1,000	5,000
	1 at $900	900
	6 at $700	4,200
	Watchmen, firemen, messengers and laborers, packers and folders, and miscellaneous work, namely:	
	3 at $880	2,640
	4 at $820	3,280
	2 at $700	1,400
	2 at $640	1,280
	4 at $630	2,520
	2 at $550	1,100
	1 laborer	550
	2 laborers, at $365	730
124	Total	145,240

PATENT OFFICE.

	1 Commissioner of Patents	$5,000
	1 Assistant Commissioner	3,000
	1 chief clerk	2,250
	2 law clerks, at $2,000	4,000
	3 examiners in chief, at $3,000	9,000
	1 examiner of interference	2,500
	32 principal examiners, at $2,500	80,000
	34 first assistant examiners, at $1,800	61,200
	38 second assistant examiners, at $1,600	60,800
	43 third assistant examiners, at $1,400	60,200
	52 fourth assistant examiners, at $1,200	62,400
	1 financial clerk	2,000
	1 librarian	2,000
	3 chiefs of division, at $2,000	6,000
	8 assistant chiefs of division, at $1,800	5,400
	5 clerks of class 4	9,000
	1 machinist	1,600
	6 clerks of class 3	9,600
	14 clerks of class 2	$19,600
	50 clerks of class 1	60,000
	1 skilled laborer	1,200
	3 skilled draftsmen, at $1,200	3,600
	4 draftsmen, at $1,000	4,000
	25 permanent clerks, at $1,000	25,000
	1 messenger and property clerk	1,000
	5 model attendants, at $1,000	5,000
	10 model attendants, at $800	8,000
	60 copyists, at $900	54,000
	76 copyists, at $720	54,720
	3 messengers, at $840	2,520
	20 assistant messengers, at $720	14,400
	45 laborers, at $600	27,000
	45 laborers, at $480	21,600
	15 messenger boys, at $360	5,400
605	Total	602,990

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

	1 Commissioner of	$5,000
	1 chief clerk	2,500
	1 disbursing clerk	2,000
	4 statistical experts, at $2,000	8,000
	4 clerks, class 4, at $1,800	7,200
	5 clerks, class 3, at $1,600	8,000
	6 clerks, class 2, at $1,400	8,400
	12 clerks, class 1, at $1,200	14,400
	10 clerks, at $1,000	10,000
	2 copyists, 1 messenger, 1 assistant messenger, 3 watchmen, 4 laborers, 3 charwomen	8,880
	6 special agents, at $1,600	9,600
	10 special agents, at $1,400	14,000
	4 special agents, at $1,200	4,800
78	Total	102,780

COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

	1 Commissioner	$5,000
	1 chief clerk	2,400
	1 stenographer (to Commissioner)	1,000
	1 librarian	1,200
	1 clerk, class 4	1,800
	2 clerks, class 3, at $1,600	3,200
	1 private secretary	1,200
	1 clerk	1,000
	2 clerks, at $900	1,800
	1 engineer	1,080
	3 firemen, at $600	1,800
	2 watchmen, at $720	1,440
	3 janitors and messengers, at $600	1,800
	1 janitress	480
	1 messenger	240
22		

Office of accounts.

	1 disbursing agent	$2,200
	1 examiner of accounts	1,600
	1 property clerk	1,600
	1 clerk, class 1	1,200
	1 bookkeeper	1,080
5	Total	7,680

Office of architect and engineer.

	1 architect and engineer	$2,200
	1 draftsman	1,200
	1 draftsman	900
	1 clerk	720
4	Total	5,020
	Division of Fish Culture office	38,740
	1 assistant in charge	2,700
	1 superintendent of car and mess service	1,600
	1 clerk, class 3	1,600
	1 clerk, class 2	1,400
	2 clerks, class 1, at $1,200	2,400
	1 copyist	720
7	Total	10,420
38	Total Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries	49,160

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

	1 chief	$2,100
	6 clerks, 2 laborers	9,960
	1 messenger	660
10	Total	12,720

Total new salaries and new force involved in the department of commerce bill in the first instance.

	1 secretary, salary	$8,000
	1 Assistant Secretary, salary	4,000
	1 chief, bureau of manufactures, salary	3,000
	13 force in secretary's office (see "A")	18,800
	14 force in bureau of manufactures (see "A")	19,800
30	Total	53,600
	Total force in department of commerce (see "B")	1,047
	Total force left in Treasury Department (see "B")	4,595
	Total force left in Interior Department (see "B")	3,835
	Total force left in State Department (see "B")	85

"A."

New force of employees in the department of commerce.

	Secretary's office:	
1	chief clerk	$2,000
1	disbursing clerk	1,800
1	clerk, class 4	1,800
2	clerks, class 3, at $1,600	3,200
2	clerks, class 2, at $1,400	2,800
6	clerks, class 1, at $1,200	7,200
13	Total	18,800
	Bureau of manufactures:	
1	chief clerk	2,000
1	clerk, class 4	1,800
2	clerks, class 3, at $1,600	3,200
4	clerks, class 2, at $1,400	5,600
6	clerks, class 1, at $1,200	7,200
14	Total	19,800

"B."

	Total employees.	Number of force transferred to department of commerce.	Force left.
Treasury Department	4,881		
Life-Saving Service, 29 (see page 759)			
Light-House Board, 32 (see page 759)			
Marine-Hospital Service, 29 (see page 759)			
Steamboat-Inspection Service, 7 (see page 759)			
Bureau of Navigation, 21 (see page 759)			
Bureau of Immigration, 7 (see page 759)			
Bureau of Statistics, 37 (see page 759)			
Coast and Geodetic Survey, 124 (see page 760)		286	4,595
Interior Department	4,440		
Patent Office (see page 760)		605	3,835
State Department	95		
Bureau of Foreign Commerce (see page 760)		10	85
Department of Labor (see page 760)		78	
Fish Commission (see page 760)		38	
Department of commerce, first instance		30	
Total department of commerce after transfers		1,047	

These figures are exclusive of the Census Office.

Mr. NELSON. Now, Mr. President, some question has been raised about the Census Office. I desire to say, in reference to the Census Office, that, as Senators know, that office deals exclusively with agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and vital statistics of all kinds. By looking at the different departments we find that this matter of statistics is a good deal duplicated. They have a statistical bureau in the State Department known as the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. They have in the Treasury Department the great Bureau of Statistics. Then, in addition to that, we have the Census Bureau. Now, these different bureaus duplicate the work.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Is there not also a statistical division in the Agricultural Department?

Mr. NELSON. I was coming to that. That is an independent department. They have a statistical division there.

It appeared to the committee, and it so appears to me, and I think it will appear to any Senator who gives the subject reflection, that this duplication of statistical work is unnecessary and leads to needless expense. Hence we feel that it would be a good plan to attach the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, and the Bureau of Foreign Commerce in the State Department to the department of commerce.

Now, we do not undertake to do it at this time, but I think in time, after we get a secretary at the head of that department, and after he has considered and carefully digested the work of these three different divisions, he will be able to formulate a plan and present a programme to Congress by which all the statistical work can be done under one head and under one division, so that when we come to look up a matter of statistics we shall not have to go for some part of it to the bureau of foreign commerce, for another part to the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, for another to the Census Office, and for another to the Agricultural Department.

The matter of census statistics pertains, if it pertains anywhere at all, to our commercial and industrial development, and I think if Senators will reflect a moment they will all agree with me that this statistical work ought to belong to and be a part of the department of commerce.

Now, coming to the Department of Labor, that, we find, stands isolated and by itself. The purpose of that Department is to look after our laboring interests. That Department gathers and compiles a lot of statistics. It is the duty of that Department peculiarly to look after the interests of our laboring men. But our laboring men are vitally interested in our commercial and our industrial development, in our shipping industries, and in our fishery industries, and they are also vitally interested in the question of immigration, the Bureau of Immigration being attached by this bill to the department of commerce.

It is to far greater advantage to the labor interests of this country that their work can articulate and be in harmony with all these other interests and bear directly upon the welfare of the laboring men. The laboring men of this country are vitally interested in the immigration question. They are vitally interested in the shipping question and in a merchant marine. They are vitally interested in our manufacturing industries. They are vitally interested in our fishing industries. They are vitally interested in our commercial development. By gathering all these bureaus and departments into one whole, under one head, the department can work to better purpose and more efficiently for the labor interests, the manufacturing interests, and the commercial interests of this country.

I think if Senators will reflect they will see that it is for the interest of the laboring men to belong to a department where they can have something to say on the question of immigration; something to say on the question of shipping and our merchant marine; something to say in reference to the fishing industries; something to say in reference to our manufacturing industries and our manufacturing development, and the things which pertain to our great commerce, foreign and inland.

Instead of this being one of the largest departments, as was intimated the other day, I find, on figuring up the employees in the various departments and divisions of the public service, we would be taking 286 employees from the Treasury Department and, assuming that the Patent Office is taken, 605 from the Interior Department; from the State Department, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, we would take 10; from the Department of Labor we would take 78; from the Fish Commission, 38, and, counting what I have estimated would be necessary in the first instance for the department of commerce as an additional force of 30 members, it would make the total operating force of this new department 1,047. The number would be 1,047, as compared with 4,595 who would still be left in the Treasury Department, 3,835 in the Interior Department, and in the State Department 85. I may state that in giving these figures I have not included the Census Bureau, for the reason that the force of that Bureau, under the present circumstances is a fluctuating force.

Now, in reference to the Patent Office, the committee were of the opinion that inasmuch as the great work of the Patent Office pertains largely to industrial inventions, inventions relating to commerce, manufacturing, shipping, and all that, it is more germane and has a closer connection and bearing upon the department of commerce than upon the Interior Department.

Now, what is the Interior Department, and what has that Department left? The Interior Department was established in 1849. I wish to call the attention of Senators to the fact that when that Department was established in 1849 it was established by transferring other bureaus and divisions from the other departments. The Patent Office business up to 1849 had belonged to the State Department, and it was transferred to the new Department of the Interior. The census work, carried on under the United States marshals, but under the charge of the State Department, was transferred to the Interior Department.

The Patent Office had up to that time been under the State Department, and it was transferred. The Indian Office was transferred from the War Department. The Land Office was transferred from the Treasury Department. The Treasury Department up to that time had charge of the sale of our public lands. The Pension Office was transferred from the War Department. There was a time in our history when the War Department and the Navy Department jointly exercised authority over naval and military pensions. It was afterwards vested in the War Department, and the War Department, until the Department of the Interior was established, in 1849, continued to have charge of the Pension Bureau.

If you look at the history of the departments you will thus see that the Interior Department, established in 1849, was established simply by a transfer from the other overloaded departments of the Government, bureaus, and divisions, and the part so transferred constituted the main and principal work of that Department. The congestion which had then occurred in the other departments leading to the establishment of the then new Department of the Interior exists now to a greater extent, especially in the Treasury Department. It seems that of later years almost everything new under the sun in reference to light-houses, the Marine-Hospital Service, and a lot of matters pertaining to commerce and navigation and immigration have been thrown into the Treasury Department, when as a matter of fact they did not pertain to the main and principal functions of that Department.

Mr. President, I feel that perhaps I have taken up the time of the Senate too long on this matter. I think there is a strong public sentiment throughout the country in favor of the establishment of this new department. I think we need this new department in order to put ourselves on a parity with the other great commercial and industrial nations of the world. We need this department in order to place our industrial development and our commercial development under governmental control, so that the various industries of this country, the commercial and manufacturing industries, and shipping industries, and our merchant marine, can have that governmental guidance and governmental assistance which are now so well performed by the Agricultural Department for the agricultural interests of the country.

I wish to say, further, in this connection about the bill, that personally I claim no credit for it. The bill was originally prepared by the worthy Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE], who so ably presides over the deliberations of this body. He prepared the bill and, I think, reported it favorably in the Fifty-fifth Congress. The present bill is simply a slight elaboration and amendment of that bill. The idea came from the Senator from Maine originally, and the committee have now simply presented his bill to the Senate with some amendments and changes.

The public demand for this legislation has not only been so great as to call the attention of Senators to it, but it also called the attention of our new President to it. Senators will remember that in his annual message to Congress he highly recommended the establishment of this new department.

I have aimed to take up as little time of this body as possible. I wish to say in conclusion that I sincerely trust everyone who is in favor of this department of commerce will allow us to get to a vote on the bill to-day. Other matters of great importance are coming up; the Philippine tariff, the Cuban tariff, and other questions that will lead to great debate, and I shall be very glad if the Senate will allow a vote to be taken on this bill to-day.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. May I ask the Senator from Minnesota if he has considered the question, and whether he would be willing to agree to an amendment to eliminate the Patent Office from the bureaus which it is proposed to transfer to the new department.

Mr. NELSON. Speaking for myself—I am not authorized to speak for the committee—but personally I should have no objection. I think this department of commerce could do good work and exist well without the Patent Office. But I prefer, in the absence of instructions from the committee, to have the question submitted to the Senate.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I do not wish it to be understood that I am opposed to this bill because I suggest that it be amended by striking out the transfer of the Patent Office to this new department. I am certainly in favor of the bill. I think a department of commerce is needed and has been needed for many years. I think it can be made of immense value to the country and the industries of the country; its commerce by land and by sea; its manufacturing and other industries, which not only build up the country, but upon which the country depends for its prosperity.

I make these remarks in order that there may be no misapprehension on account of what I shall say about the Patent Office. I do not know that it is necessary that I should elaborate upon that subject. The Patent Office is nominally connected with the Interior Department. It is to a certain extent an independent bureau or department. The Commissioner of Patents reports by law to Congress.

The chief connection at the present time between the Patent Office and the Interior Department is that the Secretary of the Interior has a supervisory power over the administrative action of the Commissioner of Patents. I think that by statute all appeals from the Commissioner of Patents upon the issuance of patents, the issuance of trade-marks, in interference cases, and in all matters relating to the issue of patents, have been taken away from the Secretary of the Interior and jurisdiction has been vested in courts in the District of Columbia.

But the inventors of the country who do their business through the Patent Office have become accustomed to it where it is, and in connection with the Interior Department. There is quite a body of legislation which determines and specifies the connection which exists between the Patent Office and the Interior Department. It does not overburden the Interior Department, and I think is more properly connected with that Department than it would be with the new department,

The new department is specially and particularly to devote its attention to the commerce of the United States and to the articles which form the commerce of the United States. The connection between the granting of patents and the commerce of the United States is at least very remote. The Patent Office issues patents for inventions. They are in the nature of contracts between the Government and an inventor by which there becomes vested in him the right to use his invention for a limited time. Invention and letters patent have no immediate relation to commerce. It is only when some article for which a patent has been granted is manufactured and then transported from the place of manufacture to the place of use that it comes at all within the jurisdiction of commerce.

Therefore, the relations between the Patent Office and the Interior Department having been long established, being well understood, it being no burden upon the Interior Department, and relating, if at all, only in the most remote degree to commerce, I hope the committee will agree to an amendment striking that clause out of this bill. If hereafter it should be thought wise to transfer it, that could be done, but perhaps I may express the opinion that it would be more for the interest of the new department, more for its practical organization and development, not to have too much work thrust upon it at the outset.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, after conferring with several of the members of the Committee on Commerce, such members as are here on the floor, I think I shall make no opposition to striking out of the bill the provision for the transfer of the Patent Office.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. If it be in order, then, I would move that the words "the Patent Office," be stricken out from line 16 on page 3. I do not know that it is referred to anywhere else in the bill.

Mr. NELSON. No; nowhere else.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut offers an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 16 of the new print on page 3 it is proposed to strike out the words "the Patent Office."

Mr. VEST. What are the words?

The SECRETARY. "The Patent Office."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to. It is agreed to. Are there further amendments?

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, I wish to attract the attention of the Senator having the bill in charge to the language of the proviso on the seventh page, beginning at line 11:

And provided further, That all officers, clerks, and employees now employed in any of the bureaus, offices, departments, or branches of the public service in this act transferred to the department of commerce are each and all hereby transferred to said department at their present grades and salaries, except where otherwise provided in this act, and they shall continue in office and employment as if appointed under this act until otherwise provided by law.

Does not the Senator accomplish all that ought to be accomplished and eliminate a possible question by striking out all after the word "act," striking out the words "and they shall continue in office and employment as if appointed under this act until otherwise provided by law?"

Mr. NELSON. I can see no objection to striking out those words. I do not think it would militate against the purpose of the bill.

Mr. SPOONER. No; your purpose is to secure a transfer?

Mr. NELSON. I want a transfer made of these employees just as they are.

Mr. SPOONER. Without any provision of law which might be construed to continue them at their salaries and grade?

Mr. NELSON. Certainly. That was not my purpose at all.

Mr. SPOONER. I am satisfied it was not.

Mr. HALE. It would be better to let the clause go out.

Mr. NELSON. Yes; I will let it go out.

Mr. SPOONER. In line 17, after the word "act," I move to strike out the words "and they shall continue in office and employment as if appointed under this act until otherwise provided by law."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senate agree to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin?

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NELSON. There is an amendment pending offered by the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the pending amendment offered by the committee.

The SECRETARY. In section 4, line 11, page 3 of the new print, after the word "Statistics," the Committee on Commerce report to strike out the words "and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey."

Mr. NELSON. Let that amendment be passed over for the present. There is another amendment, an amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], that is pending, to which there is no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert at the end of the bill the following, as a new section:

SEC. —. A person, to be designated by the Secretary of State, shall be appointed to formulate for the instruction of consular officers the requests of the secretary of commerce, and to prepare from the dispatches of consular officers, for transmission to the secretary of commerce, such information as pertains to the work of the department of commerce, and such person shall

have the rank and salary of a chief of bureau, and be furnished with such clerical assistance as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment which has just been read.

Mr. NELSON. I want to explain to the Senator from Wisconsin, as he was not here at the time the amendment was offered——

Mr. SPOONER. I understand it and I do not like it. I can not say that I am satisfied with the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. I do not object to the creation of a new bureau in the State Department for the purpose, under the direction of the Secretary of State, of carrying out the provisions of this act so far as they relate to the proposed department of commerce; but I think it is a very peculiar proposition that a subordinate in the State Department should be required by law to formulate instructions to consular officers based upon requests of the secretary of commerce upon the State Department for statistical information furnished by consuls.

It seems to me that the secretary of commerce, when he has occasion to communicate with the State Department, should communicate with the Secretary of State. I think there should be some elasticity in this bill in that respect, which would be wanting in it if this amendment were adopted.

The bill is well drawn, in the first place, without the amendment, in my opinion. It might be improved, probably, by adopting so much of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts as provides for an additional bureau. To that I have no objection whatever. But primarily a consul is a commercial agent; he is not a diplomatic functionary, although it is true that sometimes he does perform sub modo diplomatic or quasi-diplomatic functions. This bill, however, provides for reports by consuls to the secretary of the department of commerce only as to statistical information gathered having relation to our foreign commerce. It says:

And all consular officers of the United States, including consul-generals, consuls, and commercial agents, are hereby required, and it is made a part of their duty, under the direction of the secretary of commerce, to gather and compile, from time to time, useful and material information and statistics in respect to the commerce, industries, and markets of the countries and places to which such consular officers are accredited——

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Where is the Senator reading from?

Mr. SPOONER. I am reading from page 5.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him right there?

Mr. SPOONER. In a moment. It proceeds—

and to send reports quarterly, or oftener if required, of the information and statistics thus gathered and compiled, to the secretary of the department of commerce.

Mr. NELSON. I want to say to the Senator he is reading from an earlier print of the bill. The bill was originally in that form.

Mr. SPOONER. How is it now?

Mr. NELSON. The bill was originally in a form that required all consular officers to make reports relating to commercial matters directly to the department of commerce. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], after conferring with the State Department, came to the conclusion that oftentimes in consular reports diplomatic matters, or matters of a quasi diplomatic character, were mixed with commercial matters, and, therefore, in order not to get the two confounded, those commercial reports from consuls should first be sent to the State Department and edited by that Department before being sent to the department of commerce. That is the object, and this amendment was drawn in harmony with that view.

As the bill has been amended, the paragraph from which the Senator has been reading reads as follows:

And all consular officers of the United States, including consul-generals——

Mr. SPOONER. Where does the Senator read from?

Mr. NELSON. From page 5 of the new print of the bill, commencing in line 10.

And all consular officers of the United States, including consul-generals, consuls, and commercial agents, are hereby required, and it is made a part of their duty, under the direction of the Secretary of State—

The words "under the direction of the Secretary of State" have been put in. Then the clause goes on—

to gather and compile, from time to time, upon the request of the secretary of commerce, useful and material information and statistics in respect to the commerce, industries, and markets of the countries and places to which such consular officers are accredited, and to send, under the direction of the Secretary of State—

There those words have been inserted again—

reports quarterly, or oftener if required, of the information and statistics thus gathered and compiled, to the secretary of the department of commerce.

The amendment now pending is supplemental to those changes. It is to provide somebody in the State Department to revise the commercial reports that come in from our consular officers and eliminate all matters of a diplomatic or quasi-diplomatic character, so as to send only commercial matter to the department of commerce.

Mr. SPOONER. I am obliged to the Senator for calling my attention to the amendment. I was not aware of it. It has put the language in a form which makes it altogether acceptable to me, and as the Senate has already adopted the amendment which I had marked as proper to be made in the old draft of the bill, so far as that is concerned I have nothing further to say. I think, however, that the amendment proposing an additional section may be improved upon by making it a little more elastic. It reads:

A person, to be designated by the Secretary of State, shall be appointed to formulate for the instruction of consular officers—

That makes it by law the duty of this particular officer to formulate these instructions—

the requests of the secretary of commerce, and to prepare from the dispatches of consular officers, for transmission to the secretary of commerce, such information as pertains to the work of the department of commerce; and such person shall have the rank and salary of a chief of bureau and be furnished with such clerical assistance as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of State.

Mr. NELSON. I simply suggest to the Senator that it would meet the objection by inserting there that the work shall be done "under the direction of the Secretary of State." Putting in those words will cover any objection the Senator might have on that point—that he shall do it "under the direction of the Secretary of State."

Mr. SPOONER. I think it would be better to amend the amendment so as to provide that for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 5 the Secretary of State is authorized to appoint some suitable officer, who shall have the rank and salary of a chief of bureau, and be furnished with such clerical assistance as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of State. In other words, whoever is appointed there is to work under the direction and care of the Secretary of State, and his peculiar functions ought not to be prescribed by statute. The Secretary of State might have occasion to call upon some other bureau of the Department, or some other officer, and he ought to be left free-handed. I am perfectly willing that an additional person shall be appointed, or a bureau created, but I do not like the language of the amendment prescribing by law the particular duty of this person. I suppose the Secretary of State could change the heads of the various bureaus or make a redistribution of the functions of the different bureaus, and he ought, as far as possible in that respect, to be left free, just as any Secretary should be, I think. I will draft an amendment, if the Senator is not wedded to this proposition, which will accomplish the same thing.

Mr. NELSON. No; I am not wedded to any particlar language. In view of the fact that the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] is not disposed to insist upon his amendment to transfer the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the Navy Department, but is content to leave it under the Treasury Department, if no Senator from the Committee on Commerce is opposed to it, I shall be disposed to acquiesce in striking the Coast and Geodetic Survey out of this bill.

Mr. HALE. Let that be done; and if there is any controversy hereafter about it, it can come up by itself.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON]?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. What is the request?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. To strike out the provision in relation to the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. NELSON. To leave the Coast and Geodetic Survey where it is, in the Treasury Department. We do not do anything with it.

Mr. BACON. Let the proposed amendment be stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 3, section 4, line 11, it is proposed to strike out "and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest that the word "and" be inserted after the word "Immigration."

Mr. NELSON. I will move that amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 3, section 4, line 10, after the words "Bureau of Immigration," it is proposed to insert the word "and."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPOONER. I will move an amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. In line 2, after the word "formulate," I move to insert the words "under his direction;" so as to read:

A person, to be designated by the Secretary of State, shall be appointed to formulate, under his direction, for the instruction of consular officers, etc.

Mr. NELSON. That is perfectly satisfactory to me.

Mr. SPOONER. "To formulate" is very different from "to formulate, under his direction."

Mr. NELSON. That amendment makes the language in harmony with the other provisions of the bill.

Mr. PETTUS. As to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], he took great pains to prepare it, and as the bill is going over, I suggest that this amendment also go over with it.

Mr. NELSON. I have been hoping to get a vote on the bill to-day.

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and I are in entire accord; and if he had not offered the amendment I should have done so. I have no idea that the Senator from Massachusetts, if here, would object to the proposed change. It is in line with what he and I had in view.

Mr. NELSON. There is no objection to it.

Mr. PETTUS. Is it proposed to vote on the bill now?

Mr. NELSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BACON. Oh, no.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the amendment of Mr. LODGE in line 2, after the word "formulate," by inserting the words "under his direction."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there are no further amendments, the bill will be reported to the Senate as amended.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I trust the Senator from Minnesota will not ask the Senate to vote upon this bill to-day. It is certainly a very important and far-reaching measure, one which the Senate would doubtless like to see in print and be given an opportunity to examine critically before passing upon it. It is a bill which creates a most important department of the Government, and I trust it may be found consistent with the wishes of the Senator that it may be put in print as it has been amended and go over until some future time.

Mr. NELSON. I appeal to the Senator from Georgia to allow us to take the vote on the bill to-day. I want to say to the Senator—I know he is disposed to do what is fair—that there have been no material amendments made to the bill to-day. I can explain them all in the bill as printed. One amendment has been dropped out about the Patent Office. That was agreed to the other day. We have dropped out the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and there has been a change in phraseology, suggested by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER], to avoid any possibility of any of the employees in the Bureau being transferred or continuing them in office outside of their present status. Then there has been a slight amendment made to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, which relates simply to consular reports. The Senator from Georgia will be doing me a great favor if he will allow the vote on the bill to be taken to-day. I appeal to him for this reason: I should have no objection to its going over, but the Senator is familiar with the proceedings in the Senate. The Philippine tariff bill will be called up to-morrow; it will lead to a great deal of discussion. And there are other important matters coming up which will also lead to a great deal of debate. So if this bill is now to go over its passage may be very much delayed.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I will state to my colleague, with the permission of the Senator from Minnesota, that I think this bill has been most maturely considered by the Commerce Committee and by the subcommittee, and the amendments which have been adopted have been practically unanimously agreed to. I believe that my colleague, on a few minutes' investigation, will agree that the vote shall be taken on the bill to-day. I do not believe that anything can be lost by it. There has been practically no opposition to this bill in the Commerce Committee. In fact, I believe that the members of the Commerce Committee, with one or two exceptions [illegible] were not present, voted for the passage of the bill. For my part, I have considered it maturely. I am in favor of the passage of the measure, and certainly it has commended itself to my favorable consideration. It provides for reports as to foreign markets and other matters, which, doubtless, will be of great benefit to the people of the United States. So I hope the Senator from Minnesota will be permitted to get a vote on the bill to-day, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], as amended on motion of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER].

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], and my no less distinguished colleague [Mr. CLAY], it seems to me urge, without any very great reason for it, the immediate consideration of this bill with reference to its passage. The Senator from Minnesota appeals to me as a personal favor. Why, Mr. President, this is not a personal matter; this is not a matter which relates to the Senator personally in any way, nor to his section or State, and therefore there is no ground upon which a personal appeal can be made. Nor, Mr. President, is there any suggestion of a reason which makes it imperative that this bill should be disposed of to-day. If there is practically no opposition to the bill, there is certainly no reason why there should be an apprehension of undue delay hereafter.

I think in a matter of this kind it is due to the Senate that such a bill, before it is put on its passage, should be in print, so that we may all see it and read it. I expect to vote for the bill, but at the same time I want to have an opportunity to examine it as it now stands. Some of these amendments have been made verbally. A number of amendments were made on the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] the other day, not one of which was reduced to writing, but made verbally from his seat. They ought to be in print.

Mr. SPOONER. The bill has been reprinted.

Mr. BACON. That may be true; but the bill as it now stands has not been printed.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator allow me a word?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. The amendments of the Senator from Massachusetts, except the one amendment acted upon to-day, are incorporated in the bill as it was reprinted. I want to say further to the Senator that the bill has been under consideration on three different days, and the amendments which to-day have been made to the bill are simple amendments. I think the Senator can see the force of them at a glance. I hope he will agree that the vote may be taken to-day.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I do not oppose a vote at this time for the purpose of antagonizing the bill. I repeat, I expect to vote for it, but at the same time I desire to have the opportunity to see the bill as it will be when put upon its passage.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator agree that we may take a vote on the bill to-morrow at 2 o'clock?

Mr. BACON. I am perfectly willing that the Senate should agree to that. I do not know whether my special agreement would be of any advantage, but, if the Senator so desires, I have no objection to the Senator having an agreement of the Senate to that effect, if he can get it.

Mr. VEST. I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the bill what was done in relation to the Coast and Geodetic Survey?

Mr. NELSON. That was dropped out of the bill.

Mr. VEST. And left in the Treasury Department?

Mr. NELSON. Yes; left in the Treasury Department.

Mr. VEST. What was done with reference to the Patent Office?

Mr. NELSON. That was dropped out, and the Patent Office is to be kept where it is, in the Interior Department.

Mr. COCKRELL. What about the Census Office?

Mr. NELSON. That is left in the bill.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, the other day—I could not hear distinctly on account of the talk that was going on all around me here—but in a colloquy which took place between the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] I understand there was some sort of an agreement that the Coast and Geodetic Survey should be transferred to the Navy Department. It seems now, however, as I am informed by the senior Senator from Maine, there was some sort of an agreement or understanding that it should be only left in the Treasury Department, where it is now.

I want to state this—and I have a right under the rules to state it—in the Committee on Commerce, from which the bill came, I voted for the bill with some reluctance, because, as a general proposition, I am opposed to multiplying offices. I reluctantly agreed to vote for it, because I remember a remark made at one time by Ben Hardin, of Kentucky, in my boyhood in regard to offices, which I have never forgotten. He said, "If you want to have more martins, put up more martin boxes." The proposition he was discussing was in regard to making the judiciary in Kentucky elective in the constitution of 1849. When you create more offices you will always, as a matter of course, find people to fill them.

There are occasions in which it is absolutely necessary to furnish instrumentalities for the business of the Government. We have arrived at a stage where it is absolutely necessary, in my opinion, to increase the Departments. Let me say as a corollary to that proposition, it is necessary to build new edifices for the accommodation of the Departments. We pay now annually over $180,000 rent in this city for houses and rooms which are occupied by the Departments. When we are selling our bonds at 2 per cent interest, we pay these enormous rents directly in the teeth of all correct business principles.

I think there ought to be two more departments of the Government. We ought to have a department of commerce. In my judgment it is absolutely necessary. But when it comes to the question as to where the Coast and Geodetic Survey ought to be, I am unequivocally opposed to recognizing that it is now in the

proper Department. The Treasury Department in its special functions has no more to do with the Coast and Geodetic Survey than a steamer on the ocean has to do with the planting of a field of corn.

This Bureau ought to be taken out of the Treasury Department. The Treasury Department now, as every Senator knows, is overloaded to the verge of absurdity. The Interior Department, although we took one great bureau from it—that of Agriculture—is now four departments in one, and the want of accommodation in the way of room for these departments has become so apparent that no Senator here will rise and say that the accommodations of the officers of the Government in those departments are decent or comfortable.

If any Senator will point out to me how the Coast and Geodetic Survey is in any way cognate or appropriate in the Treasury Department, I shall be very much obliged to him. I understand the proposition now is to put it in the Navy Department. It seems to me the Navy Department is large enough now. We hear continued complaints that the building in which it is located is insufficient for the accommodation of the service. Then why should this Bureau, not connected with the Navy, not necessary to the functions of the Navy, be taken from the Department of the Treasury and put in that of the Navy?

I do protest against the putting of the Coast and Geodetic Survey with the financial department of the Government or putting it with that of the Navy.

Mr. BACON. I have not participated in the debate, although I have given attention to what has been said by the Senator in charge of the bill and by those more directly connected with it as members of the committee. I should like to know upon what theory the Census Bureau is to be put into the Department of Commerce. If it relates to it in any manner I confess my inability to see where that relationship is found, and I should like for the distinguished Senator from Minnesota to tell us upon what theory it has been deemed proper that a department of commerce should have charge of a census bureau.

Mr. NELSON. I think the Senator from Georgia was not in the Chamber or he would not have asked this question, for I covered that ground in my general remarks upon the bill.

On looking over the statistical work of our different departments we find it scattered. There is in the Department of State a statiscal department, called the department of foreign commerce, which compiles statistics from our consular reports. Then there is in the Treasury Department a statistical bureau, and the Senator from Georgia is familiar with that.

The Census Office is wholly a statistical office, gathering and compiling vital statistics and statistics as to our commerce, our manufactures, our shipping, and everything that pertains to the industrial development of this country. It occurred to the committee, as it has to me, that there is a great deal of duplication in the statistical work, and that it would be better to get the statistical work all grouped in one department, to wit, the department of commerce, which relates to commerce and to our industrial development, manufacturing, shipping, and fishing interests. By getting the statistical bureaus together by and by some secretary of the department of commerce, after having observed the workings of the different bureaus, will be able to prepare and formulate a plan or programme for a future Congress by which the statistical work can be done under one head and as one work, so that when we come to look up statistical matters we can find them in one publication.

In the Department of Labor, which is to be transferred to this new department, there is a good deal of statistical work, and we have in the Agricultural Department a statistical division. Now, if we group all the statistical work together under one executive head, whether in the State Department, the Treasury Department, the Department of Labor, or the Census Office, we can by and by so adjust matters relating to statistics as to have our statistics taken as an entirety and to have our statistical work furnished us in one compilation. Then, when we come to look up foreign commerce we shall not have to look to the State Department for the publication. When we come to look up other statistical matters we shall not have to look to the Treasury Department. When we come to look up the matter of vital statistics and labor statistics and other commercial and industrial statistics we shall not have to look to the Census and Labor bureaus. I think if my friend from Georgia were at the head of the new department—and I should be glad to see a man of such ability at its head—one of the first things he would consider would be the work of these different statistical divisions, and he would endeavor to see if it were not possible to formulate some plan or programme by which they could work in harmony and in entirety, so as to give to Congress the results in one compilation and one publication instead of in a variety of publications.

Mr. BACON. I simply desire to ask the distinguished Senator whether the programme which he has outlined is one in anticipation in its completeness, or whether this bill endeavors to complete it? In other words, does this bill provide for the transfer to this particular department of these various statistical divisions of the departments of the Government, or will the State Department still have its statistical bureau and the Treasury Department still have its?

Mr. NELSON. No; they are transferred. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce in the State Department, the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, and the Census Office are transferred to this new department, but we could not at this stage formulate any plan for united and harmonious work. That can only be done, or the programme for it outlined, when the three statistical bureaus or divisions are grouped together under one head and in one department, where their workings and their work can be considered and plans outlined for harmonious and united work.

I have no plan in view, and at this stage it seemed to me that all we could do was to transfer these bureaus at this time and group them under one executive head, and then let the future decide whether we could not get the statistical work into one harmonious whole, to the advantage of the Government in the matter of expense and the advantage of the Government and ourselves in the matter of securing information.

Mr. BACON. I desire to say, in justice to myself, that the Senator has made a very clear statement and has suggested to me a reason which had not occurred to me before. I think it is highly proper that the statistical bureaus should, to some extent or to a very great extent, be put under one general control. Whether that control ought to be under the department of commerce or under some other department, the Department of the Interior, for instance, I do not think makes any material difference, except so far as practicable to equalize the labors of the different great departments of the Government.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, in appealing a while ago to my colleague to permit a vote on this bill to-day, I thought he was in thorough sympathy with the bill and that he had considered it maturely. I did not know that he wanted more time to look into it.

Now, I agree with what the Senator from Missouri has said. I was a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce which made a favorable report on the bill. If Senators will examine the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, they will find that when the Department of Agriculture was established members of the Senate stated on the floor that it would be an unnecessary expense, but I doubt if there could be obtained a single vote in this body to-day to repeal the law creating that Department. This country is growing all the time, and, as the Senator from Missouri has said, we need a department of commerce.

We looked into this matter most carefully. We found that the Treasury Department was overcrowded, and we took from that Department and brought into this new department such bureaus as ought, in our judgment, to be transferred. We likewise went to the Interior Department, Mr. President, and if Senators will take the fifth section of this bill and read it, which is the real gist of the whole bill providing for the establishment of a department of commerce, I can not possibly see how any Senator can oppose it. I ask unanimous consent that the fifth section be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The section is as follows:

SEC. 5. That there shall be in the department of commerce a bureau to be called the bureau of manufactures, and a chief of said bureau, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive a salary of $3,000 per annum. There shall also be in said bureau one chief clerk and such other clerical assistants as may from time to time be authorized by Congress. It shall be the province and duty of said bureau, under the direction of the secretary to foster, promote, and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States, and markets for the same at home and abroad, domestic and foreign, by gathering, compiling, publishing, and supplying all available and useful information concerning such industries and such markets, and by such other methods and means as may be prescribed by the secretary or provided by law. And all consular officers of the United States, including consul-generals, consuls, and commercial agents, are hereby required, and it is made a part of their duty, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to gather and compile, from time to time, upon the request of the secretary of commerce, useful and material information and statistics in respect to the commerce, industries, and markets of the countries and places to which such consular officers are accredited, and to send, under the direction of the Secretary of State, reports quarterly, or oftener if required, of the information and statistics thus gathered and compiled, to the secretary of the department of commerce.

I should not have appealed to my colleague to permit a vote on this measure to-day but that I thought he had maturely considered it. It has been before the Senate for several days; but, of course, if the Senator has not had time to examine the bill carefully, I would not appeal to him to allow a vote to-day. My reason for doing so was simply that I thought he thoroughly understood it.

Mr. BACON. I just simply admit that I do not thoroughly understand it, and I want to understand it before I vote on it. I am not the only Senator who occupies that position. I am in accord with the proposition that we should have an additional department. I expect to vote for this bill, but I desire to read it; and if I have the right so to do, I shall ask that a vote be not

taken to-day. I am perfectly willing that a vote shall be taken to-morrow. Of course I have no right to make an agreement of that kind; but if the Senate sees proper to make it, I shall have no objection.

Mr. PETTUS. I desire to inquire of the Senator in charge of the bill what is the exact meaning of the words on page 3, line 19, "The Department of Labor." What is the intention of those words?

Mr. NELSON. It is called a Department, but it is not an Executive Department. Let me call the Senator's attention to the Agricultural Department. It was called a Department for years, but it had only a Commissioner at its head. It was not until 1889 that it was made an Executive Department. Now, this is called the Department of Labor, but it is not an Executive Department. It is really an independent department, not belonging to any department, standing by itself.

Mr. PETTUS. It is an independent Department, standing by itself, called a Department?

Mr. NELSON. It is not an Executive Department.

Mr. PETTUS. I understand, but the purpose of this bill, so far as those words are concerned, is to transfer all the duties of that Department to the new one?

Mr. NELSON. Yes, sir; but leaving the work of the Department, as well as the force and everything else, undisturbed.

Mr. PETTUS. Had you not better have two words to mean different things? You have a department in a department. That does not sound very well.

Mr. NELSON. I know, but the misfortune is this, I will say to my friend, the Senator from Alabama: In the law it is to-day called a Department—the Department of Labor—but it is not an Executive Department, and the head of it is not a member of the Cabinet. It is technically really an independent bureau. Before the Commissioner of Agriculture became a Cabinet officer we had a Commissioner of Agriculture, and he presided over what we called in law the Department of Agriculture. It was called a Department long before we got a Secretary who was a member of the Cabinet. The law making it an Executive Department was enacted in 1889, if I remember it aright, when it was for the first time made an Executive Department and the head of it a Secretary. Before that he was called the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Department was called the Agricultural Department.

Mr. PETTUS. Then the purpose of this bill, so far as those words are concerned, is that the department of commerce shall absorb the Department of Labor?

Mr. NELSON. It shall absorb it in this way: It shall be like all these other divisions and bureaus of the public service—transferred to it under that executive head, but it does not contemplate the dismantling of the Department of Labor. It does not contemplate changing the functions of it or at all disturbing the force. The bill simply places it in the department of commerce so that its work relating to the labor interests of the country (and a good deal of its work is of a statistical character) may articulate and work in harmony with the other bureaus and divisions of the new department.

Mr. PETTUS. I do not desire to discuss the bill; I merely wanted that information for the present, but I do desire that the bill shall go over.

Mr. NELSON. In view of the request made, I ask unanimous consent that we may take a vote on the question of the passage of the bill to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Mr. FORAKER. At what hour?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Two o'clock.

Mr. PETTUS. I may as well say that I can not agree to that.

Mr. NELSON. Would any other hour to-morrow, or any other day, suit?

Mr. PETTUS. I do not see the necessity of pressing the pending bill in this way. Although it is a measure much favored, still I think it ought to take the ordinary course. When gentlemen want to discuss and examine a measure, there should be no attempt to press it to a vote in a few days. I want this bill to go over. I do not know that I shall vote against the bill as a whole, because I am in hopes there will be some amendments added to it which will make it palatable to some of us who do not like it in its present shape.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendments, the bill will be reported to the Senate as amended.

Mr. PETTUS. There is an amendment pending which has not been acted upon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What amendment is that?

Mr. PETTUS. It is an amendment to strike out certain words in line 11 on page 3. A motion to that effect was made at the last session of the Senate, and it is so printed in the bill.

Mr. HALE. That has been voted on to-day.

Mr. NELSON. It has been acted on.

Mr. PETTUS. I have not heard it acted upon, and I have been here watching it all the time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Every amendment which has been proposed up to this time has been acted upon.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move, in line 15, page 3, after the word "Department," to strike out the words:

And that the Census Office and all that pertains to the same be, and the same hereby are, transferred from the Department of the Interior to the department of commerce, to remain henceforth under the jurisdiction of the latter.

I understand the Patent Office has already been stricken out. It leaves in the Census Office. I fail to see any reason on earth, above it, or beneath it, why the Census Office should be put under the department of commerce. It is an office which only once in every ten years takes the census of the living and of such things as may be prescribed by Congress, and it does it in obedience to the Constitution. Now, why should that be placed under the department of commerce, which has not a solitary thing to do with it? It primarily takes only the population and the necessary statistics in connection therewith, and it is not done annually; it is done only every ten years. It does not affect the project of the Senator from Minnesota to have all the statistical bureaus consolidated. The Census Office is not, in the strict sense of the word, a statistical bureau which gives information every year. It gives it only every ten years. Then it has to have a very large force, and as soon as the work is done the great bulk of that force is discharged.

Now, you put them together and consolidate a number of these offices, and the result will be that the first time the census is taken after the offices are consolidated the entire force of clerks put into it will be kept there, and it will add millions of dollars to the expenses of the Government. You can not avoid it. As it is now, every ten years the census is taken. The force is employed for two or three years, and then discharged. There is no further expense—that ends it. We have been limiting the operations of the Census Office. We limited it to three years. The present Director of the Census will complete the work within the time prescribed by Congress, and then the great body of clerks will be discharged, and there will be no necessity for this Bureau being under the department of commerce. You have already provided enough to keep the new secretary busy. You already have enough business before him to make the new department as great as any one of the other Departments, and why insist upon incorporating that which is not kindred in any of its labors or duties or the results of its labors. I hope the words will be stricken out.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] offers an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 15, page 3, section 4, after the word "Department" it is proposed to strike out the words:

And that the Census Office, and all that pertains to the same, be, and the same hereby are, transferred from the Department of the Interior to the department of commerce, to remain henceforth under the jurisdiction of the latter.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I hope the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri will be adopted. We have never heretofore made provision for the Census Office in any regular bill relating to a department. It is usual, and has been for many years, to prepare a separate bill each ten years in which it is provided how the census for the decennial period shall be taken. In those bills heretofore we have provided that the census shall be under the Secretary of the Interior. Now, when we come to deal with the census question, if it shall then appear that it is better to assign it to the new department, the department of commerce, there will be no objection. But it seems to me we have already provided very amply for this department without gathering into the bill creating it miscellaneous legislation which heretofore has been provided for only once in ten years. I suggest to my friend from Minnesota that he allow this to pass by and that it be provided for when we provide for taking the next census.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota whether it is not a fact that five-sixths of the work that is to be accomplished by this new department is work which is now being accomplished by the Census Bureau; and as to the statistics that we are supposed to secure from this new department, could we not to-day get nine-tenths of those statistics from the Census Bureau? It seems to me that the Census Office, as a single department, to-day is more important really than the new office which is about to be created; and we are asked to make that merely a department under the general department of commerce.

That being the case, it seems to me we are taking one of the old established departments and practically destroying it, placing it under another department as a mere wing; the more important made the least important in this bill.

Not only that, but I understand there is a feeling which has been expressed by members of the Senate as well as by members of the House that the Census Bureau should be made permanent; and if it is made permanent we would be able to get from that

department the statistics required, and it would be the proper department to go to. It would be the department which would have the gathering of statistics and facts concerning any matter from the very beginning, and would be the proper department to which to go to secure what information we desire. I myself can not see any good reason for swallowing up the Census Office practically in the new department of commerce.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, unless the debate is carried on so that we on this side can hear, we shall be under the necessity of asking that the matter go over until to-morrow, that we may read in the RECORD what Senators have said. I do not believe a Senator on this side of the Chamber has heard a word of what was said by the Senator who has just taken his seat. That was probably due to the noise and confusion in the Chamber.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I do not intend to reargue this matter. I simply wish to call the attention of Senators to the fact that the Census Bureau is now under one of the Executive Departments. It is a part of the Interior Department. In transferring it to this department, it was not our purpose at all to have anything to do with the other question which has been suggested here, as to whether the work of the Census Bureau should be made permanent. The census, as the Senator from Missouri has well said, is taken only once in ten years. That is the fact in the field, but the compilation and publication go on. I dare say some of the work of publishing the volumes and indexing them and delivering them to Senators will continue for one or two years longer, although I am not familiar with that subject.

The question whether or not the bureau shall be permanent never entered into my consideration or into the consideration of any member of the Committee on Commerce, I think. We simply looked at the question in the light of the fact that the great work of the bureau is of a statistical character. It is not all a matter of population. When it comes to the matter of population and vital statistics, of course our plan is to take those statistics once in ten years, but when it comes to other statistics, relating to our manufacturing development, our shipping interests, our navigation, our merchant marine, our commerce at home and abroad, those are statistical matters, which can be gathered from time to time. They are gathered, to a large extent, by the Bureau of Statistics from year to year.

Now, personally, for myself I am not tenacious at all about this or any other question before the Senate in reference to this bill. I am simply anxious to get a bill passed establishing a department of commerce, which shall have charge of our commercial and industrial interests. If Senators are of opinion that the work of the census is not more germane and pertinent to the department of commerce than to the Interior Department, I have nothing to say. I submit the question to the judgment of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to call the attention of the Senator who has this bill in charge to page 3, where it is provided that the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, now in the Department of State, shall be transferred to this new department. Then later, on page 4, there is this provision:

> And the chief of said Bureau of Foreign Commerce shall be the assistant chief of the said Bureau of Statistics.

I want the Senator to tell me what is the object of providing that the head of one bureau shall be the assistant of another. It seems to me to be a remarkable provision, and one which it is not very safe to allow to go in. But if the Senator can give me a good reason, I will not move to strike it out.

Mr. NELSON. The reason is this, if the Senator will allow me: There is in the Department of State a statistical bureau which was called the Bureau of Statistics. I think one or two years ago the name was changed and it was called the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. The work of that bureau is mainly of a statistical nature, and it is confined to our foreign commerce. It consists to a large extent in compiling statistics and information gathered through our consular representatives abroad.

Now, it was the plan of the bill to consolidate that statistical work with the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, and it occurred to the committee that in transferring that work to the Bureau of Statistics, it being at the head of one branch of the statistical work, it was well to make him the assistant chief. Now, this does not intend to change the salary, or the scope of it. It simply makes him the assistant chief with the same salary he is getting now. It does not change his salary or his work in any material particular. It leaves him to work under the direction of the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, placing him as the next assistant, because of the fact that he brings to that Bureau all the work that appertains to our foreign commerce, and he is supposed to be more familiar with that particular branch of the work.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, the Bureau of Statistics, which is now in the Treasury Department, is to be transferred to this department and then, according to the Senator's statement, the Bureau of Statistics in the State Department is to be transferred also, and we are to have the two bureaus in this new department. The trouble now with statistics in the United States is that we have a Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department and practically a bureau of statistics in other divisions as well as in other departments. We have a Bureau of Statistics under the Director of the Mint, which is in the Treasury Department. We have a Bureau of Statistics in the Agricultural Department and one in the Interior Department. In other words, we have just as many bureaus of statistics as we have departments, and some more; and I will guarantee that when these bureaus pass upon the same identical question no two of them have, in ten years, been able to agree to the same thing. You can find statistics on the same subject coming from the same department that will not agree within sometimes a million or two of dollars or within as many tons, if it is a question of tons or bushels or whatever it may be.

There is not any statistical bureau in this Government in the strict and proper sense of the term. The Statistical Bureau in the Treasury Department have no right to revise the statistics of the Interior Department, nor even of the Treasury Department under another bureau. The Director of the Mint puts out statistics that do not very often agree with the statistics of the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury.

I have not been impressed, as some Senators have, with the crying necessity for another department, but I have not felt like making any objection to it. About the only consideration that has reconciled me to it was that there might be such a thing as one statistical bureau that might be a bureau worthy of that name.

Now, it appears that the Senator from Minnesota proposes to transfer one statistical bureau from the State Department and to leave it still an existing statistical bureau; and that he proposes to transfer one from the Treasury and leave it a statistical bureau.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator from Colorado allow me to interrupt him there?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. The plan is not to leave them distinct bureaus. The Statistical Bureau from the State Department is to be consolidated with this other bureau.

Mr. TELLER. Not by the terms of this bill.

Mr. NELSON. Yes.

Mr. TELLER. Oh, no. It may be that that is what the Senator means, but that is not what is done. I will call the Senator's attention to it. I am not doing this in any hostility to the bill, but simply because we ought to make this measure as perfect as we can.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator allow me to call his attention to the language commencing in line 23, at the foot of page 3, following the semicolon?

> That the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, now in the Department of State, be, and the same hereby is, transferred to the department of commerce and consolidated with and made a part of the Bureau of Statistics, hereinbefore transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the department of commerce.

Mr. TELLER. Well, it is still a bureau.

Mr. NELSON. No; it is consolidated and made a part of it. It is not to be a separate bureau any longer.

Mr. TELLER. If it is to be consolidated that bureau ought to be wiped out. The Senator still recognizes that there is to be a chief of the bureau that exists in the State Department, because that chief is to be the assistant of the bureau that is now in the Treasury Department. How there can be a head of that bureau and the head can be the assistant of the other bureau unless the two bureaus are still to exist I am unable to see. If the Senator means that it is not to continue as a bureau the language of the bill should be changed.

Mr. NELSON. I call the Senator's attention to another part of the language that I did not read:

> And the chief of said Bureau of Foreign Commerce shall be the assistant chief of the Bureau of Statistics; and it shall be the duty of said Bureau—

The consolidated bureau——

Mr. QUARLES. Where is that found?

Mr. NELSON. I am reading on page 4—

> and it shall be the duty of said Bureau—

That means the consolidated Bureau—

> under the direction of the Secretary, in addition to the duties now prescribed by law, to gather, compile, classify and publish statistical information showing the condition of the foreign and domestic commerce, of the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishery industries, and of the transportation facilities of the United States.

It does not intend that there shall be two departments left. It is the aim of the bill to consolidate and avoid the duplication of work.

Mr. TELLER. I imagine, then, from what the Senator says,

that what he proposes is to legislate that chief, when he consolidated the bureaus, into the place of assistant, but that he does not do.

Mr. COCKRELL. Not at all.

Mr. TELLER. That is what he wants to do. He has not done it. There will still be two bureaus there. One comes from the Department of State and the other from the Treasury Department.

Mr. COCKRELL. And there will be chiefs of each of them.

Mr. TELLER. There will be chiefs of each of them, but one will have a dual relation, because he will be the chief of one bureau and the assistant chief of the other. Now, if the Senator means that there shall not be two bureaus, he must change the language and put it so that we shall not have two bureaus.

In addition to that, I supposed, from reading this language, that it was the intention to keep the two bureaus. So I had proposed an amendment of this kind, to strike out all in line 4, after the word "commerce," down to and including the word "Statistics," in line 6. That would do away with the proposition to make the chief of the bureau of foreign commerce an assistant in the other bureau; but if it is the purpose of the Senator to consolidate those two and make only one bureau, with one head, then he must change the language in some way. I do not know just how to accomplish that purpose.

Mr. NELSON. I will say to the Senator——

Mr. COCKRELL. I suggest to the Senator from Colorado that he move to strike out the words which occur there and to insert—

And shall constitute one bureau, with one chief and assistant chief.

Mr. NELSON. I will say to the Senator from Colorado and the Senator from Missouri that it was certainly the purpose of this part of the bill to consolidate the two existing bureaus into one.

Mr. TELLER. If that is what the Senator wants to accomplish, I shall be glad to have the amendment offered, so that we may have a vote on it.

Mr. VEST. I should like to ask the Senator from Colorado a question.

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. VEST. The Senator from Colorado has been Secretary of the Interior, and a very able one, I will say. How is it that we have a Statistical Abstract, which includes not only the statistics of the Treasury Department, but of all the other departments? I understand that to be the authoritative, general statistical abstract of the Government, and while it is true that the Director of the Mint and some bureau officers report a statistical abstract, they are repeated and sent out authoritatively from the general Statistical Abstract office of the Treasury Department?

Mr. COCKRELL. That goes from the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department.

Mr. TELLER. Yes; that is right.

Mr. VEST. It embraces the statistics of all the departments.

Mr. COCKRELL. But it is nevertheless compiled in the office of the Bureau of the Treasury Department and issued by that one office.

Mr. VEST. That is an authoritative publication for all of the departments, not of the Treasury Department. If I want information about shipping, or the land laws, or the number of fisheries, I simply go to the Statistical Abstract, which is the essence of the reports of all the bureau officers under the head of the Treasury Department.

Mr. COCKRELL. My colleague is exactly right. It is in the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department that it is compiled and published.

Mr. VEST. That is true.

Mr. COCKRELL. We have now about twenty-odd volumes that have been issued. It was about twenty-one or twenty-two years ago when the first Statistical Abstract was issued, and it has been kept up annually ever since.

Mr. TELLER. That is a very valuable document, and, as the Senator from Missouri says, it is issued under the control and direction of the Treasury Department. Some years ago, in making a speech, I quoted from the published report of the Director of the Mint and I was caught up by a gentleman who had the Statistical Abstract. It was on a question of the amount of precious metals produced in a country, and I found between two and three million dollars difference in the Statistical Abstract and in the published report. I had quoted without the book, but I happened to have with me the report of the Director of the Mint, and I turned to it and showed that the discrepancy existed in the published reports of the Government. My attention having been called to it, I found that to be the case in more than one instance.

We have never had, as a rule, a trained statistician in the Treasury Department. By the time we have got a man educated in the Treasury Department, so that he knows anything about statistics, he is turned out and a new one put in. That has been the rule.

The present statistician in the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, I think—I say without any discredit to him—had no experience and no particular claim to qualifications to be placed there. He is a man of pretty good ability and industry, and by the time he gets ready to go out and some other person comes in he will be a good statistician. He has done some very good work. I am not going to criticise him at all, but the statistical bureau of the Government of the United States ought to have at its head a man who is a statistician by experience and by nature, because those things go with a man. Every man can not make a statistician of himself, and when he is there he ought to stay there. He should not be removed. It should not be a political office. Then whenever a man takes up a statistical statement, or any conclusion that he may see fit to draw from it, it will have the authority of experience, and, more than that, of learning.

I thought, if the Census Office was turned over to this new bureau, I could see some propriety in having a statistical bureau in the Census Office, and then if the census should be made, as I thought perhaps it would and I was in hopes it would, a permanent bureau, with a limited number of employees in it during the time they were not taking the national census, we could get a fair statistical report on every question.

I do not want to make these criticisms of the statistical work of the Government, which is not perfect by any means, without saying that in my judgment it is as good as the statistical work of any other government in the world. I have taken some pains and I have had some experience with the examination of the English statistics and the French statistics particularly.

I ought to say, in justice to the Statistical Bureau, that I believe our reports stand well abroad. But they are not perfect, by any means. They are not what we ought to have, and they are not what we can have if we go at it right. This bureau is in the place where it ought to be, but there ought not to be two bureaus there, nor ought a man who is at the head of one to be the assistant in another. The head of the bureau, I repeat, should be a trained statistician. The assistant should be a trained statistician. His employees ought to be trained statisticians. What is the use of putting a new man in a bureau like that, either at the head or at the foot, I do not care where you put him? You have got to have mathematicians. It is a work which requires the highest possible talent in the many particulars. I want to get that if we can, and I wish to have the bill so framed that there will be no misunderstanding on the subject, and so that it will be known that there is to be but one bureau of statistics there.

Now, you can not dispense entirely with what need not perhaps be called a bureau, but a statistical division in every other department. Every department should have its statistical division, which should be subordinate to the general statistical bureau, so that before the Secretary of the Interior is allowed to send out statistics they should go to the bureau of statistics for revision, and you never will have a proper statistical bureau and proper statistical statements until you get to that condition.

Now, if the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] will move his amendment we will at least accomplish that and have it settled that there is to be but one statistical bureau in the new department.

Mr. COCKRELL. In line 4, after the words, "the department of commerce," I move to strike out "and the chief of said bureau of foreign commerce shall be the assistant chief of the said bureau of statistics," and insert:

And the two shall constitute one bureau, to be called the bureau of statistics, with a chief of the bureau and one assistant.

Mr. QUARLES. Mr. President, I much regret that I was not in the Chamber when this debate originated. I can not help feeling that we are making a mistake in striking out the Census Bureau from the bill, and when it shall be in order, I shall move to reconsider the vote by which the Census Bureau was stricken out.

I concur most heartily in the suggestions just made by my distinguished friend from Colorado [Mr. TELLER]. I believe, sir, it is the common experience of Senators here that we are running mad on the question of statistics. Each bureau that we create starts immediately to develop and spread itself and extend its functions, and it begins to reach out directly after statistics, until every bureau that we have is now furnishing statistics that, in my judgment, are crude and, as the distinguished Senator says, unreliable. Statistics are worse than worthless unless they are accurate, because they are misleading.

Now, we have not far to look for the reason of the inaccuracy of statistics that these several bureaus are gathering. The reason is that they are gathered sometimes by volunteers, always by men without experience. They are brought together and collaborated not by trained statisticians, but by men who have

been selected simply as the head of a bureau, with specific duties imposed upon them. In my judgment, sir, we shall never have any statistics that are reliable until we organize one central bureau and keep it as a permanent organization, with trained men not only at the head but throughout every subdivision.

Now, how are we to arrive at that state of affairs so much to be desired? I venture to say, sir, that if these several statistical bureaus are left attached to the various departments you will never be able to consolidate them, because the minute you attack that bureau and undertake to combine it with something else you arouse jealousy, suspicion, and opposition, and the people interested in promoting that bureau come here and oppose the measure.

But I thought I saw, Mr. President, in this bill a convenient and appropriate method of arriving at the conclusion we all desire, namely, by having all these bureaus and the Census, whether it be made permanent or not, put into this new department, where we may place an organizer who will organize it, as we all desire, into one great, reliable bureau, destroying all jealousy and putting at its head men who are capable of furnishing us statistics which are accurate and reliable.

Now, it is the desire of the Committee on Census, of which I have the honor to be a member, in the near future to present to this body the reasons why there ought to be a permanent Census Bureau instead of having each ten years mere spasmodic work—emergency work. I did not suppose that the question would be anticipated or raised by this bill; but let me call your attention, Mr. President, to what we are doing. Now I ask Senators to look on page 4 of this bill, commencing at line 8.

Before I read this language, let it be remembered that under existing law the present Census Bureau is to complete by the 1st day of July, 1902, and publish, the reports on the four principal topics: Population, vital statistics, manufactures, and commerce. That immediately after that the Bureau is commissioned by law to obtain the statistics regarding mines and mining and report that, and then to take up the subject of crimes, pauperism, transportation, and many other topics that are still after that to be collected and published.

Now, commencing on line 8, let us see what we are asking this bureau to do.

Mr. TELLER. On what page?

Mr. QUARLES. On page 4. After taking the provision for the Census Bureau out of this bill, see how completely you are providing here for duplicating these statistics.

> In addition to the duties now prescribed by law, to gather, compile, classify, and publish statistical information showing the condition of the foreign and domestic commerce, of the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishery industries, and of the transportation facilities of the United States.

That is precisely the work that you have devolved upon this Census Bureau, precisely the work that will engage the energies of that Bureau for the next four or five years.

Mr. COCKRELL. It will complete its work by next June.

Mr. QUARLES. My distinguished friend is certainly mistaken, because by the text of the bill it has until the 1st day of July, 1902, to publish the tables regarding four principal topics—population, vital statistics, manufactures, and commerce—four vital points. After that it takes up mines and mining, and is commissioned to make thorough investigation of mines and mining, the number of men employed, the amount of metal removed, and all that subject. After that it then takes up a dozen other topics, as to which it will consume two or three years to properly prepare the statistics.

Mr. FORAKER. Will the Senator allow a question simply for information?

Mr. QUARLES. Certainly.

Mr. FORAKER. Has not the Census Bureau already entered upon the work which the Senator speaks of as contemplated by the law after the four main subjects have been reported upon?

Mr. QUARLES. Certainly.

Mr. FORAKER. They are already engaged in that work at this time?

Mr. QUARLES. Certainly.

Mr. FORAKER. That is what I understood.

Mr. QUARLES. Yes, sir.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator allow a suggestion?

Mr. QUARLES. With pleasure.

Mr. TELLER. I understand from perfectly reliable authority that there will be a large force necessarily retained in the Census Office for the next four years.

Mr. QUARLES. Certainly; for five years. If I had time to elaborate that, I think I could show the Senate that five years would not be an inadequate period within which to gather accurate statistics concerning the topics already assigned to this Bureau. Then it will require at least three years to prepare for taking the Thirteenth Census, a gigantic task, because there will probably be 100,000,000 people to be enumerated, an immense increase in all manufacturing and industrial lines, our insular possessions also to come in, with all the great work involved in the preparation to enumerate those peoples over there, who speak a different language, who have different customs, with all the other difficulties that cluster about that work which will suggest themselves readily to any Senator thinking of the subject for a moment.

Mr. BACON. The distinguished Senator will pardon me a moment, if I do not interrupt him unduly?

Mr. QUARLES. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. The presentation the Senator makes of the necessity of a general central statistical bureau is certainly a very strong one. The suggestion I desired to make was this—it is rather an interrogatory—whether it would not be better, if we had this great central statistical bureau, that we should have one of its representatives in each of the departments for statistics relative to that department only, having a direct responsibility to the general head, the same as we now have in the Department of Justice—a representative in each one of the departments, who is none the less, while being in that department, a member of the staff of the Department of Justice.

Now, in order that I may not interrupt the Senator again, I wish to say in connection with that thought that it seems to me this presentation in this discussion demonstrates the fact that this bill is not ready for the action of the Senate, and if this particular feature of it has the importance which the debate here evidently discloses, it seems to me that instead of relegating it to the future we should deal with it now. If it is important that we should have this great central statistical bureau, then the scheme should be perfected, in order that the end the Senator so forcibly set forth as desirable should be accomplished, not in the remote but in the immediate future.

Mr. QUARLES. Mr. President, in answer to the suggestion of the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], I wish to say that the reason I am opposed to allowing statistics to be gathered piecemeal by several departments is that statistics subserve a different purpose to-day from what they did a few years ago. Formerly statistics were gathered to minister to pride or curiosity, but now, in the evolution of times, they have become a commercial and scientific necessity. Statistics have become a part of the scientific life and existence of all our industrial organizations.

In order to gather these statistics we must have trained men, not so much in the gathering of them as in the combination of the facts so that they may be utilized. In other words, we ought to have one central bureau of statistics, presided over by trained statisticians, so that we may have a photograph, if you please an instantaneous photograph, of the various activities of this nation. You can only secure that by having trained men.

I have taken occasion, Mr. President, to ascertain what course the nations of Europe have been taking in regard to this matter of statistics, and I find that, instead of having the gathering of statistics scattered through various departments, they almost uniformly have one central bureau, and the average term of employment of the statisticians in those bureaus of Europe is about twenty years, whereas in our country no attention has hitherto been given to this matter, as though it were a matter of very little importance. So I would say to my distinguished friend from Georgia the reason we do not want to leave the gathering of these statistics scattered in these several departments is that we want accurate statistics. We want them speedily gathered, because stale statistics are worthless, and I conceive that we would advance the interests of the business world, the industrial world, the scientific world, if we would keep the Census Bureau here in this department and bring all these other statistical bureaus under the same organizing head that we propose to put in charge ot this new department. Then, without friction, without jealousy, simply with a view to the ascertainment of reliable results, organize one bureau that will do all the work and give us complete satisfaction with its results.

Mr. President, one word more. I want to say to Senators that at a later date it is the policy of your Census Committee to bring to the attention of this body another measure, which I think will be esteemed valuable by Senators. We think that this trained bureau, which we propose to have if the Senate shall agree with its committee, is destined to do a great work, and that it will be commissioned not only to furnish the statistics of population that are required by the Constitution, and these other statistics that are grouped with them, but that every year we shall require of that bureau accurate statistics, for instance, regarding the business of cotton ginning, regarding dairies, regarding certain other branches of industry which are required to be represented in these statistics. We shall urge as a reason for doing that, that statistics which are gathered once in ten years may not be reliable, because that particular year may be a year of great prosperity or it may be a year of great commercial depression. So the business interests of this country now require that they should have annually

accurate statistics regarding these great industries. There is a growing demand for them, and we have thought, Mr. President, when the time came, you would agree with us that that would be a very desirable thing to be accomplished.

I hope, therefore, Senators, you will not strike the Census Office out of this bill. Leave it in the bill. Do not let us go on duplicating statistics as we are doing now—$100,000 a year paid for partial statistics in the Agricultural Department, $150,000 a year paid for statistics in the Treasury Department, and so on ad infinitum. You have provided for a duplication of the very work that that Census Bureau is now performing. Mr. President, I presume it is not now in order to make the motion I propose.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator can demand a separate vote on that amendment in the Senate without moving to reconsider the vote by which it was adopted.

Mr. FORAKER. Would there not necessarily be that same duplication if you should leave the provision for the Census Bureau in the bill?

Mr. QUARLES. In reply to that, I will say that my understanding of the matter is this: If the Census Office remains in the new department, and these several statistical bureaus are also put in the new department, it will then become the duty of the head of that department to reorganize the bureaus and avoid all this duplication. I would have one central bureau of statistics.

Mr. COCKRELL. How can he do it without a law authorizing him to do it?

Mr. QUARLES. That is a question I hesitate to answer.

Mr. COCKRELL. It ought to be in this bill. That is the very thing we have been contending against. You have conglomerated these things without giving any authority to unite them and harmonize them, just as you did when you provided two chiefs of bureaus, one subordinate to the other. I want to amend that. That is a defect in this bill.

Mr. QUARLES. If that be true, I shall certainly urge upon my distinguished friend from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] that he permit this bill to be reviewed. I care nothing about the method pursued, but it seems to me very desirable that we should deal with this matter in some proper way to arrive at this result.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, I do not understand that any Senator is opposed to proper legislation in this bill that will consolidate this matter of obtaining correct statistics. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES] is eminently right in what he has said as to the necessity for changing the present system in regard to obtaining correct calculations and correct statistics upon all these different subjects in which the people are interested. We have here developed in this discussion not the singular fact, but the evident fact, that Congress at some time vested the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department with general jurisdiction over all statistics. That unquestionably was done by authority, and if Senators will go back to the origin and the establishment of that bureau in the Treasury Department they will find that that general jurisdiction was given to it.

Mr. TELLER. No, they will not.

Mr. VEST. The Senator from Colorado says they will not. I had occasion some twelve or fifteen years ago to examine that question, and my recollection is that that jurisdiction was conferred. If it was not conferred, then that bureau has been acting without authority and wasting the money of the people in publishing the Statistical Abstract, which has had authoritative force throughout the United States.

One other observation and I am done. The Senator from Wisconsin says it will take five years to complete the further work of the Census Bureau. My information is that three years will be sufficient, and that the force can be cut down to some four or five hundred. At any rate I am satisfied from what I have seen of the operations of the Census Bureau that the work will be well done and economically done, because there has never been a Director of the Census who has proved himself more competent than the present incumbent.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES], who is very accurate in his statements, has unfolded to me in more detail than I was acquainted with before the objects of this bill. If one of the objects of this bill is, as now appears, to concentrate in a single department the statistics of the industries and occupations of the people of our own country, and also to gather within its folds statistics of the commerce and industries of all other countries, then I submit to my friend that this bill as now drawn is imperfect.

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is no question about that.

Mr. ALLISON. I quite agree with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES] that it would be desirable to have, so far as possible, all statistical information concentrated in a single office; but I submit that this bill falls far short of that consummation. I also think that it will require great care and be difficult to so unite this statistical information as to enable a single department to gather it.

We have now disclosed in this debate the fact that it will be the duty of the Director of the Census to gather statistical information of the mining industries of our country. That work is in process now, or will be in a short time.

We have had for twenty years—the Senator from Missouri in front of me [Mr. COCKRELL] will have more accurate information as to the exact number of years—but we have had in the Geological Survey a requirement for many years——

Mr. COCKRELL. About twenty years.

Mr. ALLISON. About twenty years—that there should be an annual publication of the mineral resources of the United States, and that publication has appeared annually. I have not had the opportunity of knowing whether that volume is now published, but I think it has been published.

Mr. COCKRELL. The volume for 1900 has just been issued.

Mr. GALLINGER. The report for 1900 is just out.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is just out. I got it yesterday.

Mr. ALLISON. I have been absent on a little vacation and have not had an opportunity of looking into it, but I undertake to say that the statistics of the mineral resources of the United States and of the productions of the mines of the United States are reasonably accurate. It is not possible, I will say, that we shall be able to secure absolutely accurate statistical information on all these subjects. It is not possible for us in collating statistics of the industries and occupations of our people to make them absolutely accurate. How are we going to ascertain exactly the number of tons of coal produced from all of the mines of the United States by a special bureau appointed for that purpose? There must be a corps of people who are not under oath, who are not officials of the Government, who must be relied upon to furnish the statistics respecting the coal production of the United States, and most of that must be voluntary. Those statistics will be sufficiently accurate to compare our coal production with the production of the other countries of the world.

How are we going to ascertain the number of bushels of oats or of wheat or of corn produced in all the States of this Union? That can only be done, I submit to the Senate, by what might be called expert estimates. We are trying in the State of Iowa, in which I live, to ascertain the number of bushels of corn raised in that State during the last year. We have a State statistician, whose duty it is to ascertain that, and who does ascertain it in the best obtainable way and at the least cost, but whether the production of corn in my State is 250,000,000 bushels or 251,000,000 bushels or 250,000,005 bushels can not be ascertained by any system of statistics that may be presented here or elsewhere.

Take the gold supply. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] mentioned a moment ago that he was led into a mistake by looking at the Statistical Abstract and finding that it did not exactly agree with the report of the Director of the Mint. While those who compile the Statistical Abstract in the Treasury Department avail themselves of every opportunity, as respects the foreign and domestic commerce and the productions of our country and of other countries, they must, in the very nature of things, avail themselves of the statistical information acquired from other departments and other bureaus. So that whoever compiles that Statistical Abstract in the Treasury Department undoubtedly avails himself of the information furnished by the Director of the Mint, who himself is gathering statistics regarding certain things which can be easily and more accurately ascertained by the Director of the Mint than by, probably, any other officer of the Government.

Mr. COCKRELL. He is confined to gold and silver principally.

Mr. ALLISON. His report is confined absolutely to gold and silver; but our Director of the Mint is in correspondence with the directors of all the mints in the world; he is in close correspondence from time to time with the experts in all countries who have information respecting the annual production of gold and silver. It is not necessary for this new statistician of this new bureau to undertake by original processes to ascertain these facts.

So with the Secretary of Agriculture. I do not know that the statistical division of the Agricultural Department gathers all its own statistics, but I do know that its statistics are as reasonably accurate as they can be made; and there is no bureau or department of the Government which can so well and so accurately ascertain the statistics necessary to be inserted in the general volume of our productions as the Department of Agriculture.

So it is that the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department now, instead of making original researches on this subject, go to the Agricultural Department, and embody in the annual abstract the things which the Secretary of Agriculture has been able to ascertain. Therefore, if I want to know the number of bushels of corn or wheat or oats produced, I would go to that Statistical Abstract and ascertain it. As now published, it may not be exactly accurate or within a million or two millions of bushels of the total

amount produced, but I can ascertain what it is in the aggregate sufficient for any commercial purpose or any industrial purpose.

Then, take another class of information to be sought here, and that is brought within the purview of this bill—that is, statistics of transportation. These are all at hand and can be obtained with reasonable accuracy. We have now in our Interstate Commerce Commission a special statistician, whose duty it is to report annually to Congress the statistics respecting the transportation interests of our country by rail, and these statistics are printed. The general statistician, as contemplated by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES] and provided for in this bill, I now for the first time understand will, of course, seek these resources in order to ascertain these facts. They are well known; they are ascertained without great cost to the Government, and they are accurate because they are transcripts of the statements made by the great railways that transport our products by rail. So it is with our statistics as respects our commerce by sea and the interior rivers and waterways of our country.

Mr. President, I agree thoroughly with the general suggestion that there ought to be somewhere a place where these statistics can be collated, compiled, and published in a single volume. I supposed that was already done by the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, which is proposed by this bill to be transferred. That annual abstract is not only an abstract of the receipts of customs, of the amount of imports, and so on, but it embraces the entire range of our products and prices of commodities.

The honorable Senator from Wisconsin, the chairman of the Census Committee, proposes to transmute the law that we passed in 1899 into a law permanently establishing the Census Bureau, which otherwise would go out of existence by force of the law creating it when its work, which is now in hand, is concluded.

The Senator from Wisconsin, in his most excellent speech, has only confirmed me in the suggestion I made. He is proposing here to bring forward an elaborate scheme, which, if I understand it, I shall give my support to—a scheme to make the Census Bureau a permanent one, and a single line, when that comes here, will put it into this new law. If it is wise to put it there, and if we can so arrange this bill as hereafter to provide for all this statistical information to be embodied in this new department of commerce rather than in the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury, I shall not object; but I myself do not like to see a suggestion that here it is proposed to consolidate bureaus when in fact there is no consolidation. I look at the various bureaus that would be turned over to this new department, and I find that the Geological Survey is to be continued under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. It is just as germane to the operation of that Department as to any other. So I find other things in the bill in the same direction.

Now it is proposed that this new department shall deal with the foreign commerce of our country, and shall also from year to year collect statistics of the industries of our country, and not only so, but that it shall promote our industries, so that it is to be given enlarged powers. I do not object to that, although I think our industries have been fairly well promoted during the last few years by private enterprise and the exercise of judgment as respects these industries by private citizens.

Mr. President, I should not have made these observations but for the fact that I understand the Senator from Wisconsin intends to endeavor to reinsert these provisions. If the Census Bureau is to be provided for by a provision in this bill, it should be inserted with a great many amendments; and I am not sure that I am in favor of the suggestion made by the Senator that this Bureau shall take into its hands the statistics relating to the mining industries of our country and that the Geological Survey shall be denuded of its force, although it has a force now, and a trained force, that has been there for more than twenty years. It has at its head one of the most accomplished men in our country as to mining statistics.

Mr. COCKRELL. Dr. Day?

Mr. ALLISON. Dr. Day. I do not know but that if the Director of the Census has the acumen I think he has, he has already availed himself of Dr. Day's skill and force and energy on the subject of mining statistics, because he has them all at hand and has been engaged for twenty years in publishing them in a valuable annual volume.

Mr. QUARLES. That is entirely true, as I understand.

Mr. ALLISON. It seems to me that the suggestion made first by the Senator from Colorado needs careful consideration, and perhaps the bill needs some further amendment. I should like, of course, for one, to see some modification in this particular amendment as respects our consular service.

It does seem to me that the only way whereby the statistics of foreign trade, prices, etc., can be ascertained economically is through our consuls and our consuls-general. They are under the State Department. It is true there is a sort of halfway transfer of the jurisdiction of the State Department over these consuls, but it seems to me, in view of the work they have done in the past few years, that it would be wiser for this new department to avail itself of the work that the Secretary of State is doing in this direction, and then compile in its annual volume whatever information is procured.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator from Iowa will permit me, is not that precisely what is provided for in section 5?

Mr. ALLISON. It may be.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is there provided that—

> All consular officers of the United States, including consul-generals, consuls, and commercial agents, are hereby required, and it is made a part of their duty, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to gather and compile, from time to time, upon the request of the secretary of commerce, useful and material information and statistics in respect to the commerce, industries, and markets of the countries and places to which such consular officers are accredited.

And so forth.

It seems to me this bill takes care of that very clearly and very fully.

Mr. ALLISON. It may.

Mr. LODGE. That portion of the bill, I will say to the Senator from Iowa, was very carefully considered and amended the other day.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well. I merely call attention to it, not that I wish to interfere with it.

Mr. President, I have entered this discussion with hesitation, because I have been absent for some weeks and I have not had an opportunity of giving such attention to the bill as perhaps I should have given it. I am in favor of the establishment of the new department of commerce, and I am in favor of giving it whatever jurisdiction such a department should have, but I do not think it is wise at this time, by a single statute, to undertake to change great bureaus of our Government from one head to another, and with that change, to change so many officers without due consideration.

I heard with interest the suggestions of the Senator from Minnesota to-day as respects these various bureaus. I think some of them have no more relation to this new department than they have to the departments with which they are now allied. Mr. Wright, who is now the head of the Department of Labor, has nothing, it seems to me, that should be supervised at all by the head of a department. I think he is doing most excellent work. It is scientific work; it is educational work; it has no special relation to the new department or to any existing department. So with the Fish Commission. It is a scientific bureau. It is not now under any department, so far as I know. The head of that Commission, I believe, is doing very good work.

However, I do not care to discuss this matter further to-night, but I wish to say that if it is the object and purpose of the promoters of this bill, and especially the object and purpose of the honorable Senator from Wisconsin, who is chairman of the Census Committee, to endeavor to gather in under the direction of the census all these various statistical matters, I believe the whole question should be relegated to his bill when it comes in, and if he furnishes a comprehensive method whereby it can be done I shall favor it.

Mr. TELLER obtained the floor.

Mr. HOAR. I wish to ask a question, if I may, before the Senator from Colorado proceeds; but I will wait if he would rather proceed. I simply desire to ask——

Mr. TELLER. I was going to suggest that the bill would require more discussion, and I have been told that there is a desire to have an executive session.

Mr. GALLINGER. I wish to say that the debate to-day, I think, with the exception of the remarks of the Senator in charge of the bill, has been entirely in the hands of Senators who are not on the Committee on Commerce. I think the bill for that reason ought to go over, and I should myself like a few minutes at some time, being a member of the Committee on Commerce, to make some observations. I am going to try to persuade the distinguished Senator from Missouri, who usually is right, that the amendment he proposes is not necessary.

The consolidation of these statistical bureaus is made absolutely as clear in the bill as it now stands as it will be if the amendment is adopted. However, that is a matter of not very much consequence. I think the bill will have to go over.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President——

Mr. TELLER. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts if I have the floor.

Mr. HOAR. I do not wish to take the floor from the Senator.

Mr. GALLINGER. I supposed the Senator from Colorado had concluded his remarks.

Mr. TELLER. No.

Mr. HOAR. I merely wish to ask a question which I dare say may have been answered during the debate, as I have been obliged to be absent from the Senate Chamber nearly all the time.

What building or what quarters will be the home of this department? I suppose some time or other, of course, there will be a new building. I should like to inquire, because we can not tell what may get through the two Houses hereafter, whether the bill should not contain some provision, which it does not now contain, as to the right of the proposed new department to use rooms until the new building is completed? Perhaps that question has already been answered in debate.

Mr. GALLINGER. It has not been raised.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask what is the plan about that. We have certain buildings which by law are appropriated to certain departments of the Government. Now, we create a secretary, an assistant secretary, and some other officials, I believe, and then we say that hereafter certain enumerated bureaus and officials shall belong to the department of commerce. Do they retain by any law their right to remain in the Treasury building, for instance, or in the Interior Department building? Should not the bill have some provision for that? That is the point to which I wish to call attention. I do not wish to interfere at all with my friend's bill.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to submit a few observations, but I do not desire to do it to-night. I therefore move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour and fifteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened and (at 5 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 21, 1902, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 20, 1902.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Robert W. Dowe, of Texas, to be collector of customs for the district of Saluria, in the State of Texas, to succeed Claremont C. Drake, removed.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Charles Kingston, of Wyoming, to be register of the land office at Evanston, Wyo., his present term having expired. (Reappointment.)

Albert R. Museller, of Perry, Okla., to be register of the land office at Alva, Okla., vice Robert A. Cameron, term expired.

Emory D. Brownlee, of Oklahoma Territory, to be register of the land office at Kingfisher, Okla., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

Frank D. Healy, of Oklahoma Territory, to be register of the land office at Woodward, Okla., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

William E. Culkin, of Minnesota, to be register of the land office at Duluth, Minn., his present term having expired. (Reappointment.)

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Jacob V. Admire, of Oklahoma Territory, to be receiver of public moneys at Kingfisher, Okla., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

Herschel V. Cashin, of Alabama, to be receiver of public moneys at Huntsville, Ala., to take effect February 19, 1902, at the expiration of his present term. (Reappointment.)

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cavalry Arm.

Christian Briand, at large, captain in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Infantry Arm.

Edward H. Andres, at large, late first lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William W. Bessell, at large, captain in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Joseph B. Caughey, of Illinois, late captain, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

De Witt W. Chamberlin, of Michigan, late first lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles E. Reese, at large, late captain, Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

POSTMASTERS.

Charles D. Morris, to be postmaster at Trenton, in the county of Grundy and State of Missouri, in place of Charles D. Morris. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1902.

C. A. Sweet, to be postmaster at Creighton, in the county of Knox and State of Nebraska, in place of Arthur A. Logan. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Henry C. Booker, to be postmaster at Gothenburg, in the county of Dawson and State of Nebraska, in place of Henry C. Booker. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

Charles V. Hay, to be postmaster at Weeping Water, in the county of Cass and State of Nebraska, in place of Charles V. Hay. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

Alfred E. Bean, to be postmaster at Berlin, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire, in place of Alfred E. Bean. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Charles E. Slate, to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire, in place of Charles E. Slate. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Forrest W. Peavey, to be postmaster at Wolfboro, in the county of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, in place of Forrest W. Peavey. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

James Harris, to be postmaster at Englewood, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, in place of James Harris. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

Roger M. Bridgman, to be postmaster at Ridgewood, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, in place of Roger M. Bridgman. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

Albert Humm, to be postmaster at College Point, in the county of Queens and State of New York, in place of Albert Humm. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

Murray P. Brewer, to be postmaster at Bowling Green, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio, in place of Murray P. Brewer. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

Fred Yeager, to be postmaster at Perrysburg, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio, in place of Fred Yeager. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

Norman K. Wiley, to be postmaster at California, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, in place of James I. McKenna. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

George W. Best, to be postmaster at East Brady, in the county of Clarion and State of Pennsylvania, in place of George W. Best. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

Robert D. Peck, to be postmaster at Lock Haven, in the county of Clinton and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Henry T. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Jacob R. Zuck, to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Jacob R. Zuck. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Daniel S. Knox, to be postmaster at Tionesta, in the county of Forest and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Daniel S. Knox. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

Albert L. Scott, to be postmaster at Dickson, in the county of Dickson and State of Tennessee, in place of Albert L. Scott. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1902.

Ellery H. Webster, to be postmaster at Barton, in the county of Orleans and State of Vermont, in the place of Ellery H. Webster. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Benjamin B. Weisiger, to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Chesterfield and State of Virginia, in place of Benjamin B. Weisiger. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1902.

William H. Faulkner, to be postmaster at South Boston, in the county of Halifax and State of Virginia, in place of William H. Faulkner. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1902.

James F. Harrison, to be postmaster at Piedmont, in the county of Mineral and State of West Virginia, in place of James F. Harrison. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Joel L. Stewart, to be postmaster at Clintonville, in the county of Waupaca and State of Wisconsin, in place of Joel L. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

John F. Cole, to be postmaster at Marshfield, in the county of Wood and State of Wisconsin, in place of John F. Cole. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

Harry E. Munday, to be postmaster at Shepherdstown, in the county of Jefferson and State of West Virginia, in place of William A. Chapline, deceased.

William L. Jefferies, to be postmaster at Clarendon, in the county of Monroe and State of Arkansas, in place of William L. Jefferies. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

James Harden, to be postmaster at Bartow, in the county of Polk and State of Florida, in place of James Harden. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

John McDougall, to be postmaster at Tallahassee, in the county of Leon and State of Florida, in place of John McDougall. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

Charles R. Jackson, to be postmaster at Darien, in the county of McIntosh and State of Georgia, in place of Charles R. Jackson. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

Hugh Cramer, to be postmaster at Hailey, in the county of

Blaine and State of Idaho, in place of Hugh Cramer. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

John W. Hancock, to be postmaster at Casey, in the county of Clark and State of Illinois, in place of George W. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Thomas G. Lawler, to be postmaster at Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, in place of Thomas G. Lawler. Incumbent's commission expires January 20, 1902.

James B. Stetson, to be postmaster at Sheffield, in the county of Bureau and State of Illinois, in place of James B. Stetson. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1901.

Willis L. McCampbell, to be postmaster at Middletown, in the county of Henry and State of Indiana, in place of Joseph O. Lambert. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

James H. Jones, to be postmaster at Newcastle, in the county of Henry and State of Indiana, in place of William R. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1902.

Oscar E. Lewis, to be postmaster at Shelbyville, in the county of Shelby and State of Indiana, in place of Thomas E. Newton. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1902.

James P. Davis, to be postmaster at Bonaparte, in the county of Van Buren and State of Iowa, in place of James P. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Roman C. White, to be postmaster at Glenwood, in the county of Mills and State of Iowa, in place of Roman C. White. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Frank H. McCabe, to be postmaster at Logan, in the county of Harrison and State of Iowa, in place of Frank H. McCabe. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

James T. Ellis, to be postmaster at Panora, in the county of Guthrie and State of Iowa, in place of James T. Ellis. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Frank C. Labit, to be postmaster at Crowley, in the parish of Acadia and State of Louisiana, in place of Frank C. Labit. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902,

William H. Merrill, to be postmaster at Salem, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, in place of William H. Merrill. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

J. Winslow Richardson, to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in place of J. Winslow Richardson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Charles F. Brown, to be postmaster at Alma, in the county of Gratiot and State of Michigan, in place of Charles F. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

William H. Hosking, to be postmaster at Calumet, in the county of Houghton and State of Michigan, in place of William H. Hosking. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Freeman B. Dickerson, to be postmaster at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, in place of Freeman B. Dickerson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Melvin A. Bates, to be postmaster at Grayling, in the county of Crawford and State of Michigan, in place of Melvin A. Bates. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Calvin E. Houk, to be postmaster at Ironwood, in the county of Gogebic and State of Michigan, in place of Calvin E. Houk. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

Cary W. Vining, to be postmaster at Lakeview, in the county of Montcalm and State of Michigan, in place of Cary W. Vining. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Michael H. Kern, to be postmaster at Menominee, in the county of Menominee and State of Michigan, in place of Michael H. Kern. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

George W. Raff, to be postmaster at Traverse City, in the county of Grand Traverse and State of Michigan, in place of George W. Raff. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

John P. Waste, to be postmaster at Plainview, in the county of Wabasha and State of Minnesota, in place of John P. Waste. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

S. C. Johnson, to be postmaster at Rush City, in the county of Chisago and State of Minnesota, in place of Valora D. Eddy. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Robert D. Hamilton, to be postmaster at Kirksville, in the county of Adair and State of Missouri, in place of Charles A. Hamilton. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

John G. Grems, to be postmaster at Maryville, in the county of Nodaway and State of Missouri, in place of John G. Grems. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

Stephen Manning, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Columbia and State of Wisconsin, in place of Stephen Manning. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

George J. Kispert, to be postmaster at Jefferson, in the county of Jefferson and State of Wisconsin, in place of George J. Kispert. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

Joseph J. Schultz, to be postmaster at Kewaunee, in the county of Kewaunee and State of Wisconsin, in place of Joseph J. Schultz. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

George N. Slaten, to be postmaster at Grafton, in the county of Jersey and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

John G. E. Carlson, to be postmaster at Essex, in the county of Page and State of Iowa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Mark Palmer, to be postmaster at Eskridge, in the county of Wabaunsee and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Alonzo M. King, to be postmaster at Plainville, in the county of Rooks and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

George G. Witty, to be postmaster at Bardwell, in the county of Carlisle and State of Kentucky. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Albert Bondurant, to be postmaster at St. Joseph, in the parish of Tensas and State of Louisiana. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Judson M. Spore, to be postmaster at Rockford, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

James L. Baker, to be postmaster at Lancaster, in the county of Schuyler and State of Missouri. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

August Hauser, to be postmaster at Hicksville, in the county of Nassau and State of New York. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Frank C. Wilcox, to be postmaster at Painted Post, in the county of Steuben and State of New York. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Charles W. Penny, to be postmaster at Patterson, in the county of Putnam and State of New York. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Fred M. Askins, to be postmaster at Schaghticoke, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Rudolph Neiman, to be postmaster at Red Lion, in the county of York and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Sydney S. Trevvett, to be postmaster at Glenallen, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia. Office became Presidential April 1, 1901.

Charles J. McGill, to be postmaster at Dawson, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential January 1, 1900.

Dennis Eagan, to be postmaster at Jacksonville, in the county of Duval and State of Florida, in place of Dennis Eagan. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 20, 1902.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Harry D. Chamberlain, of Faulkton, S. Dak., to be agent for the Indians of the Crow Creek Agency, in South Dakota.

Robert H. Somers, of Chamberlain, S. Dak., to be agent for the Indians of the Lower Brule Agency, in South Dakota.

POSTMASTERS.

Elliott E. Barnard, to be postmaster at Delphi, in the county of Carroll and State of Indiana.

Albert S. Peacock, to be postmaster at Attica, in the county of Fountain and State of Indiana.

Chauncey D. Sherwin, to be postmaster at Goshen, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana.

Charles M. McDanel, to be postmaster at New Brighton, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania.

Ellis G. Darnell, to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of Boone and State of Indiana.

Andrew M. Willoughby, to be postmaster at Greensburg, in the county of Decatur and State of Indiana.

Andrew A. Laird, to be postmaster at Frankfort, in the county of Clinton and State of Indiana.

William H. Mallory, to be postmaster at Veedersburg, in the county of Fountain and State of Indiana.

Andrew Morrissey, to be postmaster at Notre Dame, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana.

William C. Vance, to be postmaster at Noblesville, in the county of Hamilton and State of Indiana.

B. W. Scott Wiseman, to be postmaster at Culver, in the county of Marshall and State of Indiana.

Robert S. Potts, to be postmaster at Thorntown, in the county of Boone and State of Indiana.

William O. Protsman, to be postmaster at Vevay, in the county of Switzerland and State of Indiana.

John C. English, to be postmaster at Anaconda, in the county of Deer Lodge and State of Montana.

Robert W. Watt, to be postmaster of Mercur, in the county of Tooele and State of Utah.

Stephen W. Ross, to be postmaster at Lehi City, in the county of Utah and State of Utah.

James H. Powell, to be postmaster at Virginia City, in the county of Madison and State of Montana.

James E. Stevens, to be postmaster at Hamilton, in the county of Ravalli and State of Montana.

Thomas W. Jones, to be postmaster at Deer Lodge, in the county of Powell and State of Montana.

James P. Driscoll, to be postmaster at Eureka, in the county of Juab and State of Utah.

Charles A. Burg, to be postmaster at Livingston, in the county of Park and State of Montana.

Alonzo H. Foster, to be postmaster at Boulder, in the county of Jefferson and State of Montana.

Lulu M. Pearce, to be postmaster at Thomson, in the county of McDuffie and State of Georgia.

Alice C. Fall, to be postmaster at Senoia, in the county of Coweta and State of Georgia.

William H. C. Tate, to be postmaster at Dahlonega, in the county of Lumpkin and State of Georgia.

Thomas M. Ray, to be postmaster at Valdosta, in the county of Lowndes and State of Georgia.

John M. Duff, to be postmaster at Tifton, in the county of Berrien and State of Georgia.

John T. Stilwell, to be postmaster at Montezuma, in the county of Macon and State of Georgia.

Lou B. Winsor, to be postmaster at Reed City, in the county of Osceola and State of Michigan.

Olive E. Stout, to be postmaster at Fort Myers (late Myers), in the county of Lee and State of Florida.

James A. Gilmour, to be postmaster at Central City, in the county of Gilpin and State of Colorado.

Ellery A. Humphrey, to be postmaster at Okarche, in the county of Canadian and Territory of Oklahoma.

Thomas B. Woosley, to be postmaster at Mulhall, county of Logan and Territory of Oklahoma.

Robert L. Gillespie, to be postmaster at Graham, in the county of Tazewell and State of Virginia.

Charles P. Peterson, to be postmaster at Glenwood, in the county of St. Croix and State of Wisconsin.

Henry Marshall, to be postmaster at Bloomer, in the county of Chippewa and State of Wisconsin.

Monroe C. Litteer, to be postmaster at Yukon, in the county of Canadian and Territory of Oklahoma.

William J. Blair, to be postmaster at Iron River, in the county of Iron and State of Michigan.

Frank A. Johnson, to be postmaster at Springvalley, in the county of Pierce and State of Wisconsin.

William J. Guetzloe, to be postmaster at Kiel, in the county of Manitowoc and State of Wisconsin.

Isaac J. Quick, to be postmaster at Thompsonville, in the county of Benzie and State of Michigan.

Eric Ericson, to be postmaster at Republic, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan.

Blair F. Scott, to be postmaster at Lake City, in the county of Missaukee and State of Michigan.

Frederick W. Smith, to be postmaster at Cass Lake, in the county of Cass and State of Minnesota.

Nicholas B. Shank, to be postmaster at Biwabik, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota.

William C. Spreen, to be postmaster at Watervliet, in the county of Berrien and State of Michigan.

Roy A. Richmond, to be postmaster at Wausa, in the county of Knox and State of Nebraska.

James M. Beaver, to be postmaster at Scribner, in the county of Dodge and State of Nebraska.

William Cash, to be postmaster at Niobrara, in the county of Knox and State of Nebraska.

James Wolfe, to be postmaster at Eaton, in the county of Weld and State of Colorado.

Jerry S. Olney, to be postmaster at Crested Butte, in the county of Gunnison and State of Colorado.

Albert N. Holland, to be postmaster at Scottsboro, in the county of Jackson and State of Alabama.

Floy Hinds, to be postmaster at Decatur, in the county of Morgan and State of Alabama.

John C. Bryan, to be postmaster at Plankinton, in the county of Aurora and State of South Dakota.

Henry Heintz, to be postmaster at Elkton, in the county of Brookings and State of South Dakota.

James B. Johnson, to be postmaster at Montrose, in the county of Montrose and State of Colorado.

William H. Davie, to be postmaster at Florence, in the county of Fremont and State of Colorado.

Charles Booth, to be postmaster at Prattville, in the county of Autauga and State of Alabama.

Samuel H. Bliss, to be postmaster at Farmville, in the county of Prince Edward and State of Virginia.

George Schlosser, to be postmaster at Sioux Falls, in the county of Minnehaha and State of South Dakota.

Frederic J. Brown, to be postmaster at Britton, in the county of Marshall and State of South Dakota.

Lawrence C. Whittet, to be postmaster at Edgerton, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin.

Edward Cleary, to be postmaster at Antigo, in the county of Langlade and State of Wisconsin.

Hamilton W. Kinzer, to be postmaster at Front Royal, in the county of Warren and State of Virginia.

Joseph Kelly, to be postmaster at Havre de Grace, in the county of Harford and State of Maryland.

Kirby Thomas, to be postmaster at West Superior, in the county of Douglas and State of Wisconsin.

Ambrose H. Woodworth, to be postmaster at Tomahawk, in the county of Lincoln and State of Wisconsin.

Frank J. Battersbee, to be postmaster at Croswell, in the county of Sanilac and State of Michigan.

Erwin Eveleth, to be postmaster at Corunna, in the county of Shiawassee and State of Michigan.

John T. Owens, to be postmaster at Benton Harbor, in the county of Berrien and State of Michigan.

Charles S. Mitchell, to be postmaster at Alexandria, in the county of Douglas and State of Minnesota.

Robert G. Elliott, to be postmaster at Munising, in the county of Alger and State of Michigan.

Edward G. Folsom, to be postmaster at Mount Clemens, in the county of Macomb and State of Michigan.

Daniel Fichthorn, to be postmaster at Saint Peter, in the county of Nicollet and State of Minnesota.

Ida Erickson, to be postmaster at Canby, in the county of Yellow Medicine and State of Minnesota.

William M. James, to be postmaster at Breckenridge, in the county of Wilkin and State of Minnesota.

Timothy B. Calnon, to be postmaster at Lyons, in the county of Burt and State of Nebraska.

Henry Gietzen, to be postmaster at Humphrey, in the county of Platte and State of Nebraska.

Jacob Fisher, to be postmaster at Hastings, in the county of Adams and State of Nebraska.

Henry Harris, to be postmaster at Union Springs, in the county of Bullock and State of Alabama.

Thomas H. Tharalson, to be postmaster at Grafton, in the county of Walsh and State of North Dakota.

George W. Hope, to be postmaster at Raritan, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey.

James P. B. Veirs, to be postmaster at Rockville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Maryland.

William M. Schoolfield, to be postmaster at Pocomoke City, in the county of Worcester and State of Maryland.

Wesley H. Ogle, to be postmaster at Lake City, in the county of Hinsdale and State of Colorado.

Daisy A. Cone, to be postmaster at West Bay City, in the county of Bay and State of Michigan.

Elmer W. Hall, to be postmaster at Lawton, in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan.

Nellie W. Krogman, to be postmaster at Ishpeming, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan.

Edwin E. Tuttle, to be postmaster at Hastings, in the county of Dakota and State of Minnesota.

Josie Forde, to be postmaster at Graceville, in the county of Bigstone and State of Minnesota.

Brayton S. Buckingham, to be postmaster at Argyle, in the county of Marshall and State of Minnesota.

Walter S. Clark, to be postmaster at Aspen, in the county of Pitkin and State of Colorado.

Bessie Leach, to be postmaster at Auburn, in the county of Nemaha and State of Nebraska.

George M. Young, to be postmaster at Perham, in the county of Ottertail and State of Minnesota.

John C. Scott, to be postmaster at Sterling, in the county of Logan and State of Colorado.

John Alfred, to be postmaster at Leadville, in the county of Lake and State of Colorado.

Amelia Williams, to be postmaster at Glenwood Springs, in the county of Garfield and State of Colorado.

Allen N. Armstrong, to be postmaster at Cassopolis, in the county of Cass and State of Michigan.

Joseph E. Watson, to be postmaster at Bronson, in the county of Branch and State of Michigan.

John Mutchler, to be postmaster at Bangor, in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan.

Alfred Cruse, to be postmaster at Iron Mountain, in the county of Dickinson and State of Michigan.

Eugene S. Upson, to be postmaster at Durand, in the county of Shiawassee and State of Michigan.

Samuel C. Kirkbride, to be postmaster at Clare, in the county of Clare and State of Michigan.

Walter R. Rudy, to be postmaster at Mount Airy, in the county of Carroll and State of Maryland.

Lucius S. Gray, to be postmaster at Attalla, in the county of Etowah and State of Alabama.

George B. Faxon, to be postmaster at Ovid, in the county of Clinton and State of Michigan.

Archibald N. Chisholm, to be postmaster at Hibbing, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota.

Moses Emery, to be postmaster at Caledonia, in the county of Houston and State of Minnesota.

Irvin S. Catlin, to be postmaster at Barnesville, in the county of Clay and State of Minnesota.

John Schmelz, to be postmaster at Springfield, in the county of Brown and State of Minnesota.

James M. Peckinpaugh, to be postmaster at Olivia, in the county of Renville and State of Minnesota.

John Kolb, to be postmaster at Melrose, in the county of Stearns and State of Minnesota.

William T. Ager, to be postmaster at Beaver City, in the county of Furnas and State of Nebraska.

Edward F. Joubert, to be postmaster at Wheaton, in the county of Traverse and State of Minnesota.

John P. Mattson, to be postmaster at Warren, in the county of Marshall and State of Minnesota.

Frank P. Corrick, to be postmaster at Cozad, in the county of Dawson and State of Nebraska.

Carl Kramer, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Platte and State of Nebraska.

Dennis Tracy, to be postmaster at Cedar Rapids, in the county of Boone and State of Nebraska.

Cyrus E. Hunter, to be postmaster at Wakefield, in the county of Dixon and State of Nebraska.

Alfred L. Brande, to be postmaster at Pierce, in the county of Pierce and State of Nebraska.

William W. Hopkins, to be postmaster at Oakland, in the county of Burt and State of Nebraska.

James Lewis, to be postmaster at Canton, in the county of Lincoln and State of South Dakota.

Andrew S. Ellingson, to be postmaster at Northwood, in the county of Grand Forks and State of North Dakota.

Percy R. Trubshaw, to be postmaster at Cooperstown, in the county of Griggs and State of North Dakota.

Jacob W. Dudley, to be postmaster at East Radford, in the county of Montgomery and State of Virginia.

Charles H. Stilwill, to be postmaster at Tyndall, in the county of Bonhomme and State of South Dakota.

Walter McKay, to be postmaster at Lead, in the county of Lawrence and State of South Dakota.

Charles P. Smith, to be postmaster at Martinsville, in the county of Henry and State of Virginia.

Elisha G. Darden, to be postmaster at Hampton, in the county of Elizabeth City and State of Virginia.

John M. Griffin, to be postmaster at Fredericksburg, in the county of Spottsylvania and State of Virginia.

May Mosby Campbell, to be postmaster at Warrenton, in the county of Fauquier and State of Virginia.

Fred Read, to be postmaster at Newport News, in the county of Warwick and State of Virginia.

Herbert B. Woodfin, to be postmaster at National Soldiers' Home, in the county of Elizabeth City and State of Virginia.

Frank E. Parker, to be postmaster at Rhinelander, in the county of Oneida and State of Wisconsin.

William F. Bishop, to be postmaster at Peshtigo, in the county of Marinette and State of Wisconsin.

Fred B. Kinsley, to be postmaster at Barron, in the county of Barron and State of Wisconsin.

James A. Henderson, to be postmaster at Cherokee, in the county of Cherokee and State of Iowa.

Adolphus L. Elliott, to be postmaster at New Paynesville, in the county of Stearns and State of Minnesota.

Henry Curran, to be postmaster at Stevens Point, in the county of Portage and State of Winconsin.

Clinton L. Zollinger, to be postmaster at Ogden, in the county of Boone and State of Iowa.

John Tooley, to be postmaster at New Hampton, in the county of Chickasaw and State of Iowa.

Phil A. Boland, to be postmaster at Le Mars, in the county of Plymouth and State of Iowa.

August F. Bergman, to be postmaster at Spirit Lake, in the county of Dickinson and State of Iowa.

James W. Wilson, to be postmaster at Sac City, in the county of Sac and State of Iowa.

James J. Elliott, to be postmaster at Onawa, in the county of Monona and State of Iowa.

Jabez A. Felt, to be postmaster at Hennessey, in the county of Kingfisher and Territory of Oklahoma.

William B. Ellsworth, to be postmaster at Eveleth, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota.

James A. Button, to be postmaster at Flint, in the county of Genesee and State of Michigan.

Annie L. Dillard, to be postmaster at Auburn, in the county of Lee and State of Alabama.

Peter E. Olsen, to be postmaster at Rice Lake, in the county of Barron and State of Wisconsin.

Samuel M. Yost, to be postmaster at Staunton, in the county of Augusta and State of Virginia.

Robert D. Thomson, to be postmaster at North Platte, in the county of Lincoln and State of Nebraska.

Conrad Huber, to be postmaster at Bloomington, in the county of Franklin and State of Nebraska.

Fred C. McCall, to be postmaster at Nevada, in the county of Story and State of Iowa.

George S. Copeland, to be postmaster at Havelock, in the county of Lancaster and State of Nebraska.

Stanley C. Reaver, to be postmaster at Taneytown, in the county of Carroll and State of Maryland.

Asa Hepner, to be postmaster at Sykesville, in the county of Carroll and State of Maryland.

William V. Roberts, to be postmaster at Fort Collins, in the county of Larimer and State of Colorado.

George Reed, to be postmaster at Arlington, in the county of Kingsbury and State of South Dakota.

Sterling P. Glasgow, to be postmaster at South Auburn, in the county of Nemaha and State of Nebraska.

Samuel D. Henry, to be postmaster at Coon Rapids, in the county of Carroll and State of Iowa.

John B. Hungerford, to be postmaster at Carroll, in the county of Carroll and State of Iowa.

Daniel E. Cooper, to be postmaster at Lamar, in the county of Prowers and State of Colorado.

T. F. Armstrong, to be postmaster at Lenox, in the county of Taylor and State of Iowa.

William F. Atkinson, to be postmaster at Laurens, in the county of Pocahontas and State of Iowa.

F. W. Meyers, to be postmaster at Denison, in the county of Crawford and State of Iowa.

Julius O. Becraft, to be postmaster at Dowagiac, in the county of Cass and State of Michigan.

W. M. Sindlinger, to be postmaster at Waterloo, in the county of Black Hawk and State of Iowa.

A. O. Ingram, to be postmaster at Mount Ayr, in the county of Ringgold and State of Iowa.

Thomas Connors, to be postmaster at Negaunee, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan.

Aaron W. Cooper, to be postmaster at Fowlerville, in the county of Livingston and State of Michigan.

Milo B. Halliwill, to be postmaster at Flushing, in the county of Genesee and State of Michigan.

W. H. Edgar, to be postmaster at Beatrice, in the county of Gage and State of Nebraska.

Fred A. Woodruff, to be postmaster at St. Joseph, in the county of Berrien and State of Michigan.

Edith G. Morrow, to be postmaster at West Point, in the county of Clay and State of Mississippi.

Kersey O. Holmes, to be postmaster at Kearney, in the county of Buffalo and State of Nebraska.

Charles N. Phillips, to be postmaster at Exeter, in the county Fillmore and State of Nebraska.

William H. Ketcham, to be postmaster at Crawford, in the county of Dawes and State of Nebraska.

Charles Miner, to be postmaster at Ravenna, in the county of Buffalo and State of Nebraska.

James L. Stewart, to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Cedar and State of Nebraska.

Jehiel H. Secor, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Madison and State of Nebraska.

Martin N. Chamberlin, to be postmaster at Oakes, in the county of Dickey and State of North Dakota.

William H. McNeal, to be postmaster at Wayne, in the county of Wayne and State of Nebraska.

Delbert E. Sherman, to be postmaster at Valentine, in the county of Cherry and State of Nebraska.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *January 20, 1902.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday was read and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Without objection, leave of absence was granted to Mr. BURKE of South Dakota, indefinitely, on account of illness.

MINORITY VIEWS OF COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands a request is to be made for extension of time for the minority of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to file their views.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] if he does not wish to ask for an extension of time to file the views of the minority on the bill to maintain the legal tender of the silver dollar at parity with gold? I understand that the minority wish to file their views, and if the gentleman from Colorado does not ask for the extension of time I will.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut, that the minority of the committee have an opportunity to file their views on the bill reported from the committee to maintain the legal tender of the silver dollar at parity with gold, and to increase the subsidiary silver coinage?

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I will make the request for two days, as I understand that will be ample time.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will file the views of the minority to-day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

MEMORIAL SERVICES ON DEATH OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the programme of the services on the occasion of the memorial services on account of the death of the late President.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the programme for the memorial services on the late President. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The programme is as follows:

The Capitol will be closed on the morning of the 27th day of February, 1902, to all except members and officers of Congress.

At 10 o'clock the east door leading to the Rotunda will be opened to those to whom invitations have been extended under the joint resolution of Congress by the presiding officers of the two Houses, and to those holding tickets of admission to the galleries.

The Hall of the House of Representatives will be opened for the admission of Representatives and to those who have invitations, who will be conducted to the seats assigned to them, as follows:

The President and ex-President of the United States and special guests will be seated in front of the Speaker.

The Chief-Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court will occupy seats next to the President and ex-President and special guests, on the right of the Speaker.

The Cabinet officers, the Lieutenant-General of the Army and the Admiral of the Navy, and the officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, will occupy seats on the left of the Speaker.

The chief justices and judges of the Court of Claims and the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia will occupy seats directly in the rear of the Supreme Court.

The diplomatic corps will occupy the front row of seats.

Ex-Vice-Presidents and Senators will occupy seats in the second, third, fourth, and fifth rows on east side of main aisle.

Representatives will occupy seats on west side of main aisle and in rear of the Senators on east side.

Commissioners of the District, governors of States and Territories, assistant heads of departments, and invited guests will occupy seats in rear of Representatives.

The Executive gallery will be reserved exclusively for the families of the Supreme Court, and the families of the Cabinet, and the invited guests of the President. Tickets thereto will be delivered to the secretary to the President.

The diplomatic gallery will be reserved exclusively for the families of the members of the diplomatic corps. Tickets thereto will be delivered to the Secretary of State.

The reporters' gallery will be reserved exclusively for the use of the reporters for the press. Tickets thereto will be delivered to the press committee.

The official reporters of the Senate and of the House will occupy the reporters' desk in front of the Clerk's table.

The House of Representatives will be called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock.

The Marine Band will be in attendance.

The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock, and immediately after prayer will proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The diplomatic corps will meet at half past 11 o'clock in Representatives' lobby, and be conducted by the Sargeant-at-Arms of the House to the seats assigned them.

The President of the Senate will occupy the Speaker's chair.

The Speaker of the House will occupy a seat at the left of the President of the Senate.

The Chaplains of the Senate and of the House will occupy seats next the presiding officers of their respective Houses.

The chairmen of the joint committee of arrangements will occupy seats at the right and left of the orator, and next to them will be seated the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House.

The other officers of the Senate and of the House will occupy seats on the floor, at the right and the left of the Speaker's platform.

Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The presiding officer will then present the orator of the day.

The benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, Chaplain of the Senate.

By reason of the limited capacity of the galleries the number of tickets is necessarily restricted, and will be distributed as follows:

To each Senator, Representative, and Delegate, 2 tickets.

No person will be admitted to the Capitol except on presentation of a ticket, which will be good only for the place indicated.

The Architect of the Capitol and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Doorkeeper of the House are charged with the execution of these arrangements.

J. B. FORAKER,
C. H. GROSVENOR,
Chairmen Joint Committee.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 1322. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hammond, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 665. An act granting a pension to Kate Pearce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2128. An act granting a pension to Jane Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1622. An act granting an increase of pension to Theophilus Goodwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1621. An act granting an increase of pension to David Pollock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1805. An act granting a pension to Laura B. Wear—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 692. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel T. Rose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 886. An act granting an increase of pension to Jonas M. McCoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 887. An act granting a pension to Sarah McCord—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 888. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 889. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Berger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 890. An act granting a pension to Catharine Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 891. An act granting a pension to Lucinda W. Cavender—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 143. An act granting a pension to Henriette Salomon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 18. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Napoleon B. Giddings—to the Committee on War Claims.

S. 19. An act for the relief of George A. Orr—to the Committee on War Claims.

S. 1970. An act to provide an American register for the barkentine *Hawaii*—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 20. An act for the relief of Joseph W. Carmack—to the Committee on War Claims.

S. 21. An act for the relief of John S. Neet, jr.—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 22. An act for the relief of Ezra S. Havens—to the Committee on War Claims.

S. 23. An act for the relief of Laura S. Gillingwaters—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 24. An act for the relief of James W. Howell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 25. An act for the relief of Richard C. Silence—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 26. An act to correct the military record of Perry J. Knoles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 27. An act for the correction of the military record of James M. Crabtree—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 28. An act for the correction of the military record of John R. Leonard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 29. An act for the relief of M. E. Saville—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 31. An act for the relief of Charles Stierlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 33. An act to correct the military record of Ira J. Paxton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 32. An act to correct the military record of Albert S. Austin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 267. An act for continuing the establishment of additional light-house and fog-signal stations on the coast of the district of Alaska and appropriating funds therefor—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 938. An act making an appropriation for the construction of a light station at Cape Blanco, Oregon—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1141. An act to establish wind-signal stations at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1905. An act for the erection of a keeper's dwelling at Grosse Isle, North Channel Range, Detroit River, Michigan—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1906. An act for the erection of a keeper's dwelling at Grosse Isle, South Channel Range, Detroit River, Michigan—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 259. An act to establish a light-house and fog-signal station at Semiahmoo Harbor, Gulf of Georgia, Puget Sound, State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 265. An act to establish a light-house and fog-signal station on Burrows Island, State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 260. An act to establish a fog signal at Battery Point, State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 646. An act for the purchase or construction of a launch for the customs service at and in the vicinity of Astoria, Oreg.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 946. An act to amend section 4400 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to a reciprocal recognition of boiler-inspection certificates between the several maritime nations having marine-inspection laws—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 937. An act making an appropriation for the construction of additional quarters for the accommodation of three keepers at Yaquina Head, Oregon, light station—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 193. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard W. Musgrove—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 199. An act granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Eaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1610. An act granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 2131. An act granting a pension to Caroline N. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1892. An act to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter for service at the port of Philadelphia, Pa.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 89. An act to construct a road to the national cemetery at Dover, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 88. An act for the relief of parties for property taken from them by military forces of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

S. 2484. An act granting an increase of pension to Loren S. Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1948. An act granting an increase of pension to Josefa T. Philip—to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 1094. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Gifford Dunbar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1464. An act to establish wind-signal stations at South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1954. An act to authorize Capt. N. M. Brooks, superintendent of foreign mails, Post-Office Department, to accept a decoration tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. 1959. An act granting permission to Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum, United States Army, to accept a medal conferred upon him by the King of England—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. 1573. An act to authorize Commander James M. Miller, United States Navy; Surg. Oliver D. Norton, United States Navy, and Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, formerly secretary of the Samoan Commission and now secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea, to accepts presents tendered to them by His Majesty the Emperor of Germany—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. 1258. An act to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of John Glass—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 452. An act for enlarging the public building at Dallas, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 946. An act to amend section 4400 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to a reciprocal recognition of boiler-inspection certificates between the several maritime nations having marine-inspection laws—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 325. An act for enlarging the public building at Portland, Oreg., situated between Morrison, Yamhill, Fifth, and Sixth streets in said city—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 1189. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Superior, in the State of Wisconsin—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 301. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Huntington, in the State of West Virginia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 188. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Nashua, in the State of New Hampshire—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the urgent deficiency bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. SHERMAN in the chair, for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9315) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Illinois will allow me, I would like to have some agreement with the gentleman in charge of the bill as to the time for general debate on this bill.

Mr. CANNON. I suppose, Mr. Chairman, that ought to be done in the House; at the same time I am quite willing to have an understanding with the gentleman from Georgia about it. How much time does the gentleman suggest?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I am not prepared to say. I suppose it rests with the minority leader on the floor, Mr. RICHARDSON. I am perfectly willing to let it run along, and a little later on perhaps we can come to an understanding.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I think there will be no difficulty in reaching a conclusion. I suppose the gentleman from Illinois desires to occupy the floor, and at the conclusion of his remarks we can come to some agreement.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I have no desire to occupy the floor any considerable time upon this bill. This is a bill known as an "urgent deficiency bill," which is somewhat of a misnomer. While it cares for deficiencies in small amounts for former fiscal years, ascertained by the auditing of accounts, in the main it is in fact a bill for the service of the current fiscal year where the appropriations are not sufficient for the service; so that it is in fact a bill for the service of the current year, appropriations in the main not having been made.

The bill carries in the aggregate $16,701,445.34. The principal items are: For collecting revenues from customs, $1,850,000. Gentlemen are aware that there is a permanent appropriation for the collection of customs of five and one-half millions of dollars, to which is added, as I recollect, fines and forfeitures; but for many years past, with the growth of the customs service, we have had to supplement that permanent appropriation, and the amount necessary to meet it for the remainder of this fiscal year is $1,850,000.

For collecting the internal revenue, $225,000. This is for a service which the law calls for, and would be performed substantially whether this appropriation was made or not, and provision would have to be made for it in the future.

Payment of rebate on tobacco tax, $3,150,000. That is an amount rendered necessary by the enactment of the law at the last session of Congress reducing taxation. A rebate was provided to the manufacturers and jobbers, or those having original packages, as I recollect it, of the tax. It has been ascertained, substantially, that it will require this amount of money, $3,150,000, to pay it. Most of it has been absolutely ascertained, and the money is due. While ordinarily the general deficiency bill, which would be enacted in May or June, would carry this item it was thought best to insert it in this bill. The money is due these people under the law, and they ought to have it. The Treasury is amply able to pay it, and, so far as the legitimate expenditures of the Government are concerned, it seems to your committee proper that we had better get this three millions out of the Treasury in payment of obligations absolutely due rather than to care for the sinking fund with the purchase of bonds to this amount.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $601,000. There is a kindred item which I have not the memorandum of here, but which the bill carries, for an increase of force in the office of the Treasurer of the United States and a small increase in the division of loans and currency, the force in these two places being now on duty and paid for from the general appropriations for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It was thought best to catch them up in the appropriate bureaus and divisions. It is in fact not an increase in force. In the course of the investigation we found that in years to come, as long as we have the existing

legislation touching paper currency, there will be from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty million notes, not in the aggregate, but that many notes, mostly of $10 value and under, that will have to be printed, and that explains the increase in labor and material in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and also explains the authorization of the additional division which is now in fact in service in the office of the Treasurer of the United States.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I understand that the deficiency is caused by this extra bureau taking the printing of the money from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. CANNON. The deficiency is caused by the great increase of service in the printing of United States notes, silver certificates, and greenbacks, the denominations printed being in the main $10 and under; and the increase is so extraordinary that more paper, more labor, and more cognate force of counters, etc., in the appropriate office, that of the United States Treasurer, are required to handle this great output.

Mr. PAYNE. That has grown out of the currency bill that we passed in the last Congress?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly; it has grown out of the passage of the currency bill, which I think I may safely say members on both sides of the House are very glad to have passed.

Mr. CLARK. Is it not true that at the present time the national banks are having their circulation canceled just as fast as they can?

Mr. CANNON. I think not, although that matter in no way affects this item. This increase of appropriation for labor and material in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the incidental increase in the Treasurer's office is for the purpose of handling exclusively Treasury notes which are issued in exchange for silver dollars, as well as United States notes of small denominations, and gold certificates.

Mr. CLARK. Does this bill contemplate the permanent appointment of three extra counters?

Mr. CANNON. No; because these counters are already in the service, and have been for over twelve months past. This bill catches them up and appropriates for them under the Treasury Department, where they are performing their duty by detail, and it thus relieves the general appropriations for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. CLARK. What I want to get at is this: The statment was given out by the Treasury authorities not long ago that the national banks are having their circulation canceled as fast as they can under the law; that applications were already on hand for the cancellation of $3,000,000 in January and $3,000,000 in February, and that by the end of the year the amount canceled would equal the extraordinary amount issued under the act of 1900. Now, if that is true, what is to prevent the necessity for additional counters?

Mr. HILL. Let us call the attention of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] to the fact that the statement he has made has no bearing on the present case, because the national banks pay for the redemption of their bills and the issue of new bills.

Mr. CLARK. But if they quit issuing the bank notes, then there is no use for three additional counters.

Mr. CANNON. I think I understand the question of the gentleman from Missouri, and will answer the query. If he had honored me with his close attention heretofore, I think it would not have been necessary for him to ask the question.

Here is the condition. Under the currency law passed two years ago greenbacks and silver certificates substantially are printed in denominations of $10 and under and gold certificates are printed according to demand—ordinarily large certificates. Now, under the operation of that law the number of notes has inincreased from, say, about 75,000,000 to 80,000,000, that it has been necessary to issue annually, until now there are over 125,000,000—I do not mean the amount of money in the aggregate, I mean that many separate notes—that have to be printed. For these the paper must be furnished and handled, and it is perfectly apparent from our investigation that from this time on there will be some 140,000,000 to 160,000,000 different notes issued annually.

The lifetime of a note, if time is allowed to season the paper so that it may get thoroughly dry, is about four years. For the handling of this great increase there has been no corresponding increase in the number of counters, etc., so that either the Department must fail to handle this currency or counters, etc., must be appointed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and detailed as the law permits to the office of the Treasurer. This is all strictly formal and legal, and we found on investigation that it was to be permanent. And I have no doubt that for the next fiscal year and the next there will have to be a further increase of these counters to handle the silver certificates, the United States Treasury notes, the gold certificates. But this has no more to do with the bank-note circulation than a duck has to do with mathematical astronomy. [Laughter.]

Now, this appropriation picks up those people who are employed, in fact, and paid, as I have described, from the general appropriation, in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and puts them where they perform the service required, namely, under the Treasurer of the United States.

As to what retirement of national-bank notes there will be I do not know. I do know, however, that it would be impossible, in the time indicated, to retire anything near the amount the gentleman from Missouri has specified. But let that be as it may, all that is done at the expense of the national banks and does not affect at all this matter of appropriation which I have been explaining.

Now I will go on to the next item:

Military posts at Manila, $500,000.

Mr. HULL. Will the gentleman yield a moment right there? My understanding is that the Committee on Military Affairs has entire jurisdiction of establishing military posts, and there is no law establishing any such posts at Manila. This bill provides for the establishment of a post there and appropriates accordingly. I do not know that I want to raise any point of order on this item; but I wish to call attention to the question as to whether a deficiency bill can appropriate for posts not established by law, and at the same time, in same section, establish a new post.

My understanding is that a bill of this character, coming from the Committee on Appropriations, carries on the work of the Government provided for by law where Congress has not made ample provision in the regular or in the ordinary way for such service. And while in this case I recognize the necessity, as the gentleman has suggested, for the appropriation, it should have been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs for consideration and the establishment of a post before an appropriation could be made for it. That is the point I have been seeking to make.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, certainly; and my friend from Iowa, ordinarily so correct, if he had thought for a moment, would have discovered that he had found only a mare's-nest in this suggestion. Under the rules of the House the general deficiency bill is committed to the Committee on Appropriations for consideration and action. The general deficiency bill is a bill to care for the service for the current fiscal year where the regular annual appropriation bills fail to do so in full. So this bill, to the extent of $16,000,000, sweeps all over the public service and makes up the shortages resulting from a nonappropriation or an insufficient appropriation in the regular bills, and meets for the current fiscal year all of the demands of the public service that are unprovided for between now and the 30th day of next June.

Mr. HULL. I do not think my friend from Illinois meets the point that I have suggested, exactly.

Mr. CANNON. I think I did. But in what way have I failed to do so?

Mr. HULL. My friend has not answered my question. My point is that on the establishment of a military post at Manila that question would naturally and necessarily come before the Committee on Military Affairs, be considered as a separate measure, and an appropriation would not be in order on the military appropriation bill, and until the Congress of the United States had first passed on the question whether it would establish a post at that point or not there can be no deficiency. If the Committee on Appropriations can establish a military post at Manila on a deficiency bill, or upon any other bill, they can establish it in any other part of the United States by the same means, and my point is that on the establishment of that post the legislation so providing ought to be first considered by the House and the Senate, and appropriation bills, as a matter of course, in the legitimate line of expenditure, would follow the action taken by the two bodies of Congress in that regard.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, well, Mr. Chairman, it is quite competent for the gentleman, if he desires to do so, to invoke the rule and make a point of order on this provision when we reach it under the five-minute rule.

Mr. HULL. I was only calling the gentleman's attention to the matter, and hoped he would be able to explain it so that a point of order would be unnecessary.

Mr. CANNON (continuing). And I shall have no possible objection, in the event that the point of order is made, and after being heard a short time I shall be ready to submit the matter to the Chair for a ruling. I have no anxiety about the matter one way or the other, except as the public service should be properly cared for.

This bill—with reference to the question that the gentleman has suggested, if the point of order is made—stands upon the same authority as the regular Army appropriation bill would stand, because it is a general deficiency bill, covering the whole line of the public service for the balance of the fiscal year. It is an Army bill, a Navy bill, a sundry civil bill, a deficiency bill, a legislative bill, a diplomatic bill, and runs through all of the

public service, bounded only by the needs of that service, from this date until the 30th day of June.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois a question, with his consent.

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I did not hear the colloquy between the gentleman from Tennessee and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL].

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I hope we will have order upon the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen will be seated and public business will be suspended until order is restored.

Mr. CANNON. Now if the gentleman from Tennessee desires to ask a question, I shall yield to him with pleasure.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The report accompanying this bill is quite brief, although the bill carries a very large sum—an unusually large sum for a deficiency bill. On page 17 this provision for the establishment of a military post at Manila, $500,000, is found. Is that in any sense of the word a deficiency, I would ask the gentleman?

Mr. CANNON. It is in every sense of the word a deficiency.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Is there any law providing for the post, making an appropriation for its establishment, heretofore passed by Congress?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, well, Mr. Chairman, that matter we will discuss under the five-minute rule if the gentleman from Tennessee sees proper to submit the point of order.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. But, Mr. Chairman, it is not, I think, inappropriate to discuss the question in general debate. That was my purpose in rising.

I ask the gentleman, therefore, is there a law establishing a military post at Manila for which an insufficient appropriation has been made?

Mr. CANNON. Is there any law? I will say to my friend that the military post in the city of Manila, which now accommodates nineteen hundred people in the Spanish posts and the private residences, is already in existence to that extent. And now I will play Yankee for a little while myself. [Laughter.] I will ask the gentleman if there is any law that would prohibit the maintenance of the post after it has been established there?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. That is not the proposition. This is something new in the bill. Now, I ask if there is any law authorizing you to put this appropriation in the bill? It is called a "deficiency" here. Where is the original law?

Mr. CANNON. Well, that is a matter for the consideration of the House, if the gentleman chooses to invoke the point of order.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. But I want information from the gentleman from Illinois which may make it unnecessary to invoke the point of order. I ask the gentleman to state whether there is such a law or not.

Mr. CANNON. I say there is an Army of the United States. The Army is in service in the Philippine Islands. In the garrison at Manila are nineteen hundred soldiers, who are housed partially in the old Spanish barracks, partially, perhaps, in captured buildings, partially in rented buildings. The Army is there now under the law. It is necessary to clothe them and to subsist them, to house them, in some instances in temporary barracks, and they are using these buildings as permanent barracks. Now, in the operations of the Army, for the purpose of efficient operations, it is necessary, in the opinion of the President and of the War Department, to construct barracks about 6 miles out from Manila that will cost $500,000. If there be any law under which this appropriation would be apt in any bill without legislation, it is the law that organizes the Army, that has placed it in the Philippines, and makes its necessary operations important to the public service.

Now, having disposed of the pedoddles—the technical points—I will go on and in a word speak of this matter upon its merits.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Now, will the gentleman pardon me? If I understand him, this provision is intended to make a permanent military post 6 miles from the city of Manila.

Mr. CANNON. In round numbers, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. And there now is no law and there never has been any law on our statute books establishing and locating an army post at that point.

Mr. CANNON. And there never has been any law upon our statute books establishing and locating a temporary post, and yet they exist by the score all over the islands.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Now, I will ask the gentleman if he does not know that this proposition is utterly obnoxious to the rule of the House which provides that there shall not be new legislation on a general appropriation bill?

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman thinks so, he has his right, as every other member of the Committee of the Whole has, when the item is reached under the five-minute rule, to make the point of order.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I want the information.

Mr. CANNON. I could not prevent him if I would, and I would not if I could, provided he thought it his duty to do so.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The gentleman understands his duty far better than I do and I will not undertake to lecture him, because he has more experience and more ability in these matters than I have——

Mr. CANNON. Thank you.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. But as I understand it, it is the duty of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, having charge of these great bills carrying all these enormous sums of money, to give the House the information when we ask for it. The gentleman knows whether there is any law. All of us can not know that without a good deal of investigation. He knows at once. Yea or nay will answer the question which I have propounded, and it is an appropriate question to ask in debate; because I may not be here during the debate under the five-minute rule if there is law for this appropriation; while I would try to be here, possibly, if there is no law for it. Now, will the gentleman tell us, yea or nay, is there any law authorizing this army post?

Mr. CANNON. I will say to the gentleman, and I do it courteously, recognizing his right, or the right of the gentleman from Tennessee, or the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL], or of any other gentleman from any other State, to arise and courteously ask any possible question that will shed light upon this bill; and I think I never have failed, and do not believe I ever will fail to reply courteously to questions wherever they come from, or to candidly answer them. I think I have answered the gentleman's question, but I will answer it again. If the gentleman asks me if there has been enacted anywhere a law which reads, "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, and so forth, that there be, and is hereby, established, 6 miles from the city of Manila in the Philippine Islands, a permanent Army post, and the limit of cost thereof shall be $500,000," with or without an appropriation, I will say to him that I am not aware that any such act has ever been passed.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Now, then——

Mr. CANNON. Let me finish.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. All right.

Mr. CANNON. Now, as to whether, under the general organization of the Army in the field and in the service, this appropriation is in order without specific prior legislation authorizing it, that is a matter depending upon the decision of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, when he is invited to make his decision upon a point of order, and when reached it will be for him to pass upon. Now I have said all I care to say about that, and will await the five-minute rule to develop anything further.

Now, having answered the gentleman's question courteously and fully, I will speak of the necessity for this appropriation.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Before the gentleman does that will he allow me one further question?

Mr. CANNON. With pleasure.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The gentleman now having conceded that there is no law authorizing this appropriation——

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman must not put words in my mouth and undertake to commit me by my failing to respond.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. If the gentleman says there is a law, I will not say it. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CANNON. Go on.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I will take it back if the gentleman says there is a law.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, well; while the courts of the county of Vermilion thirty years ago did certify that I did practice law there [laughter], it has been almost thirty years since I attempted to practice law; and before I came to Congress and since I have been here I have grown to be a little doubtful of the legal learning of a gentleman that gets up and says "there is a law," or "there is no law," because sometimes I have found that wise men are mistaken on each side.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I am not going to press that question any further.

Mr. CANNON. Whether this appropriation is authorized under the rules of the House is a question for the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to pass on, subject to appeal when the point of order is made, and not for me to decide.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Well, I do not intend to press that question any further; it seems to be growing rather unpleasant to my friend from Illinois, and I am not inclined to put him in that category. But is there any other provision in this bill, carrying over 16,000,000, that is new legislation?

Mr. CANNON. I think so—one or two.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I think—if I may be pardoned for interrupting the gentleman further—that we ought to have our attention called in reports to new legislation. It is almost impossible when a bill is reported here one day and considered the next for members to inform themselves as to what is new

legislation and what is not new legislation. I know the gentleman is able, and do not mean to reflect upon him in any way; but we are entitled to have our attention called to what is new legislation.

Mr. CANNON. I said I thought there was. I have referred in the meantime an inquiry to one not a member of this House, in whose recollection I have great confidence, and I am inclined to think, after that inquiry, there is no provision carrying legislation upon the bill. Nobody can state that as an absolute truth, because possibly there may be some appropriation here or there not authorized by existing law; but to the best of my knowledge and belief, after having refreshed my recollection by the opinion of an expert, I am inclined to think there is not; and it is the practice of the Committee on Appropriations in its reports to call attention when changes in existing law are made by appropriations.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have order.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will please be in order.

Mr. CANNON. Gentlemen, I am quite sure, will bear with me, when they recollect the size of this Hall, that a little conversation about us makes it impossible for a member who is talking to even hear himself. Now, I will say further to the gentleman——

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Before the gentleman goes any further, will he permit another question? I have not had time to examine as carefully as I would like, but how much of the $1,376,831.08 for the War Department is for expenditures in the Philippine Archipelago?

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman will refer to the bill he will see that that is the only item that goes directly to the Philippines.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as a further proof that it is impossible for anybody to determine just how much express legislation there is upon many of these points, I think it entirely proper under the treaty with Spain, by which we acquired the Philippines, even if there was no other legislation, there is upon the United States certain duties toward the people of the Philippine Islands in the performance of which the use of the Army is temporarily necessary; and if so, all other things, including the establishment of a permanent post at Manila, would go as incidents. Now, then, I will refer to the necessity for this post upon its merits.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Will the gentleman permit an interruption for a moment?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I understand the gentleman to say that it will be necessary to have an Army post on account of our temporary military occupation of the Philippines.

Mr. CANNON. No; I did not say that. If so, I want to correct myself.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Well, the gentleman had a lapsus lingua.

Mr. CANNON. On account of our present occupation, temporarily active and absolutely indispensable, and even if permanent occupation, with a small force, precisely as we have it in New Mexico, in Kansas, on the Sound, in New York, and in Illinois.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The question which I wanted to ask the gentleman is this—it is twofold in its nature: Is it usual, in providing for an Army post, to use the language used in this bill in this connection—a permanent Army post?

Mr. CANNON. I think so.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Does the gentleman think it wise at present to attempt to forejudge a great question that is pending before the American people by using that language?

Mr. CANNON. I think, under existing laws and obligations, from every standpoint it is wise to have a permanent Army post at Manila; just as wise and necessary as it is to have a permanent post in Illinois or in New York.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. One more question. Does not the gentleman think he could answer his purpose as well by just making an appropriation for an Army post at Manila, without either using the word "permanent" or "temporary," and not attempt to forejudge that question? If you could get that you would accomplish your purpose and disarm a great deal of the hostility to the appropriation, and get just what you wanted; you would get the Army post.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman is quite competent to make a motion to strike out the word "permanent" when we come to the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule. I will say to him, however, that I assumed that the word "permanent" was in because my friend challenged it; but I am informed, and I see on looking at the bill, that the word "permanent" is not in it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. In that connection I wish to say that I had not read the bill myself. I was told by a gentleman that it was in there, and I gathered from the language of the gentleman from Illinois that it was in, and for that reason I asked the question.

Mr. CANNON. Well, I am willing to shoulder up the word "permanent" as if it were there. In my judgment, if this appropriation is made there will be, longer than I live or any man lives that listens to me, and ought to be, an Army post at Manila.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Will the gentleman from Illinois pardon me for another interrogatory?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Do I understand the gentleman from Illinois to urge now that there is the same necessity, or a like necessity, existing for the establishment of this Army post at Manila as there is for an Army post in the other Territories that he has mentioned?

Mr. CANNON. Yes; and more.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Did the gentleman ever know, in his long and able experience as a member of this House, of an Army post being established on an urgent deficiency appropriation bill?

Mr. CANNON. I don't know that I ever did. They may or they may not have been so established, but what does that signify?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Your rule says that you shall not do it.

Mr. CANNON. The law says, in my judgment, that we shall do it.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The law says that you shall not put it on an appropriation bill, and I can produce that law.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman from Tennessee is seeking to take my time——

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Not at all. I will give you my hour.

Mr. CANNON (continuing). And to play upon words. But I want to say to the gentleman that if there were no other law—and I believe there is other law, which I will put it in later—I say that the treaty places upon us an obligation to protect life and property in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. CUMMINGS. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Is it not now within the power of the general commanding in the Philippine Islands to establish a post there as a military necessity, if required?

Mr. CANNON. In my opinion it is not only in his power, but it is his duty to do everything that he can to properly forward the Army operations from every standpoint in the Philippine Islands, and I have in effect said that.

Now, having given almost half an hour's time to the buffeting of this little technical ball that was first kicked by the gentleman, chairman of Military Affairs, and then kicked by the leader of the minority, and then kicked by the gentleman, able as he is, from Mississippi, and having been switched off and given this thirty minutes' time to the pedoddles of the situation—whether you shall do it after you wash your hands or before you wash your hands; whether it should be blessed and baptized by immersion or sprinkling—having gone through that variety of discussion, I will get down to the merits and speak of the necessity for this appropriation. [Laughter.] Manila is the principal city in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Chairman, I will take my seat until gentlemen have brought their conversation to a close.

The CHAIRMAN. The point is well taken. The committee will please be in order, and those gentlemen wishing to converse will please retire to the cloakroom.

Mr. CANNON. The Army is in the Philippines, the United States is there, the flag is there. The treaty sends it there, and the law sends it there. We will stay there, in my judgment, for ever and a day.

But let this be as it may, while we do stay there we have got to so appropriate and administer the law so as to perform the functions of the Government of the United States.

Now, what is the fact? Nineteen hundred soldiers are quartered in the city of Manila, in captured barracks, in private houses, in abandoned public barracks, mixed all up with the civil population. This is not a good thing for the soldiers; it is not a good thing for the inhabitants; it is not a good thing for soldiers and inhabitants in the United States from the standpoint of discipline and every other consideration. Therefore in New York our soldiers are isolated. The case is the same in Illinois, and in every Army post in this country. Some years ago we abandoned the Army post in the city of Omaha and placed our troops at Fort Cook, 8 or 10 or 12 miles away.

Now, with these insufficient quarters in the city of Manila, being compelled to have that as a center of operation, the time has come to establish an Army post for the purpose of housing soldiers from time to time, as they are concentrated at that point. That is the whole story. It was believed by your committee that the expense ought to be borne by the Treasury of the United States and not from the insular revenues. One reason is that while these insular revenues are much larger than we expected and larger than they ever have been—I mean the revenues going into the insular treasury—yet there is so much to do there that ought to be done—

improvements of rivers and harbors, building of roads, building of schoolhouses, and carrying on the system of education, and a hundred other things—that we did not believe that at this time the insular revenues ought to be further weakened by the expense of constructing this Army post. Outside of that we believed that the United States should construct this post, which is to be a permanent post, from its own Treasury, and should have the title thereto in the same way as it has constructed the post in Illinois and every other Army post in the United States. Now, I will drop that matter right there.

We provide for a new Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn. We put a limitation where none now exists. After inquiry, we find that the post can be completed for $1,150,000. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has already been appropriated. We put a limit upon the cost, and we appropriate $350,000. We have tried to contract for complete construction. After inquiry and consultation with at least a portion of the Tennessee delegation, we found that this provision was satisfactory to them and also meets the approval of the National Board of Managers.

Now I come to the next item:

Armor and armament for new naval vessels, $4,000,000.

A great sum; and the whole story is told in three or four words—increase of the Navy heretofore authorized. The immediate matter that makes this great sum necessary is the fact that under the contract for armor plate, made in pursuance of the law which was passed almost a year ago, the armor plate is being more rapidly delivered than the Department supposed it could be, greatly to the gratification of the Department and greatly expediting the construction of our large battle ships.

Now, I come to another item:

Postal service, $2,454,000.

This consists in part of deficiencies where the law calls for the service—inland transportation—railway transportation. The most important item in it, however—the most interesting, perhaps, to members of Congress—is $220,000 for rural-delivery service. The amount appropriated for the current year was $3,500,000—quite sufficient—as much as the Post-Office Department desired. During the last session of Congress many gentlemen were apprehensive that this appropriation would not be sufficient. But the postal agents and inspectors have become efficient and are doing more rapid work than they formerly did. Between this time and the 1st day of June next there will be 1,800 additional routes to be provided for. If we make this appropriation, they will be established in February, March, April, and May. If we do not make this appropriation of $220,000, they will be established, a few in April, the remainder in May and on the 1st of June. That is all there is of this matter. It is a mere difference in the time of establishing the routes. We thought that as fast as they were ready the service ought to go on.

Mr. LACEY. Allow me a single suggestion. It seems to be necessary that there should be some increase in the compensation of the carriers in the rural-delivery service, whose yearly allowance now is only $500. The expenses of their teams and their support has been very greatly increased. Has that question been considered in making up this deficiency?

Mr. CANNON. No; this deficiency does not cover that matter at all, because that would require legislation; and it was believed that if such legislation was to be had it should come from the appropriate committee—the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads. But I will say to my friend that I think it entirely likely that there ought to be some increase made in the compensation of rural-delivery carriers; but neither he nor I need lie awake at nights agonizing about this question.

This service has legs enough and is going to have carriers enough scattered all over the country to insure all necessary increases. That question does not bother me. What I am somewhat bothered about is the apprehension that they may reenforce the great army of employees elsewhere in the post-office service and possibly in the not distant future may require some increases which, from the standpoint of economy and perhaps efficient service, are not strictly necessary.

Mr. LACEY. The gentleman is no doubt aware that there are now constant resignations in this force on account of the inability of the carriers to live upon their salaries?

Mr. CANNON. Well, there is a constant reenforcement of the force. I will say to my friend, however, I am of the opinion that some small increase ought to be granted, but I will say further that $500 or $600, if that is the salary——

A MEMBER. Five hundred dollars.

Mr. BINGHAM. The amount of the salary is fixed by the Department. The appropriation is a lump sum.

Mr. CANNON. Five hundred dollars, while it is not a great sum, is more than the average man all over the United States earns by his labor and the use of his team.

I do not make these remarks for the purpose of opposing an increase. When that question comes before the House in a proper way I shall advocate an increase.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The gentleman will allow me to suggest that these carriers get $500 a year, and they furnish their own team—their own buggy or wagon, and their own horses—and they kill one horse every twelve months and are obliged to rebuy; they pay their own boarding and other expenses, and, as I know, at the end of the year, they have very little of the $500 left.

Mr. LAMB. In my district each of these carriers, as a rule, has to furnish two horses, and the allowance of $500 is altogether inadequate.

Mr. CANNON. I want to call the attention of my friend from Iowa [Mr. LACEY] to this fact: There are enough rural-delivery carriers scattered through the Democratic portions of the country and the Republican portions of the country and the Populist portions of the country, if there are any such portions [laughter]—there are enough of them to take care of themselves, as they touch various Representatives, and there is no danger that a due increase will not be made, and there is no danger that enough of us will not be instant, in season and possibly out of season, to convince them that their interests are being looked after.

Mr. LACEY. But I call my friend's attention to the fact that these letter carriers have not organized.

Mr. LOUD. Oh, yes; they have.

Mr. CANNON. I will say to my friend from Iowa that it is not necessary for them to have been organized. They are scattered all over the country in the districts of every member, and that is itself a sufficient organization to bring the matter to the attention of their Representative and force action upon it by the pressure brought to bear upon members.

Mr. BINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield to me for just a moment?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. BINGHAM. I would like to interrupt the gentleman for just a moment at this point.

The Post-Office appropriation bill gave the full amount asked for and estimated for by the Department for the rural free-delivery service. I have full faith and confidence in the judgment of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and have no doubt that the increase in this paragraph, as suggested by the gentleman from Illinois, in the appropriation bill now being considered, was fully considered in his committee. But I simply desire to emphasize to the House this proposition—that when a department, after a full and thorough investigation, submits to Congress its estimate for the expenditure of that department, and Congress gives the full amount asked for, that then to come in six months afterwards and ask for an additional appropriation of $200,000 or $220,000 for that service in the way of a deficiency—although a total sum of some three and one-half million dollars was appropriated to that service—should be condemned not only in a deficiency bill but by the Committee on Appropriations.

If the Department does not see proper to live within the limits of the appropriation made by Congress, it must be because there is an emergency that has arisen or some exceptional condition in the administration of the Department which justifies the coming before Congress again for an additional appropriation of $220,000 in the form of a deficiency.

Now, I am in perfect sympathy with the legislation covering rural free delivery; but I think the Department ought to operate within the appropriation when the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads gives all that has been estimated for or asked for by the Department.

Mr. CANNON. I wish to say, Mr. Chairman, in answer to my colleague and friend on the committee, that two or three years ago—touching the general free-delivery service—the thing was done of which the gentleman speaks without ever calling the attention of Congress to it. The appropriation was so nearly exhausted by increases in the service in the great cities, and even in the smaller cities, that we were brought face to face with the fact that unless we appropriated for that service the free-delivery service in the cities would substantially cease on the 1st day of June.

Well, we gave the additional appropriation asked for by the Department. There was much of criticism, and undoubtedly just criticism, at that time because of the action then taken, and I wish to say to my friend from Pennsylvania that he misapprehends, I think, the situation here in the suggestion he has made. There is no deficiency in the true sense of the word. There is no necessity for any deficiency.

The Post-Office Department has frankly told us that its force of special agents and inspectors has now become practically more efficient day by day, and that between this and the 1st day of next June they will establish sufficient routes, so that if the service is put on them in February, March, April, May, and June, after it is ready to put it on, will require the whole of the appropriation. They tell us that it will cost $220,000 more than the sum

already appropriated. They tell us that these routes are ready for the service. And they tell us that if, in the sense of Congress, this service, instead of being put on in February, March, and April, can be postponed to April, May, and June, then this $220,000 is not needed. That is a perfectly plain proposition, and the service will not be crippled anywhere where it now exists. That is the simple proposition with which we have to deal.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois have such additional time as he may desire to conclude his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. The only question is whether on these new routes which have been established the service shall go into operation two or three months earlier or later.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The service is needed and wanted by the people.

Mr. CANNON. Now, your committee were of opinion that the service should be begun as early as possible, and therefore we report this deficiency.

Mr. CANDLER. That was the point I wanted to ask about.

Mr. CANNON. Yes.

Mr. CANDLER. Unless this appropriation is made I understand that the service would be stopped at its present limit and there would be no additional routes established.

Mr. CANNON. That is not quite correct. There would be some service established the 1st of February, some the 1st of March, and some in April and May; but on substantially 1,800 routes that the service has never gone on it would go two or three months earlier if we make this appropriation than it would if we do not.

Mr. CANDLER. That is what I wanted to know.

Mr. CANNON. Now, Mr. Chairman, we put on this bill a large amount for printing and binding—$660,000. We are constantly increasing this work. That explains this appropriation in part. We increased the salaries of employees in the Public Printing Office by legislation last year. That explains it in part. There is some slight increase—not large, possibly—in materials; but the two principal items are the increase of salaries and increase of work. As long as we order additional printing, session by session, of course it will require additional money. This bill also carries all judgments of the Court of Claims——

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Before the gentleman leaves the subject of the public printing, I wish to say that it strikes me, if the gentleman will pardon me, that this $660,000 is an enormous deficit and that if the Committee on Appropriations can guess halfway right they ought to guess nearer the amount necessary for an annual appropriation than that. Here is a deficiency for the balance of this fiscal year of $660,000. Now, the small amount of increase in salaries which the gentleman refers to does not account for one-tenth of this $660,000, if I remember it correctly. It seems to me that the committee in making the appropriation for public printing could guess nearer to the accurate amount than $660,000 out of the way, or two-thirds of a million dollars less than the amount called for, when the total amount appropriated, I presume, is something like $4,000,000.

Mr. CANNON. The appropriations for 1901 were $4,448,800; appropriations for 1902, deficiency and all—there was a deficiency appropriation last year of $500,000—were $4,658,000, or over $100,000 more than the regular and deficiency appropriation for 1901. Now they come with the estimate of $660,000. I ask the gentleman to listen:

OFFICE OF PUBLIC PRINTER.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your request, to submit the following statement concerning the increase in the expenditures in this office, as follows:

	Per cent.
Increase in expenditure for wages, including leave of absence of employees, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, over the fiscal year 1900	7
Increase of amount ordered during the fiscal year over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, about	15
Increase of employees to December 31, 1901, over same date, 1900	7

The increase in employees is 7 per cent, the increase in wages is 7 per cent, the increase in amount of material is 15 per cent. There you have it. In view of the legislation of Congress making these increases, and in view of the acts of Congress ordering additional public printing, it was just as necessary to have this increased appropriation as it is necessary for an apple to fall toward the center of the earth when it is loosed from the hand that has held it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If my colleague will permit me, I will suggest that one of these items of legislation is $300,000 for leave of absence of the employees of that Public Printing Bureau.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. For what?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. For leave of absence.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Oh, no.

Mr. CANNON. I think the gentleman has the amount a little too large.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It is in the neighborhood of that.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The gentleman will understand that I am not assailing the integrity of the amount appropriated; but what I object to is that now, at the close of this fiscal year, he comes and asks for a deficiency for printing of $660,000, when the required amount should have been carried in the regular appropriation bill. And I even assert—I may be a little rash about it—that the Committee on Appropriations knew when they made the annual appropriation that a large deficiency would be necessary. I submit in the interest of legislation that this amount ought to be carried in a general appropriation bill. There is no other way for the Congress and the country to know what amount we are appropriating. Now, if you had put that additional sum in the appropriation bill for last year, it would have increased it nearly a million dollars, as you can see. Now they come here asking for a deficiency for a sum which should have been included in the general bill in the interest of good legislation.

Mr. CANNON. Now, Mr. Chairman, I again state to the gentleman that we appropriated in the sundry civil law, passed last March, for the service of the fiscal year, an amount equal to what the Printing Office cost the prior year and $100,000 more, giving every dollar of the estimates and meeting this service as nearly as could be calculated. The gentleman has been for years upon the Joint Committee on Printing, and this appropriation was so full and satisfactory to his vigilant mind that he did not even submit a suggestion of increase last session of Congress, and where we fell short was in not properly being able to calculate the effect of the legislation of last Congress in increasing the wages and the effect of increasing the amount of printing ordered by Congress.

Now, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the gentleman's attention to page 47 of the bill, directly bearing on this point—and it may not be necessary to refer to it—that the law as it now exists gives to employees in the Executive Departments in Washington thirty days' vacation leave, and, in addition to that, they have thirty days' sick leave. Here is an appropriation of $60,000 to pay for the vacation of employees, and the point I desire to ask is, Does this $60,000 cover any portion of the sick leave that is now given to these employees?

Mr. CANNON. Now I will answer that question. The expense of paying leaves of absence to employees in the Government Printing Office, under the law giving them thirty days' leave of absence with full pay, is, in round numbers, $300,000 a year. Now, my friend asks whether any allowance is made for sick leave in addition. I understand not.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. No; there is no allowance for sick leave in the Government Printing Office.

Mr. CANNON. And the gentleman wants to know why not put these employees on the same footing as the employees are in the other departments, if I understand him. I will answer that question by saying that I do not believe additional leave for Government employees should be allowed, and the only legislation that ought to be had is to give thirty days' leave of absence with full pay and amend the law taking away the sick leave from employees who now have it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I know the gentleman has no desire to do me injustice; but last Congress I introduced a bill in hoc verba with the language of the gentleman, and I have a bill which I introduced this Congress granting thirty days' leave to Government employees, but no sick leave to employees.

Mr. CANNON. Well, then, I congratulate myself that our minds are made up on that proposition, and I am quite sure the gentleman will be so forceful in this matter that when I hold up my hands and cry "Hurrah!" he will be enabled to cooperate, with other gentlemen, in breaking up this matter of extended leaves.

Mr. MUDD. Will the gentleman vote for a bill giving thirty days' leave of absence to all employees of the Government, laborers as well as clerks, including sick leave?

Mr. CANNON. I will not vote to pay it at the expense of labor in private employment, which is 90, yes, 98, yes, 99 per cent of the labor of this country, and which receives one-third less than the laborer and the clerical service in the employment of the Government. I will not vote to further burden that labor for further extension of sick leave or any other leave with pay. [Loud applause.] I will vote to cut off leave with pay to Government employees provided for by law and let them have one-third more on the average when they work for the Government than their brethren, ninety-nine out of one hundred, receive when they work for private employers and through the sweat of their faces contribute by taxation to pay all the bills.

Mr. MUDD. I only wanted to know the gentleman's position.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the

gentleman's attention to a provision of the bill, on page 43, establishing a bureau of insular affairs in the Attorney-General's Office.

Mr. CANNON. Yes.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. As I understand, there is no legislation on the subject of the establishment of an insular bureau.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman will just turn to the provision, the gentleman will see that it does not establish the bureau.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Well, it provides for the employment of clerks and other officers for the conducting of such work in the Department. "For defraying the necessary expenses incurred in the conduct of insular and other Territorial matters and affairs within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice." I want to know if that does not provide for the employment of additional men in the Department of Justice that are not now provided for by law?

Mr. CANNON. I will read the rest of it: "Including the payment of the necessary employees at the seat of government or elsewhere, to be selected and their compensation fixed by the Attorney-General, and to be expended under his direction, $12,500."

It is an appropriation made to be expended under existing law by the Attorney-General, and believed on investigation to be absolutely necessary to enable the Department of Justice to perform its functions under the law, and in order, the same as it is in order to increase the clerks or other employees in the various departments.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the gentleman from Illinois will pardon me. I am not speaking as to the necessity of this appropriation. It probably is necessary, but the gentleman has not answered my question. I desire information of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Does not this provision require and authorize the Attorney-General of the United States to employ men and fix their compensation that are not now provided for by the law of the land.

Mr. CANNON. I think not.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. These men appointed to these places will be under the civil-service provision of the law, as the general civil-service laws apply to the Department of Justice?

Mr. CANNON. I have not thought of it in that connection. I am unable to answer the gentleman's question, because, while I can guess rudely, sometimes accurately, and frequently inaccurately as to what the statutory law provides for, infinite wisdom, I sometimes think, could only tell what is proper under the administration of the civil-service law. [Laughter.]

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will say that I desire information on that proposition, and the gentleman has means of obtaining that information that I have not——

Mr. CANNON. Oh, no.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (continuing). And when the provision is reached under the five-minute rule I desire to ask him the question again.

Mr. CANNON. If I can ascertain anything further about it, I will be glad to do so. We found the appropriation of $12,500 asked for on account of the performance of these new duties, and, in the language we have used, we thought it was right and proper that the appropriation should be made, the same as it is made for other services in the Department of Justice.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will say to the gentleman that what I contend for is this: I do not doubt for a minute that this appropriation is very proper and very necessary, but as the question came up here on the floor of the House the other day, and as the gentleman from Illinois very ably took his position on the matter in the establishment of the new Census Bureau—that we should have perfected legislation in reference to the employment and establishment of these bureaus in order that Congress and the country might know in the future what employees we had on the statute books, and who we were employing, and not leave it to the general determination of an officer of the Government to change as the shifting sands of the sea from year to year, so that we nor the country could never know where to put our finger on the men who were in the service of the Government. Now, the gentleman from Illinois took a similar position in regard to the great power of the Government. I believe from the information we get that it is necessary, but I believe that when it is necessary to establish or provide for new employees in the Government we ought to know how many are required, in what position they are going to be placed, and what is going to be done with them. I think this House and the country are now entitled to that information.

Mr. CANNON. I will state in reply to the gentleman that this is an appropriation in the opinion of the committee necessary to make precisely as the appropriation is made for Indian depredation services—some of it temporary, some of it permanent, some going to one position and some to another in the Indian Service. The provision has always been general, giving to the Department of Justice established by law the discretion. Again, it is like the appropriation made for defense of suits general in its terms, and the Department being established for this class of service necessarily requiring a little bit of discretion according to the demands of the insular service.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I can readily see where from time to time it would be necessary to put on one clerk and take off another. As I understand it, the bureau of insular affairs is to be organized to look after legislation in the work of the Department of Justice in reference to the new insular possessions. I imagine from what I hear that they are as likely to remain a part of this Government as any other officers we have, and if that is the case that bureau of the Department of Justice is likely to become as permanent as any other department of the Government. And if that is so, I can see no more reason why that should not be definitely fixed by law than the employment of any other persons in the Department of Justice.

Mr. CANNON. I will state to my friend that it is quite within his province, when this item is reached, to move to strike it out, or to increase it, or to reduce it. Our committee, upon inquiry of the Department of Justice, found that that Department was already answering, so far as it had the power, all questions that were referred to it or should go to the Department of Justice, including questions touching our newly acquired territories. The Attorney-General said: "I am absolutely swamped for want of sufficient force to enable me to do my duty toward a growing country in connection with which these new questoins are arising." And we thought it best to comply with his request and recommend to the House this small appropriation. If it does not meet the judgment of the House, I shall be quite content.

Mr. MANN. Is it not a fact that this appropriation contemplates the employment of attorneys—men learned in the law?

Mr. CANNON. I think so.

Mr. MANN. And such employees of the Department are not covered by the civil-service regulations.

Mr. CANNON. I can not answer that question; I do not know.

Mr. MANN. Assistant Attorneys-General—lawyers employed by the Department of Justice—are not employed under certification by the Civil Service Commission in any case, as I understand.

Mr. CANNON. I think the four Assistant Attorneys-General nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate are not so appointed. I am not sure as to the others.

Mr. MANN. I think that in no case, under the Department of Justice or elsewhere in the Government, is an attorney employed by the Government subjected to a civil-service examination.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman may be correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I find in lines 19 and 20, page 2, these words:

> To enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service, etc., $40,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Will the gentleman from Illinois inform the House what is the specific object of that appropriation?

Mr. CANNON. I will state to the House all I know about it. As I understand the matter, this is what is known as the emergency appropriation, provided for, if I recollect, under section 291 of the Revised Statutes. The appropriation for this purpose for the present year was, I think, $63,000. I believe such an appropriation as this has always been made, sometimes more, sometimes less. After the best inquiry I have been able to make, I believe that fund is at this time almost exhausted, leaving only $12,000 or $13,000. Upon inquiry your committee was of the opinion that this fund should be reenforced by an appropriation of $40,000, to be placed in the hands of the President, under the provisions of section 291 of the Revised Statutes. Does my friend want further answer?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. I will be entirely candid with him, as I seek to be in the committee and in the House. According to my understanding and information, the Emperor of Germany addressed to the President of the United States a telegram or letter direct informing him that his brother, Prince Henry, was going to visit the United States, and would be specially charged with a message of congratulation and expression of good will toward the President and people of the United States. The President, upon receiving this notice, as I understand, conceived it to be his duty, he being the official head of a great nation of 80,000,000 people, to properly receive and pay attention to the representative of a great nation from the other side of the water. For this, precedent has been made, if I recollect correctly, in the case of Princess Eulalie, who visited this country, I believe, in 1893, and whose expenses were paid from a fund like this, known as the emergency fund. And there are precedents in many other cases.

I believe this appropriation to be apt and proper. I think the gentleman from Mississippi, with this explanation, will acknowledge it to be apt and proper. Prince Henry as an individual, or

any other individual who may visit our country, would no doubt be courteously treated by our citizens, whether he had official position or not. But when such a one comes as the representative of that great people beyond the sea who have given us so many millions of their best bone and brain and brawn to help us work out the principle of self-government on this side of the Atlantic, then from every standpoint of courtesy that obtains between nations or peoples—in deference to a correct public sentiment, from a standpoint of wise policy on our part toward one of the great powers of the world—from every standpoint it seemed to the President and his Secretary of State proper to ask this appropriation to enable the United States to recognize properly the great German people when they appear through their chosen representatives upon our shores in an official capacity. [Applause.] That, I believe, covers the ground.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. It does. I simply wanted to know whether there was any specific purpose behind this appropriation, and if so, what it was.

Mr. PRINCE. Allow me to ask the gentleman from Illinois why the word "experimental" is used in line 20, page 40, of this bill, where the language is—

For experimental rural free-delivery service.

Mr. CANNON. For the simple reason that this appropriation supplements the appropriation of the regular post-office bill providing for the service of the regular current year; and we have taken up and used the exact language of that bill. Now, Mr. Chairman, I think I have about concluded all I desired to say in connection with this subject.

Mr. GIBSON. Before the gentleman takes his seat I would like to ask him a question.

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. GIBSON. I would like to ask the gentleman if the paragraph on page 40 in reference to fees and expenses of examining surgeons is not identical with a similar appropriation in the pension appropriation bill which we have just passed?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, yes; it is in the pension bill; but that, the gentleman will understand, is for the coming year, commencing on July the 1st. This is the necessary amount for the conclusion of this fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Mr. CLARK. I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. CANNON. I yield to my friend from Missouri.

Mr. CLARK. I would like to ask the gentleman in connection with the subject he has just been discussing, who is to pay the expenses of the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, young Morgan, Captain Clark, Mr. Wetmore, and Mr. Bayless, who are, I believe, to attend the celebration of the coronation of England's new King?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, well, we have not arrived at that yet.

Mr. CLARK. I suppose the gentleman has given no thought to the subject at all?

Mr. CANNON. I have not studied it yet.

Mr. CLARK. You have not studied it, and are not able to give the information?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, well; there are so many creeks to cross that we must cross that it is not worth while to speculate six months or a year ahead in connection with these matters. When the time comes it will be proper to consider them.

Mr. MUDD. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee a question, with his consent.

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. MUDD. I wish to ask the gentleman in this connection a question with reference to the appropriation made here for the naval establishment. In many of the navy-yards of the country there has been recently a lack of funds for the purpose of carrying on necessary work, and the employees in some of them have been discharged from time to time because of this lack of funds. I would like to ask the gentleman if provision is made in this bill for the continuation of this work?

Mr. CANNON. I will state to the gentleman from Maryland that this bill fully meets the estimate of the Secretary of the Navy for the public service for the remainder of the fiscal year, for ordnance, for supplies, the yards and docks, and all the other requirements of the Navy, and I have no doubt that all necessary work will be done in expending this money, as I understand the drift of the gentleman's question, so there will be ample funds for these employees.

Mr. MUDD. I hope the gentleman from Illinois will not think that I am asking for the employment of any new men or an additional force merely for the purpose of providing employment.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, not at all. I understand the gentleman's inquiry.

Mr. MUDD. I only want to suggest that there seems to be not sufficient money to carry on the work in some of the navy-yards. The work is necessary and important and ought to go on, and so far as I am concerned I want to see the appropriation made for its continuance without interruption.

Mr. CANNON. We have made all the appropriations asked for by the Department or estimated, in my opinion, and I think that it will also cover the matter which the gentleman undoubtedly has in his mind, here in the navy-yard in Washington.

Mr. MUDD. The matter was called to my attention there, I am frank to say.

Mr. CANNON. Well, it has been called to my attention also, and I can only say to the gentleman that we have given all of the estimate asked by the Department. I think it is proper that we should. Men have been employed in the yard here and as the appropriations were exhausted they were dismissed. But as rapidly as possible, in an ordinary way, the necessities of the Government are being met in this regard, and I am much gratified to know that these people are being employed without regard to other circumstances when they are needed in the public service, and that worthy people are employed in all the necessary functions for the accomplishment of the Government service at the present time.

Mr. McDERMOTT. I would like to call the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to the item on page 14, providing for the payment of the superintendent of insurance a salary at the rate of $2,500 a year, and to his clerk at the rate of $1,000 a year, and a further provision of $600 for office expenditures. It is not quite clear as to what that covers.

Mr. CANNON. I will say to the gentleman from New Jersey that we included in the last Congress, and I think the last session of the last Congress, in what is known as the District Code, a provision which provides for these people. We have written the appropriation here literally in pursuance of the law.

Mr. McDERMOTT. I desire to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations this additional question, If he does not think we are going just a little fast in these appropriations in the District? I believe this is the best government to-day in the United States, possibly the best in the world; but I am also inclined to think it is going a little unnecessarily fast and becoming unreasonably expensive, and I desire to ask the gentleman if there is not some way of curtailing these expenditures? Is there any necessity, in the opinion of the chairman, for any such office in this system; and if so, what are the duties of the official connected with it?

Mr. CANNON. In reply to the gentleman I will frankly state that I do not know. I suppose the necessity therefor was determined when Congress enacted the legislation in what is called the District Code, which passed at the last session of Congress. We find the law and the people appointed under it, and this provides their pay according to law. I have no doubt my friend, the chairman of the District Committee [Mr. BABCOCK], or some gentleman upon that committee on that side, could answer the question much better. I am not informed as to the necessity.

Mr. McDERMOTT. The title of the office is indicative of the duties that this officer and his clerk are to perform, namely, to superintend some class of insurance. It is almost beyond imagination that there should be any duties attached to such an office as that that would justify these expenditures.

Mr. BINGHAM. Will the gentleman allow an inquiry?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. BINGHAM. My attention has been called to the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to urgent deficiencies in connection with the Post-Office Department for rent of a suitable building for the storage of the files of the Post-Office for the period commencing January 1 and ending June 30, 1902, $1,500.

Mr. CANNON. Yes.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have not had time to read the testimony before that committee, and I wish to ask why was that item omitted?

Mr. CANNON. Because the subcommittee, so far as I know—at least I speak for myself—were of opinion that further leasing for that purpose ought not to be authorized until the matter was looked into more fully than we had time to look into it in that investigation; and we supposed that the subcommittee having charge of the legislative or the sundry civil bill, whichever is the appropriate bill, would look fully into it. And for the further reason that a portion of the subcommittee, at least, were of opinion that there is, if properly utilized, ample room on the eighth floor of the Post-Office building for the storage of all records that ought to be kept. And further, I am of opinion that under existing law, if the proper authority whose duty it is to examine the records for destruction would perform its functions, a very large per cent, possibly 10, maybe 20, and I should not be surprised if 25 per cent of the alleged documents in this city that cumber the files and worse than cumber the files could be destroyed.

Mr. BINGHAM. The Second Assistant Postmaster-General seemed to be most insistent upon the request for this appropriation, and for that reason I have desired to get information on the subject.

Mr. CANNON. My friend is chairman of the committee on

the legislative and executive bill. I am not sure whether that or the sundry civil subcommittee will have the primary jurisdiction; but in either event in the usual way, no doubt, that matter will be exhausted. We did not feel that we desired to recommend that appropriation at this time.

Mr. BINGHAM. The statement of the gentleman is perfectly satisfactory to me.

Mr. CANNON. Now, Mr. Chairman, I beg the pardon of the House for having detained it so long, and would not have done so had it not seemed necessary to occupy the floor in answering varies queries that gentlemen have made.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, while the gentleman in charge of the bill has at length and in detail explained the provisions of this bill, and while in so doing there were some pretty sharp criticisms upon the Appropriations Committee because of the size of this bill, I wish to make a few remarks on that subject.

The bill does carry quite a large amount, larger than usual for an urgent deficiency bill, when it is remembered that we have a regular general deficiency bill to follow. The leader on the minority side of the House [Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee] and others have sharply criticised some of the items, stating that they ought to have gone on the regular bill, but I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that the Committee on Appropriations is not the only committee in this House that appropriates money.

Many of these deficiencies arise on appropriations made by other committees; and this is a kind of dumping ground into which all these deficiencies come, where they must be provided for. I want to say in all justice to good and decent legislation that a deficiency bill ought to have behind it one of several reasons for its appearance here. Either the departments do not estimate for money sufficient to meet proper demands or the committees having charge of appropriations do not meet those proper estimates. That is one reason why you have a deficiency on this floor. And I want to say here that some of these departments make their estimates in a very reckless way, and in such a manner that no committee, with the short time allotted to that committee to make an investigation, can tell absolutely what precise amount of money ought to be appropriated.

I trust that in the future some admonition or suggestion will reach these departments that will cause them to be more careful about the amount of money they ask for specific purposes. And then I am free to say, Mr. Chairman, that the committee into whose hands the matter is placed, when a fair and legitimate estimate is made for a proper purpose, ought to meet every dollar of that estimate, and not a cent less. That is good legislation and safe legislation. The public can understand it. There is no deception about it; there is no carrying over on account of a Presidential or other election of large amounts to be dumped into a deficiency bill to deceive the House and to deceive the people.

In the second place, the necessity for appropriations of this kind often comes from unseen causes in the management of the Government affairs, something that nobody could possibly foresee. Some of these items arise from accidents and providential causes, such as fire and storms, which bring about some of these appropriations. There are several of them in this bill. I remember one that I thought at first in the committee room I could not support. While our buildings were being erected in Paris a storm came along and blew them all down before they were completed.

We have put an item in this bill carrying a deficiency appropriation that was made necessary by that storm. And there is another reason why we have deficiencies in this House, and that is the absolute outright disregard of law and limitations on appropriation bills. Those cases are numerous. Often an appropriating act states on its face that this is the limit. Notwithstanding that limit the departments and the bureaus go right over it and contract for larger amounts that we must meet, and they are put into these deficiency bills.

There is another trouble about this matter of appropriations, and that is the great trouble which was brought to the attention of this House about four years ago; and I think the blame would be drawn from our shoulders, as a specific committee, if you will but remember it again. There are several committees in this House that appropriate money, and they do not know what each other is doing. They are not connected with the committee that raises the revenue. The Committee on Ways and Means provides for the revenue; and then without any concert of action——

Mr. BARTLETT. Will my colleague permit me to ask him a question with reference to the statement he has just made, that the departments of this Government expend money in violation of law and the acts which appropriate that money? Do I understand my colleague to make that statement?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I made this statement, and I will make it over again. Notwithstanding the limitation in the appropriation act, which is the law, contracts are often entered into that go over the specific amount in that law and in that limitation.

Mr. BARTLETT. And money is paid out on that?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And you have to appropriate in this way to meet it.

Mr. BARTLETT. My friend knows, as a matter of course, that it is an utter violation not only of the statute law, but of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, which declares that no moneys shall be paid out of the Treasury except on appropriations for a specific purpose?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. But the gentleman remembers many cases. We have discussed them on the floor of this House for the last ten years, since I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations, where contracts have been made exceeding by large amounts the limitation. I was speaking, Mr. Chairman, of the trouble of getting the appropriations of this House together, so that there might be harmony and consistency all along the line. It is impossible to do so when the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Committee on Military Affairs, and other committees are authorized to report appropriation bills. If we had one committee, and that committee consisted one-half for raising revenue and the other half for making appropriations, the whole committee sitting together, having the question of raising revenue and expending it within their jurisdiction, it would be very different.

There is another reason, Mr. Chairman, and that brings up the question that was so lengthily discussed between the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] and the chairman of the committee. Our insular possessions being in an unsettled and very uncertain state, appropriations can not always be made in the regular bill. It is impossible. Consequently you find the $500,000 appropriation to which reference was made; and in answer to a question—some gentleman on the floor asked why that should not be built by General Chaffee and the money taken from the treasury of the Philippine Islands—I would state that he could have done it under the law, for he is supreme there, over Congress and over everybody else, and can use that fund as he pleases; but there was no fund with which to do it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Why did not he use that fund?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I had just stated that he had power to do so, but had not the funds. We are to-day and the civil commission there in power are trying to establish schools. It has taken an enormous amount of money to do it. More than that, they are trying to set up municipal governments in all the cities, towns, and villages, establishing a police force; that requires an enormous amount of money; and all those things, the establishing of courts, civil courts, with jury and witness expenses, and all those things bring an enormous expense upon the revenues of the Philippine Islands, and if this amount, $500,000, in this bill should come from the revenues of the Philippine Islands, either the schooling of the children, or the courts, or the policing and the municipal expenses in the villages and cities would have to go unprovided for. That is the reason why it was put in this bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Will my friend allow me, in view of the fact that he has referred to me and what I said in answer to the gentleman from Illinois. The gentleman is justifying, as I understand it, the appropriation of $500,000 for the Army post at Manila.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I am not justifying it, but giving the reason why it went in here.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Did the gentleman consent in the committee that it should go in?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The gentleman from Georgia certainly did consent that it should go in or it would not have been in without my protest.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The point I want to get at is this: The gentleman from Illinois failed to point out any law authorizing it. Now, will the gentleman from Georgia tell us where there is any law or authorization of this appropriation?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I do not think that there is any specific act.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Inasmuch as the law is explicit that no appropriation shall go into any general appropriation bill except in accordance with the law, how does the gentleman from Georgia justify himself in consenting to this provision? That is the question I wanted the gentleman from Illinois to answer, and now will the gentleman from Georgia do it?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If the gentleman from Tennessee will remember the act gives certain powers to the War Department and to the President to carry on the expense of the war, or whatever you may call it, in the Philippine Islands, and authorizes them to do anything and everything for the preservation of life and property, not only for the Filipino, but for the soldiers and the property of the United States Government there involved. It was thought by the committee—or some members of it, at least—and by myself that perhaps that law authorized this appropriation.

Now, I am going to tell the gentleman why it was made. The

conduct of the soldiers and citizens in the city of Manila has demonstrated the fact that they must be separated. Some of the reasons can be made public and some can not on the floor of this House. The moral care and preservation of our troops absolutely demand that they should be separated.

Again, it is said, and we were so informed, that in nearly every instance where there was trouble between the citizen and the soldier, or where there was a rebellion against the flag, it was brought about by some imprudent conduct on the part of an officer or a soldier. Recently a large lot of cavalry has been shipped to the Philippine Islands. They must have shelter for their horses, and it was proven in the committee, and thoroughly set up as a matter of fact, that this $500,000 expended for shelter would be no more costly and no more expensive than if the whole thing had been done with duck or canvas shipped from this country.

It is to shelter our soldiers from the wet season which will soon come, to shelter the horses, to separate the troops from these citizens, take them out of the huts and alleys and lanes of the cities and put them where discipline can be had. These are the reasons for it. Whether it ought to be in this bill or somewhere else is a legal question, and, not being a lawyer, I am going to leave that to the gentleman from Tennessee and the chairman of the committee to fight over under the five-minute rule when it comes before the House. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me the point I tried to make has not been very clearly grasped by the gentlemen who have discussed this measure, or else I do not grasp it myself. On page 17 of the bill I find this language: "For the establishment in the vicinity of Manila, in the Philippine Islands, of a military post," etc.

The point I make is that the Appropriations Committee has no right to appropriate for anything not provided for by existing law, and by this act they are establishing a military post in the Philippine Islands. The Philippine Islands belong to the United States, and I concede that they have as much right to establish a post there as they would have in any part of the United States, but they certainly have no greater right to establish it there than they would have to establish it in any other Territory or State.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] in the discussion said we acquired it by treaty right. By treaty right we did not give the Committee on Appropriations any larger jurisdiction than it had before we made the treaty. We acquired certain posts from Spain. These posts were established by the law of Spain, and a deficiency for their support would be in order from the Committee on Appropriations; but the point I make is a deficiency can not exist where the object of the appropriation has not been provided for by any law whatever.

The gentleman speaks about the right acquired by treaty. We acquired Louisiana by treaty; we paid for it; it became our territory, and yet the Congress of the United States reserved the right at all times to say what improvements should be started, what posts laid out, what laws established in the ordinary way, by the regular committees of this House. I think the army in the Philippines needs this appropriation. I did not want to make the point of order, but I did want before this House, and before the Committee on Appropriations, to preserve the rights of the Military Committee to continue the legislation given it by the rules of the House.

I have no doubt that this appropriation is needed more urgently now from the fact that the civil government in Manila and other places in the Philippine Islands have been largely taking all the public buildings heretofore used by the army for civil offices. I have no doubt they need it from the fact that the health of the troops will be better in a new post established outside of the city of Manila than in the old posts used by the Spanish Government. I have no doubt of that fact; but I think that if the War Department or the Treasury Department and the Speaker of the House had referred this question to the Committee on Military Affairs, where it properly belongs, they could have had a bill reported and adopted by the Congress of the United States as expeditiously as could the Committee on Appropriations.

I agree with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations that our army in Manila must be cared for, must be properly housed and clothed and fed. That is all true. But my friend will agree with me that the Committee on Appropriations has no right to undertake to establish new posts in the United States—has no right, under the rules of the House, to undertake to establish by law a Soldiers' Home; has no right to establish by law a national park; no right to establish by law any new improvement that the Congress of the United States has not already passed upon. And if the Committee on Appropriations can not do that with reference to any point in the old States and Territories, it can not do it with reference to Manila. But on account of the emergency of this public improvement I wanted to make this statement to the House now, without raising a point of order under the five-minute rule and having the item ruled out of the bill, delaying further the building of this new post.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. Will the gentleman answer a question?

Mr. HULL. I will if I can.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. I have listened to the remarks of the gentleman with much interest, and I would like to know how it is that the rules of this House can apply to the House when legislating for the Philippine Islands while the Constitution does not apply to this House when so legislating.

Mr. HULL. Well, Mr. Chairman, that is a question which is not pertinent to this discussion, and I have no reply to make to it.

Allow me to say as to one illustration of my friend from Illinois, that when it was decided to abandon the post at Omaha and start the post at Fort Douglas, some miles from Omaha, the Congress of the United States authorized the establishment of the new post. When the General of the Army wanted a post at Helena, Mont., application was made to the Military Committee, and the post was established. So with all these other posts that have been established.

I am not antagonizing this appropriation now, because, as I said a while ago, it is important that the post should be built—absolutely important. I have no doubt on earth that the Committee on Military Affairs would promptly have reported a bill if the question had been referred to that committee. But I do want to preserve the line which my good friends will acknowledge it is sometimes very difficult to preserve between the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations and that of the Committee on Military Affairs in regard to Army appropriations. For instance, the Appropriations Committee has under its control the fortification appropriation bill; and in connection with that bill it has gradually taken from the Committee on Military Affairs the right to provide for the equipment of the artillery, which the rules say shall belong to the Committee on Military Affairs, because the artillery arm is as much a part of the line of the Army as is the infantry or cavalry; and everything affecting the line of the Army should undoubtedly go to the Military Committee.

The establishment of military posts goes to the Committee on Military Affairs not on account of that division of jurisdiction, but because under the rules the Committee on Appropriations has no right to initiate new legislation. The Committee on Military Affairs can not, under the rules of this House, enact such legislation as this on the Army appropriation bill without unanimous consent of the members. The General of the Army or Secretary of War have no right to establish posts; they may and do provide temporary barracks and quarters. They have in the past established some posts this way which Congress has permitted, by appropriating for from year to year, to become practically permanent; but the power to do this legally is in Congress, and Congress alone. We should not abdicate our right in such matters.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. WADSWORTH having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. PIERCE obtained the floor and said: I yield thirty minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK].

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Chairman, if it is true, as the gentleman from Georgia said, that General Chaffee is supreme in the Philippine Islands, that he is supreme over Congress and the rest of us, then the sooner General Chaffee is brought down a few pegs and ordered back to this country the better we shall be off; for it is one of the well-established tenets of the Democratic party, that the military authority must be subordinate to the civil authority. That principle lies at the very root of republican institutions.

My friend the chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. CANNON] makes sporadic fights in this House, as the doctors would say, for economy in expenditure, in which I have generally sympathized with and aided him; but he has been very tender footed and squeamish to-day about answering questions. I asked a perfectly fair question, Who is going to pay the expenses of this extraordinary aggregation of talent, made up of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, General Wilson, Captain Clark, young Mr. Pierpont Morgan, young Mr. Bailess, and young Mr. Wetmore, to attend the coronation of His Sacred Majesty King Edward the Seventh? The gentleman from Illinois answered that he did not know. He had not thought about that. He had better be turning his luminous intellect upon that subject.

Now, I have a suggestion to make to him. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways, and if it is right and proper for us to pay the expenses of Prince Henry of Hohenzollern in making us a visit, it is eminently proper for King Edward VII to pay the expenses of Reid, Morgan, Clark, and the rest of those people who

are going over there to see him crowned. I am teetotally opposed to paying a cent on that score. It is all right to pay the expenses of entertaining Prince Henry. I am glad he is coming, because his visit and the welcome the American people and Government will give him will have a tendency to give the lie to the slander that certain Anglomaniacs of this country are trying to work up, to the effect that the American people are friendly to England and an enemy to Germany, which is not true.

It is all right to pay the expenses of Prince Henry. He is our guest and we will make him have a good time.

But if the chairman of the Appropriations Committee does not know who will pay the expenses of Hon. Whitelaw Reid & Co., I do, and will give him the information. Some time, in some way, the American people will be compelled by a Republican Congress and a Republican Administration to pay the bills. So far as I am concerned, I will never vote one cent to pay any man's expenses to go to England, or elsewhere, to help crown a king. We went out of the coronation business July 4, 1776, and we are not yet ready to return to that unnatural and un-American habit.

Now, I want to say a word about this appropriation of $500,000 for barracks at Manila. On the first day of this Congress, or the second, I forget which, the minority made what fight it could to keep the Reed rules from being adopted in this House. We wanted a chance to amend them and discuss them and make them better and more modern. But the Republican majority rammed those rules down our throats whether we wanted them or not. One of those rules provides that you can not adopt new legislation on an appropriation bill. If the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL] has not the boldness to raise a point of order when that item comes up under the five-minute rule, I will do so myself, although I do not profess to be a parliamentary sharp.

As to the merits of that item: We captured Manila—and it was a partnership capture at best—in 1898. We needed barracks over there as much in 1898 as we do now; we needed barracks as much in 1899 as we do now; we needed barracks as much in 1900 as we do now. There has been ample opportunity to bring in a bill here for the construction of barracks at Manila and to give this House a chance to pass upon this question in the regular, sober, serious, careful way in which legislation ought to be adopted. There is no sense in violating a wholesome rule of the House by rushing this new legislation through under the whip and spur of an urgency deficiency bill. This $500,000 item is only a starter. We had better kill the scheme now.

The most melancholy declaration I have ever heard made on the floor of this House was made by my distinguished friend from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] when he said that we were to hold the Philippine Islands forever and a day—the most idiotic scheme that was ever hatched in the mind of man. Up to this present day the holding of the Philippine Islands has cost the American people about $300,000,000, and it is costing them $12,000,000 a month now. The Secretary of War asks for as much money this year as he did last. Does not he? The Secretary of the Navy asks this House for twenty millions more than he did last year, and yet my friend from Illinois says we intend to keep that process up. That is what he meant. He did not use those words, but what he did say indicates that we are to keep up this process of spending $12,000,000 a month forever and a day.

Somebody on that side talked about civil government in the Philippines. On the 4th day of last July, with a great flourish of trumpets, they did establish civil government in those islands, and according to my information now every one of them has fallen to the ground except the one in the island of Luzon, and 5,000 insurgents are roaming around on that island almost in gunshot of Manila, where we started in 1898.

How much can we get out of it? Why, I remember a long time ago in this House that somebody asked my distinguished friend from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] how long he intended to hold these islands. He replied that "we intended to hold them until we could squeeze all the money out of them we could get." That was just exactly the same plan that my illustrious fellow-citizen, Jesse James, used about holding up a railroad train [laughter], "until he could squeeze all the money out of it he could," and he kept up that business until a Democratic governor laid him away in his grave.

When did they begin taxing the people of the United States to build barracks out there? Why, until last April all these things were done out of the revenues of the Philippine Islands, and it is only since then that they have undertaken it. Why, my friend from Illinois says, it takes so much money to build the schoolhouses and educate the Filipinos that they thought it better to take this little item of $500,000 to build barracks over there out of the United States Treasury.

Once more the doctrine that charity begins at home applies. Within the broad confines of this Republic—north, south, east, and west—millions of American children, white and black, are without the school facilities that they ought to have, and here we are boasting and vaunting ourselves upon going away from home, where the intelligence and education would do us some good, and squandering money in the Philippine Islands, 7,000 miles away, to educate somebody we never saw, never expect to see, and, so far as I am concerned, never want to see. [Laughter.] Let us educate American children first and after that go out as educational missionaries.

ECONOMY IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

For a long time I have been looking for "the man who would rather work than eat." I have never found that abnormal and interesting character for the all-sufficient reason that he does not exist. He is a mere figment of the imagination. He is a myth, as much as Jupiter or Minerva, Hercules or Venus, Vulcan or Aphrodite, Cyclops, or the sirens with their dulcet songs.

I have long since abandoned my chase after him, and lately have been diligently searching for the man who really enjoys paying taxes—enjoys it as he enjoys going to the circus and other such hilarious performances. I have not found him. He has neither a local habitation nor a name. He is as fleeting as the mirage of the desert, a will o' the wisp, or an ignis fatuus. He does not exist. If he did, he would be a monstrosity in the animal kingdom.

If we lived up to the Golden Rule we would have little need for Presidents and Congresses, governors and legislatures, courts and sheriffs, court-houses, penitentiaries, and jails, armies and navies, and all the other costly adjuncts of modern civilization, but because we do not observe the Golden Rule we have all these things galore. To support them, the taxgatherer, like the poor, we always have with us, and we most probably will have him until the dawn of the millennium.

All sensible people recognize taxes as a necessary evil—the less of which we have the better.

Therefore it should be the constant aim of legislators, national, State, or municipal, to secure the maximum of good government with the minimum of taxation.

To recklessly squander the people's money, as has been done here for years, is to invite and deserve the condemnation denounced upon those who grind the faces of the poor.

In his first inaugural—which has become a classic—Thomas Jefferson laid down certain basic principles which should guide those charged with the conduct of the Federal Government.

Inter alia he declared for "economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened."

Nothing could blind his clear vision to the fact that every dollar means a day of toil and sweat by somebody somewhere, and that in the last analysis labor pays all the taxes and foots all the bills of government.

How far we have departed in practice from his theory is shown by the riotous totals of the appropriations in the last ten years.

It is easy to be generous, even prodigal, with other people's money.

When the Fifty-first Congress was first dubbed "A billion-dollar Congress," it is reported that Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed answered the taunt with the bravado that "this is a billion-dollar country." If that brilliant man ever considered the acts of the Fifty-sixth Congress he must be compelled to remodel his famous mot so as to read, "this is a billion and a half dollar country," in order to make it harmonize with the appropriations of that Congress. Indeed, he would not have needed to wait till the Fifty-sixth Congress to revise his caustic remark, for the enlarged version of his mot would have applied to the Fifty-fifth Congress, the last over which he presided, whose appropriations were wicked and wanton waste.

The only circumstance which could be urged in mitigation of the colossal appropriations of the Fifty-fifth Congress when compared with those of the Fifty-sixth is that we were then engaged in a foreign war, while during the life of the Fifty-sixth Congress we were said to be at peace with all the world.

Still the totals are astounding year by year, and the voice of the reformer is silenced, while extravagance runs riot.

The growth of per capita Federal expenditures is amazing.

In 1803, the second year of Jefferson's Administration, the per capita Federal expenditures were only 50 cents.

In 1842, under John Tyler, they had risen to $1.39.

In 1860, when James Buchanan was President, they had grown to $2.01.

During the civil war the totals of appropriations, as well as the per capita expenditures, took an immense jump.

The lowest per capita appropriation since the war was in 1886, during Cleveland's first term, when it was $4.22, the total being $242,483,138.

In 1891 the per capita expense was $5.71; in 1896, $4.93; in 1897, $5.01; last year was almost $10 per capita, and unfortunately the tendency is toward still greater expenditures.

No living man can assign any valid or convincing reason for

this astounding and rapid growth in the per capita public expenditures. Certainly no member of this House has cheek enough to assert that the Government as now administered is an improvement upon Jefferson's method of administration.

Liberality in pensions to our soldiers and sailors and their widows, orphans, and dependent parents has become the settled policy of the Government; but few have avowed themselves openly in favor of a civil pension list, and yet that system, and of colossal proportions at that, is in sight. It is at present a cloud no larger than a man's hand, but unless Congress takes an immediate and resolute stand against it in a few years it will envelop the entire land.

The retired list is growing like Jonah's gourd vine. It is a great pity that it will not wither as soon. It is now proposed to pension ex-Presidents.

To place a person on the retired list with a salary is only another way of granting a pension.

The bill pending, to raise the salary of the officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service and then retire them on three-fourths pay, will cost the people about $200,000 a year. There is no shadow of excuse for that raid on the Treasury. What is still worse, it is only the forerunner of a vast brood of similar bills to retire somebody and finally to retire everybody—that is everybody holding an appointive place under the Government—at a good, fat salary. The employees of the Weather Bureau and the railway mail clerks will come next; and, truth to tell, they are just as much entitled to a pension as are the revenue-cutter officers. Then the vast army—constantly growing vaster—of clerks, agents, and supernumeraries in all the departments and in the service of the Government anywhere and everywhere will be pensioned. If I voted to retire the officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service I would vote to pension all the rest.

The inevitable result is that none of the taxpayers will be granted pensions and all of the taxeaters will enjoy that luxury.

There would be more wisdom and more justice is establishing a universal old-age pension for every citizen of the Republic than there are in the manner in which we are proceeding to create an old-age pension list from the civil departments of the Government.

The average citizen who is not in the employment of the Government is just as worthy of an old-age pension as is the Government employee, for the latter receives the higher compensation while the former does more and harder work.

Yet there is a constant, and apparently irresistible, pressure to increase the salaries of all governmental appointees, notwithstanding the fact that there are scores of applicants for every place at the present salaries—sometimes hundreds of applicants—and notwithstanding the further fact that if the Angel of Death should spread his wings on the blast to-night and kill every employee of the Government as dead as he killed the army of Sennacherib in a week's time every place could be filled by somebody as competent as the present incumbent.

At the last session of Congress Mr. HEMENWAY, of Indiana, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, made the startling declaration on the floor of the House that at least 10 per cent of all the department clerks are incapacitated for any duty by reason of old age or other infirmity, but they draw their salaries as regularly as the most robust one in the lot. Of course the per cent will grow year by year, for it is no fiction that life tenure in office fosters longevity. Any system which breeds such a state of affairs is an outrage on the toilers of the land, an insult to our boasted intelligence, a nuisance which should be abated for the public good.

In this connection I wish to state clearly and emphatically that I have nothing whatever against the persons who are the beneficiaries of the public bounty by reason of increased salaries, or of being retired on full or three-fourths pay, or of drawing pay for which they are unable to render any service. They are, almost without exception, amiable and intelligent citizens, and it is largely because they are amiable and intelligent that Congress yields to their unjust and unreasonable demands. Another reason that Congress yields, reluctantly and against its better judgment, as I believe, is that the applicants for this largess are here on the ground, in a city 60 per cent of whose residents claim citizenship elsewhere and a much larger per cent of whom live directly or indirectly on salaries paid by the Government. There is a community of interest among them; they seek two ends in common—increase of pay and life tenure in position—and they generally get what they go after.

I have never had any ambition to be proclaimed as "A watchdog of the Treasury." I have not arrogated to myself the character of an economist. I have not posed as an objector. It is an ungracious and ungraceful performance to object to the pet bills and provisions of other members and well calculated to render a man unpopular with his fellow-Representatives; but there are waste and extravagance everywhere.

If John D. Rockefeller, who is generally taken and accepted as the richest man in America, were to conduct his business as recklessly as the Government's business is run he would go into bankruptcy in less than ten years.

There is not a man living who has brains, intelligence, and ingenuity enough to defend the methods pursued by Congress at present and for years past.

I have no doubt whatever that a good business man can run the Government business as well as it is now run for one-half of what we expend for that purpose.

It is our solemn duty to readopt "Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened."

Here is a table showing aggregates of expenditures for every fiscal year since 1855:

1856	$65,571,025.79
1857	67,705,707.66
1858	74,185,270.39
1859	69,070,976.74
1860	63,139,598.39
1861	66,546,644.89
1862	474,761,818.91
1863	714,740,725.17
1864	865,322,641.97
1865	1,297,555,224.41
1866	520,809,416.99
1867	357,542,675.16
1868	377,740,284.86
1869	322,865,277.80
1870	309,653,590.75
1871	292,177,188.25
1872	277,517,962.67
1873	290,345,245.33
1874	287,133,873.17
1875	274,625,392.84
1876	258,459,797.33
1877	238,660,008.93
1878	236,964,329.80
1879	266,947,883.53
1880	267,642,957.78
1881	260,712,887.59
1882	257,981,439.57
1883	265,408,137.54
1884	244,126,244.33
1885	260,226,955.11
1886	242,483,138.50
1887	267,932,179.97
1888	267,924,801.13
1889	299,288,978.25
1890	318,040,710.66
1891	365,773,905.35
1892	345,023,330.58
1893	383,477,954.49
1894	367,525,279.83
1895	356,195,298.29
1896	352,179,446.08
1897	365,774,159.57
1898	443,368,582.80
1899	605,072,179.85
1900	478,713,791.71
1901	509,907,353.15

I remember an old adage which says "Give the devil his due," and although I would not compare my distinguished friend, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, to his satanic majesty [laughter], still it is due to the gentleman to state that I will give the devil his due while endeavoring on this floor to procure economy in public expenditures. I have seen these expenses grow in amount from year to year, in the appropriation bills, and neither the one party nor the other is entirely to blame for it. It is a condition of affairs which has grown upon us gradually. That is the exact truth. I have seen the honorable gentleman from Illinois make the most gallant efforts to economize the expenditures in this House, and in nearly every case he was outweighted and borne down. I saw the gentleman in that position often during the last Congress.

There is another thing. I have observed here ever since I have been in the House, that there is no trouble whatever to establish a new office. There is no trouble whatever to raise the salary of an old official; but the very minute you undertake to abolish an old office or to cut down an old salary you run up against some insuperable obstacle. And let me tell you, my fellow-members, there is an old saying that charity should begin at home, and so should economy begin at home. There are twice as many employees hanging around this very House as there is any necessity for. There are so many of them that you almost have to run over them to get in and out. You have up in this gallery here two able-bodied citizens sitting at every one of these doors to pull the door open; and as a member suggested to me the other day, a gentleman of humorous turn of mind, when my brother from St. Louis [Mr. JOY] was trying to get two more on the pay roll, that the proper thing to do was to make an appropriation for some kind of machinery to lift these doorkeepers up gently so they would not overtax themselves in getting up to open the doors. [Laughter.]

Mr. CANNON. Will my friend allow me there?

Mr. CLARK. Yes; certainly.

Mr. CANNON. I think myself there are some unnecessary officials in the House and Senate, especially in the Senate; but if the public prints can be relied upon as anywhere nearly correct, it seems to me that the Missouri legislature double discounts the House of Representatives of the United States in its employees, and as that is at home, and charity and economy begin there, would my friend from Missouri be curious to run a comparison between the two? [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. CLARK. Now, Mr. Chairman, that is exceedingly amusing. It marks my friend from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] as a humorist fit to rank with Grover Cleveland in his fishing articles. [Laughter.] But it is decidedly uncandid. I am not a member of the Missouri legislature. When I was, thirteen years ago, they did not have half as many clerks there as they have had since that time. Recently they have reduced the number very much. But I am here to legislate for the people of the United States, and I will give you my opinion in a nut shell, that unless these riotous totals of appropriations are cut down this great official system will get so top-heavy that it will topple to the ground of its own weight.

I am not stingy in the public service. I have no disposition to set up as a cheeseparing statesman. I am willing to pay public officials and to pay them well, but I am not in favor of having twice as many people on the pay roll as employees as there ought to be.

Now, the gentlemen over there on the other side had a confab among themselves about raising the wages of these rural free mail carriers. I have no doubt on earth they will be raised. They are getting more now than the average citizen can get. The people over in the departments are getting more pay and do less work than the average citizen. Yet they will all get their wages raised. And I undertake to say now that if every Federal official, including the House of Representatives and Senate, were to die to-night, within a month a new set could be secured who would discharge the official duties just as well as those who hold the offices now. What is more, they would take the offices gladly at the old salaries. I do not know of anybody in my district who is refusing to come to Congress because the pay is not big enough.

The truth is that we have become so thoroughly used to talking about millions and hundreds of millions here in this House that whenever we are discussing public measures every one of us has come to feel as though we were all multi-millionaires or billionaires ourselves. There will be a day of reckoning. Of course, as long as times are flush I understand perfectly well that it will be difficult to induce the American people to scrutinize appropriation bills closely. That is the reason extravagance is rampant. But whenever it becomes a little hard to pay the taxes they will begin to scrutinize them, and we ought to begin now to economize in all these unnecessary things against that day which must come.

I suggest to every man here, it is not a matter of politics, it is a matter of economy, it is a matter of plain common sense; and every dollar that we expend here in excess of what we ought to spend is practically a robbery of the people. I hear statesmen here talking about the money which belongs to the United States Government. It does not own a single dollar of money anywhere on the face of the earth. It is simply a trustee for the people, and a trustee of an express trust. Cato used to wind up every speech that he made in the Roman senate, no difference what the subject was, with, "Delenda Carthago est!" Carthage must be destroyed! It would be a good thing if every member in this House would get into the habit of winding up every speech that he makes, no matter what the theme, with this declaration, that "Federal expenditure must be kept within the limits of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, economically administered." [Loud applause.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. HILL having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

H. R. 3239. An act providing for the free transportation of all mail matter sent by Mrs. Ida S. McKinley.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The SPEAKER pro tempore announced his signature to enrolled bill and joint resolution of the following titles:

S. 2044. An act to increase the amount of the official bond to be furnished by the United States marshal for the district of Alaska in certain cases; and

S. R. 15. Joint resolution to pay the expenses of the United States Government exhibit at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, in the city of Charleston, county of Charleston, State of South Carolina, during the years 1901 and 1902.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield ten minutes, or so much time as he may desire, to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CANNON. I only want a very brief time. I have listened with much interest to the gentleman from Missouri. It seems to me I have heard much of what he said, in substance, before, and yet if it be a good thing it can not be said too often. I am glad that the gentleman is so much of an economist. I should be very glad, indeed, of his careful assistance, as every other member of the House would be, in watching legislation, the enactment of new legislation, the entering upon new policies, for the cutting down of appropriations where they ought to be cut down, running all along through the details. I know if the gentleman gives his careful attention to the matter that he will be efficient. I know he will be on foot many times in the future where he has not been either on foot or horseback heretofore when the matter of appropriations was being considered.

I always listen to the gentleman with a great deal of interest. Thomas Jefferson; a hundred years ago; expenditures only 50 cents a head; 5,000,000 people then, I believe; according to the gentleman's statement, the expenditures only two millions and a half! If the gentleman would look it up again, I think he would find he is somewhat in error. He says now it is $12 a head. Oh! no, no; nowhere near $12 a head for the expenditures in this country, notwithstanding the great change. I was interested somewhat in this statement: According to the gentleman, there was $2,500,000 in expenditures in 1802 under Jefferson. I do not recollect that the gentleman's voice was raised in opposition when, under the new conditions, this House solemnly pledged itself to give $5,000,000 for the St. Louis Exposition to celebrate the acquisition of the territory acquired under Jefferson—twice as much as the whole Government cost, according to the gentleman, in 1802, under Jefferson. [Laughter.] Oh, where was the eloquent voice of the gentleman from Missouri then? [Laughter.]

The great city of St. Louis, one of the many great cities, splendid and magnificent in the year 1902, in the State of Missouri, and by its permission, I believe, gives $15,000,000 toward one little show down there [laughter], making, with what the United States gives, $20,000,000 in all. My countrymen, what extravagance! [Great laughter.]

Does the gentleman from Missouri refer to the expenditures made prior to 1860 as any guide for the expenditures that are to be made now? If he does not, what was the object of his speech? A new order of things has come in. The expenditures already made (and I crave the gentleman's attention) since the 4th day of March, 1861, that this nation might be preserved, in the payment of the pensions and sustaining the Army and Navy growing out of that great war, amounts to more than $9,000,000,000. Why, for pensions alone to the soldiers of the late war $140,000,000 a year are appropriated, and the gentleman strikes an attitude and talks about how much per capita it cost under Jefferson's Administration in 1802. [Laughter.]

Now, I do not pose as the watchdog of the Treasury. I am not a cheeseparing statesman. I have no desire to play in that rôle. I am for raising every dollar of money by taxation, and expending every dollar of that money that it is necessary to expend to enable the United States of America to perform its function with efficiency everywhere in our borders, including the newly acquired territory, upon all the oceans and seas of the earth and everywhere about the earth. [Applause on the Republican side.] I do not want to spend one dollar more. As the chairman of the great committee that prepares for the consideration of the House many of these great annual bills, my best efforts are given to that end. The gentleman says my desire to keep the Philippine Islands forever and a day is idiotic. Well, that is merely a matter of opinion. [Laughter.]

Why, Mr. Chairman, that is over and it is done. The Philippine Islands have been acquired by the United States by the highest law. I used to tell a story in the last campaign which saved me a half hour's talk inside of a minute, and I will tell it now. John and Mary, son and daughter of two farmers down in central Illinois, married. They were good people and lived upon a little farm of 80 acres of land. They agreed among themselves, among other things, that they did not want twins. They wanted a son. In the fulness of time a son was born. There was great rejoicing upon the part of the husband. Presently he was informed that there was another son; that was two. He tore his hair and rushed in and said, "Wife, we don't want twins." She said, "Husband, we have got them." [Great laughter.] And the love of that good woman twined about them, and in the fulness of time and vigorous manhood they will become citizens of a great Republic.

We have got the Philippines. Now, the gentleman from Missouri had quite as much to do with the beginning of the war under which the Philippines came as I had. I accept the logical sequence. He rejects it. Sometimes gentlemen, like my friend, I have thought, were always for war and its consequences in time of peace and for peace in time of war. That is to say, these things result. I will say to my friend, from the war with Spain. Nothing will undo them. I do not believe, if my friend was chargeable with the power to do it, if he was the President, or speaking for the majority in this House of Representatives, if he was in a position where he was required to act—because I have great respect for him, his courage, his capacity, and for his patriotism—I do not believe if he could stand up and by his single voice dispose of the Philippines or get away from the obligations of that treaty, the highest law of the Republic, that he would dispose of them or part with a single acre or island. I am kinder to my friend than he is to himself.

Another gentleman a few minutes ago asked the gentleman from Ohio this question: "How can we, under the rules of this House, effect legislation touching the Philippines when the Constitution, which is the permanent law and the highest law, does not go there?" I am glad to answer my friend. No man anywhere, here or elsewhere, for that matter, has greater regard for that fixed law of the land, the Constitution of the United States, than I have; and it goes everywhere that the flag goes. In the Philippines, with a people who are not competent for self-government; with a people in insurrection, with a people who are being educated and in the fullness of time will be fully educated and through the generations gradually work up to a capacity for self-government, the same usages and customs and revenue laws that exist in the United States, as we have built them up for over three hundred years, would not apply in every instance.

Therefore the Constitution of the United States, like the grace of God, is big enough and strong enough to throw its arms about the Philippines and adapt itself from year to year and generation to generation to their condition. That is what the Constitution of the United States can do; and it does go there. Gentlemen say it does not; I say it does go there; and that your Government and mine—a government of the people—can do as much anywhere that it may be possessed of territory as any monarchy or any other government on the earth has the power to do, the difference between the two being that we do things right, from the standpoint of self-government and building peoples up to self-government, while they frequently do things which, according to our standpoint, are not right.

I did not intend to submit additional remarks in this general debate, but I felt that I wanted to say what I have said. I am glad that I live in the year 1902. I am glad that this country has grown in population within our borders without regard to the newly acquired territory to almost 80,000,000 people. I am glad that we have 200,000 miles of railways. I am glad that we have the greatest internal trade in the United States amongst ourselves—if we did not have one dollar of trade abroad—of any government on earth. I am glad that we are first in agriculture among the nations of the earth. I am glad that we are first in manufactures among the nations of the earth. I am glad that our commerce for the surplus, which is insignificant in comparison with the home consumption, grows by leaps of a hundred millions or more every year. I am glad that we are broad enough to reach out and be upon terms of courtesy—international courtesy—with the world.

When Prince Henry reaches our shores and is entertained by our people, I am glad, that coming as he does, in an official capacity, he is to be entertained at the expense of all the people; [applause] and when our people go from the United States to Great Britain (if they do go—I have paid no attention to that—the matter has not come to me), when our people go to the mother country, having the same laws, the same language, the same literature, the same civilization as ourselves—if they go upon the invitation of Great Britain or if they go officially to represent our people, I expect, that when they strike Great Britain's borders, they will be entertained by Great Britain as we shall entertain Prince Henry. But from the United States to Great Britain's borders, if we send them, I will vote to pay their expenses, as Prince Henry's expenses will be paid en route, no doubt, to our borders. The two cases would be upon all fours.

I glory in speaking the English language. I glory in the Anglo-Saxon, the English, the American literature. I glory in our foreign trade. But I can not forget that one-half of our great foreign trade is done with our brethren under the flag of Great Britain, who speak the same language that we do.

I am for German policy. I am for French policy. I am for correct policy of all the governments of this earth as long as it is correct, and I am for Great Britain's policy as long as it is correct. When she is right, when she is our best customer, I am for treating her as such—for meeting her halfway and standing with her as we stand with other nations and with other civilizations. And thank God, when she is wrong, we are strong enough and great enough to say, "Thus far and no farther shalt thou come." [Loud applause.]

I beg the pardon of the House for having in this general debate strayed away from this deficiency bill. It seemed to me that something like what I have said was apt in reply to the gentleman who has last spoken and others touching the question of general policy.

Mr. PIERCE. I yield thirty minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND].

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I am prompted now to ask a little of the time of the House; prompted by the appearance of a new friend of the Constitution—an unexpected appearance—an unheralded appearance—a remarkable appearance. I refer, of course, to the appearance in this guise and garb of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON]. This is an event of some importance. There had not been any suspicion abroad in the land, and certainly none in the House, that the gentleman was going to declare any remarkable friendship for the Constitution, for up to this date, so far as we have been able to observe, he has not evinced any.

He is, however, a friend of the Constitution, because we have his own statement as evidence of the fact. He glories, as we all do, in the greatness of our country; but he assigns somewhat different reasons for his glorification from those which affect some of us. He tells us that the Constitution follows the flag, and he tells us almost in the same breath that while the Constitution is in the Philippines and everywhere that our flag is seen we, in the Philippines and elsewhere, have the power and right to do everything that any other nation has the power and right to do; and then he draws the remarkably fine and neat distinction that we differ from other nations in that we do, and seek to do, only that which is right, while they in their perversity do that which is wrong.

The Constitution of the United States, which we are assured by the gentleman from Illinois, has gone to the Philippines, as well as remains here in the United States, fixes a limit to what we can do, as that instrument is interpreted by some of its older friends. The powers of this Government are supposed to be limited, measured, and bounded by the provisions of that Constitution. In determining, then, what the Government can do we have been accustomed heretofore, and ought, Mr. Chairman, to be accustomed now, to recur to the Constitution to ascertain what the governmental powers are, and what the Government is. But the gentleman from Illinois goes out upon a broad voyage of discovery and exploration, and winds up with the announcement that we have rights and powers under our Constitution as boundless as any other nation on the earth can claim.

Now, what some other nation has the right to do depends, so far as its own internal structure is concerned, upon its constitution and upon its form of government. It has no relation whatever to our system. What it has the right to do, so far as the world is concerned, depends not so much upon its constitution or upon its govermnent, as a matter of theory and philosophy, as, practically and ultimately, upon the power of its army and its navy to carry forward such policies as it may please to advance. That is just where the matter stands as between the Government of the United States and foreign governments, according to the best interpretation of our Constitution and the practice under their systems.

This is simply a deficiency bill which has been presented here by the Committee on Appropriations for our action. There is a provision in this bill for the erection of barracks—a military post—at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, established upon a permanent basis; and in establishing that military post, we are told by the gentleman from Illinois, we are doing right, because, he says, we differ from other nations in that we do right while they do wrong. We must assume, then, I suppose, that we are doing right in the establishment of the permanent military barracks at Manila.

The gentleman appealingly and eloquently illustrated the impregnability of his position, and he says that he has time and time again saved one-half hour's expenditure of time by the employment of the illustration. He did this when he cited the case of the young couple who had twins but would have been entirely satisfied with, and would have positively enjoyed the blessing of, one child in the family. Does the gentleman look upon the inhabitants of the Philippines as in the relation of twinship with the people of this Republic? Does he regard them as on a par with our American citizenship? I, for my part, repudiate any such twinship, any such relationship. The American people and the Filipinos were not born twins, and are not and in the future will not be "twins."

Their births did not take place at the same time, so far as their relationship to this Government are concerned. They are not of

the same stock. Politically they have not the same paternity or the same maternity. They have not the same achievements or the same objects. They have not the same prospects or the same hopes in life. The one constitutes the citizenship of the mightiest Republic upon the earth, a people who hertofore have devoted themselves to the glories of free government at home and to the glories of the just administration of affairs in our foreign relation.

The Filipinos, unhappily, have been dependents and the victims of tyranny for three hundred years, and when they hoped that by their own exertions and by our timely aid they had escaped from the taskmaster and achieved their own independence, lo and behold, by the administration of such gentlemen as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] and those who subscribe to and entertain the same philosophy, they found themselves face to face with the unexpected condition that the rescuer was merely going to take the place—was determined to take the place—of the despoiler from whom they had escaped. And yet we are told the relation is that of twinship, and the anecdote of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] not only saves time, but makes clear his understanding of what he says. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

The gentleman says that we are to hold these islands in perpetuity. He says it is a condition; that we have them and can not get rid of them. He says that upon this side we had as much to do with bringing on the war with Spain as those upon that side, and therefore the conclusion which he would draw, but which is totally unwarranted and totally unsupported in logic and in facts, is that we are as much responsible as gentlemen upon that side for our present relations to the Philippine Islanders. I deny it.

The war for the relief of Cuba; the war to aid the Cuban in his struggle against tyranny and for freedom; the war that was launched with a brave declaration of patriotic unselfishness, made here and echoed in the other Chamber; the war that the American people took up as a war of relief, a war of patriotism, a war of humanity, was not designed by us as a war of subjugation. It was not designed by us as a war of spoliation. In its objects and in its fruits it was not turned by us into criminal aggression, to a perversion of every principle of the Republic, to the assertion of every doctrine and the emulation of every practice of despotism. That does not lie with us. We do not carry that responsibility. The guilt is not upon us. You must bear that burden yourselves.

Is it true that there is any connection, logically and naturally, patriotically and constitutionally, between the war for the relief of Cuba and a perpetual occupation of the distant Philippine Islands by force of arms, the subjugation of their inhabitants, the forcing of our Government upon them, the maintenance, at tremendous cost in blood and in treasure to the American people, of an alien rule over an alien race? I deny that there is any connection. We were not bound to acquire the Philippine Islands. If we had adhered to the spirit in which we engaged in the war, if we had been true to the lofty purposes and the holy traditions of our own country and our own Government we never would have acquired them.

We would have scorned the suggestion that, starting in as deliverers, starting in as the champions of freedom, as the rescuers of the oppressed, we ourselves in turn should become the spoilsmen and the oppressors and the tyrants. We would have scorned the suggestion; we would have had nothing to do with the islands except to give over their control gladly, not grudgingly, to the people who dwelt there and who had endured many things grievous to be borne and multitudes of whom had died in the effort to free themselves from Spanish tyranny.

And what we ought to have done then, we still can do. The door is not closed. What bars us? What fell agency stands between the great American Republic and the right? What is across our pathway leading as honor directs, to where glory may be won by the doing of a just and generous deed? Point it out. Where is the goblin? Where is the opposing force? Where is the impassible barrier? It is merely a figment of the imagination of gentlemen, merely a phantom of their waking dreams. Why, the gentleman's own philosophy—that we are as powerful as any other nation, that whatever any nation can do we have the power and the right to do—is a refutation of his claim.

Do we lack the power and the right to take the hand of the spoilsman from off the islands of the far-away seas? Do we lack the power and the right to give liberty to 10,000,000 people who are struggling and dying for it? Do we lack the power and the right to take the mailed hand from the throats of men who are crying out for liberty and for independent national existence? Ah, no; we do not lack either the power or the right. Who is to interfere?

Not a nation upon the earth to oppose, not an obstacle in our path, not a power but our own greed and vanity and selfishness to stand in the way of a grand achievement, by a grand Republic—the crowning by grand and glorious deeds of a grand and glorious war, undertaken for liberty and humanity. There is no difficulty in the way except our own perversity, no difficulty in the way except the juggling with the Constitution which some of the gentleman's friends are doing. There is no trouble for us if we will do right.

Something has been said about our duty to other nations. What duty have we to other nations that compels us to emulate them in tyranny? What duty have we to other nations that calls upon us to abandon the teachings and the principles of our own Constitution, to spit upon our own records, to stultify ourselves at home and abroad? None. And yet the gentlemen comes in here with his bill, without a suggestion in his report that this is new legislation, without the caution mark that is ordinary in an appropriation bill when it carries new legislation.

He comes in with this $500,000 Manila barracks item, which has been usurped from the Committee on Military Affairs. If there are armaments to be made or quarters to be built, if there is business of that kind to be done, there is a committee of this House whose duty it is to consider it; not the committee that has usurped the consideration of it, not the committee that has magnified itself into great notoriety, but the committee charged with the duty, under the rules of the House, to consider and report upon such matters.

Why does the gentleman rush into it? Why is this brief little report of a few lines brought here to the House, covering up and hiding rather than disclosing and revealing what this bill contains? Why? Because some other nation may do it? Because our Committee on Appropriations has the same power and right as any other committee appointed to a similar office in any other nation? Even if that be conceded, will the gentleman follow it up with the other part of the declaration, that this Committee on Appropriations here differs from other committees on appropriations in other lands in that they can do wrong, but this committee does what is right, and only what is right?

The gentleman from Illinois is further ready, as he tells us, to provide liberally for a committee or commission to go abroad to the coronation of the King of England. He tells us how he adores the Anglo-Saxon language; how sweet to his senses and how soothing to his ears are Anglo-Saxon words; how he loves those words; and how England is the mother country; and how its civilization is the same as ours. What is the civilization which Britain is furnishing to the world, in example, to-day? What is it?

Upon the fields of South Africa behold as gallant a people as ever had an existence in the history of the world, struggling and dying man after man, and not only men, but women and children, in the defense of home, in the defense of country, in the defense of liberty, in the defense of a republic—against what? Against that "civilization" that is striving with might and main, in overwhelming force, by all the arms and agencies that a mighty nation can bring against a weak nation, by all the force that aggressive wrong can hurl upon defenseless right, not only to crush out the life of the South African Republic, but to destroy utterly, root and branch, everything, great or small, old or young, armed or unarmed, that breathes in that South African country the breath of freedom, that scorns tyranny, that loves liberty and home well enough to fight and die for them.

That is the "civilization" which is said to be part and parcel of ours—the same kind as ours.

True we are furnishing something of an exemplification of civilization of that kind; but I believe that when the American people realize its enormity, realize what it is, when their pride is stirred, when their memories are quickened, and when they review and study our glorious history and glorious achievements and the grand institutions of our own favored land, then in their sober second thought, with the scales dropped from their eyes, with patriotism bounding and bubbling in their hearts, with sympathy actuating them in thought and in purpose—I can not but believe that when that time comes—God speed its coming!—the American people will not suffer themselves to be made the dupes of those who would have them furnish examples of the "civilization" whose purpose is spoliation, whose course is the track of the storm, whose peace is the calm of the desert, the quiet of death.

I do not believe in that brand of civilization. Let us turn from it to the prouder and grander civilization and citizenship of the American Republic. In spite of everything tending to discredit him, with his love of liberty as a talisman, the true American, I believe, will yet demand that right be done at home and abroad.

You can not get away from these islands! Oh, no; honor is involved. How tender some gentlemen are upon this subject of honor! Honor in turning against a weak ally! Honor in turning our own arms against the feeble men who fought by our side and aided in our success! Honor in crushing to earth those who aspire to liberty! Honor in dealing destruction, in the name of our Republic, upon the creators and devotees of another republic, even in the far-off islands of the sea! I do not understand it so.

I do not believe that the American people in their sober second thought will so understand it.

What spirit of grasping, what genius of greed, what perverted sentiment prompted us in setting the Constitution aside and forgetting all of our past? What blindness permitted us to enter into this treaty by which we acquired those islands from a vanquished foe lying prostrate at our feet, beaten here and beaten everywhere, not having anything in the islands and nothing of title to them except what had been obtained and lost by three hundred years of crime?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Certainly.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Would it not be well in asking the necessity of that treaty for that gentleman to include one William Jennings Bryan, and ask him why he procured by his own exertion the ratification of that treaty?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, of course I am not authorized to answer for William Jennings Bryan; nor am I nearly as able, if authorized, as a certain other gentleman was to speak for his successful competitor in the Presidential race. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] I have no authorization whatever; and so I can say, gently, kindly, and confidentially, in this august presence, that I am not authorized even as was the gentleman who assumed to speak for the Presidential competitor of Mr. William Jennings Bryan; I have no more authority to speak for him than I have to speak for Mr. Bryan.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Will the gentleman from Missouri allow me a statement?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Yes; this is interesting.

Mr. GROSVENOR. The gentleman from Missouri knows what every other honest man knows, that I never in my life, here or anywhere else, in public or in private, assumed to speak for the successful competitor of William J. Bryan. It has been stated here over and over again, and has not escaped the knowledge of the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I would not by even an inadvertence do the gentleman from Ohio any harm, and of course I would not magnify his office against his protest. [Laughter.] I did not say that the gentlemen ever asserted an authority on the part of the President of the United States to speak for the President. But there was something in the manner of the gentleman from Ohio; there was something in the all-persuasiveness of the statements which he would make; there was something in that air of authority and sanctity that somehow gathers about him [laughter]; there was something that echoed in the tones of his voice; something that appeared in the attitude and beamed from the countenance of the gentleman [laughter], which suggested that the gentleman did not care to combat the idea of inspiration, if it were abroad. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Now, I find that it was all like so many other things, a mere illusion, a mere appearance, a mere seeming. [Laughter.]

But to recur to William Jennings Bryan. I have said that I had no authority to speak for him; he is one of those gentlemen who speaks for himself, and does it exceedingly well. [Applause.] Yet I would like to advert for a moment to the suggestion which the gentleman from Ohio made concerning Mr. Bryan and the treaty. I have not much doubt that the gentleman himself and other gentlemen who talk from the same standpoint and for the same purpose, like the gentleman from Illinois, desiring to economize time, find it convenient in talking about the treaty and the Philippine problem to note Mr. Bryan's attitude and quote from Mr. Bryan's utterances on the subject, and then pass on.

Let us have a few words, if we can, of clear, common sense, and a historical account of that matter. In the first place, Mr. Bryan was for the ratification of the treaty. I say now, as I have said many times in public and in private, that I believe now, and have always believed since the question arose, that Mr. Bryan was wrong, and that it would have been far wiser, far better, if Mr. Bryan had said nothing on the subject, entertaining the views that he did entertain upon it. I will tell you how the question of whether the treaty ought to be ratified presented itself to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan's error was due to overconfidence in the American people. I hope that future events will show that he was right, although the manifestation that he was right be a little tardy in appearing.

Mr. Bryan was of the opinion that as the war was actually over, as the fighting was done, the expense of maintaining a large army ought to be lifted from the shoulders of the American people; that the danger in camp of idleness, dissipation, and sickness to the soldiers, who had nothing more to do until formally discharged, ought to be avoided and ended. Mr. Bryan did not believe that the treaty was good, that the treaty was what it ought to be, and he never said that or anything like it; but he believed that inasmuch as the treaty had been made, inasmuch as it was the only treaty pending, inasmuch as its ratification would be to formally end the war and discharge the soldiers who then were useless, it would be better to ratify it and trust to the sense and fairness and patriotism of the American people to deal later with the questions involved.

He favored the ratification of the treaty, but he did not favor the imposing of our Government upon the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. Upon the contrary, he trusted to the great, broad, patriotic spirit of the American people to relieve them from such control as we acquired under the treaty, set them upon their feet, and bid them Godspeed as they would make their way into the family of nations, and watch over them a little time with disinterested care.

So, whatever gentlemen may think—and I have said what I think about the wisdom of the ratification of that treaty—whatever gentlemen may think about it, what you have done since the ratification, and what you did not intimate or declare you would do, is not at all chargeable to anyone on this side, or chargeable to Mr. Bryan.

Had you declared that your purpose was to hold the Philippine Islands perpetually; that it was your purpose to hold those people down at the point of the bayonet; that it was your purpose to establish and maintain a perpetual colonial government upon the other side of the world; that it was your purpose to expend seventy-five to one hundred million dollars of the American people's money annually in carrying on that performance abroad; that it was your purpose to fill the churchyards in city and town and country with the bravest and best of the young manhood of the land in sustaining that policy—had you proclaimed these things, your treaty never would have been ratified; your treaty never could have been ratified. [Applause on Democratic side.]

And how weak is your defense now; how short are you now of reasons for what you have done or excuse for it, when you appeal to the fact that Mr. Bryan was in favor of the ratification of the treaty as a reason for all that you have done and an excuse for all that you may do. It will not answer.

I go as far as you go in the expression of a difference in judgment from Mr. Bryan on that point. The ratification of the treaty was one thing. But the things that you dared not hint at, things which most of you did not dream of, things which if announced would have appalled you, things which you would have declared your opposition to, things which you have since done and things which you are now doing and things which you are about to do—they are quite different from anything that was thought of at the time as involved in the ratification of that treaty. Do not charge your swinging away from American principles and from your solemn professions to anybody but yourselves.

There was pending in the Senate at the time this treaty was ratified, if I recollect aright—when you had not disclosed your position on this question—a resolution declaring it to be the policy of the United States to give freedom to these islanders. There was not one man in ten in the country who believed when that treaty was ratified that you were going to hold the islands as an American possession at the point of the bayonet; that you were going to force alien rule upon the inhabitants there; that you were going to endeavor to make in the far-away seas another Poland or Ireland; that you were going to follow the "civilization" of Great Britain as exemplified in South Africa.

There was not a hint of that. American sense and American patriotism were against it. By pretense, by subterfuge, by concealment, by inroads upon the Constitution, by disregard of the plainest mandates of the law, you are now doing that which then you did not even threaten, and which a large number of you then would have bitterly opposed.

You can not now escape the responsibility for this; it is upon you. Time and time again you have been appealed to, not in the spirit of partisanship, but in the spirit of broad Americanism, for our common country, above party and independent of party, to preserve our institutions, to tarnish not our good name, to sully not our banner, to foster liberty instead of implanting tyranny, to make people free instead of making them slaves—to give to the Filipinos what you claimed for yourselves instead of denying it to them.

In closing, I appeal to you, if I may, speaking for myself, to let the question drop out of politics, not force it into politics. I appeal to you as Americans; I appeal to you as descendants of our sires of 1776; I appeal to you upon the common, broad, elevated ground of American patriotism to recur to American principles, to stand by the Constitution, to cease this policy of terrorism and destruction in those far-away islands, and allow a republic which you blighted and destroyed to spring up again and flourish there, with no American hand to strike it down. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand what purport to be the notes of an extract from a speech made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] during my absence from the House. I ask the Clerk to read it.

The Clerk read as follows:

How much can we get out of it? Why, I remember a long time ago in this House that somebody asked my distinguished friend from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] how long he intended to hold these islands. He replied that "we intended to hold them until we could squeeze all the money out of them we could get." That was just exactly the same language that my distinguished fellow citizen, Jesse James, used about holding up a railroad train [Laughter], "until he could get all the money out of it he could;" and he kept up that business until a Democratic governor laid him away in his grave.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I would be glad if the gentleman from Missouri would state when those remarks were made by "the gentleman from Ohio."

Mr. CLARK. Why, Mr. Chairman, I can not give the date—the gentleman has made so many speeches in this House.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I will give——

Mr. CLARK. Wait a minute. They were made during some of the innumerable set-tos which have taken place about this colonial business—somewhere from the beginning to the last.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I will give the gentleman the date when they were not made. I never made such remarks—neither here nor elsewhere. I imagine the gentleman has probably tortured a few remarks that fell from my lips on one occasion upon the top of the Allegheny Mountains into an understanding something like this, and if he has carried that recollection with him up to this time it must have been a very unpleasant one to him. There are several gentlemen in the House who were present at that debate and can say if I used such language.

Mr. CLARK. This was said on the floor of the House.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I have never said such a thing in my life. I have never thought such a thing, and do not know of anybody who does think it, unless it be the gentleman from Missouri himself, and his imagination is so fertile and so genial that it is possible in some way he has succeeded in finding something somewhere or some suggestion of something of the kind. But, I repeat, I never used the expression. I have never said such a thing and never expect to.

And, Mr. Chairman, let me say that this is the second time that the gentleman from Missouri has made such a statement, and both times in my absence, and I will be greatly obliged to him if he will search the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD through for anything that he thinks will justify him in that suggestion. Search the records, for in them ye think ye have proof of your statement, and they are they which testify the truth.

But, Mr. Chairman, I shall not associate the gentleman from Missouri with Jesse James, but rather with one of Captain Marryat's characters—not exactly a human character, but that character may have suggested to the gentleman his imagery in regard to the Philippine Islands. Snarleyow was a scuttler, and I fear my friend will turn out to be one.

Now, I wish to speak upon another question. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND], who has just taken his seat, has repeated the able speech that he made a few days ago in large part. I always like to hear it. It is a very eloquent argument, but would have been much more forcible if it were not for the fact that it was the current stock in trade of the campaign period of 1900, and made with the same degree of vigor and earnestness everywhere, and by a thousand men in the United States, made in a thousand newspapers in the United States, and overwhelmingly repudiated by the people of the United States in the election which immediately followed.

But I want to speak upon another question for a very few moments, and much more to ask the indulgence of the House at the close of my remarks than for the remarks themselves. The United States is a very great country. That will scarcely be questioned. To-day in all of the mighty industries of the world the United States stands No. 1—the greatest producer of all that falls from the labor of the hand of man. To-day we are sending our magnificient products into every civilized country of the earth, and finding a market under the very eaves and upon the very threshold of the manufactories of the Old World. Great strife for commercial supremacy is going on, and in very large part the United States stands the successful rival and undisputed competitor not alone of any one of the nations, but of all the nations of the world; and this is largely due to the fact that all the nations of the world are in large part joined together for the purpose of standing by each other and protecting their markets and disposing of their products, the result of their great industrial systems amongst each other.

Now, in the matter of production, the products of manufacturing establishments in the United States, we produce cheaper than anybody else, and in the matter of this production we stand at the very head of the list of the nations in that great sphere of national independence—the production of food supplies. In this no country can compete with our own. And yet, sir, there is one fact alone that mars the history and statement of our great success. There is one condition that stands in the way of the growth of our national independence, and our national supremacy in these matters in all of the mighty productions of our country as compared with the other countries of the world—our products that are going abroad day by day and thronging the markets of the Old World, and not only to the civilized nations of the Old World, but to the semicivilized countries and to the oriental countries as well—and that is that we are carrying in our own ships and under our own flag less than 8 per cent of the 100 per cent of our products which we thus ship abroad.

We are levying tribute upon all the nations of the earth in the sale to them of our products of the field and the factory; we are levying tribute upon all the nations of the world and compelling them by force of our competition to purchase from us; we are forcing upon the world the great productions of this country in a fair share and degree, and yet we are paying to-day to the people of the Old World, in cash, out of the pockets of the American people, $200,000,000, or about that sum, annually for the single item of the carriage and freight and transportation upon the products of the American people.

I know it has been stated, Mr. Chairman—and in this connection let me say that it is a most erroneous and misleading statement—that we are constantly showing an increase in our foreign transportation; that our merchant marine is certainly and steadily growing, and attention is called to the report of the Commissioner of Navigation of the Treasury Department to show the number of ships we are building in the United States, and it is a fact that during the year ending on the 1st of January we built more ships in the United States than in any other year of our history.

But it is also equally true and a fact worthy of consideration, Mr. Chairman, that only one of these ships was a first-class ocean-going ship for the foreign trade between the United States and the foreign countries of the world. Our legislation has built up our coastwise trade, and our shipyards have been busy in this class of building. But this condition does not apply to our foreign trade and our foreign shipping. So that instead of our foreign trade in our own ships and under our own flag growing in this country it is going the other way, and going the other way at a rate startling to the American people.

We have the raw material for the building of ships cheaper than any other great nation of the world. We have the finished product for the manufacture of great ships quite as cheaply furnished as in any other country of the world; but the trouble about our shipbuilding consists in the fact that we pay to the laborer of the United States engaged in that industry far higher wages than any other country of the world. But that is not the real question. That is not the thing that underlies our disadvantage and places us in the secondary position which we occupy. It is because we are paying such enormous wages to our seamen, 40 per cent more, I am told, at the lowest and most favorable computation to the American shipowner and ship manager, 40 per cent in addition to the average wages paid to the foreign sailor are paid by the American owner to-day.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose on this occasion to argue out the reasons for all this. Great Britain has been our greatest competitor, and she has ruled the waves in her domination of the marine service of the world; but the time has come when, by the testimony of British boards of trade and British mercantile associations and British shipping organizations, we discover conclusively that other nations are gaining upon Great Britain. During the last summer an investigation took place by a committee of the board of trade of London to ascertain as far as possible what was the real difficulty in the way of British trade; why it was that France and Germany, and even Norway and some of the other countries of Europe, were steadily gaining in the amount of their shipping and in the control of the mercantile business of the world.

With the consent of the House, which I propose to ask at the close of what I have to say, I shall put in the RECORD a condensed, but accurate, résumé of the testimony taken before this body, showing exactly this state of facts: That every civilized nation that operates upon the sea recognizes the fact that the nation that subsidizes its shipping is the nation that is growing in the control of the markets of the world. It is not alone the carrying of the product of American industry on the foreign ship into the foreign market. We must have lines of ships ready and willing to carry our products to the new markets where our interests have been developed. It is impossible to suppose that a German line of steamers will carry our merchandise upon most favorable terms to points in Europe where the markets may be most advantageous to us. On the contrary, if we would avail ourselves of those markets that are standing ready for our invasion we must invade them with the American ship, under an American registry, willing to go where American genius has blazed the way and discovered the market.

Mr. THAYER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman allow a question?

Mr. GROSVENOR. Yes.

Mr. THAYER. Are you aware that there is now in process an amassing of capital, a uniting of four of the shipbuilding and ship navigating companies of this country, and the same number in Great Britain, in anticipation of uniting with four French and German lines in one grand combine?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I am not aware of it, nor do I believe it.

Mr. THAYER. You saw it in yesterday's paper?

Mr. GROSVENOR. I saw in yesterday's paper a great many things besides that, some of which I knew to be true and some of which I doubted.

Mr. THAYER. This is a Republican paper which made the statement.

Mr. GROSVENOR. But you must remember that Republican papers talk with Democrats sometimes. [Laughter.] I do not know anything about the proposed community of interest which has been suggested among some of the great steamship lines of Europe. But no subsidy bill will benefit those people, because by the very terms of the bill not one of them can have an interest in any subsidy bill introduced in this Congress. Therefore, if what the gentleman has stated be true, the sooner the American people break down any combination of the character he mentions by a general subsidizing of everybody's freight ship that wants to carry American products to foreign countries, the sooner we will be rid of the effect of any oppressive combine like that.

Mr. THAYER. Is it not true that the bill must be very differently drawn from the one which was considered here at the last session?

Mr. GROSVENOR. If the gentleman will do me the favor to read the bill I think he will discover that it has been framed very largely to meet the objections which the gentleman and others made in the last session; and I have no doubt that the gentleman will be just as ready with a new set of objections to the bill that has been framed to meet his objections. [Laughter.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, the point of these reports is this, and I do not wish to be diverted from it, for I do not intend now to make an exhaustive discussion of the shipping subsidy bill, nor of the river and harbor subsidy bill, nor of the irrigation subsidy bill, nor any of the other subsidy bills that we have before this House. But I want to point out that in the ratio that any one of the civilized countries of the world has subsidized its steamships, the trade of that country has all the time increased; and in the ratio that it has gone ahead of another, that country's trade in foreign markets has been increased, while the other countries have fallen off.

Now, Mr. Chairman, without taking any further time, I ask unanimous consent to publish in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, the statements which I have referred to, with other statements illustrative of the same proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause]. The Chair hears none.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Now, Mr. Chairman, before I close I want to call attention to another argument which we shall no doubt hear. I want to refer to it simply for the purpose of putting in the RECORD a sufficient answer to it. I hold in my hands a newspaper publication, from the State of Connecticut, I believe. At all events, it contains a suggestion made about a remedy for all the ills we are laboring under, under the head of "Strong opposition to the subsidy proposition." It is this:

> There is a simple and certain way to build up our merchant marine, the way it was done under the navigation laws prior to 1828. A method analogous to and on all fours with the principles of a protective tariff, the only way that the Republican party has been pledged to, and that is by a discriminating duty. This method admits of no appropriations, no inequality, no injustice, no intricacy, absolutely legal, open to the poor as well as the rich. It is just, it is proper. It is strictly in keeping with the principles of the Republican party, and, more, it is truly American.
>
> Yours, very truly,
>
> W. S. MANNING.

It will be very strange if our Democratic friend should be found in favor of a discriminating duty.

It was the doctrine of the Republican party, apparently inadvertently adopted and put into one or two national platforms, based upon the operation of the law of 1828, or the one referred to by the gentleman who writes that article, and I want to submit a sufficient answer to the whole idea of discriminating duties, and I will read from the report which I had the honor to make on the subsidy bill two years ago:

> The first measure suggested in the last Congress was that of discriminating duties on imports. In support of that method of relief it has been said that while the United States imposed discriminating duties in the earlier history of the Republic our commerce under our flag very largely increased. That it did increase during a period when a law for discriminating duties was in force is undoubtedly true, but that it increased for that reason is, in very large degree, an erroneous conclusion. As to countries with which we had no treaties of equal commercial rights, and with the territories of Great Britain in North America and to a certain extent with the West Indies, we were free to make such discriminations in favor of our own flag, but the trade arising under those conditions was comparatively small, and in most cases ships and cargoes under our flag were in such other countries and territories put at a disadvantage equivalent, and sometimes more than equivalent, to our discrimination.
>
> In all such cases retaliation, in one form or another, is almost the necessary consequence, as we have ourselves proved in recent years, as well as earlier ones, in our own measures, usually confided to the discretion of the President, to meet what we conceived to be unequal and excessive exactions on our ships and cargoes in such foreign ports. Under present circumstances, it is sufficient to say that in a resort to discriminating duties, even if it were supposed we could impose them, their effect would not be to produce the result desired. Our existing treaties with every commercial nation on the globe forbid such discrimination, except, as we have stated, in respect of British North America and to a degree with the British West Indies.
>
> Looking at the immediate and urgent necessity of measures for the public welfare arising from the conditions we have already stated, it is obvious that if Congress were willing to authorize the President to terminate all these commercial treaties, the time required—one or two years after notice given—would be so great as in a large degree to diminish the advantages of immediate action. And it may be added that it is open to the gravest question whether the resort to discriminating duties, if we were free to do so at this moment, would be of advantage to the United States. We may, therefore, leave out of the question this method of accomplishing the end desired.

That is an answer to the whole of this editorial suggestion on the result of discriminating duties. Why, Mr. Chairman, the proposition has grown up in various Administrations of the Government until we find ourselves not only in the position where discriminating duties would be met by retaliatory duties, but discriminating duties would be met by the announcement at once of nearly all the civilized countries of the world that our commercial treaties had been abrogated by our own violation of the treaties.

Mr. Chairman, with these remarks I conclude the speech so far as the present is concerned. I shall not attempt to reply to the speech of the gentleman from Missouri at this time. There is a campaign coming some time during the fall of the present year, when stump speeches will again be in order, but I think it will be well for the Republican side of the House to make no response to speeches that were repudiated in 1900, but be prepared with a fresh outfit when the issues in 1902 shall be before the people.

The following is the statement referred to in my remarks:

PELHAM, N. Y., *January 8, 1902.*

SIR: The subsidizing of shipping for the purposes of increasing our resources of national defense, for increasing our foreign trade, and for securing assured stability of transportation, is one of the subjects commanding widespread attention, in view of legislation now pending in Congress and before the committee of which you are chairman. In these circumstances, and being mindful of the importance of having placed before your committee and Congress, and thus the people at large, late information of value on the subject, I have ventured in the following pages to lay before you some of the facts and opinions contained in a report on steamship subsidies issued on August 1, 1901, by a select committee of the British Parliament, acting under the following resolution:

"THURSDAY, *May 23, 1901.*

"*Ordered*, That it be an instruction to the select committee appointed to inquire into the system of subsidies to steamship companies under foreign governments and the effect thereby produced on British trade that they do also report on similar bounties to sailing ships."

The report in question is inconclusive, except as to the testimony and subsidiary reports presented, which sets forth the views of the leading officials of the British Government concerned with the foreign trade of that Empire and of the shipowners and shipbuilders interested in its promotion. Considering the leading position occupied by British shipbuilding and shipowning in the world's commerce, it seems to me that too much weight and consideration can not be given by either Congress or the American people to the matter elicited. Right here it may be proper, in view of its brevity, to insert the report of the select British parliamentary committee on steamship subsidies:

"Your committee are of the opinion that at this late period of the session it will not be in their power to conclude their investigation. They have therefore agreed to report the evidence already taken to the house and to recommend that a committee upon the same subject be reappointed early in the next session of Parliament, August 1, 1901."

The hearings were 16 in number, beginning on June 11 and closing on August 1, 1901, the evidence alone occupying 256 pages, aggregating about 250,000 words, supplemented by some 60 pages of appendixes and a voluminous and very valuable topical alphabetical index occupying 47 additional pages.

It is proper to say that the suggestion of the parliamentary investigation arose from the apparently heavy loss of British trade with eastern South Africa and the accompanying loss of carrying suffered by British ships through the competition of the subsidized lines of other nations, chiefly Germany. It was intended that the original scope of the inquiry should be confined largely to the causes for and the remedies applicable to this condition, and the original resolution instructed the committee to "consider and report upon the political and commercial advantages to be gained by encouraging British steamers to circumnavigate Africa, especially having reference to the east coast, and to report on the best means of giving them such encouragement."

This motion, the first recorded on the subject, was offered by Mr. Evelyn Cecil, who was elected chairman of the select committee subsequently appointed. But, as I have said, the scope of the inquiry was made extremely broad, as is shown by the resolution adopted, as quoted above. Your special attention is invited to the phrasing of Mr. Cecil's motion, and to the fact that he regarded "political" no less than "commercial" considerations involved, and that he, at least, thought that "political and commercial advantages" might be "gained by encouraging British steamers," and since the investigation as finally ordered was confined to the consideration of subsidies to steamships and bounties to sailing vessels, it would appear that the British Parliament, at least, was ready to disregard all other methods than those in arriving at "the best means of giving them such encouragement." The significance, no less than the suggestiveness of the limitations of the scope of the investigation, should not, therefore, be lost sight of by your committee or by Congress in the consideration of the evidence elicited.

For brevity's sake I shall confine the scope of this review of that testimony to a condensation of the salient points contained in the testimony of two important officials of the British Government, although I should be very much pleased, should you deem it of value or importance, to supplement this review with another devoted to still other important information brought to light through the investigation.

The first witness who appeared before the British Parliamentary committee was Sir Alfred Bateman, the comptroller-general of the commercial, labor, and statistical department of the board of trade, that board being, as you are no doubt aware, one of the great departments of the British Government. Sir Alfred Bateman has been connected with his department for thirty-seven years. He first brought to the attention of the committee the maritime policy of France, the subsidies paid to her steamships, and the bounties on construction and on navigation. He stated that, in France, "the total subventions for postal services have amounted in recent years to rather over a million sterling per annum."

A sum almost as large is annually paid by the French Government in bounties on construction and navigation. As to Germany, he said in part: "Assistance to shipbuilding is given only in the form of remission of customs duty and preferential railway rates for certain materials used in construction. As regards navigation bounties indirect assistance is given to two German steamship lines, the German East Africa Line and the German Levant Line, in the form of largely reduced rates of carriage for goods sent over the State railways for shipment by these lines." It is possible that the enormous increase in the export trade of Germany, as well as the growth of her aided steamship lines, have as their basis quite as much "the largely reduced rates of carriage for goods sent over the State railways for shipment by these lines," as in the direct pecuniary assistance received by them from the German treasury. As regards Austria, the Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company, he showed, receives subsidies not to exceed £242,500 annually. "Certain dues (that is, as to Suez Canal, etc.) are refunded" by the Austrian Government "to the company. The State advanced to the company one and a half million florins toward shipbuilding, to be paid in five yearly payments beginning January, 1902."

Besides, the line in question "has certain privileges as regards pratique and consular fees." The company also received "£5,000 per annum for parcel-post services." In Austria, at least, one might suppose from the evidence in hand, the Government felt a deep concern and showed extreme liberality in the development of a single steamship line. Probably, too, the very last matter to which the Government gave consideration in so doing was the advantages derived by or the benefits bestowed upon the Austrian owners of the line in question, that being a mere incident, reasons of state as well as of commerce doubtless being the controlling influences. Besides the sums paid to the Austrian Lloyd trading bounties and trip bounties are paid to other vessels, the trading bounties being 6 florins per ton for iron and steel steamers, 4.50 florins per ton for iron or steel sailing ships, and 3 florins for wooden or composite sailing ships during the first year after the ship's launch, these amounts decreasing by 5 per cent yearly and ceasing altogether after fifteen years.

This compensation is "increased by 10 per cent for ships built in national dock yards, and 25 per cent if constructed to the extent of at least one-half of home-produced materials." "The trip bounty is paid to vessels inscribed on the register at the rate of 5 kreutzers per ton burden (net) for every 100 nautical miles" * * * These trading and trip bounties amounted, in 1899, to 54,280 pounds sterling. In addition to these, other postal subsidies amounting to 17,208 pounds sterling were paid to companies other than the Austrian Lloyd in 1899. It is interesting to note that a law of 1895, providing for construction bounties to ships in the Hungarian mercantile marine, has hitherto been inoperative, the total tonnage "having been constructed in the United Kingdom." Italy pays bounties on construction and navigation.

"The bounty for navigation is paid on Italian-built vessels only, at the rate of 40 cents per gross ton per 1,000 miles run for steamers up to the fifteenth year after construction and 20 cents for sailing vessels up to the twenty-first year after construction. The yearly distance traveled on which bounties will be paid is limited to 32,000 miles for steamers with a speed of less than 12 miles per hour, 40,000 miles for steamers with a speed of from 12 to 15 miles an hour, 50,000 miles for steamers with a speed of over 15 miles per hour, and 10,000 miles for sailing vessels. The grand total to be paid in any one year is not to exceed 400,000 pounds sterling, and the amount of tonnage on which this and the bounty on construction are to be paid is also limited year by year for a series of years." Holland pays subventions only "for particular services for the regular transport of the mails," and at a rate per voyage.

The colonial government also supplements these subsidies "for certain services in the Dutch East Indies," the whole sum in 1898 amounting to 1,604,445 florins. "Then as to Sweden and Norway, Norway contributes sums for the maintenance of various services of which only a portion are admittedly for postal services," about £9,933 going for postal services and £18,333 "for state subvention." Both the proportion and the distinction are important, especially in view of the oft-made assertion that Norway and Sweden give no aid to their shipping. "In Sweden small sums only have been paid, principally to the steamship company Gothland, for maintaining traffic. The sums paid as subventions for postal services are considerably larger, but of no very great importance, amounting in all to £16,891." From this we learn that even Norway and Sweden find it to their advantage to pay subsidies, not alone for postal services, but for "maintaining traffic," that is to say, for assuring stability of interchange of commodities and the holding of foreign markets for the products of their people.

In this very connection it is quite interesting and pertinent to note that in the appendixes of the Report of the British Parliamentary Committee on Steamship Subsidies considerable space is given to a correspondence originating with the Messrs. Wilson (shipowners) and the British Government, in which the former draw the attention of the latter to the Norwegian subsidies, their first letter concluding with the following paragraph:

"We were the pioneers in these particular trades (between Norway and England), and have up to now maintained the trades in spite of this unfair competition; and it is not to the interest of English passenger traffic and the maintenance of English steamer lines that we should be driven out by the deliberate attack made by the Norwegian Government, with the avowed object of getting all the trade under the Norwegian flag; and we beg to ask that an inquiry be made by your department (the British foreign office) either with the result of inducing the Norwegian Government to withdraw their subsidy, or that we should have a subsidy sufficient to enable us to compete on fair terms."

This statement, from one of the largest firms of British shipowners, throws a flood of light upon the benefits of subsidies to foreign ships in competition with British ships, their disadvantages to British lines, and the means sought whereby their discontinuance, or a subsidy equivalent to the benefits received by the foreign rivals, be provided by the British Government. In a subsequent letter to the British foreign office the Messrs. Wilson assert that "it is of vital importance to the continuance of English steamers to the west coast of Norway that they should not be subjected to this ruinous competition." Obviously, the competition of the Norwegian lines, in order to be ruinous to their British competitors, must have been through a reduction in freight rates by the Norwegian ships that it was impossible for the British ships to profitably meet, reasons that perhaps would satisfy the Norwegian Government that the object sought through the subsidizing of the Norwegian lines was being attained, and with benefit to the Norwegian producers of the things sold in England and the Norwegian consumers of the things brought from England; because it is scarcely conceivable that the Norwegian lines could succeed by any other means than a reduction of charges, since neither Norwegians nor Britons would pay more to the Norwegian than they would to the British lines. It is a fair assumption that in precisely the same manner benefits would be conferred upon our own people through the establishment of an effective policy by our Government upon these lines. That is to say, rates of freight would be reduced on American exports, and rates of freight would be reduced on American imports, to the obvious expansion of our trade and the benefiting of the subsidized American ships, the latter, in return, helping to fortify the nation with a resource of ships and men for auxiliary naval purposes in the ever possible need of them.

Pursuing their correspondence still further, in another letter the Messrs. Wilson state that "the portage bill (meaning monthly wages paid to officers and crews, and for victualing) of a British and a Norwegian steamer of equal register" which they submitted showed "a difference of upward of £46 monthly in favor of the Norwegian flag." Their conclusion, that "such advantages, together with the subsidies given by foreign nations to encourage their shipping is (sic) gradually, but surely, undermining British shipping," is certainly reasonable, and unquestionably impressive, as well as suggestive to ourselves. Here we have a situation of a nation, whose people are able to buy their ships as cheaply as their rivals, and to operate them more cheaply, paying subsidies in order to secure them under their own flag.

We may be sure that the Norwegians are not disposed to throw their money away or to spend it uselessly; but, if it was necessary, as doubtless it was, for Norway to supplement the advantages already possessed by her people over their British rivals with additional advantages in the way of subsidies in order to secure the establishment of Norwegian lines of ships to be run in competition with unsubsidized British ships, how much more necessary it must be for the United States Government to give subsidies to American ships in order that they may successfully overcome the advantages of cheaper ships and their cheaper operation enjoyed by foreigners in competition with American ships? And how much stronger the argument for American subsidies and bounties becomes when we reflect that not only do foreign ships possess the advantages of greater cheapness of construction and operation, but in many cases—in the large majority—these advantages are supplemented, in the case of the foreign ships, with very liberal subsidies and bounties from their several governments.

Subsequent to the letter last quoted from the Messrs. Wilson that firm brought to the attention of the British foreign office the fact that still another Norwegian subsidized steamship line was to be established between Norway and British ports—"this in addition to the already subsidized service to Newcastle." "The question," conclude the Messrs. Wilson, "is a very serious one, and if the above intention is carried out by the Norwegian Government it practically means the cessation of all British regular lines trading to the west coast of Norway." So, then, subsidies do have the effect, after all, of giving the carrying to the ships of the nation that pay them. If that is the object sought by the United States, the testimony of the Messrs. Wilson and the success of the Norwegians suggest the methods by which this nation may achieve similar results.

Again, the query naturally will arise in many minds, If the payment of subsidies by foreign governments to their own lines of ships will have the disastrous effect upon British lines complained of by the Messrs. Wilson, what effect has the more than half century payments of subsidies by the British Government to British ships had upon the previously unsubsidized shipping of foreign countries? The United States knows, from its own experiences preceding the civil war, that such payments by the British Government to steamship lines in competition with American lines had the effect, upon the withdrawal of subsidies by our Government from our lines, to drive the latter out of the trade and to leave the subsidized British lines in sole possession of it. It is a fair assumption, in the light of this experience, and in view of the apprehensions shown by a great firm of British shipowners, and evidently shared in at least to some extent by the British Parliament, in view of the investigation into the matter it has undertaken, that the revival of the subsidy policy by our Government will, as in the case of Norway and others that may be cited, cause a revival of steamship lines under our flag, with military and naval advantages to our Government and increased trade advantages to our people.

Russia, as Sir Alfred Bateman points out, now confines her coast trade to native ships, and pays subsidies, amounting in all to 2,633,000 rubles, to ships under the Russian flag. "In addition, the Government defrayed the Suez Canal dues of the first two lines to the extent of 600,000 rubles to the volunteer fleet and 200,000 rubles to the Black Sea Navigation Company. The total amount is thus 3,433,000 rubles, or about £364,750. Just lately an agreement has been entered into with the Russian Steam Navigation Company for at least seven sailings between September and March for Bushire and Bender Abbas. The bounty is fixed at 4 rubles per sea mile. The first sailing was on February 16, 1901." In Denmark, Sir Alfred Bateman shows that £24,000 per annum are paid in subsidies to particular Danish lines. "If the freight charges," he says, "do not come up to a certain sum, the State makes good the deficiency." * * * In another case, "wharfage dues at Esbjerg are also remitted to the company."

In Belgium, in the case of a certain line, where no subsidies are paid, "certain facilities" are extended. In the case of Bulgaria, where the subsidies paid are "very small," the "Bulgarian Government purchased a quarter of the shares issued by the Bulgarian Steam Navigation Company and undertook to grant a subsidy of 9 per cent on the paid-up capital for the free carriage of mails and transport of soldiers, munitions, and State employees at half rates. * * * By a law promulgated toward the end of 1897 or the beginning of 1898 a loan of 120,000 francs was granted to the company without interest for the purpose of construction or purchase of two new vessels."

These several last-recited cases establish the fact most clearly that the governments concerned were quite willing to fully indemnify the owners of the ships running under their flags against loss, not by any means in order to enrich the owners of the ships, but for the broader purposes, well expressed by Chairman Cecil, of securing "political as well as commercial advantages." While the methods employed necessitated safeguarding the shipowners not only against loss but of assured profits, that was a mere incident, and not the object sought—considerations that can not too clearly be impressed upon our own people and fully recognized by their Representatives in Congress when dealing with the subject themselves.

Even Portugal pays subsidies, although small in the aggregate. Sir Alfred Bateman summarizes the Japanese law "for the encouragement of shipbuilding and for the encouragement of navigation" through the payment of subsidies. "In addition, subsidies are paid to particular lines for particular services," the nature of the services, presumably not wholly postal, not being stated.

In the course of Sir Alfred Bateman's testimony it was shown that one of the effects of the quite general and extensive subsidizing of foreign steamship lines by their governments had been to not only very greatly increase the commerce of the countries granting the subsidies, but it had the further effect of diverting to near-by continental ports for transshipment British goods intended for consumption in remote and distant portions of the globe, these goods going the longer distance in the subsidized foreign instead of, as formerly, in the British ships.

Although some Americans affect to deny that Great Britain gives subsidies to British ships, yet no less an authority than Sir Alfred Bateman states that "subsidies are given by the post-office, by the Admiralty, and by the colonial office, as regards the Elder-Dempster Line." In the case of the latter

line it is instructive to learn that the subsidy paid, according to Sir Alfred Bateman, "has not so much to do with the carrying of mails; it has more to do with the carrying of bananas." For an annual subsidy of £40,000 the line in question agreed, among other things stipulated by the British Government, "to purchase at the current market rates of the day not less than 20,000 bunches of bananas for each voyage from Jamaica to an English port, and convey all bananas so purchased to the English port."

So the British have been able to coin a new designation of subsidies, namely, "the banana subsidy," with which to build up British shipping. We may well imagine with what derision and scorn a similar suggestion would be received in the United States, far less its actual incorporation in our national statutes. Not so, however, with the "mistress of the seas," who is at all times wide awake to British commercial and maritime interests, and hesitates at no method that will promote and conserve them. Sir Alfred Bateman also testifies that Great Britain pays one-half of a subsidy, the total of which is £27,000, for the subsidizing of a line of steamers running from Canadian to West Indian ports, but apparently not touching anywhere in the United Kingdom.

Extracts from British consular reports were read to the committee by Sir Alfred Bateman bearing upon the subject under investigation, one of which, written in 1899, read as follows:

"A home line of English steamers, assisted by H. M. Government—for no company without a subsidy would hope to compete with the heavily subsidized foreign lines that for many years have had agencies at Zanzibar—which could carry the mails, passengers, and cargo at a fair rate of speed and which might at the same time be economically utilized to bring out the plant required for the Uganda Railway, would not only be a great boon to British commercial houses at Zanzibar but would undoubtedly prove a powerful incentive to the development of British trade throughout East Africa."

It certainly is refreshing to note the frank admissions of British officials as to the benefits that follow the payment of subsidies for the establishment of steamship lines, in view of the quite disingenuous denial of their benefits by certain newspapers and individuals in the United States. The British consul at Zanzibar makes clear the impossibility of unaided British ships successfully competing with or supplanting a heavily subsidized foreign line that has long enjoyed through its agencies the control of the trade, and it requires no stretch of imagination for us to realize how it is that unaided American steamship lines have not been established with which to compete with the heavily subsidized lines of other nations that now enjoy, as a result of such subsidies, a practical monopoly of our foreign carrying trade.

As showing the effect of the establishment of a line of steamers in developing increased and regular trade, another British consular officer says: "A direct line of British steamers between London and Mombasa would go far to stimulate trade in British goods, as importers are strongly averse to the delays and damages transshipments entail." Precisely the same could be said of importers abroad regarding the restrictions upon American trade because of "the delays and damages transshipments entail," in such notable cases, for example, as the shipment to either England or Germany of American goods destined for the ports of South America—delays and damages that would be overcome if our Government would, by a liberal subsidy policy, cause the establishment of "direct" steamship lines to those South American countries.

Still another British consular report, discussing the trade on the coast of China, says: "It will be seen from the above how absolutely predominant the British flag is in the carrying trade. On the coast, indeed, except for the share which falls to the China Merchants' Company, we have almost a monopoly of the business. On foreign voyages the German and French mail steamers, both of which are subsidized, take a considerable share of the export trade, especially silk, most of which is invoiced to Mediterranean ports."

The next witness was Sir Henry Bergne, who is the head of the commercial department and examiner of treaties in the British foreign office. He was asked by the chairman whether "any great distinction can be drawn between a port like Zanzibar, which is not served directly by any British steamers, and ports which are? Would it effect their trade, do you think?" To which the answer was returned: "I should think it would affect the British trade, decidedly."

In precisely the same way American trade is restricted, through the lack of direct lines of American steamers between important foreign and American ports.

The following question and answer show the value of subsidies to steamship lines and how they increase a nation's trade:

"I should like to ask you a question with regard to the statements which Sir William Ward, the British consul at Hamburg, makes with reference to the advantage of German subsidies to German lines. Have you anything to say with regard to the sea-borne trade of Hamburg with the Levant and West Africa?—I think the one which shows the greatest increase is the German Asiatic line. * * * The tables together show that in 1888 the volume and value of goods carried out and homeward was £951,000 and £1,400,000. In 1898 the amounts were £2,658,000 of the first class and £3,292,000 of the second. That is a very considerable increase."

With reference to the growth of the Austrian sugar export trade the witness was questioned as to whether or not the increase was in Austrian or foreign ships, the witness finally showing that almost without exception Austrian ships did the carrying.

It was shown that while there had not been any great increase in the exports to India from foreign countries in competition with Great Britain, in the exports from India there had been large gains made by the Germans and gains by other nations, with an actual decrease in the value of the exports to Great Britain, which led to the following question and answer, inferentially explanatory of the loss to the British and the gain to the foreign competitors:

"You are aware, are you not, that all the steamers running to India are very heavily subsidized?—Yes.

"And the German, Austrian, French, and Italian steamers are very heavily subsidized, are they not?—Certainly."

In seeking information as to increases and decreases of trade, the committee asked searching questions as to whether the losses also fell upon British ships as well—whether the gains in trade and in carrying were enjoyed by foreigners—one of the members of the committee, in the course of asking a question along this line, saying:

"It is far more important to have the nationality of the carrying ships than it is to have the volume of trade." That is to say, the loss of trade might be borne, but the loss of shipping could not be.

As bearing upon the influence of subsidies upon trade, the following questions and answers, in the examination of Sir Henry Bergne, are instructive:

"Now, please, will you give the figures for Natal?—The figures for Natal are as follows (expressed in pounds sterling): In 1895 the total import was 1,518,000, of which British was 1,231,000 and German 19,500. The exports for that year totaled 877,000, of which British were 696,000 and the German was naught. I have not the figures for the other one hundred and eighty thousand odd. In 1895 the total import was 2,466,000, of which British was 1,734,000 and German 51,815. The exports for the same year totaled 1,140,000, of which British represents 673,000 and German 84,000.

"That is, from nothing?—Yes; that is from nothing in ten years. Then in 1899 the imports were 6,718,000 (of course that is during the war), of which 4,649,000 were British and German 205,000. The total exports for the same year were 1,885,000, of which British was 778,000 and German 413,000, as compared with 84,000 in the year 1895.

"Does that include coal, do you suppose?—No, I should not think so; I do not know what it may be—it may be that the full returns give the details of the trade, but I have not them with me.

"Of course the German East African steamers have been more directly in communication during these eight or ten years with Natal than they have with the Cape, have they not?—I think so.

"They did not run to the Cape at all, did they?—No; they only established the round service last year, I think.

"So that in the Cape figures the question of German subsidized ships does not come into consideration, does it?—Hardly.

"But so far as Natal is concerned, they have existed since the time the first subsidy was given?—Quite so."

There is food for serious reflection in the foregoing. If we substitute South America for Africa and German for British ships, as compared with our own, or rather the lack of them, we see that Germany has built up and is more rapidly building up a great trade through the instrumentality of German subsidized steamship lines, with ports where but ten or fifteen years ago no trade whatever with Germany existed. To-day our trade with South America is nothing near to what it could be made with direct lines of American steamships running from American to South American ports. We lack the trade and we lack the ships. Indeed, it may be truthfully said that we lack the trade because of our lack of direct American steamship lines.

The trade with New South Wales, when examined in detail, in effect showed the same changes as did that of Natal, leading the chairman of the committee to ask:

"It is a gigantic increase compared with the British, is it not?—Yes.

"That is owing to the Germans starting a line between those two dates, I suppose?—No doubt."

The figures for the trade with Victoria were given, with practically the same showing of enormous gains for German and French trade, which led to the following questions and answers:

"Can you account for either this French or German increase; they seem to be a little irregular, but in general they are very decisive increases as compared with Great Britain?—I can not express any opinion about that.

"Of course subsidized steamers of both those countries run to Victoria, do they not?—French subsidized steamers run everywhere, because the subsidy is on miles run.

"May we take it that the increase is mainly due to the subsidized steamers being put on these various routes?—I should think it is probable; I could not say positively."

Then the statistics regarding the trade of the other two Australian colonies were read, covering the same period and dates, which was followed by the following questions and answers:

"Generally these figures show, do they not, the same tendency, though not quite so markedly, as in some of the other Australian colonies?—That is so.

"Subsidized steamers run to those places, do they not?—I think so. The Germans do, at all events.

"With regard to the cause of the increase, I suppose your opinion would be the same as you have stated with regard to the other Australian colonies, would it not?—The increase in proportion to the total trade is much smaller in these cases, so that it is not so significant as in other cases. I am not sure whether lines run there. I can give the exact routes of the German subsidized steamers to the East, if the committee would like to know them."

The list is as follows:

"German subsidized steamers run from Hamburg and Bremerhaven to Antwerp, Southampton, Lisbon, Genoa, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Hiogo, Nagasaki, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Guinea; also to Tanga, Amsterdam, Las Palmas, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and back again, touching at the same ports."

This question was asked:

"Then, again, in order to get an explanation of the fact that German trade has increased twenty-six times between 1885 and 1899, I should have to address myself to the colonial office, should I?—I think so."

Very interestingly indeed Sir Henry Bergne sketches the growth of subsidies, covering, more in detail, the points covered by Sir Alfred Bateman, as to "When shipping bounties were first given in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, and Sweden and Norway," as, he explained, he thought "those countries would be sufficient for the purpose." As proving that subsidies are not paid wholly for postal purposes, the Austrian-Hungarian law specifically states that it is granted (1) as "a premium on purchase; (2) a special subvention based on voyages made in the interests of national commerce mileage." Again, in the matter of German subsidies, Sir Henry Bergne states:

"This subsidy appears to have been more in the nature of a postal subsidy, but it was also looked upon as value paid for that service combined with the many important interests of German trade, of the requirements of the navy, of a colonial policy, and of the wish to increase German prestige in certain places."

He says further:

"Then, as to Russia, in 1889, Mr. Law, who was our commercial attaché in Russia, reported that he had been unable to discover that any direct assistance was given in aid of construction, but he stated that considerable indirect assistance in the form of loans and contracts was given by the Government, and he sent information regarding the grant of Government subsidies in aid of the running of ships."

While the answer given to the following question elicited nothing in reply of value, yet it is suggestive of the thought in the mind of the chairman of the committee who asked it, and is therefore worth repeating:

"Before leaving the topic with which we have been dealing, I want to ask you one question about Zanzibar. Do you think the absence of British shipping in that quarter not merely affects British trade, but to some extent affects British prestige among the native merchants and the native population there?"

If we ever expect to secure and to hold the great bulk of the Eastern Asiatic trade, which our resources and skill and our position, as well as their necessities, justify our believing we can secure and hold, we must realize the importance of the impression we shall create in conducting that trade in alien or native ships. The natives of the Orient are as impressed with visible signs of a nation's entity, the ships of her construction and the flag that flies, no less than the cargoes therefrom, as are the denizens of Africa, and we may not expect to win their respect, their confidence, or their trade if we confess our inability to become our own shipbuilders and shipowners by sending alien vessels, under alien flags, commanded by aliens, to do our carrying and to become the go-betweens in our trade relations. Nowhere is dependence so synonymous with inferiority as with the natives of the Far East, and we shall lack their respect if we employ alien ships to do our carrying with them, and the lack of respect carries with it loss of prestige, with which dominance in trade is impossible.

Had the chairman of the British Parliamentary select committee on steamship subsidies been an American official, engaged in conducting a

similar inquiry with reference to the United States, how much greater would be his apprehensions regarding his country's trade and prestige through its almost total lack of ships? The inference in the last question quoted is unmistakable. It is infinitely more suggestive to us, lacking a merchant marine in the foreign trade, than it is to Great Britain, possessing, as she does, by far the larger part of all the shipping engaged in international trade. If, in their circumstances, the British have need to be concerned regarding their country's material welfare, in which a merchant shipping is so potential a factor, how much more solicitous should the American people be, considering their circumstances.

The quotations from British consular reports made by Sir Henry Bergne, following those already quoted by Sir Alfred Bateman, and bearing upon specific examples of the value of subsidies and bounties to the ships of competing nations, are of sufficient value to deserve repetition here, since the obstacles confronting British shipping in the effort under way to maintain unimpaired British mercantile sea power are far more serious to ourselves. The British own the larger part of the world's ocean-going shipping and have enjoyed for generations the command of the greater part of the world's sea carrying. If the subsidy and bounty policies of other nations arouse the fears of the British as to the future of Great Britain's maritime supremacy, as well as seriously menace their commercial predominance in the world's great markets, what does the situation teach us? Surely, as to our own trade, at least, we may hope to secure a just proportion of its carrying in our own ships by the adoption of the same policy.

The maritime policies of other nations are not directed, per se, against Great Britain's shipping, but for the establishment of commercial marines of their own; but so great has been the British ascendency in the carrying trade of other nations that any measures adopted by the latter to secure a shipping of their own necessarily means the displacing of British shipping. Subsidies and bounties, as applied by other nations to the creation of seagoing merchant shipping fleets of their own, seem to be succeeding. Why, then, should they not succeed with us? Why should not the successes achieved by other nations be also achieved by the United States by the adoption of the same methods? In our case, however, we have little or no experience, and no prestige whatever as a maritime power; but with the British they are intrenched in experience and fortified with prestige, the result of centuries of supreme control of the world's carrying trade. Sir Henry Bergne says:

"On the effect of subsidies I wish, with your permission, to read to the committee a few extracts which I have taken from reports received from consuls this year, which bear upon the effect of subsidies, and I think it would be of a certain amount of general interest to the committee. 'The British vice-consul at Mariupol (Kertch) reports this year: The percentage of British tonnage to the total stood in 1898 at 80 per cent; 1899, 60 per cent; 1900, 45 per cent. He ascribes this to the fact that the trade from Antwerp, formerly exclusively under the British flag, is now taken up by German and Belgian companies, who run regular lines from Antwerp and Hamburg.' That is an excerpt from a consular report which has come in this year. The second extract is from the British consul in French Indo-China, Mr. Tremlett: 'Compared with 1899, British tonnage in 1900 shows a diminution of 34 vessels and 32,507 tons register; German tonnage for the same year an increase of 18 vessels of 25,375 tons.'

"Does he give any reason for that? No; I think not. 'His Majesty's consul-general at Hamburg gives figures of British and German tonnage for 1900, and says the German is gradually replacing the British at Hamburg. Notwithstanding this, the value of British imports into Hamburg for 1900 exceeds that for 1899 by more than 2,000,000 pounds sterling, principally ascribed, however, to coal.' In connection with that, this same report has several very valuable observations, and I should like to put a copy in for the information of the committee. It will be issued in the course of a day or two now. That is the report from Hamburg for this year; I only have a proof of it in shape at present. I will read two extracts from it. He says: 'At present Hamburg has almost the monopoly of the German trade with eastern South Africa. It is indeed to be seriously feared that the new German steamer line, which will offer special advantages to the export trade of this country, will have a prejudicial effect upon British trade in South Africa, unless, indeed, British steamships are placed in a position to be able to compete with the German line on an equal footing.'"

The Germans are succeeding now through a policy adopted by Great Britain over sixty years ago—that of paying subsidies to steam lines wherever trade expansion seems attainable. The Germans have ships practically as cheap as do the British, in addition to which they are manned and victualed more cheaply than British ships are. The amount of the subsidy enjoyed by the German ships, therefore, no doubt gives the latter still another advantage over the British which the latter will find it even more difficult to meet or overcome. Seeking ourselves to share in the world's trade, of which that quoted is a part, and finding the Germans with their equally cheap ships, their more cheaply manned and operated and subsidized ships, intrenching themselves in the possession of the trade, and of its carrying, to the exclusion more and more of the Brtish, the seriousness of the undertaking in which we are to engage will be the better understood and the difficulties in our pathway the more clearly realized. We should not enter upon the contest insufficiently equipped to meet and overcome the difficulties that will beset us. For the Government to effectively protect and promote its shipping there is justification upon many grounds, the most important of which is the serious need of modern merchant ships and trained men, useful if occasion should arise for auxiliary war purposes.

But in such a contest we may be sure that the struggle will be waged with the most potent of all weapons—lower freight charges. Only by offering these may we hope to secure a share of the carrying. Upon that battle ground our rivals will surely be prepared to meet and to the utmost of their power resist us. In doing this, in the reduction of freight rates inevitable in such a struggle, our own people will unquestionably get back all they may pay out in subsidies, and the doors of the world's markets will swing open wider than ever for our present and growing surplus products. First, then, it will be the nation that will be the most benefited through the possession of additional ships and men, and, secondly, through reduced freight charges, the producers of our great staples, the surpluses of which go abroad in such vast quantities. The loss in the beginning because of the fierce and prolonged competition will fall heavily upon our shipowners, and it is unlikely that when they emerge from the struggle that freight rates will ever again be maintained at their present normal level, because the very contest itself will have compelled economies in the construction and in the operation of ships that will make for permanent lower freight charges. But to resume our consideration of the British consular quotations:

"The German trade with Singapore was prejudicially affected last year by the troubles in China. On the other hand, German shipping interests in the Straits Settlements appear to have experienced a marked development in that part of the world by the acquisition of a large number of formerly British steamers, which are employed particularly in the trade with the Far East. His Majesty's consul in New Caledonia reports this year: 'British shipping in 1900 was of less importance than in 1899, and this will continue, not only in consequence of the war in South Africa and the troubles in China, but on account of the very high subsidies paid by the French Government to French shipping. For instance, a four-masted bark, 2,400 tons register, left Havre in ballast for Saigon, where she took in a cargo of 1,000 tons of rice for Noumea. From here she loads ore for Rotterdam, and her subsidy for the entire voyage will amount to from £6,000 to £6,400, according to the distance run.'"

These French ships have already invaded the carrying trade of the United States, notably in the carrying of grain from our Pacific ports to Europe. It behooves us, therefore, to look quite as keenly to the growing competition with which we will be confronted through the operation of these heavily subsidized and bountied ships of continental Europe as to the difficulties of matching and in part overcoming the British possession of so vast a proportion of our carrying. The Germans and French are already in the field, not so numerical as the British, but nevertheless better fortified, while we, as yet, are scarcely upon the threshold of active competition. By the time we are in the field these new factors in the world's carrying trade will be even better intrenched than now to meet and oppose our efforts. But, as has been said, the inevitable reduction in freight rates, consequent upon the contest to be waged, will more than repay the people of the United States for whatever outlay they make in order to enable American ships to successfully compete. Sir Henry Bergne continues:

"Then I have an abstract from this year's report from Malaga. The vice-consul at Almeria says: 'In this connection I must point out that British shipping is considerably hampered by bounties paid to Italian vessels, which enable them to compete with our national vessels to the latter's detriment. An owner of a large fleet of British vessels, who is also one of the principal exporters of iron ore from this place, has told me that he has frequently to employ Italian vessels to carry iron ore, to his prejudice as a shipowner; that is, he would otherwise have employed his own vessels had they been on anything like equal terms, but the subsidy of the Italian Government quite handicapped them.'"

Here, surely, is proof of the reduction in freight charges that follows the subsidizing and bountying of a nation's shipping, and, it is to be noted, upon no other plan than reduced freight charges would the competition have succeeded.

In the face of this kind of testimony, how can we blind ourselves to the necessity of Government aid for the encouragement of an American mercantile marine in our foreign trade? Or how can we deny the effectiveness of subsidies and bounties in enabling the ships receiving them to successfully compete with their foreign rivals? How futile to assert, in the light of such statements, that subsidies and bounties are unnecessary and impotent. It should not be forgotten that the statements quoted were not made in order to warn the United States, which is merely considering the advisability of undertaking the creation of an American ocean-going mercantile marine, but, rather, to warn the nation that to-day proudly boasts of unchallenged dominion of the seas. If such warnings are necessary to Great Britain, how doubly so they must be to us, lest we underrate the seriousness of the undertaking, and so, possibly, inadequately prepare to carry it to success. To resume, Sir Henry Bergne was further questioned, and testified as follows:

"Are you aware that Italian subsidies have become of such huge magnitude that they think of reducing them?—No.

"Have you not seen it stated in one of your reports?—I do not recollect it. They are getting rather large, and I believe there has been considerable debate in the Italian Chamber about it.

"You do not remember seeing it in one of your recent reports?—No, I do not remember it; it may be there for all that. I have another paper I should like to read in the same connection; it is a little long perhaps, but it is worth reading, I think. It is a dispatch we have just received from the British consul at Bordeaux, dated 3d of June, No. 8 commercial. It is addressed to the Marquis of Lansdown: 'My Lord, the question of subsidies and bounties to shipping being one often brought before His Majesty's Government, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of a prospectus of a company it is proposed to form here to work three sailing vessels, "the capital invested being guaranteed by the insurance and the profits by the navigation bounties."'"

The sentence is one that may well stagger the British, while disclosing the serious determination of the French Government in its maritime policy. "The capital being guaranteed by the insurance and the profits by the navigation bounties." What will prevent French maritime success so fortified? The quotation continues:

"The French mercantile marine act of January 30, 1893, gives to sailing vessels, built in France, for ten years after their launch, a navigation bounty which amounts to about £4,000 per annum for a vessel of 3,200 tons. A very large number of these vessels have been built of late years in French ports in order to obtain the bounty, although nearly all the materials for their construction have been imported from the United Kingdom, under the law which admits such work free of duty for what is called 'temporary admission,' the material of the vessel when put together and sent to sea being considered to be reexported. Thus the French taxpayer provides the bounty to enable the vessels to be worked for the benefit of the shareholders, while the making of the plates and building materials in France is discouraged by the admission of foreign materials free of duty.

"In the prospectus voyages of seven different vessels are given to prove what an excellent investment French sailing vessels are. The system on which these vessels are bought, or, as the prospectus has it, 'hired,' is that half the capital is raised by shares, the remainder being lent by banks, or through them by the builders, on mortgage of the vessel at 5½ per cent interest. As a matter of fact the vessels in which the Société Navale du Sud Ouest is interested have been built by a company in which some of the present promoters are interested and who now desire to raise the capital to pay for them and work them. According to the figures given it is quite true that the interest is guaranteed by the bounty, for without it there would be little or no profit at all. In the case of the vessel *Charles Gounod* the navigation bounty for thirteen months amounts to 17 per cent per annum on the value of the vessel to 34 per cent on the value of the shares, the profit on the working being one-half per cent. In the case of the *Général Neumayer* the navigation bounty amounted to 18¼ per cent per annum on the value of the vessel, or 37 per cent on the share capital, and allowed a dividend of 21½ per cent being paid, although the expenses were nearly £1,000 greater than the receipts.

"In the case of the *Reine Blanche* the receipts were considerably below expenses, but the bounty amounted to 22 per cent on the ship's value and to 44 per cent on the share capital, allowing a dividend to be paid of 33.19 per cent per annum. The *Général de Charette*, which went from Nantes to Portland, Oreg., in ballast, brought back a cargo of wheat, after a voyage lasting ten and one-half months, and received a bounty of 20 per cent per annum on her value and 40 per cent on her share capital, so that although the freight earned was nearly 18,000 francs below the expenses the shareholders received a dividend of 25.9 per cent per annum. The *Jules Verne*, with a larger capital than the others, appears to have been worked much more economically, so that while the bounty amounted to 15 per cent per annum the dividend paid was 22.4 per cent per annum. The gem of the collection is the voyage of the *Louis Pasteur* of two hundred and seventy-four days, in ballast, to Newcastle, New South Wales, and San Francisco, and home with a cargo in one hundred and fifty-eight days to Westport, Ireland. The navigation bounty amounted to 50 per cent of the earnings and to 20 per cent per annum on the capital, the

dividend earned being reduced, by the expenditure being 22,000 francs over working earnings, to 15.83 per cent per annum.

"The last case is that of the *Admiral Troude*, which, in less than eleven months, when freights were low, paid a dividend of 24 per cent per annum, of which the bounty formed 15 per cent. The effect of one of these large French vessels seeking cargo in a port where British vessels are also seeking must be disastrous to the latter, as the French vessel could accept a freight which a British vessel could not possibly afford to accept. The result of this encouragement to build sailing vessels in France is that on October 1, 1899, there were sailing vessels under construction in: France, 54,760 tons; United Kingdom, 5,164 tons; Germany, 656 tons; Italy, 3,450 tons; and that in 1893 the navigation bounties paid to French steam vessels amounted to 85 per cent and to sailing vessels 15 per cent; in 1898 steam vessels received 63 per cent and sailing vessels 37 per cent of the navigation bounties.

"It is proposed to make in two years time a new navigation law, which will encourage the building of steam vessels in France to the same extent as the law of 1893 has encouraged the building of sailing vessels, and, although the results hitherto attained do not appear to have been satisfactory for France or injurious to British interests, chiefly, I take it, because the French have encouraged a form of propulsion already almost abandoned by other nations, there is no knowing what will be the result if France gives equal encouragement to the steamship in the future that she has given to the sailing ship in the past. The examples of the working of the bounty system which I have been enabled to give here may prove of use in helping to solve the questions which may arise when the day arrives.

With these statements before you and your committee, which could be very greatly amplified, it must be apparent that the subsidies and bounties paid to the merchant shipping of other countries are potential factors in their maritime development. In view of the extent to which the denial of either the existence or efficacy of shipping subsidies and bounties has been published in the United States, the effect of which is to create hostile sentiment to an American policy of shipping subsidies and bounties among the American people and their Representatives in Congress, I trust that it will be your disposition to secure, through the channels open to the Government and accessible to the people and to Congress, the publication of the facts herein recited, to the end that a more accurate and intelligent knowledge of the scope and effect of subsidies and bounties upon the world's shipping may more widely obtain.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

ALEX. R. SMITH.

Hon. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR,
Chairman Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

The bill as introduced in this session is as follows:

[S. 1348. Fifty-seventh Congress, first session.]

In the Senate of the United States. December 9, 1901. Mr. Frye introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and the common defense; to promote commerce, and to encourage the deep-sea fisheries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I.

OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

SECTION 1. That section 1 of an act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce," be, and hereby is, amended to read:

"The Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and directed to enter into contracts, for a term not less than five nor more than fifteen years in duration, with American citizens for the carrying of mails on American steamships between ports of the United States and such ports in foreign countries, the Dominion of Canada excepted, as in his judgment, having regard to the national defense, will best subserve and promote the postal, commercial, and maritime interests of the United States; the mail service on such lines to be equitably distributed among the Atlantic, Mexican Gulf, and Pacific ports. Said contracts shall be made with the lowest responsible bidder for the performance of said service on each route, and the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject all bids not in his opinion reasonable for the attaining of the purposes named."

SEC. 2. That section 3 of the act aforesaid be, and the same is hereby, amended to read:

"SEC. 3. That the vessels employed in the mail service under the provisions of this act shall be American-built steamships, owned and officered by American citizens, in conformity with the existing laws, or so owned and officered and registered according to law; and upon each departure from the United States the following proportion of the crew shall be citizens of the United States, to wit: During the first two years of such contract for carrying the mails, one-fourth thereof; during the next three succeeding years, one-third thereof, and during the remaining time of the continuance of such contract, at least one-half thereof; and shall be constructed after the latest and most approved types, with all the modern improvements and appliances for ocean steamers. They shall be steel screw steamships, and divided into the following classes according to gross registered tonnage and capacity to maintain at sea in ordinary weather the following speeds:

"Over 10,000 tons:
"First class, 20 knots or over.
"Second class, 19 knots and less than 20 knots.
"Over 5,000 tons:
"Third class, 18 knots or over.
"Fourth class, 17 knots and less than 18 knots.
"Fifth class, 16 knots and less than 17 knots.
"Sixth class, 15 knots and less than 16 knots.
"Over 2,000 tons:
"Seventh class, 14 knots or over.

"It shall be stipulated in the contract or contracts to be entered into for the said mail service that said vessels may carry passengers with their baggage, in addition to said mails, and may do all ordinary business done by steamships."

SEC. 3. That section 4 of the act aforesaid be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. That all steamships of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth classes, employed as above and hereafter built, shall be constructed with particular reference to prompt and economical conversion into auxiliary naval cruisers, and according to plans and specifications to be agreed upon by and between the owners and the Secretary of the Navy; and they shall be of sufficient strength and stability to carry and sustain the working and operation of at least four effective rifled cannon of a caliber of not less than 6 inches, and shall be of the highest rating known to maritime commerce. And all vessels of said five classes heretofore built and so employed shall, before they are accepted for the mail service herein provided for, be thoroughly inspected by a competent naval officer or constructor detailed for that service by the Secretary of the Navy; and such officer shall report, in writing, to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall transmit said report to the Postmaster-General; and no such vessel not approved by the Secretary of the Navy as suitable for the service required shall be employed by the Postmaster-General as provided for in this act."

SEC. 4. That section 5 of the aforesaid act be, and is hereby, amended to read:

"SEC. 5. The rate of compensation for such ocean-mail service, to be paid per gross registered ton for each 100 nautical miles sailed from the port of clearance in the United States to the port of entry in the United States, according to the route required by the Post-Office Department, shall not exceed the following:

"Steamships of the first class, 2.7 cents.
"Steamships of the second class, 2.5 cents.
"Steamships of the third class, 2.3 cents.
"Steamships of the fourth class, 2.1 cents.
"Steamships of the fifth class, 1.9 cents.
"Steamships of the sixth class, 1.7 cents.
"Steamships of the seventh class, 1.5 cents.

"The rates of compensation to a steamship to be employed in carrying the mails to a foreign port in North America under any contract hereafter to be made under the provisions of this act shall not exceed 70 per cent of the maximum rates established by this section: *Provided*, That in the case of failure from any cause to perform the regular voyages stipulated for in said contracts, or any of them, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages, and that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays or irregularities in the due performance of service according to the contract, to be determined by the Postmaster-General: *Provided further*, That no steamships so employed and so paid for carrying the United States mail shall receive any other bounty or subsidy from the Treasury of the United States."

SEC. 5. That section 8 of the act aforesaid be, and the same is hereby, amended to read:

"SEC. 8. Such vessels shall take, as cadets or apprentices, one American-born boy, under 21 years of age, for each 1,000 tons gross register, and one for each majority fraction thereof, who shall be educated in the duties of seamanship or engineering, rank as petty officers, and receive such pay for their services as may be reasonable."

TITLE II.

GENERAL SUBSIDY.

SEC. 6. That from and after the 1st day of July, 1902, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, subject to the provisions of this title, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the owner o owners of any vessel of the United States duly registered by a citizen or citizens of the United States (including as such citizens any corporation created under the laws of the United States or any of the States thereof), and being at the time of entry engaged in the foreign trade of the United States, which shall be entered in the United States from a foreign port or from any port in the Philippine Islands, compensation as hereinafter provided, that is to say:

(a) On each entry, not exceeding 16 entries in any one fiscal year, of a sail or steam vessel, 1 cent per gross registered ton for each 100 nautical miles sailed.

(b) On each entry, not exceeding 16 entries in any one fiscal year, and for a period of five years from the date of registration of a vessel of over 1,500 gross registered tons, which shall be completed and registered after the passage of this act, one-fourth of 1 cent per gross registered ton for each 100 nautical miles sailed, in addition to the compensation provided in paragraph (a).

SEC. 7. That compensation under this title shall not be allowed in respect of any of the following-named vessels:

(a) A vessel on a voyage extending only to a foreign port less than 150 nautical miles from her last port of departure in the United States or from a foreign port less than 150 nautical miles from her first port of arrival in the United States.

(b) A vessel on a voyage less than one-half of the whole length of which, on her outward and homeward voyages, respectively, shall have been on the sea between a port of the United States and a foreign port.

(c) A vessel which shall not be at least of the class A 1, as classified either by the Record of American and Foreign Shipping or the United States Standard Owners, Builders, and Underwriters' Association, or equivalent classification in any other register of shipping of at least equal merit.

(d) A vessel of which less than one-fourth of the crew shall be citizens of the United States or such persons as shall be within the provisions of section 2174 of Revised Statutes.

(e) A barge, canal boat, or vessel without motive-power of its own, or a tugboat, or a vessel engaged in wrecking.

(f) A foreign-built vessel, hereafter admitted to American registry pursuant to the provisions of section 4136 of the Revised Statutes.

(g) A vessel while employed in the coasting trade.

SEC. 8. That the mileage upon which compensation shall be paid under this title shall be determined by the direct customary route from the last port of departure in the United States to a foreign port or a port in the Philippine Islands, and from such last-mentioned port by the direct customary route to the first port of arrival in the United States. If during the voyage the vessel shall enter at two or more foreign ports or ports in the Philippine Islands, the distance by the direct customary route between such ports shall also be included in the mileage upon which compensation shall be paid under this title.

SEC. 9. That any vessel, before receiving compensation under this title, shall have carried, free of charge, the mails of the United States, if the Postmaster-General shall have so required, for the whole or any part of a voyage for which compensation shall be claimed.

SEC. 10. That any vessel, before receiving compensation under this title, shall, when required so to do by the Secretary of the Treasury, carry on each foreign voyage, as a member of the ship's company, one American boy, under 21 years of age and suitable for such employment, and one such boy in addition for each 1,000 gross registered tons, who shall be taught in the duties of seamanship or engineering, or other maritime knowledge, as the case may be, respectively, and receive such pay as shall be reasonable.

SEC. 11. That the owner of any vessel, before receiving compensation pursuant to this title, shall agree, in writing, that said vessel may be taken or employed and used by the United States for the national defense or for any public purpose at any time; and in every such case the owner of any such vessel so taken or employed shall be paid the fair value thereof, if taken, at the time of the taking; and if employed, shall be paid the fair value of such use. And if there shall be a disagreement as to such fair value the question of the valuation shall be submitted to and determined by three impartial appraisers, one to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the owner or owners of the vessel, and the two appraisers so appointed shall, before they proceed to act, select a third appraiser. The decision of a majority of such board shall be final and effective. In case of any taking or employment, as provided in this section, the shipping obligations of the officers and crews existing at the time shall be deemed to have terminated.

TITLE III.

DEEP-SEA FISHERIES.

SEC. 12. That from and after the 1st day of July, 1902, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, bounties as follows:

(a) To the owner or owners of a documented vessel of the United States engaged in the deep-sea fisheries for at least three months in any one fiscal year, $2 per gross ton per annum: *Provided*, That at least one-third of the crew shall be citizens of the United States, or such persons as shall be within the provisions of section 2174 of the Revised Statutes.

(b) To a citizen of the United States serving as a member of a necessary and proper crew of a vessel of the United States documented and engaged in deep-sea fisheries for at least three months during any one fiscal year, $1 per month during the time necessarily employed in the voyages of such vessel.

TITLE IV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 13. That a vessel shall not be entitled to compensation under two or more titles of this act at the same time.

SEC. 14. That a vessel which has at any time received compensation pursuant to any of the provisions of this act shall not be sold, except by the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, to a citizen or subject of a foreign power, under penalty of forfeiture.

SEC. 15. That the President of the United States shall from time to time cause to be made, by the proper heads of departments, regulations for the due execution of the provisions of this act.

I append an editorial from the Marine Journal of recent date:

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPBUILDING.

The German campaign against the American shipping bill goes merrily on. It was inaugurated a few months ago by Herr Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Line, who published an article over his own signature in many of the London newspapers, in which he attempted to show that shipping subsidies were not necessary to the development of a merchant marine. The article was evidently intended for American consumption, and it was extensively quoted here by the free-trade papers and others opposed to the shipping bill. His argument was ingenious, but fallacious. He simply pointed to the Hamburg-American Line as an example of what may be done in shipping without subsidies. Of course, he carefully omitted all mention of the fact that his company, and all other German shipping companies, receive indirect aid from the German Government and municipalities to an extent which is just as advantageous to them as a direct subsidy would be.

The latest phase of this foreign campaign against the shipping bill is a report made to his government by a German naval constructor on the condition of shipbuilding in the United States. The conclusions which he reached after his alleged investigation are that our shipyards are developing with amazing rapidity, and everything relating thereto is in a condition of prosperity and advancement well calculated to alarm the great shipbuilding concerns of both Germany and Great Britain.

This German expert finds that although wages here are 40 per cent higher than in Europe, yet the cheapness of materials employed in the construction of steel ships and the superior tools used by our shipbuilders enable them to build vessels as cheaply as they can be built abroad. This is true only as to tramp steamers; and while our shipbuilders can construct these as cheaply as they can be turned out in foreign yards, they do not do it for the very good reason that our underwriters are more exacting than are the British Lloyds. The result is that an American-built tramp is more expensive and has not that tendency to go to the bottom which is more or less a characteristic of the cheaper British tramps.

This report of the German naval constructor is not accurate in its conclusions as to the immense prosperity of American yards. These conclusions were no doubt drawn from certain antishipping-bill newspapers, which some time since made a concerted effort to spread this misinformation. The Marine Journal showed at the time that the activity then noted in our shipyards was due to Government work and that, as a matter of fact, the percentage of merchant vessels under construction was small. Even with their Government contracts some of our important yards have been laying off men because of lack of work. These are the facts, and there is nothing in the situation to frighten the German and British shipbuilders. Of course this German expert knows this as well as anybody, but to have brought out this point would have defeated the object of his report, which was to throw ashes on the ways of the shipping bill. At the same time we expect to see this important measure successfully launched this winter.

And the following from the Washington Post of last Sunday:

SHIP-SUBSIDY BILL—A FOREIGN VIEW OF THE PROPOSED MEASURE AND ITS ULTIMATE EFFECT.

EDITOR POST: There is one phase of the controversy in reference to the ship-subsidy bill which seems, curiously enough, to have escaped the notice of the opponents of the measure, both in the press and among the public, and that is the violent denunciation of the bill in the mercantile circles of Europe, more especially in Great Britain. Now, I happened to be in the quadrangle of the Liverpool Exchange talking to some English marine merchants when the news came that the shipping bill of the last session of Congress was virtually abandoned. There was considerable jubilation, and one gentleman, turning to me, exclaimed: "There, you Yankees are not going to have everything. Why, you want the earth, and then you won't be satisfied." Then others chimed in, and I had to listen to a tirade of abuse of our fiscal policy in general, especially of the attempt, as they called it, to rob England of her shipping supremacy by means of the ship-subsidy bill.

Taking advantage of a lull in the storm, I remarked quietly, "What beats me, gentlemen, is the opposition to the measure on our side of the water; why seven-tenths of our most reputable papers are against it, and if, as you say, it would be so bad for Great Britain, why it must be good for us. I must confess I don't understand it." One gentleman who had not taken much part in the conversation, but who I afterwards understood to be a shipowner, observed, "Well, I can explain that easily enough. Do you remember when Beaconsfield bought the Suez Canal shares? Well, it roused a howl of indignation throughout the country, and did more to defeat the Conservatives at the election of 1880 than the so-called Bulgarian atrocities. I have always been a Tory and am one now, but I voted, not against my party on that occasion, but against Beaconsfield and his Suez Canal schemes, as did thousands of others, although the comments of the Continental press ought to have opened our eyes. We were wrong; Beaconsfield was right. It was an audacious but magnificent policy, and has given us control not only of the canal, but Egypt with all its coming riches. In a similar way you Americans are frightened at the word subsidy, forgetting that the whole of your so-called protective policy is nothing but subsidies.

"Why," he continued, "if that shipping bill is passed it would be the last straw on the back of British commerce. Your protective duties have injured our trade immensely. All we have left is our ships. Take them from us, and good-bye to England's commercial supremacy."

I listened attentively and made no comment further than to say, "Well, it's an old adage 'that outsiders see most of the game.' I suppose it is so in this case."

TYRREL E. BIDDLE.

No American can do his own country a greater good than by aiding to build up our merchant marine. No American can aid the British producer to our injury more distinctly than by opposing such aid. [Loud applause.]

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio, General GROSVENOR, says that he defies me to find in the RECORD any remark like the one I said he made. Of course, I was only quoting from memory. But the simple fact that you can not find what that gentleman said on the floor of this House in the RECORD is absolutely no proof whatever that he did not say it. A great many people in this House, and there are none more given to it than my friend from Ohio, have a habit of saying smart things in the heat of debate, and then going to work and editing those remarks out of their speeches. My friend has edited as much as anybody I ever saw, and he can improvise more history in a given length of time than any other man here. [Laughter.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. I will say to the gentleman that I never edited that remark out of a speech. I have edited out some colloquies, but always with the consent of the other side.

Mr. CLARK. Yes.

Mr. GROSVENOR. And I have really wished, as I have a very kindly feeling for the gentleman from Missouri, that he had done a little more editing himself than he has.

Mr. CLARK. Perhaps it would have been better if I had, but I am always willing to be judged by what I say in this House. Sometimes I have edited a speech to the extent of modifying some bitter thing that I had said about somebody, to make it more gentle. I do not know that I can find what he said in the RECORD; I do not know that I can find it in a newspaper; I do not know that I quoted it precisely right, as it was said a long time ago; but, as sure as I am standing here, the gentleman said something substantially like that, and it was commented on by the papers in the country. If I can find it, I will call his attention to it.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I will facilitate the gentleman. I do not know exactly who it was, but somebody had bawled out, "How long are we going to hold the Philippines?" and I replied that "we would hold them until we got ready to let them go," and then shot away at the other side and said that we would not ask the consent of the Democrats of this House, or something like that; but as for holding them and squeezing money out of them, which would be like squeezing blood out of a turnip, I did not say anything of that kind.

Mr. CLARK. As an ordinary proposition I would take the gentleman's word on anything except a speech he had made himself. He felicitates and vaunts himself about a debate which he and I had, for revenue only [laughter], down at a chautauqua at Mountain Lake, Md., and says my recollection about that must be unpleasant. I never hear him make a remark like that that I do not think of a transaction which happened out in the State of Kansas.

In an early day out there the cashier of a bank stole all the money there was in the bank and blew it in on No. 2 wheat. The depositors caught him and were proceeding to hang him. He said he wanted to make some remarks, and they let him down. He declared that he desired to make a proposition; that he had no money to give them because that was all gone, but he did not want to die the ignominious death by hanging. So he proposed to them that they might cut him into pieces, and each one take the piece that suited him best. One old chap on the outside of the crowd yelled out: "The rest of you fellers take what you please, but, as for me, give me that feller's gall!" [Laughter.] Now, that is what I want. If it ever comes to pass that my friend from Ohio is dissected, the rest of you take what you please, but give me his gall. [Great laughter.]

My friend from Illinois, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON], and my friend from Ohio, both had the same idea in their speeches. Which one of them originated it or which is entitled to that "bad eminence," I do not know, but my friend from Illinois said that I was instrumental in getting up the Spanish war, and that having gotten it up I "renigged" when it came to taking the consequences. My friend from Ohio says I am like a fictitious character named Snarlyow that he read about somewhere, who scuttled the ship. I want to say to both the venerable and illustrious gentlemen that I did help get up the Spanish war; that I did what I could to facilitate it. I rejoice in that fact to-day. That was purely an American transaction, to make somebody free and to extend representative government on the face of the earth. [Applause.]

But I was not in favor then, and I am not in favor now, of enslaving any human being, black, white, or brown, anywhere, either in the Eastern or Western Hemisphere. [Applause.] My friend from Illinois tells his old and delicate campaign twin story

about the young couple who were disagreeably surprised by the arrival of twins; but "they had to keep them," says the gentleman, and therefore we have to keep the Philippines. Well, it so happens that twins are blessings of this life that do not come to many. I take it that a rational man would not object very much to twins born in the family of which he is the father, but he would object seriously to a lot of nondescript, saddle-colored brats being deposited surreptitiously on his doorstep. [Laughter.] That is what I am objecting to in this Philippine business. [Laughter.]

Let us see whether we shrank from the responsibility that came from the Spanish war. That is a great philosophical and historical question. How did we go into it? Why, we went into it with the solemn resolution, passed by the lower House of Congress and the Senate of the United States and signed by William McKinley, that we were not going into it for land-grabbing purposes or for territorial aggrandizement, and we put Cuba into that resolution. The truth about it is, gentlemen, that if the American Congress had known where the Philippine Islands were, they would have put the Philippine Islands into that resolution, too [laughter]; but we were all a little short on geographical knowledge then, and if we had been compelled to start for the Philippines instantly we would not have known whether to travel north, south, east, or west.

I deny that the taking and keeping of the Philippine Islands are any natural result of the Spanish war. The only possible connection between the two performances is that one happened subsequent to the other in point of time. William R. Day ought to know something about it. He was Secretary of State when that treaty was negotiated and ratified, and also head Commissioner at the Paris conference. He declared some time during the debate in which Mr. LITTLEFIELD, of Maine, led here on the Porto Rico question—during that debate or just before or just after it—I say that William R. Day declared in public print that we did not hold the Philippine Islands by conquest, but we held them by right of purchase. I am going to hunt that document up and print it in the RECORD, too, because Republicans here are now very fond of denying it.

I want it written on my tombstone when I am dead that I was one of 35 men in this House, out of 357, that had the nerve, the courage, the patriotism, and the good sense to vote against paying Spain $20,000,000 for the Philippines, even after the Senate of the United States had ratified the treaty, for that transaction is the source of all our woes.

My friend from Illinois jogs my memory about the vote for the $5,000,000 appropriation for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Well, it was inevitable that it had to come sooner or later, and he might as well have shot it into me as to have somebody else shoot it into somebody else. I intend to answer it once for all, so that no other man in this House will ever have to answer it again. Here is the answer. It is twofold. In the first place, if we could have gone back to the beginning of things I am not certain, if I had been a member of this House, that I ever would have voted an appropriation for any of these world's fairs in the United States. That is the first proposition. But all the rest have had them, and why should we not have it? Why make flesh of one and fowl of another?

The second answer is, and it appeals to the common sense and patriotism of every man in this House irrespective of political affiliations, that there have been a few events, very few indeed, in the history of the United States, and in the history of America, which are worthy of national commemoration, on which we can all agree as to the wisdom—things that have been epoch makers, the things that have caused us to be what we are, the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. The first one was the discovery of America by Columbus; the second was Patrick Henry's great speech before the Virginia house of burgesses precipitating the Revolution, which still stirs the blood like strains of martial music; next the firing on the British regulars at Lexington and Concord by the New England militia and Minute Men; next the Declaration of Independence; next Washington's capture of Lord Cornwallis on the blood-stained heights of Yorktown; next the adoption of the Constitution, and last, the Louisiana purchase—the greatest transaction in real estate bruited on this earth since the devil took the Saviour to the top of a high mountain and offered Him the dominion of the world if He would fall down and worship him.

If it had not been for that purchase by Jefferson, it is extremely doubtful whether the United States could have maintained its independence. But for that we would have been hemmed in on the north by the British and on the west by the British, because it would not have been twelve months from the time we rejected the purchase that England would have gobbled up that territory from Napoleon; and if anybody except us ever took a foot of land away from England I would like to know when and where it was done. We would have had the Spanish on the south of us, and I doubt exceedingly whether this Republic, hemmed in on three sides, could have maintained its independence.

And among the blessings, numberless and rich, which flowed from the election of Thomas Jefferson in 1800, there is none that equals in importance the Louisiana purchase. If old John Adams had been elected, there never would have been an American citizen resident west of the great river; and if the landing of Columbus, if the Declaration of Independence, and if all of these other things are worth commemorating, Thomas Jefferson's greatest act is worth it; and we are going to commemorate it in the grandest exposition seen on earth since the morning stars first sang together for joy. My friend is cordially invited to attend.

And, while I am at it, I want to suggest to the jingoes in this House and out of it, who have for three years been wandering up and down the land making asses of themselves by declaring that the Spanish war made us "a world power," that they are exactly ninety-five years behind the times. Thomas Jefferson made us "a world power" on the 30th day of April, 1803, when he bought for a song from the armed soldier of democracy a country greater than that over which the mad Macedonian waved his all-conquering banner, or over which the Roman eagles flew. And this country owes it to Jefferson's memory, if to nothing else, to have a commemoration of that event.

Even Thomas Jefferson himself, who divides with King Solomon and Lord Bacon the honor of being the wisest man that ever lived, had no adequate conception of the vast importance and far-reaching influence on human affairs of the wondrous bargain in real estate which he secured from the martial Corsican. One of the strangest omissions in all literature was made by him, when, having sounded all the shoals and depths of honor, he failed to refer in any way to the great purchase in the famous epitaph which he prepared for his own monument, and which runs in this wise:

> Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the American Declaration of Independence, of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and father of the University of Virginia.

These were magnificent deeds—immortal achievements—each ample to give him imperishable renown, and for which we are all his debtors forever and forever; but, if he could have comprehended the full and marvelous effects of his unequaled trade with the First Consul, he would have added to that epitaph a fourth claim to the eternal admiration and gratitude of his countrymen and to undying fame—"the author of the Louisiana purchase"—which, alone of itself, entitles him to first place among American statesmen. In my judgment it was the most stupendous of all his acts. If he had never lived, somebody, sometime, would have written a Declaration of Independence. It most probably would not have possessed the majestic sweep and epic quality of Jefferson's Declaration, but it would have sufficed. If he had never been born, somebody would have written a statute for religious freedom in Virginia and would have established a great university in the Old Dominion; but if he had not been President in 1803 we would have never owned one square foot of land west of the Mississippi, and to-day all over that matchless country, where Old Glory floats, there would flutter in the breeze the banner of the Spanish bourbons, the tricolor of France, or the cross of St. George.

Jefferson belongs to the country, and the whole country, but he belongs especially to us living west of the Mississippi River.

> His name is written on the mountain,
> His memory sparkles o'er the fountain;
> The meanest rill, the mightiest river,
> Rolls mingled with his fame forever.

[Applause.]

And I want to say to the gentleman from Illinois right now that I have no apologies to offer for voting for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition appropriation; on the contrary, I glory in it. And, further, I declare that the fact of my having voted to give $5,000,000 to celebrate one of the greatest events in American history is no reason why I should be estopped from opposing, whenever I feel like it, extravagant appropriations upon the floor of this House. Every tub must stand on its own bottom, and that is a very poor excuse to give for such extravagance. I now and here serve notice on all concerned that the remarks which I make here to-day on economy are simply a general preface to a line of conduct upon which I have determined to enter upon, and if any more extravagant measures get through this House while I am here they will do it after I have exhausted all parliamentary means to defeat them. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GROW. Mr. Chairman, I desire to correct one statement of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK].

An impression quite generally exists—it has been repeated on this floor a number of times—that the $20,000,000 which this Government paid in concluding a treaty of peace with Spain was paid for the purchase of the Philippine Islands. The gentleman from Missouri quoted Mr. Day as authority for that statement. Without stopping to inquire what was said by Mr. Day, I wish to

say to the House—and I shall take only a few minutes—that the $20,000,000 was paid no more for the purchase of the Philippine Islands than for the purchase of Porto Rico, Guam, the Isle of Pines, and for the cession of the sovereignty by Spain over Cuba.

The first controversy on the meeting of the peace commissioners was as to how much of the debt of Spain that she had pledged the revenues of Cuba for would the United States assume or provide that it should be assumed by Cuba. On that question almost a month was spent. Then the proposition was made whether, waiving that question temporarily, they could agree on other provisions of a treaty, the Spanish commissioners insisting that, if they waived that question temporarily, all other questions should stand in abeyance until the other questions of a treaty had been agreed upon by both commissions.

When the proposition to pay $20,000,000 was made by the American commission in the form of an ultimatum, not a single article of the treaty had been finally agreed upon, though the commissioners of both countries had gone over all the questions of a treaty, beginning with the cession of Spanish sovereignty over Cuba, the cession to the United States of all her islands in the West Indies, of Guam and the Philippines in the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. CLARK. Let me ask the gentleman what did we give the $20,000,000 to Spain for?

Mr. GROW. To secure the concluding of a treaty of peace between the two Governments.

Mr. CLARK. Why did you have to pay for a treaty?

Mr. GROW. Because the Spanish commissioners would not have signed a treaty without any payment of money on what they called the Cuban debt.

Mr. CLARK. Do not you know that they would have had to sign any treaty that we offered?

Mr. GROW. Well, I was not there, and I do not think the gentleman from Missouri can speak for the commissioners. The controversy was that unless this Government would assume a part at least of the Cuban debt the Spanish commissioners would not sign a treaty. They would have gone home, and Spain would have said the American nation, with its great power, had seized the colonies of Spain, and in her weakness she could not prevent it.

Mr. CLARK. Do not you know that the American commissioners absolutely refused to consider the question of damages in Cuba?

Mr. GROW. Yes, sir; I know that they refused to pay anything to Spain for the indebtedness of Cuba, or to permit Cuba to pay anything. That is why that question was passed over temporarily and the other questions were taken up to see if there could be any agreement about them. The Spanish commissioners had taken their position on what they insisted was international law. The American commissioners conceded that if a country takes a territory from a foreign government, upon which there is an obligation to pay an indebtedness, and it is absorbed by the conquering nation, then that nation is liable for such indebtedness.

That is international law. But the American commissioners said there was no obligation on this country to pay a debt of Cuba, for she was not absorbed into our territory. We were only a trustee; therefore international law did not apply.

But, Mr. Chairman, I did not rise for the purpose of making a speech or to discuss any question, but to correct the misapprehension which has gone to the country through the newspapers, in the first place, and has been repeated on the floor of the House upon this subject. That misapprehension grows out of the statement that the $20,000,000 we paid Spain was for the purchase of the Philippine Islands; and I repeat that in all probability the negotiations for a treaty of peace with Spain would have failed had it not been for this payment on the part of the United States.

Senator Gray, one of the American commissioners, on his return to this country, in a speech in the city of New York, at a banquet of the Ohio Society, February 25, 1899, said:

> There came a time in the course of those negotiations—and this, perhaps, is one of the secrets to which your president alluded—when, after four or five weeks of doubt and anxiety, it became apparent that these negotiations must either be broken off and your commissioners return without a treaty at all, and that would be relegated to the necessity of taking not only the Philippines, but Cuba and Porto Rico, by the ruthless hand of military conquest, or, by some concessions that comported with the magnanimity and greatness and character of this country, gain them by the voluntary cession of a treaty of peace.

It was at such a time the offer was made as a final settlement of all the questions in dispute.

The payment of $20,000,000 to Spain provided for in the treaty was not, therefore, purchase money for the Philippine Islands. A careful examination of the negotiation on the several articles of the treaty shows conclusively that the $20,000,000 was finally agreed on to cover all the points of difference between the American and Spanish commissioners on all the articles of the treaty, none of which was finally concluded until the adoption of the last article.

Mr. WHEELER. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him for a question?

Mr. GROW. Certainly.

Mr. WHEELER. Does not the gentleman recollect the fact that in the public instructions given by the President to the Paris commissioners that went out to the country, when they left for France, that there was no mention of the acquisition by the Government of the United States of the Philippine Islands; and does not he recollect further that while there was a general discussion as to the assumption of indebtedness on the part of the United States for the Spanish claims in Cuba, that the mention of $20,000,000 was never made by the commissioners in this conference until after they had delivered their ultimatum that they intended to take the Philippine Islands?

Mr. GROW. That was the last thing considered. The question of our taking the Philippine Islands was the last question discussed, and not a single article of the treaty had been finally agreed upon until the offer of the $20,000,000 in the form of an ultimatum. The Spanish commissioners said rather than leave the question open for a renewal of the war they were willing to receive this sum of $20,000,000 and would sign the treaty.

Mr. WHEELER. But does the gentleman dispute the question that the acquisition of the Philippines was not considered as a part of the instructions given to our peace commissioners at Paris?

Mr. GROW. I am giving the history of the treaty and the way it came to be signed, and the reasons for it.

Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to speak upon this question at any length. You will see, if you will read the documents connected with the matter, exactly what was done at each of the meetings of the Commission. You will see that these matters were all considered in detail, and finally, after all the other questions were considered, the question of the disposition of the Philippine Islands came up, the last thing in the negotiations except the status of the native inhabitants. The American commissioners said to the Spanish commissioners that if they took any of the islands they must take all of them.

Mr. WHEELER. Will the gentleman not admit that until the Philippine Islands were mentioned the question of the twenty millions was never suggested by the commissioners on either side?

Mr. GROW. Yes; because that was the last thing they discussed.

Mr. WHEELER. What was the last thing?

Mr. GROW. The amount to be paid to conclude a treaty.

Mr. WHEELER. The $20,000,000 was?

Mr. GROW. The taking of the Philippines was the last question discussed, and the $20,000,000 was an ultimatum to secure the signing of the treaty.

Mr. WHEELER. Was the $20,000,000 ever discussed until after that?

Mr. GROW. No, of course not, because that was an ultimatum. They took up each question by itself, and they went through with the question of the Philippines, which was the last one, and on that last one came this proposition as an ultimatum from our commissioners to the Spanish commissioners to conclude all the articles temporarily agreed to. If the $20,000,000 had not been offered there would have been no treaty signed, and it was for signing and concluding the whole treaty that the $20,000,000 was offered and paid, as an ultimatum.

Mr. WHEELER. Will the gentleman pardon one other question? Is it not true that before the $20,000,000 question had been mentioned the American commissioners had peremptorily declined to assume any of the Spanish debt?

Mr. GROW. Certainly, and that was what the Spanish commissioners stood on. If this ultimatum had not been offered to conclude a treaty, they would have gone home without signing a treaty.

Mr. WHEELER. Well, that is a mere play upon words.

Mr. GROW. The Spanish commissioners said they could not go home to the Spanish people after signing a treaty that took away all their colonies and made no provision for the payment of any part of their indebtedness to Spain. It was as a substitute for the indebtedness that they were claiming on Cuba and these other colonies that the $20,000,000 came in, and the United States paid it rather than to leave the question of peace or war open.

Mr. WHEELER. Is not that my friend's construction of it?

Mr. GROW. I am in bad voice for talking by reason of a cold, and I would not have spoken at this time if it had not been for the statement of the gentleman from Missouri. He relies upon one of the commissioners for his statement, and I simply rose, as Benton used to say, to vindicate the truth of history.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Will the gentleman answer one question before he takes his seat, because I do not want him to be misunderstood by the House?

Mr. GROW. I am not in condition to speak further, but I will hear the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Do I understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania to state to the House that the Philippine Islands were not the consideration, or a part of the consideration, for which the $20,000,000 was paid?

Mr. GROW. No more a consideration for the Philippines than for Porto Rico or the cession of the sovereignty of Spain over Cuba; all alike in one. It had nothing to do especially with the Philippine Islands. That I assert on the history of this transaction.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. I wish to state to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that I have read and reread carefully the proceedings of that Commission and I can not come to the conclusion which he has stated here, and I do not believe the House or the country will either.

Mr. GROW. The gentleman, of course, can draw what conclusion he should arrive at after reading the proceedings; I come to mine from reading it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. I think the gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. GROW. We did not make the history, but we each of us can judge what it was, and as I stated in the beginning, so I close. I trust gentlemen will excuse me now. At some other time when I am in better voice I shall be happy to discuss this question further.

I conclude then with the statement, sustained by Mr. Gray when he came home, for he went there not intending to take any territory from Spain. He opposed it in the Senate before he went. In a conversation with him in the Senate Chamber after his return, he said, in the discharge of his duty as a commissioner, he came to the conclusion to join with his associates in taking the Philippine Islands. They could not give them back to Spain and leave them under a despotism from which we had released them in the fortunes of war.

This country could not take them and sell them to some other country. The offer of the $20,000,000 was, as I said before, made in order to secure the treaty; and if the gentleman would carefully read the last few pages of the report of these commissioners, he would find that the $20,000,000 was no more the consideration for the Philippines than for Porto Rico or the Isle of Pines, or the release of the sovereignty of Spain over Cuba.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. We might have treated them just as we did Cuba, and saved all the complications and embarrassments which have followed.

Mr. GROW. The entire proceedings of the Commission are published in Senate Executive Document No. 62 of the third session of the Fifty-fifth Congress. I will append to my remarks extracts from these proceedings which I think will sustain my position.

October 1, 1898, the Peace Commission met at Paris.

From October 7 to October 26 the Commission was engaged in discussions on the debt of Cuba, amounting to about $500,000,000, and the cession by Spain of her sovereignty over the island, and the cession of Porto Rico and the Spanish islands in the West Indies, which ended temporarily with the following language:

The American commissioners deem it unnecessary, after what has been stated, to enter into an examination of the general references, made in the Spanish memorandum, to cases in which debts contracted by a state have, upon its absorption, been assumed by the absorbing state, or to cases in which, upon the partition of territory, debts contracted by the whole have been by special arrangement apportioned. They are conceived to be inapplicable, legally and morally, to the so-called "Cuban debt," the burden of which, imposed upon the people of Cuba without their consent and by force of arms, was one of the principal wrongs for the termination of which the struggles for Cuban independence were undertaken. (Executive Document No. 62, part 1, page 50.)

At the conference October 14, 1898, the following suggestion was made by the Spanish commissioners and agreed to by the American commission:

The Spanish commissioners stated that before proceeding with the discussion of the questions under consideration they desired it to be understood that if certain articles should be agreed to, but in the end no treaty should be signed, the articles so agreed to should not in such case be taken as expressing either Government's estimation of its just rights in respect of the subjects to which the articles related. (Senate Executive Document No. 62, part 1, page 45.)

October 14, 1898 (Senate Executive Document No. 62, part 1, page 59):

After much discussion, the president of the Spanish commission stated that the Spanish commissioners did not care for the phraseology in which the relinquishments of sovereignty was expressed, so long as it embraced an obligation as to debts, such as was stated in the second of the articles presented by them.

The president of the American commission, replying to this statement, inquired whether the president of the Spanish commission intended thereby to say that the Spanish commissioners would refuse to consider any articles as to Cuba and Porto Rico which contained no provision for the assumption of indebtedness by the United States or Cuba, or both.

October 26, 1898 (Senate Executive Document No. 62, part 1, pages 61 and 62):

The Spanish commissioners, although understanding that strict law decides the question of the Cuban debt in their favor, are in duty bound and are willing to moderate the said strictness in view of the advantages which Spain may derive from other stipulations of the treaty which, without being prejudicial to the United States, may be favorable to Spain.

Considering, therefore, that the article or articles to which the president of the American commission refers can not at this time be the subject of final approval, since they must remain subject to the others to be included in the same treaty, meeting the approval of both high parties:

"The Spanish commissioners answer the said question by stating that, reiterating their conviction that pursuant to law the colonial obligations of Cuba and Porto Rico must follow these islands and their sovereignty, they do not refuse 'to consider any articles as to Cuba and Porto Rico which contain no provision for the assumption of indebtedness by the United States, or Cuba, or both,' subordinating the final approval of such articles to that of the others which are to form the complete treaty, and they therefore invite the American commissioners to enter upon the discussion of the other points to be embodied in the treaty and, at the outset, to take up the discussion of the Philippine Archipelago, and to propose to the Spanish commissioners what they understand should be agreed upon in said treaty with respect to this subject."

The American commissioners, after the reading of this paper, inquired whether they were to understand that the Spanish commissioners accepted the articles previously presented by them as to Cuba, Porto Rico, and Guam.

The Spanish commissioners replied that they accepted them in the sense stated in the paper—provisionally, subject to the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

October 31, 1898 (Senate Executive Document No. 62, part 1, pages 108, 109):

The American commissioners, having been invited by the Spanish commissioners at the last conference to present a proposition in regard to the Philippine Islands, beg to submit the following article on that subject:

"Spain hereby cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands and lying within the following lines: A line running along the parallel of latitude 21° 30′ north from the one hundred and eighteenth to the one hundred and twenty-seventh degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the one hundred and twenty-seventh degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of 4° 45′ north latitude, thence along the parallel of 4° 45′ north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 119° 35′ east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude 119° 35′ east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude 7° 40′ north, thence along the parallel of latitude of 7° 40′ north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intersection of the tenth degree parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and eighteenth degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and thence along the one hundred and eighteenth degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude 21° 30′ north."

A proper reference to the cession thus proposed may be inserted in the article of the treaty relating to public property, archives, and records in territory which Spain cedes or over which she relinquishes her sovereignty.

The American commissioners beg further to state that they are prepared to insert in the treaty a stipulation for the assumption by the United States of any existing indebtedness of Spain incurred for public works and improvements of a pacific character in the Philippines.

November 4, 1898. Proposition of the American Commission to assume the indebtedness of the Philippine Islands was rejected by the Spanish commission.

November 23, 1898 (Senate Executive Document No. 62, part 1, pages 210, 211). The following is the reply of the American commissioners on the rejection of their proposition:

The situation that has arisen in the Philippines was neither foreseen nor desired by the United States, but, since it exists, that Government does not shirk the responsibilities growing out of it; and the American commissioners now make to the Spanish commissioners, in the light of those responsibilities, a final proposition.

The proposal presented by the American commissioners in behalf of their Government for the cession of the Philippines to the United States having been rejected by the Spanish commissioners, and the counter proposal of the latter for the withdrawal of the American forces from the islands and the payment of an indemnity by the United States to Spain having been rejected by the American commissioners, the American commissioners, deeming it essential that the present negotiations, which have already been greatly protracted, should be brought to an early and definite conclusion, beg now to present a new proposition embodying the concessions which, for the sake of immediate peace, their Government is, under the circumstances, willing to tender.

The Government of the United States is unable to modify the proposal heretofore made for the cession of the entire archipelago of the Philippines, but the American commissioners are authorized to offer to Spain, in case the cession should be agreed to, the sum of $20,000,000, to be paid in accordance with the terms to be fixed in the treaty of peace.

And it being the policy of the United States to maintain in the Philippines an open door to the world's commerce, the American commissioners are prepared to insert in the treaty now in contemplation a stipulation to the effect that, for a term of years, Spanish ships and merchandise shall be admitted into the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as American ships and merchandise.

The American commissioners are also authorized and prepared to insert in the treaty, in connection with the cessions of territory by Spain to the United States, a provision for the mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of the United States against Spain and of Spain against the United States that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

The American commissioners may be permitted to express the hope that they may receive from the Spanish commissioners, on or before Monday the 28th of the present month, a definite and final acceptance of the proposals herein made as to the Philippine Islands, and also of the demands as to Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and Guam, in the form in which those demands have been provisionally agreed to.

November 28, 1898, the Spanish commissioners reply to the ultimatum of the American commissioners in the following language (Senate Executive Document No. 62, part 1, page 213):

Spain having on her part exhausted all diplomatic recourses in the defense of what she considers her rights and even for an equitable compromise, the Spanish commissioners are now asked to accept the American proposition in its entirety and without further discussion, or to reject it, in which latter case, as the American commission understands, the peace negotiations will end, and the protocol of Washington will consequently be broken.

The Government of Her Majesty, moved by lofty reasons of patriotism and humanity, will not assume the responsibility of again bringing upon Spain all the horrors of war. In order to avoid them it resigns itself to the

painful strait of submitting to the law of the victor, however harsh it may be, and as Spain lacks the material means to defend the rights she believes are hers, having recorded them, she accepts the only terms the United States offers her for the concluding of the treaty of peace.

It will be seen by these extracts from the official records of the discussions on propositions to be incorporated as articles in the treaty of peace that all of them were left in abeyance until the treaty should be finally agreed on; and the final conclusion of the treaty was the proposition on the part of the American commissioners to pay Spain $20,000,000, which should cover all the controversy from beginning to end about the cession of territory or the debts of Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands.

Then the different articles that had been passed over were agreed to, and the last one was that "The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress."

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Chairman, I do not rise to correct the gentleman from Missouri nor to detract from the part taken by President Jefferson in the Louisiana purchase; but I think the time has come when it should be stated upon the floor of this House that there was a man behind the President who will yet be recognized by all Americans as the one of all others responsible for the Louisiana purchase.

I welcome the coming of the St. Louis Exposition, if for no other reason than that it will be the means of again bringing to the attention of the country the truth of history. It ought not to minimize the efforts of Thomas Jefferson, in so far as such efforts were rightly spent, but it will certainly bring into view the magnificent work of a distinguished New Yorker, Robert R. Livingston, minister to France, by whom and through whom the Louisiana purchase was made. [Applause.]

Napoleon announced his determination to sell whatever American territory he had obtained from Spain, and without hesitation Mr. Livingston took him up, agreed upon a price, and reported the transaction to Mr. Jefferson, who at once assumed that he had no constitutional authority to make the purchase. He went so far as to write intimate friends, members of the United States Senate, urging that they look with disfavor upon the proposition, since it could not be approved unless a constitutional amendment was adopted opening the way for its purchase by the Executive and its ratification by the Senate; but while Mr. Jefferson was arguing its unconstitutionality, Mr. Livingston completed the bargain, secured the cooperation of the Barings, who negotiated a loan of $15,000,000, the purchase price, and then sent a confidential letter to the President saying that unless the purchase be ratified at once, Napoleon would change his mind.

Upon the receipt of this letter President Jefferson dropped his constitutional objections, wrote his Senatorial friends to say nothing about it, and urged them to get together and confirm the purchase without delay. That, in brief, is the history of the Louisiana purchase, and that history, wrought out in all its details by the orators who will be heard at the St. Louis Exposition, should be written in letters of gold and published from Maine to the Golden Gate, that the country may know that the man with the nerve, with the breadth of mind, with the foresight to make that purchase and force its ratification was not Thomas Jefferson, the narrow constructionist of the Constitution, but Robert R. Livingston, one of New York's greatest and foremost statesmen. [Applause.]

I do not wish to depreciate the part taken in that great historic transaction by the President of the United States, whose name is justly honored; but I do believe the time has come when all American citizens should recognize the fact that the man to whom we owe the honor and the debt of gratitude for the Louisiana purchase is Robert R. Livingston, of New York, and not Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia. [Applause.]

Mr. GROW. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a part of the report of the commissioners.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no other remarks to be made upon the bill the Clerk will read it by sections.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, we have heard a good many questions discussed to-day while this bill was under discussion, but there is one question that I think should be called to the attention of this House and the country before we pass the first bill that gentlemen on this side of the House will say is a raid on the Federal Treasury. I have been a member of Congress for some time. If I recollect rightly, some years ago an urgent deficiency bill carried very few millions of dollars. To-day we find reported to the House a bill carrying the largest appropriation, so far as my knowledge goes, that has ever been brought here as an urgent deficiency bill.

We not only find that the scope of the bill is changed. We have been accustomed to unusual legislation in appropriation bills. We have been accustomed to new legislation in sundry civil bills. We have been accustomed to changes by legislation on a general deficiency bill that comes at the end of a session; but we find now, in an urgent deficiency bill, that usually comes into this House merely for the purpose of paying off debts of the Government that Congress failed to provide for in the general bills of the last session, that new and unusual appropriations are made. We find that the Appropriation Committee has not been content with holding the purse strings of the nation, but that they propose to and have usurped the power of other committees of this House.

Now, I have heard gentlemen upon that side of the House, gentlemen who are members of the Appropriation Committee, time after time striking at other bills coming from other committees because they proposed new legislation, which was contrary to the rules of this House. They had given these reasons. Why? Because it was necessary to have them properly considered. I have heard them state time out of mind that when these great committees were constituted the Speaker selected members with a view to their knowledge of the particular questions considered; that men with that judgment and that knowledge were able to properly prepare the bills and present them to the House.

Now we find that these great questions are presented here by a committee that is not charged with any such duty. Why should this House in an urgent deficiency bill provide for the building of forts in the Philippine Islands? Why should it provide for the establishment of barracks in the Philippine Islands? Is it shown that the Secretary of War has been in communication with the Appropriations Committee? Are the gentlemen constituting the membership of the Appropriations Committee more able to judge whether or not we ought to have a force of soldiers in the Philippine Islands than the committee that is charged with that duty, and who should orderly report a bill of that kind, and give us full knowledge and information as to the requirements?

Mr. CANNON. Will the gentleman permit me, just there?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Certainly.

Mr. CANNON. This is a formal estimate that comes to Congress by way of provision for an expenditure of this Government for this current year. It is a matter of deficiency, because it is for the current year. The Secretary of War not only forwarded that estimate, but was before the subcommittee and had a hearing, and what he stated is printed in the hearings here, to which the gentleman can have access. The Committee on Military Affairs does not have jurisdiction of it at this time, because they make their appropriation for the coming fiscal year and not for the present year.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I understand the gentleman very clearly. If the Committee on Military Affairs had reported a bill at the last session of Congress, or this session, providing for an army barracks in the city of Manila, or had put a provision for the expenditures of the Army of the United States in that bill, and the appropriations were not sufficient to carry out the law that had been made by Congress, then it would have been very proper and correct for the Secretary of War to call upon the gentlemen constituting the Appropriations Committee to make up the deficiency. But I take it, from what I can learn on this matter, that the question of erecting these barracks was never heard of either in the committee or in this House until it came before the Appropriations Committee, and they were asked to put in a provision carrying the money to build these barracks and furnish the money for that purpose.

Now, I do not criticise the Secretary of War. I say candidly that I know of no man in the halls of the Congress of the United States that is more capable and able to put through legislation that he believes in than the gentleman from Illinois, or is more capable of defeating legislation that he is opposed to than the gentleman from Illinois. And when the Secretary of War wanted this provision put in here for his own purpose, he very properly went to the gentleman from Illinois to carry it through. But that does not warrant the Appropriation Committee in bringing it in, nor does it warrant us in continuing to appropriate money for new legislation without a fair consideration of it by the proper committees and the members of this House, simply because the heads of the great departments know that the most speedy route and the quickest road to accomplish what they want is to go to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, if he believes in their proposition and is willing to advocate it. As far as the House is concerned, it does not come here in the usual channels and in the usual way.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman from Illinois state whether General Chaffee recommends this appropriation?

Mr. CANNON. Yes; the whole record is here. All the recommendations are printed as a public document.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Now, we come to another matter. I know it is absolutely useless to object to the insertion of these items in a general appropriation bill. I am not falling out with my friend from Illinois. I know the power that he exercises in this House and the power that he exerts in the Congress of the United States. I know that I or any other member of this House,

when that provision comes before the House, can make a point of order striking it from the bill and send the bill out of the House of Representatives, as the rules of the House require that it should come into the House without new legislation. But I also know that when it goes to the Senate of the United States, by those methods that we all know and understand, that these provisions will be placed in this bill again, and they will come back here and either be unanimously consented to in conference or they will go back to the Appropriation Committee; and when it is reported again to the Committee of the Whole House it will be impossible for any member to strike those provisions of new legislation from the bill, because it will come back here as a Senate amendment.

It is not this particular item that I am objecting to. I do not know the merits or the demerits of the proposition. The other day a bill was brought in here from the Pension Committee. The subcommittee having it in charge reported it without amendment. An individual member of the House rose in his seat and offered amendments to that bill for the benefit of the Federal soldier that he believed he was justified in offering, and that he could not get reported otherwise, and I, among others, insisted that this amendment should not be considered, but should be reported in order and properly.

Now, I say to the membership of this House that if that was correct then, it is correct to enforce the rules of this House and provide that every member of the House shall stand on the same basis so far as the legislation of this country is concerned. You can not do it if you are going to legislate through the general appropriation bills.

I recognize the fact that the man who stands here alone and merely makes the point of order will lose his proposition when it comes back here from the Senate. If the membership on this side of the House, or the membership on that side of the House, who have stood here and explained to the country what they would do if they could have the opportunity, if they have the courage to stand up to their convictions and belief that they should have the same rights under the rules of this House to enact legislation that they believe in, they could enforce it. The men on that side of the House who go back to their constituents every fall and claim that they could not get legislation for the Federal soldiers of this country because they could not put it on the appropriation bills, that the rules knocked them out and they could not get it from under the rules of the House, are placed in that position because they have not got the courage or sand to stand up here and enforce the rules when the Democratic party wants to help them do it.

If you have got individual members on that side of the House who want legislation, who have promised their constituents to give them legislation, who believe in these things—if you have got the courage of your convictions, to stand up here and prevent legislation in general appropriation bills, to let every committee stand on its own bottom, and if a gentleman wants legislation make him carry that legislation to the committee to which it belongs, then you can get what you want, and what your constituents want, and you won't do it until that time.

Mr. CANNON. I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SHERMAN reported that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9315) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for prior years and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

PURCHASE OF PANAMA CANAL.

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report of the Isthmian Canal Commission upon the proposition of the new Panama Canal Company to sell and dispose of all its rights, property, and unfinished work to the United States for $40,000,000.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *January 20, 1902.*

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, leave for the withdrawal of papers was granted in the following cases:

To Mr. CURTIS, papers in the case of John Prescott, Fifty-sixth Congress, no adverse report having been made.

To Mr. KNOX, papers in the case of Lydia G. Cate, Fifty-fourth Congress, no adverse report having been made.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. EDDY, by unanimous consent, obtained leave of absence for two days, on account of important business.

CHANGES OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, the Committee on the District of Columbia was discharged from the further consideration of bills of the following titles and the same were referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

A bill (H. R. 9313) for improving Rhode Island avenue between Fourth street NE. and Twelfth street NE.

A bill (H. R. 9314) for improving Lansing street (Lowell street) between Seventh street and Twelfth street NE.

And then, on motion of Mr. CANNON (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John B. Klepper against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Joel C. Johnson, administrator of estate of Richard W. Johnson, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of David Rudy against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Mary R. Jones, administratrix of estate of Asa F. Allen, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of the Mississippi Manufacturing Company against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Joseph W. Mays, administrator of estate of Pinckney Halton, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Ernest Neill, administrator of estate of Joseph H. Egner, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. WANGER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8206) to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter for use at Philadelphia, Pa., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 103); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SHAFROTH, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7645) to maintain the legal-tender silver dollar at parity with gold, and to increase the subsidiary silver coinage, submitted the views of the minority, to accompany report (No. 32, part 2); which said views were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4208) granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Pardee, reported the same with an amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 74); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. APLIN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5149) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Bachelder, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 75); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7623) granting a pension to Aaron M. Applegate, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 76); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CALDERHEAD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5169) granting an increase of pension to Hiram S. Kingsley, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 77); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3230) for the relief of Catherine Pflueger, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 78); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DEEMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2416) granting an increase of pension to John B. Wilcox, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 79); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DARRAGH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3261) granting a pension to George R. Grubaugh, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 80); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CROWLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5108) granting an increase of pension to Elisha T. Taylor, alias Elisha T. Bisbee, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 81); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. APLIN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2528) granting a pension to Helen M. Evans, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 82); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2429) granting an increase of pension to John C. Morrison, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 83); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. APLIN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5248) granting a pension to Frances A. Tillotson, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 84); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CROWLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3300) granting a pension to George B. Boyd, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 85); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5147) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Lane, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 86); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1374) granting an increase of pension to James Willard, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 87); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DEEMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2412) granting a pension to Helen L. Pepper, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 88); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2193) granting an increase of pension to David A. Ireland, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 89); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. RUMPLE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2321) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Martin, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 90); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. LATIMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1035) granting a pension to Esther F. Moody, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 91); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1144) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth O. Gould, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 92); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CALDERHEAD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2265) granting a pension to M. V. Hathaway, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 93); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KLEBERG, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 202) granting a pension to Mary E. Davis, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 94); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. RUMPLE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1728) granting an increase of pension to George W. Thompson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 95); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KLEBERG, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1647) granting an increase of pension to Helen F. M. Edwards, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 96); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. RUMPLE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2983) to amend an act entitled: "An act granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Thompson," approved March 3, 1901, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 97); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. THOMAS of Iowa, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2978) for the relief of Joseph H. Penny, John W. Penny, Thomas Penny, and Harvey Penny, surviving partners of Penny & Sons, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 98); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GRAFF, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5106) for the relief Rasmussen & Strehlow, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 99); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5094) for the reief of the persons who sustained demages by the explosion of an ammunition chest of Battery F, Second United States Artillery, July 16, 1894, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 100); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. OTEY, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4988) for the relief of Mary E. McDonald, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 101); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MILLER, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4471) for the relief of James M. Chisham, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 102); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (S. 332) granting an increase of pension to Louisa A. Crosby—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 2161) granting an increase of pension to A. Curtis Steever Carpenter—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

House bills Nos. 1758, 6810, 7894, 8027, 8028, and bill for the relief of Margaret Lee—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 9500) to amend the law creating the district of the Teche, Louisiana—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOODY of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 9501) to provide for the sale of the unsold portion of the Umatilla Indian Reservation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9502) confirming the title of mixed-blood Indians to certain lands, and providing the manner for selling, conveying, and encumbering the same—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 9503) to authorize the Oklahoma and Western Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Fort Sill Military Reservation, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK: A bill (H. R. 9504) appropriating money for the protection of property in Lincoln County, Mo.—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 9505) providing for leaves of absence to certain employees of the Government—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 9506) to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Indians located upon the Grande Ronde Reservation, in the State of Oregon, and to make an appropriation to carry the same into effect—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9507) to limit the value of lands selected in lieu of lands covered by unperfected bona fide claims or patents within forest reservations—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9508) to authorize the heirs of deceased allottees on the former Siletz Reservation, in Oregon, to sell and convey allotted lands—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 9509) providing for the purchase by and on behalf of the United States of the right to use the Daniel process of producing engraved plates—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. SCOTT (by request): A bill (H. R. 9510) providing for pensions for officers in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLAKENEY: A bill (H. R. 9511) to regulate the importation of opium and fixing penalties for violations thereof—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 9512) repealing the national bankruptcy act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R.9513) granting 5 per cent of the land sales on military land warrants to the public-land States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9514) to extend the public-land laws to the district of Alaska—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 9515) to amend section 4 of an act passed December 27, 1894, entitled "An act to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Shiloh"—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 9516) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell the Peoria and Miami surplus lands in the Quapaw Agency—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 9517) to provide for the further improvement of the inland water route from Norfolk, Va., to Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, through Currituck Sound—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9518) to provide for the further improvement of Pamlico and Tar rivers, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9519) to provide for the further maintenance and improvement of the harbor at Beaufort, N. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9520) to provide for the improvement of Scuppernong River, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9521) to provide for the improvement of the harbor at Edenton Bay, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 9522) for the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served during the Spanish-American war and beyond the period of their enlistment—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 9523) for the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served during the Spanish-American war and beyond the period of their enlistment—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 9524) to authorize the Missouri and Meramec Water Company to take water from the Missouri River, and to construct a dam or other devices for that purpose—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9525) to extend the provisions of the pension act of June 27, 1890, to the Missouri Enrolled State Militia and other organizations—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 128) for the relief of the Enrolled Militia of Memphis and western district of Tennessee—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMALL: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 129) for the survey of Perquimans River, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 130) for the survey and improvement of Indian Island Slough, in Pamlico River, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. OTJEN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 131) authorizing the transfer to the Library of Congress of the library of State reports, and so forth—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A resolution (H. Res. 97) requesting information relative to receiving ships—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH (by request): A resolution (H. Res. 98) directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make certain inquiries in regard to the Georgetown and Tennallytown Railroad—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DE GRAFFENREID: A resolution (H. Res. 99) providing for an additional page—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H. R. 9526) granting a pension to Martha R. Osbourn—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 9527) for the relief of Mrs. Mary E. Lermond, of Calhoun, McLean County, Ky.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. APLIN: A bill (H. R. 9528) granting a pension to Edward S. Dickinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9529) granting a pension to Eliza Bayard—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9530) granting an increase of pension to Nettie Bullas—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9531) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus F. Coon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9532) granting an increase of pension to John Dick Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 9533) granting a pension to G. N. Warfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A bill (H. R. 9534) for the relief of the heirs of William Elliott—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 9535) granting an increase of pension to Louise Ward—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BOREING: A bill (H. R. 9536) granting a pension to Travis Glasscoe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 9537) granting a pension to Marquis Lafayette Kennedy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 9538) for the relief of William McCarty Little, a lieutenant on the retired list of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9539) to authorize the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion as to Jasper L. Dodge, late of Company F, First Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON (by request): A bill (H. R. 9540) granting additional pension to Thomas J. Slusser—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9541) to increase the pension of Shelton Flannigam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 9542) granting an increase of pension to John A. Hardy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9543) for the relief of Sylvester W. Quackenbush—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 9544) granting an increase of pension to George W. Barry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK: A bill (H. R. 9545) granting a pension to James T. Edwards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9546) granting a pension to Lewis K. Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9547) granting a pension to George W. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9548) granting a pension to Annie A. Gallagher—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9549) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Church at Warrenton, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 9550) for the relief of Frank Lincoln—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CROWLEY: A bill (H. R. 9551) granting a pension to Emma E. Upton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9552) granting a pension to Johanna Callahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9553) granting a pension to Isaac Willingham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9554) granting an increase of pension to James T. Gilkison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9555) granting an increase of pension to Robert Bartlett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9556) granting an increase of pension to Isaac M. Shup—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9557) granting an increase of pension to James G. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9558) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Engle—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9559) granting an increase of pension to Clara M. Wakefield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9560) granting an increase of pension to James E. Kelsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9561) granting an increase of pension to James C. Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9562) granting an increase of pension to W. J. Chittenden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9563) granting an increase of pension to William Rozelle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9564) granting an increase of pension to Frank J. Melton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9565) to grant a pension to Howard Franklin, son of Benjamin Franklin, Company E, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 9566) granting a pension to Margaret Powers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9567) granting an increase of pension to Tunis J. Roosa—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9568) for the relief of Elijah T. Hurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 9569) granting an increase of pension to Albert Deits—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9570) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Gabrion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9571) to correct the military record of Nathan Skidmore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 9572) for the relief of Capt. Isaac Alt's company (B), Forty-sixth West Virginia Volunteer Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9573) for the relief of Capt. John Bond's company, West Virginia Volunteer Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9574) for the relief of Capt. E. C. Harper's company (A), Forty-sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9575) for the relief of Capt. John Bogg's company, West Virginia Volunteer Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9576) for the relief of Capt. Sampson Snyder's company, West Virginia Volunteer Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOUGHERTY: A bill (H. R. 9577) removing charge of desertion from military record of Sylvester Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 9578) for the relief of the heirs of Denis O'Callaghan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 9579) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9580) granting an increase of pension to Robert Shoemaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9581) to correct the military record of Michael H. Mangin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 9582) granting a pension to Eliza J. Mahurin, of Medora, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9583) granting a pension to Elymas F. Wilkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9584) granting a pension to Henry H. Sarver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9585) granting a pension to Joshua Tracy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9586) granting an increase of pension to John Greble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9587) granting an increase of pension to James M. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9588) to correct the military record of William T. Rominger, of Hartsville, Ind.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9589) referring to the Court of Claims the claims of O. P. Cobb and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 9590) for the relief of Thomas J. Lear—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9591) for the relief of George R. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HANBURY: A bill (H. R. 9592) granting a pension to Emily Briggs—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 9593) granting a pension to Elilabeth Rickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 9594) for the relief of Kelles Chewning—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 9595) granting a pension to John Q. Putnam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9596) granting an increase of pension to Valentine Lloyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9597) for the relief of Thierman & Frost—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 9598) granting a pension to John Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9599) granting a pension to Joseph Disney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 9600) for the relief of Hyland C. Kirk and others, assignees of Addison C. Fletcher—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 9601) for the relief of Erwin Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9602) for the relief of Henry Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KYLE: A bill (H. R. 9603) granting a pension to Elizabeth Vanzant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9604) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Orthineal Burkett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 9605) granting a pension to Ettie E. House—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9606) granting a pension to Charles Blitz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9607) granting a pension to George M. Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9608) granting a pension to Joseph K. Welt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9609) for the relief of the estate of H. Niswander—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9610) to increase the pension of Catherine Bowsher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 9611) for the relief of Maria M. C. Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 9612) to correct the military record of David Hurlburt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9613) to correct the naval record of William Perkins—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9614) to correct the military record of Rufus W. Herrick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9615) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles F. Allen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 9616) to pay Samuel M. Blair the sum of $12,470—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MADDOX: A bill (H. R. 9617) to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of Bernard Quinn for compensation for the loss of dwelling houses, fencing, stable, and other property in Dalton, Ga., by order of General Sherman—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MONDELL (by request): A bill (H. R. 9618) for the relief of John Ranald—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. MOODY of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 9619) to remove the charge of desertion against John Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 9620) for relief of William J. Hines—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PALMER: A bill (H. R. 9621) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Y. Transue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 9622) granting an increase of pension to John Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9623) granting an increase of pension to John Fesler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9624) granting a pension to Henry C. Burgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 9625) granting a pension to Elizabeth T. Becket, widow of John Becket, late a private in Company K, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 9626) granting an increase of pension to James J. Eighney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9627) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda M. Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9628) granting an increase of pension to Jesse F. Snow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REID (by request): A bill (H. R. 9629) granting a pension to Clarence E. Haney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RHEA of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 9630) for the relief of Leander J. Keller—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 9631) for relief of Susan J. Stegler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9632) for the allowance of claims of certain citizens of Virginia for damages to their property incident to the encampment at Manassas and march from Camp Alger to Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia, as recommended by a board of officers appointed for the consideration of claims for damages to property by volunteer soldiers during the war with Spain—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 9633) for

the relief of the estate of Amy L. Mahoudeau, deceased, late of Pointe Coupee Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9634) for the relief of the estate of Archibald D. Palmer, deceased, late of East Feliciana Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9635) for the relief of the estate of Archibald D. Palmer, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9636) for the relief of the estate of Francois Bouligny, deceased, late of Pointe Coupee Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9637) for the relief of the estate of Eliza E. Barron, deceased, late of West Feliciana Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9638) for the relief of Bertrand and Gaudin Cazes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9639) for the relief of the estate of Mary E. Taylor, deceased, late of St. Landry Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SELBY: A bill (H. R. 9640) granting an increase of pension to Lieut. Col. William J. Wyatt, of Franklin, Ill.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 9641) granting an increase of pension to Capt. John B. Calhoun—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 9642) granting a pension to Richard J. Van Valkenburg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHATTUC: A bill (H. R. 9643) granting a certificate of merit to John A. Cassell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9644) granting a pension to William Bode—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIBLEY: A bill (H. R. 9645) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Boyle, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SKILES: A bill (H. R. 9646) granting a pension to Maggie Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9647) granting a pension to Lucia Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9648) for the relief of Peter Parsch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 9649) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hanley, Tecumseh, Mich.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9650) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Fellows, as guardian of Augustus W. Fellows, Ann Arbor, Mich.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9651) for the relief of Robert M. Jack, Daniel F. Jack, Henry Hayden, John Kennedy, Wright H. Calkins, and James E. Barrett—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 9652) granting an increase of pension to Martin H. Ozment, George W. Williams, and Isaac N. Willhite—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 9653) granting an increase of pension to James L. McGee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 9654) granting a pension to John S. James—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 9655) for the relief of the legal representatives of James M. Alexander, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 9656) granting a pension to Lunsford Y. Bailey, of Monmouth, Oreg.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 9657) granting a pension to Martha Loveland—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HENDERSON: A bill (H. R. 9658) granting an increase of pension to Robert Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANDIS: A bill (H. R. 9659) granting a pension to Laura A. Van Nye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9660) granting a pension to John E. Kirkham—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9661) granting a pension to Charles C. Clise, of Carmel, Hamilton County, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9662) granting a pension to Emma M. Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9663) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Wall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9664) for the relief of Joseph H. Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9665) to correct the military record of Archibald Chittick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 9666) for the relief of Clara H. Fulford—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 9667) for the relief of Robert F. Thompson, for services rendered by him for compilation of the laws relating to Indian affairs—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ROBB: A bill (H. R. 9668) granting a pension to Solomon Butler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9669) to correct the military record of Eugene Sovine—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 9670) granting an increase of pension to Aaron C. Badger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VANDIVER: A bill (H. R. 9671) granting a pension to John Bartmann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9672) to correct the naval record of John J. James—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Resolution of Philadelphia Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, in opposition to reduction of duties on tobacco and cigars imported from Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of E. W. Gaskill and other citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Philadelphia Lager Beer Brewers' Association, favoring repeal of war tax on beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Herman Otter, for protection for the beet-sugar industry—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Petition of W. O. Siebold and others, of Buffalo, N. Y., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELL: Protest of farmers of northern Colorado, against reduction of tariff on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Mrs. O. W. Sheldon and others, of Pueblo, Colo., favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Musicians' Protective Association, Leadville, Colo., urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Resolutions of the Philadelphia Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, protesting against any change of the rates of duty on tobacco and cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Resolutions adopted by the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, of Sacramento, Cal., protesting against the passage of a measure to admit free of duty into the United States sugar grown in Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions adopted by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga., requesting the appointment of a commission to study and report upon the commercial and industrial condition of China and Japan—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN: Resolutions of Janesville Leaf Tobacco Merchants' Association, of Janesville, Wis., in opposition to the reduction of duties on Cuban tobacco imports into the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BULL: Resolutions of Unions No. 212, Pawtucket; 195, Providence; 219, Newport; Granite Cutters' Union of Westerly, and Trades and Labor Union of Providence, all of the American Federation of Labor, and of Union No. 99, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, all of Rhode Island, favoring the construction of war vessels in the Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 8136, granting a pension to Penelope A. Dexter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of William H. Davis and others, for the passage of the bill to reclassify the Railway Mail Service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the Business Men's Association of Pawtucket, R. I., in favor of amendments to the bankruptcy act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURK of Pennsylvania: Petition of Alex McIntosh and 5 others, against reduction of tariff on raw sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURGESS: Resolutions of National Live Stock Association, favoring the admission of Arizona into the Union as a State—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, resolution of National Live Stock Association of Denver, Colo., in favor of the Wadsworth bill relating to oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of the National Live Stock Association, in relation to lieu-land laws—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Sidney Clarke and others, favoring the admission of Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of J. E. Thompson, of Kenney, Tex., and others, favoring the adoption of a resolution of sympathy for the Boers—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CALDWELL: Resolution of the Board of Trade of Chicago, Ill., asking for a review of the record of the court as to the conduct of Admiral Schley in the battle of Santiago—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CAPRON: Petition of William H. Davis and others, for the passage of the bill for the reclassification of Railway Mail Service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, for the improvement of Point Judith Harbor of Refuge—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions of Electrical Workers' Union No. 99, of Providence, R. I., favoring construction of war vessels in the Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Business Men's Association of Pawtucket, R. I., in favor of amendments to the bankruptcy act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Isaac Dewitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK: Petition of T. E. Blacksmith and other citizens of Lingo, Mo., favoring reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CORLISS: Resolutions of National Association of Railway Commissioners, in favor of the Cullom bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, in favor of House bill No. 8337, to amend the interstate-commerce law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of W. E. Lamson and other citizens of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CROWLEY: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John H. Neidigh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John H. Boyles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Sampson Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Johanna Callahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of James E. Kelsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Dr. W. J. Chittenden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Petition of farmers and citizens of Michigan, protesting against tariff legislation reducing the duty on raw sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24, of San Francisco, Cal., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS: Petition of Shawnee Indians of the Indian Territory, asking Congress to give them their rights in the Cherokee Nation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CURRIER: Resolutions of Sampson Post, No. 22, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, urging that naval vessels to be authorized in the naval bill be constructed at the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Mrs. Eunice I. Godfrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARRAGH: Papers to accompany House bill No. 5829, to provide for the erection of a public building at Traverse City, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 6688, granting an increase of pension to Charles Hubbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAYTON: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Capt. E. C. Harper's Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Capt. Isaac Alt's Company B, Forty-sixth West Virginia Volunteer Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Capt. Bogg's company, West Virginia Volunteer Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Capt. John Bond's company of West Virginia Home Guards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions,

By Mr. DOVENER: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to John May—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: Resolution of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, in favor of the appointment of a commission to study and report upon the commercial and industrial conditions of China and Japan—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Chicago Clearing House Association, in relation to the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the direct taxation of banking capital—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Sacramento (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, in opposition to the admission of Cuban sugar free of duty—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Resolution of Trades and Labor Council of Lewistown, Mont., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Resolution of Beaufort (S. C.) Board of Trade, favoring an appropriation for connecting the waters of South Edisto and Ashepoo rivers by a cut through Fenwick's Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, for the improvement of Charleston Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, in relation to the tariff on Cuban sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the Janesville Leaf Tobacco Merchants' Association, of Janesville, Wis., against the reduction of the tariff on Cuban tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolutions of New York Produce Exchange, urging tariff concessions to Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, opposing concessions in the way of tariff reduction to the people of Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of certain farmers of Michigan, against any tariff reduction for Cuban sugars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Chicago Clearing House Association, urging the repeal of provisions of the war-revenue act imposing a tax upon banks and bankers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOSS: Resolutions of unions No. 330, 9, 39, 9417, 127, and 2, American Federation of Labor, of Chicago, Ill., favoring the construction of war vessels in the Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of German-American citizens of Chicago, expressive of sympathy for the Boers, the women, and the children of South Africa—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions adopted by the Chicago Clearing House Association, favoring repeal of the special tax on banks and bankers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Resolution of the Tri-State Medical Association of Western Maryland, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, favoring the establishment of a psycho-physical laboratory in the Department of the Interior—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolution of Allegheny Council, No. 23, Daughters of Liberty, of Allegheny, Pa., urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, etc.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of W. M. Dick and other citizens of Bellevue, Pa., favoring the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of William H. Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Joshua Tracy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of C. A. Buchanan, of Seymour, Ind., for a reclassification of clerks in the Railway Postal Service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Norman Carr and 85 citizens of Franklin, Ind., for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Petition of J. W. Fowler Post, No. 366, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Lexington, Ohio, in favor of per diem pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Jas. N. Parker and other carriers on rural-delivery routes outside of Chillicothe, Ohio, asking for increase of salary—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAUGEN: Resolution of Iowa Park and Forestry Association, for the preservation of forest lands, etc.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of citizens of Volga, Iowa, for an amendment to the national Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the Women's Missionary Society of Volga, Iowa, and others, for the protection of native races in the islands of the Pacific and elsewhere against the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicants—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HILL: Petition of John R. Booth and others, for a public building in Danbury, Conn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HITT: Petition of 105 citizens and legally qualified voters of Freeport, Ill., for amendment of Constitution to prohibit

and punish polygamy and defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of 38 residents of Winnebago, Ill., favoring the Gillett bill excluding liquor selling in the South Sea Islands—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of Friendship Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and councils of Daughters of Liberty, at Freehold and Jamesburg, N. J., favoring the passage of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JACKSON of Kansas: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Joseph Disney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to James C. G. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of United Mine Workers of district No. 25, of Missouri, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of W. H. Makeaney and 2 others, favoring building war vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of J. C. Williams and George H. Fritts, relating to compensation of postal clerks in the Railway Mail Service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Resolution of Mount Hope Grange, No. 902, of New Hackensack, N. Y., against the irrigation of any portion of the public domain at Government expense—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Dutchess County, N. Y., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KYLE: Petition of R. T. Kelley and others, for the suppression of anarchy, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LACEY: Resolution of Iowa Park and Forestry Association, December 11, 1901, L. H. Pammel, secretary, in favor of a southern Appalachian national park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Stephen Dyer, to accompany House bill for increase of his pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Holyoke, Mass., in favor of a law to prohibit the sale of liquors at any Army or Naval post or any Government station—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: Petition of Retail Dealers' Association of Trenton, N. J., for the removal of the 10 per cent tax on beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of O. E. Throckmorton, for the erection of a monument on the battle ground of Tippecanoe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Board of Trade of Jersey City, N. J., for a new post-office building—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of Washington Council, No. 1, Order United American Mechanics, and Junior Order United American Mechanics of Cedarville, N. J., in relation to the suppression of anarchy, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of New Jersey State Grange, for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. MARTIN: Petition of J. C. Fuller and other citizens of Millbank, S. Dak., asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: Resolutions of the Haverhill (Mass.) Board of Trade, in favor of a 9-foot low-water channel in the Merrimac River from Haverhill, Mass., to the vicinity of the Artichoke River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions of the Haverhill (Mass.) Board of Trade, in regard to the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOON: Paper to accompany House bill No. 1267, for relief of Mary Ann Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Papers to accompany House bill No. 1323, authorizing an increase of pension in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: Papers to accompany claim of Susan J. Stigler—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Eliza Antry and 21 other citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind., and vicinity, for the suppression of polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Petition of the United States Brewers' Association, requesting the entire removal of the war tax on malt liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, protest of the Empire State Sugar Company, against the removal of the duty on Cuban sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, protest of the Cane Sugar Producers of America, against the proposed concessions to producers of cane sugar in the island of Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the New York Produce Exchange, urging the reduction of duties on Cuban products brought into the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RYAN: Letter from Lake Seamens' Union of Buffalo, N. Y., favoring erection of a marine hospital at that point—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Master Plumbers' Association of Buffalo, N. Y., in relation to the plumbing board of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SCOTT: Petition of Charles Hunter and other citizens of Pittsburg, Kans., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: Protest of citizens of Sugar City, Colo., and farmers of northern Colorado, on the proposed tariff on Cuban and foreign sugars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: Papers to accompany House bill No. 4170, granting an increase of pension to H. P. Macloon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHATTUC: Papers to accompany House bill 9296, granting a pension to Mary E. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade and the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, asking that duties on Cuban cigars and tobacco remain as they are at present—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SKILES: Petitions of the Presbyterian Christian Endeavor Society of Norwalk, Ohio, and the Christian Endeavor Society of Hunts Corners, Ohio, favoring the passage of the Gillett-Lodge bill to protect native races in the Pacific islands—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: Resolution of George W. Furbeck and other citizens of Albany, N. Y., for a constitutional amendment defining a legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SNOOK: Paper to accompany House bill 8952, granting an increase of pension to Patterson Bradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5509, granting an increase of pension to Joseph Berger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 8541, granting an increase of pension to Mahlon C. Moores—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 8951, granting a pension to Minnie Gusler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolution of Alert Lodge, No. 380, I. A. of M., of Ansonia, Conn., favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. STARK: Papers to accompany House bill No. 5514, granting a pension to Eliza Ann Howe, of Geneva, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of the Internal Revenue Storekeepers and Gaugers' Association of the district of Nebraska, favoring the passage of House bill No. 3095, relating to internal-revenue officers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Major Potter Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Reynolds, Nebr., favoring the construction of war vessels at the Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Resolutions of the Central Labor Union of Portsmouth, N. H., favoring the building of war ships in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Central Labor Union of Portsmouth, N. H., favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VANDIVER: Petition of farmers and citizens of Taney County, Mo., for relief on account of the recent drought—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. VREELAND: Petitions of Women's Literary Club, Women's Industrial and Educational Union, Ladies' Guild of Episcopal Church, Musical Society Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and branches of C. M. B. A., all of Dunkirk, N. Y., urging an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition of farmers and beet growers of Livingston and adjacent counties, in the State of New York, against the reduction of tariff on Cuban sugar and tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of business men and farmers of Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., favoring the passage of oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Retail Clerks' Union No. 146, of Lockport, N. Y., American Federation of Labor, favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WARNOCK: Petition of J. M. Baldwin and 137 others, for amendment of the pension laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Jesse S. Bower—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: Petition of J. T. Curley and other citizens of Michigan, for the retention of duty on raw sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Chicago Clearing House Association, urging the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Associated Fraternities of America, praying for relief from the ruling of the Post-Office Department excluding fraternity publications from the mails as second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of St. Clair County Farmers' Institute, Michigan, for the retention of the present tariff on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Paper relating to the case of William Martin *v.* Cynthia A. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS: Resolution of the California State Board of Trade and the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, in opposition to the proposed reduction of the present tariff rates on Cuban sugar and tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California, for the maintenance of a hatchery for the propagation of cod and the cod-fisheries industry in Alaskan waters—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., urging the creation of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, Cal., favoring change in the bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., against reciprocal trade relations with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG: Resolution of Philadelphia Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, protesting against any change in the existing rates of duty on tobacco or cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Chicago Clearing House Association, urging the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of W. J. Whitthorne and others, of Columbia, Tenn., in behalf of the claim for the destruction of Jackson College by Federal troops—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of W. W. Lawrence, of Pittsburg, Pa., in relation to the extension of patents Nos. 273773 and 266198—to the Committee on Patents.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *January 21, 1902.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. PRITCHARD, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 7th instant, a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, containing information relative to the leasing of large quantities of Indian reservations for mining, grazing, and other purposes, as shown by the records of his office, etc.; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TOPOGRAPHIC WORK OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 13th instant, a letter from the Director of the Geological Survey, together with an abstract of reports, letters, clippings, indorsements, resolutions, and petitions indicating the demand for topographic work of the Geological Survey; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the Geological Survey, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PRITCHARD presented a petition of the Young Men's Business Association of Greensboro, N. C., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of Cape Fear River in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Produce Exchange of Wilmington, N. C., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of J. M. Fox and 229 other citizens of North Carolina, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 93, American Federation of Labor, of Winston-Salem, N. C., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of sundry citizens of West Virginia, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WELLINGTON presented a petition of 50 citizens of Baltimore, Md., praying that raw sugar be restored to the free list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Shoe and Leather Board of Trade, of Baltimore, Md., praying for the repeal of the duty on hides; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Tri-State Medical Association of Western Maryland and West Virginia, praying for the establishment of a psycho-physical laboratory in the Department of the Interior; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of Monumental Council, No. 13, Daughters of Liberty, of Baltimore, Md., and a petition of Local Union No. 635, United Mine Workers of America, of Vale Summit, Md., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 29, of Baltimore; of Wood Workers' Union No. 6, of Baltimore; of Iron Molders' Union No. 24, of Baltimore, and of Iron Molders' Union No. 211, of Baltimore, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Maryland, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Independent Council, No. 2, Order of United American Mechanics, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the United States Brewers' Association of New York, praying for the repeal of the remainder of the additional war tax superimposed upon the old war tax upon malt liquors; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WETMORE presented a petition of Rhode Island Lodge, No. 147, International Association of Machinists, of Providence, R. I., and a petition of Local Union No. 217, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Westerly, R. I., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. QUARLES presented a petition of the International Typographical Union of Kenosha, Wis., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Milwaukee Association of Credit Men of Wisconsin, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Local Lodge No. 474, International Association of Machinists, of South Kaukauna, Wis., praying that an appropriation be made to supply a deficiency in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Federated Trades Council of Madison, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petition of M. L. Essick and sundry other citizens of Rochester, Ind., praying for the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba.

He also presented petitions of Cigar Makers' Union No. 31, of Connersville; of the Central Labor Union of Clinton, and of Rock City Union, No. 242, International Association of Machinists, of Wabash, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GAMBLE presented the petition of J. A. Fuller and 113

other citizens of Milbank, S. Dak., and the petition of Mrs. Della O. Fuller and 18 other citizens of Milbank, S. Dak., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BLACKBURN presented petitions of sundry citizens of Lexington and Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HEITFELD presented a petition of the Lewiston Commercial Club, of Lewiston, Idaho, praying that an appropriation be made for the removal of obstructions in the Columbia River at The Dalles and Celilo, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COCKRELL presented the petition of S. H. Carn, of Cameron, Mo., praying for the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba.

He also presented the petitions of J. T. Outen, of West Plains; of W. F. Spottswood, of Kansas City; of John K. Lord, jr., of St. Louis, and of John Garnett, of Ewing, all in the State of Missouri, praying for a reduction in the tariff duties on imports from Cuba; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Cotton Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., and a petition of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, Mo., praying that an adequate appropriation be made for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Fleming, Mo., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Credit Men's Association of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Creamery Company of Drexel; of the Retail Grocers' Association of St. Joseph; of the Creamery Company of Centerview; of the Creamery Company of Cleveland; of the Creamery Company of Leeton; of the Creamery Company of Strasburg; of the State Board of Agriculture, of Columbia; of the Brady-Meriden Creamery Company, of Kansas City; of James Orchard, of West Plains; of A. J. Hamby, of Ava; of J. L. Maynard, of Columbia, and of J. G. Weinhold, of Wittenburg, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. CLARK of Montana presented a petition of Mineral Hill Lodge, No. 130, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Shipbuilders, American Federation of Labor, of Butte, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Haverhill, Mass., praying for the adoption of certain changes in the preference clause in the bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Pressmen's Local Union No. 102, of Brockton, Mass., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, Cal., praying for the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Haverhill, Mass., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the channel of the Merrimack River, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. McCOMAS presented a petition of sundry substitute letter carriers of Baltimore, Md., praying for the enactment of legislation increasing the compensation of substitute letter carriers; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petition of John T. Mason, of Baltimore, Md., administrator of the estate of Archibald McLachland, deceased, praying that certain relief be granted him under the French spoliation claims; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Germantown and Darnestown, in the State of Maryland, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Mount Vernon Council, No. 190, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Mount Vernon, Md., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FORAKER presented petitions of 105 citizens of College Hill, of 31 citizens of Macedonia, of 79 citizens of Northfield, of 38 citizens of Cincinnati, of 7 citizens of Bedford, of 2 citizens of Boston, of 117 citizens of St. Marys, of sundry citizens of Cannonsburg, of sundry citizens of Cleveland, and of 25 members of the Woman's Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church, of Jamestown, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Bricklayers' International Union No. 10, of East Liverpool; of Press Assistants' Union No. 17, of Cincinnati; of the Press Feeders' Union No. 10, of Zanesville; of Typographical Union No. 69, of Newark, and of the Trades Union and Labor Council, of Newark, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Local Lodge No. 148, of Springfield, and of Local Lodge No. 200, of Youngstown, all of the International Association of Machinists, in the State of Ohio, praying that an appropriation be made to supply a deficiency in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Farmers' Institute of Gaysport, Ohio, praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of 63 members of Lucy Webb Hayes Council, No. 5, Daughters of Liberty, of East Liverpool; 98 members of Our Pride Council, No. 15, Daughters of Liberty, of Bellaire, and of Banner Council, No. 24, Daughters of Liberty, of Dayton, all in the State of Ohio, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Potters' Union No. 4, Kilndrawers' Local Union No. 17, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters; Kilnmen's Local Union No. 9, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters; Dishwashers' Union No. 29, and Potters' Local Union No. 12, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, all of East Liverpool; of the Central Labor Union of Canton; of Ship Carpenters' Union No. 6976, of Toledo; of Hod Carriers and Tenders' Union No. 8931, of Chillicothe; of Blast Furnace Workers' Union No. 8872, of Girard; of Iron Molders' Union No. 61, of Salem; of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 294, of East Palestine; of Hoisters and Engineers' Union No. 132, of Cleveland; of Nut Makers' Protective Union No. 9251, of Cleveland; of Tin Plate Workers' Union No. 23, of Lisbon; of United Garment Workers' Union No. 121, of Cincinnati; of Directory Workers' Union No. 9014, of Cincinnati; of the Cigar Makers' Union No. 137, of Massillon; of Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union No. 252, of Massillon; of Painters and Paper Hangers' Union No. 318, of Massillon; of Team Drivers' Union No. 25, of Youngstown; of Springdale Local Union No. 30, of Youngstown; of Neilson Union No. 38, of Youngstown, and of the Pattern Makers' Union of Youngstown, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PRITCHARD, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 511) granting a pension to Jennie A. Kerr, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1355) granting a pension to Lura B. Rogers, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1164) granting an increase of pension to Lewis W. Moore; and

A bill (S. 2303) granting an increase of pension to Noah F. Chafee.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 560) to correct the military record of John Shelton, reported it without amendment.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 310) granting to the State of Wyoming 50,000 acres of land to aid in the continuation, enlargement, and maintenance of the Wyoming State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GAMBLE, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2866) for the relief of bona fide settlers

in forest reserves, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 331) for enlarging the public building at Hartford, Conn., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1111) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 3719 of the Revised Statutes, relative to guarantees on proposals for naval supplies" reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

EMPLOYMENT OF MESSENGER.

Mr. QUAY, from the Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ a messenger, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,440 per annum, until otherwise provided for by law.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 3053) granting an increase of pension to W. A. Gunn; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3054) granting an increase of pension to Alice De K. Shattuck; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WELLINGTON introduced a bill (S. 3055) for the relief of Mason G. Ellzey, executor of William W. Ellzey, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 3056) for the relief of Abram Gravelstein; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3057) appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, this is a bill which was unanimously agreed upon at a conference consisting of the Senators and Representatives from thirteen States and the Delegates from three Territories. It is in nearly all respects identical with the bill which I had the honor to introduce at the last session of Congress and which was reported unanimously from the Committee on Public Lands. I was directed by the conference to introduce the bill and to move that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands. I make that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER of Louisiana introduced a bill (S. 3058) for relief of the heirs of Laura Delahoussaye; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a bill (S. 3059) to provide for a clerk of the district and circuit courts of the United States held in Charlotte, N. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3060) appropriating $5,000 to inclose and beautify the monument on the Moores Creek battlefield, North Carolina; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3061) to correct the military record of Willis Hicks; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3062) for the relief of James M. Howard, administrator of Thomas S. Howard, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3063) granting an increase of pension to H. J. Edge;

A bill (S. 3064) granting an increase of pension to Emma Sophia Harper Cilley (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3065) granting an increase of pension to John R. Savage (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3066) granting an increase of pension to James N. Morgan (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 3067) granting an appropriation to the trustees of the Woman's National Industrial Exhibit of the City of Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3068) for the regulation of scientific experimentation upon human beings and animals in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 3069) to provide for a bureau of identification of criminals, under the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 3070) to pay the findings of the Court of Claims in certain French spoliation claims; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 3071) to amend an act relative to homestead entries; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. DILLINGHAM introduced a bill (S. 3072) granting a pension to Oliver Gisborne; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 3073) granting a pension to Abbie Webster; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3074) for the relief of Edwin Bell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3075) to authorize the erection of a monument at Lundys Lane to the memory of Capt. Abraham F. Hall; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 3076) to amend section 6 of an act entitled "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3077) to amend section 41 of an act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 3078) to provide for the appointment of James Longstreet, of Georgia, on the retired list of the Army of the United States with the rank and retired pay of a major; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 3079) granting an increase of pension to Lemon Hill Wiley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (S. 3080) to provide for the opening of Elm street north from Fifth street to Seventh street, and for the opening of Wilson street north from Fifth to Seventh street, and for the opening of Sixth street north from Spruce street to Pomeroy street; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3081) granting an increase of pension to Leonard A. Norton; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3082) granting a pension to Henry C. Burgan; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 3083) providing for the adjudication of certain claims by the Court of Claims; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 3084) granting a pension to John Holland; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3085) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Holland; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MONEY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3086) for the relief of the estate of Purify Tingle, deceased;

A bill (S. 3087) for the relief of Mary Ann Jackson;

A bill (S. 3088) for the relief of Julia A. Thomas, administratrix of the estate of I. S. O. G. Greer, deceased; and

A bill (S. 3089) for the relief of Jefferson J. Birdsong.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 42) providing for the introduction of testimony in behalf of the defendant in all preliminary hearings of a criminal nature; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENTS TO URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. TURNER submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $412,572.70 to repay to the Government of Mexico money erroneously claimed by and paid to the United States on account of awards adjudged to have been fraudulently made in the La Abra and Weil claims, intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FAIRBANKS submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $131,515.81 and $689,146.29 to reimburse the States of Maine and Pennsylvania, respectively, for expenses incurred in raising volunteers, and also providing for the reopening of claims of like character heretofore disallowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

STEPHEN BIRD.

Mr. COCKRELL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Claims:

Resolved, That the bill (S. 2973) entitled "A bill for the relief of Stephen Bird, executor of John Bird, deceased," now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887. And the said court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of such act, and report to the Senate in accordance therewith.

EMPLOYMENT OF STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. PENROSE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Immigration be authorized to employ a stenographer to report hearings before said committee on bills referred to it, the expenses thereof to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate, at his earliest convenience, the following information:

First. The number and name and tonnage of Government transports now owned by the United States, with the dates of the purchase thereof, respectively, and from what person, firm, or corporation purchased, and the price for each, and terms of payment.

Second. The number, name, and tonnage, respectively, of Government transports now held by the United States or the War Department, if any, under lease, and the dates, respectively, of each of such leases, and the duration and terms thereof.

Third. The amounts paid by the Government for repairs on each of the transports hereinbefore referred to since the purchase or lease thereof, respectively, and to what person, firm, or corporation paid.

Fourth. The number of trips made by each Government transport between any port of the United States and the port of Manila, Philippine Archipelago, since January 1, 1901, and by what transports and from what port in the United States did each of such transports sail; also the number of trips made during the same period by Government transports from the port of Manila, Philippine Archipelago, to any port or ports of the United States, and by what transports and to what ports, respectively, in the United States were such arrivals.

Fifth. The total cost of the transport service between the United States and Manila, Philippine Archipelago, for the period from and including January 1, 1901, to and including December 31, 1901.

DORA REVELS LEONARD.

Mr. HAWLEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Dora Revels Leonard, administratrix of Hiram R. Revels, deceased, late a Senator from the State of Mississippi, $4,876.71, due him as a Senator of the United States in the Forty-first Congress, from the 4th of March, 1869, to the 23d of February, 1870, to be paid from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate.

PRINTING OF PAPER ON CHINESE EXCLUSION.

On motion of Mr. MASON, it was

Ordered, That the pamphlet entitled "Some Reasons for Chinese Exclusion; Meat *v.* Rice; American Manhood against Asiatic Coolieism; Which Shall Survive?" published by the American Federation of Labor, be printed as a document, and that it be referred to the Committee on Immigration.

PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. CULBERSON, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all suggestions, statements, criticisms, and correspondence between the War Department, or any official thereof, and any person or corporation, and between the War Department, or any official thereof, and the Philippine Commission, relating to the customs tariff affecting the Philippine Islands which culminated in the tariff adopted by the Philippine Commission September 17, 1901.

Mr. LODGE. I will say to the Senator from Texas that all the information he calls for in the resolution was sent in and reached the committee room last evening. I have it here on my desk, and I was going to ask to-day that it be printed as a Senate document. Everything that he asks for is here.

Mr. CULBERSON. In that case there is no necessity for the passage of the resolution.

Mr. LODGE. As I understand the resolution, it applies entirely to the customs tariff?

Mr. CULBERSON. Entirely.

Mr. LODGE. Everything is here, as I think the Senator will find. I shall ask later that it be printed as a Senate document.

Mr. CULBERSON. That will be satisfactory, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be indefinitely postponed, in the absence of objection.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent to call up for consideration the bill (S. 569) to establish the department of commerce.

Mr. CULBERSON. Before that is done, I desire to ask the Senator from Massachusetts if he has the statements and criticisms and correspondence with reference to the customs tariff in the Philippines now ready to be printed as a document?

Mr. LODGE. I understand they are all here. I have the comparison of the old Spanish tariff, the tariff as first made by the Commission, the correspondence with the War Department over the changes proposed by the War Department, and the tariff as finally agreed on by the Commission after its return. Here is a memorandum of the changes made by the Division of Insular Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of War, with the tariff law of 1901, as proposed by the United States Philippine Commission, with a statement of the reasons for every change. I understood from Colonel Edwards that everything had been sent in relating to the tariff.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The inquiry of the Senator from Texas was whether or not the Senator from Massachusetts had asked that it be printed as a document.

Mr. LODGE. I have not yet done so. I was going to make that request.

Mr. CULBERSON. It seems to me that on the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts, the matter he has in hand is not a full answer to the resolution. We want the correspondence between persons and corporations which may have been had with the War Department as the basis of the action of that Department in making certain recommendations to the Philippine Commission. We understand from the report of the Secretary of War that certain changes were recommended by the Secretary and adopted by the Philippine Commission, but the inquiry covered by the resolution is to obtain the correspondence between the War Department and persons or corporations in this country with reference to the advisability and the expediency of the changes made by the Secretary of War.

Now, unless the Senator from Massachusetts will state that that correspondence is here and will be printed as a document, I must insist upon the consideration at this time of the resolution introduced by me yesterday.

Mr. LODGE. I do not know how much of that is given here or whether all of it is given. I supposed from the statement made to me that everything was given. Of course the hearings before the Philippine Commission are not given. Those are given in the appendix to their report.

Mr. CULBERSON. They are not asked for in the resolution.

Mr. President, there being some doubt about it, I insist upon the consideration at this time of the resolution introduced by me yesterday, and I ask for its passage.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas asks unanimous consent that the indefinite postponement of the resolution offered by him be reconsidered. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and a reconsideration is had. The resolution is now before the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the resolution may lie over for a day, until the material which I have here, and which I have had no time to examine, can be printed, and we can see what there is and what additional we need.

Mr. CULBERSON. I think that that request is not unreasonable, and I am willing that the resolution shall go over until to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas asks unanimous consent that the resolution may lie on the table until to-morrow. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. It is so ordered.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill known as the department of commerce bill.

Mr. LODGE. Before that is done, I will ask unanimous consent that these documents, to which reference has already been made, may be printed as a Senate document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President, I think the bill proposing to create a department of commerce ought to allow some little time for the Calendar. The morning hour is generally for the Calendar and there are important matters on it that should be disposed of. I ask that the Calendar be called.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama objects to the request of the Senator from Minnesota and asks that the Calendar may be proceeded with in regular order.

Mr. NELSON. I move to proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 569) to establish the department of commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota moves to proceed to the consideration of the bill, notwithstanding the objection of the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HOAR. I do not mean to interfere with my friend from Minnesota, but I should like to suggest that there are a great many cases on the Calendar not of much public importance, but each one of them probably affects the comfort and happiness of some life or family. These are pension bills and a few other bills for relief, one particularly that I have in mind for a constituent of mine. When we get launched on the long legislative matters which are before us we may not get at the Calendar again for a month or two. I will not interfere now with my friend's request, but I hope that at some early day after this bill is passed we may give two or three hours to the Calendar and clear it off as far as possible.

Mr. BERRY. I hope the Senator from Minnesota will let us go on with the Calendar for an hour or so. There are four or five bridge bills on the Calendar which I have reported, and the parties are pressing me and say it is very important that they should be passed. I trust the Senator will let us run on with the Calendar for an hour, and then his bill can come up.

Mr. NELSON. In view of the request of the Senator from Arkansas, I will withdraw my motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota withdraws his motion, and the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the Calendar in regular order.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is right.

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT CODE.

The bill (S. 493) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia" was announced as first in order on the Calendar.

Mr. COCKRELL. The Senator reporting that bill is not present. Let it be passed over without losing its place.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will go over without prejudice.

Mr. COCKRELL. Without prejudice.

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The bill (S. 451) to provide for acquiring the rights necessary for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans was announced as the next in order.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let that bill take the same course.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will go over without prejudice.

TRANSFER OF CENSUS RECORDS.

The bill (S. 1833) providing for the transfer of census records and volumes to the Census Office, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let that bill be passed over for the present.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over for the present.

WELLINGTON D. CURTIS.

The bill (S. 1029) granting an increase of pension to Wellington D. Curtis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Wellington D. Curtis, late of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TEMPY FRENCH.

The bill (S. 2485) granting an increase of pension to Tempy French was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Tempy French, widow of John L. French, late of Company E, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay her a pension of $15 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NELLIE M. EMERY.

The bill (S. 2390) granting a pension to Nellie M. Emery was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nellie M. Emery, widow of George W. Emery, late of Company H, Sixth and Eleventh Regiments New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE AT OMAHA.

The bill (S. 1295) to amend an act authorizing the construction of a railway, street railway, motor, wagon, and pedestrian bridge over the Missouri River near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr., approved February 13, 1891, and amended by an act approved January 28, 1893, and by an act approved April 21, 1898, and to authorize the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, successor to the Interstate Bridge and Street Railway Company, to complete, reconstruct, and change a bridge for railway and street railway purposes over the Missouri River near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 3, line 22, section 1, after the word "assigns," to insert:

And be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War, and in case of any litigation concerning any alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river on account of said bridge, the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States in whose jurisdiction any portion of said obstruction or bridge is located.

So as to read:

Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, street-railway cars, and motor cars at such reasonable rates of toll and under such reasonable rules and regulations as may be prescribed by said corporation, its successors and assigns, and be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 22, section 2, after the word "company," to insert "its successors or assigns;" in line 25, after the word "river," to strike out "beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted;" on page 5, line 2, after the word "corporation," to insert "its successors or assigns;" and in line 4, before the word "drawings," to insert the word "and;" so as to read:

Any change in the construction, or any alteration of said bridge that may be directed at any time by Congress or the Secretary of War, shall be made at the cost and expense of the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, its successors or assigns. The said bridge shall be constructed without interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river, and in order to secure that object the said corporation, its successors or assigns, shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design of and drawings for said bridge, and a map of the proposed location giving, for the space of 1 mile above and 1 mile below such proposed location, the high and low water lines upon the banks of the river, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages of the water, with soundings accurately showing the bed of the stream, and the location of any other bridge or bridges, such maps to be sufficiently in detail to enable the Secretary of War to judge of the proper location of said bridge, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full understanding of the subject; and until any changes in the plan of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the construction of said bridge shall not be commenced.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 21, section 3, after the word "be," to strike out "maintained" and insert "built;" in line 24, after the word "selected," to strike out "and the" and insert "The;" in line 25, after the word "under," to strike out "such" and insert "all," and in the same line, after the word "spans," to insert "measured to the lowest point of the superstructure;" on page 6, line 2, after the word "line," to insert "for bridges;" in line 3, after the word "Commission," to strike out "in 1889 and now in force;" and in line 6, after the word "river," to insert "as near as may be;" so as to read:

That said bridge shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, with two draw spans, each of which shall afford two clear openings of not less than 200 feet each, one of which draw spans shall be built over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with such fixed span or spans as may be necessary to span the waterway at the crossing selected. The headroom under all spans measured to the lowest point of the superstructure shall not be less than 10 feet above the standard high-water grade line for bridges established by the Missouri River Commission, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with, and the bridge itself at right angles to, the current of the river as near as may be.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 6, to strike out the following words:

Provided also, That one of said draws shall be opened promptly by said company, upon reasonable security, for the passage of boats and rafts.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Provided also, That said draw spans shall each be provided with an efficient mechanical motor for rapid operation, and that at all times the motor controlling the draw over the existing steamboat channel shall be in a condition to operate, and shall promptly open the draw for the passage of boats or rafts upon reasonable signal.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, on page 6, line 14, to strike out the words "said company or corporation" and insert "the owners of said bridge;" and in line 15 to strike out "its" and insert "their."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, page 6, line 19, after the word "Company," to insert "its successors or assigns;" in line 20, after the word "maintain," to strike out "under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of War;" in line 21, after the word "such," to insert "guide piers, dikes, booms;" in line 22, after the word "dams," to strike out "and booms;" in the same line, after the word "other," to strike out "works" and insert "structures as may be;" in line 23, before the word "channel," to strike out "the" and insert "a navigable;" and after

the word "channel," to strike out "within" and insert "through one of;" in line 24, after the word "bridge," to strike out "and shall at their own expense maintain" and insert "having;" on page 7, line 1, to strike out the words "through one of said draw spans;" before the words "not less than that," and after the words "not less than that," to strike out the word "now;" in line 2, after the word "existing," to strike out the words "as shown by the report of the War Department at the point where said bridge is located; and" and insert "in the channel above and below said bridge; and that such structures or works shall be satisfactory to and subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and if;" in line 7, after the word "Company," to insert "its successors or assigns," and in line 12, after the word "Company," at the end of the section, to insert "its successors or assigns;" so as to read:

Provided further, That the said Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, its successors or assigns, shall, at its own expense, build and maintain such guide piers, dikes, booms, wing dams or other structures as may be necessary to maintain a navigable channel through one of the draw spans of said bridge, having a depth of water not less than that normally existing in the channel above and below said bridge, and that such structures or works shall be satisfactory to and subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and if said Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, its successors or assigns, shall fail to maintain such channel as aforesaid, then the Secretary of War may cause said channel to be opened and maintained at proper depth for navigation through one of said spans at the expense of said Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, its successors or assigns.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 17, section 6, after the word "Company," to insert "its successors or assigns;" and after the word "parties," line 23, to add "and equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to all telegraph and telephone companies."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 4, section 7, after the word "Company," to insert "its successors or assigns;" and at the end of the section, after the word "Company," to insert "its successors or assigns."

The amendments were agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 18, section 8, before the word "dikes," to strike out "or," and, after the word "dikes," to insert "or other structures;" after the word "required," at the end of the line, to strike out "by the Secretary of War;" and in line 22, after the word "built," to insert "upon plans approved by the Secretary of War;" so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That the navigation of the Missouri River shall not be obstructed by false works during the construction of the bridge: *And provided further*, That such guide piers, dikes, or other structures as may be required for the maintenance of a safe channel through the draw spaces as they are arranged, pending the construction of the permanent bridge, shall be at once built, upon plans approved by the Secretary of War, and maintained until they shall be no longer necessary.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The bill (S. 1165) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near the city of St. Joseph, Mo., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, section 1, line 8, after the word "Missouri," to strike out "said bridge when built shall not be located less than one-third of 1 mile from any other bridge across said river then built or in process of construction;" so as to make the section read:

That the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the States of Illinois and Iowa, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, operate, and maintain a bridge over the Missouri River at or near the city of St. Joseph, in said State of Missouri. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and, at the option of the persons by whom it may be built, may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot passengers, for such reasonable rates of toll as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War; and in case of any litigation concerning any alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river on account of said bridge the cause may be tried before the circuit court of the United States in whose jurisdiction any portion of said obstruction or bridge is located.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, section 3, line 24, after the word "superstructure," to strike out "nor shall the spans of said bridge over the main channel of said river be less than 350 feet in length" and insert "and shall have at least one channel span of not less than 400 feet clear channel way, all other spans over the waterway to have a clear channel way of not less than 300 feet;" on page 3, in line 7, after the word "thereto," to insert "as near as may be;" in line 14, before the word "mark," to strike out "low water" and insert "extreme high water;" in line 17, after the words "over the," to strike out "said bridge" and insert "draw span;" and in line 18, after the word "boats," to strike out "whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the draw of said bridge when closed;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 3. That if said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans it shall not be of less elevation in any case than 50 feet above high-water mark, as understood at point of location, to the lowest member of the bridge superstructure, and shall have at least one channel span of not less than 400 feet clear channel way, all other spans over the waterway to have a clear channel way of not less than 300 feet, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the bridge itself at right angles thereto as near as may be: *Provided*, That if said bridge be constructed as a drawbridge, it shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and the best navigable point, and with spans of not less than 200 feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw; and said spans shall not be less than 10 feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the lowest member of the bridge superstructure: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal, except when trains are passing over the draw span, for the passage of the boats; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw after the passage of trains; and the said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, section 5, line 5, after the word "construction," to insert "or after completion;" in line 7, before the word "said," to strike out "if;" in the same line, after the word "bridge," to strike out "is not commenced within two years and completed within four years from the passage of this act, the rights and privileges hereby granted shall be null and void" and insert "shall be changed at the cost of the owners thereof, from time to time, as the Secretary of War may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the current at all stages, and the soundings accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction, or after completion, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and said bridge shall be changed at the cost of the owners thereof, from time to time, as the Secretary of War may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, section 6, line 14, after the word "reserved," to strike out:

And the right to require any changes in said structure or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved;

So as to make the section read:

SEC. 6. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE AT OACOMA, S. DAK.

The bill (S. 911) authorizing the Federal Railroad Company to construct a combined railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Missouri River at or near the village of Oacoma, Lyman County, S. Dak., was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GAMBLE] to this bill.

Mr. GAMBLE. I ask that the consideration of the bill be deferred for the present.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator desire the bill to go over without prejudice?

Mr. GAMBLE. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That order will be made.

ARKANSAS RIVER BRIDGE.

The bill (S. 1838) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Arkansas River, in the State of Arkansas, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, on page 4, section 5, line 11, after the word "location," to strike out "prepared with reference to a known datum plane, upon prescribed scale, furnished by the engineer officer having supervision of said river, and;" and in line 22, after the word "construction," to insert "or after completion;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 5. That the bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of

navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of said bridge and a map of the location, giving for the space of 1 mile above and 1 mile below the proposed location of the bridge the topography of the banks of the river, with shore lines at high and low water, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plans and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built, and should any change be made in the plans of the said bridge during the process of construction or after completion such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof from time to time as the Secretary of War may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WHITE RIVER BRIDGE, ARKANSAS.

The bill (S. 1839) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the White River, in the State of Arkansas, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, on page 4, section 5, line 12, after the word "location," to strike out "prepared with reference to a known datum plane, upon prescribed scale, furnished by the engineer officer having supervision of said river, and;" and in line 23, after the word "construction," to insert "or after completion;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 5. That the bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of said bridge and a map of the location, giving for the space of 1 mile above and 1 mile below the proposed location of the bridge the topography of the banks of the river, with shore lines at high and low water, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plans and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built, and should any change be made in the plans of the said bridge during the process of construction or after completion such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and said structure shall be changed at the cost and expense of the owners thereof from time to time, as the Secretary of War may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WHITE RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

The bill (S. 650) granting to the White River Railway Company the right to construct, maintain, and operate a single-track railway across the lands of the United States in the south half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 14 north, range 8 west of the fifth principal meridian, in the county of Independence, in the State of Arkansas, reserved for use in connection with the construction of Lock No. 3, Upper White River, Arkansas, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, on page 3, section 2, line 14, after the word "trains," to insert:

And the said White River Railway Company shall permit the United States to enter upon its right of way adjacent to the Government reserve for the purpose of so doing: *Provided*, That the United States in exercising its right to excavate under the aforesaid trestle will not be responsible to the said railway company, its employees, passengers, patrons, or the public for any delay or injury caused by said excavation.

So as to make the section read:

SEC. 2. That there is hereby specially reserved to the United States the right to erect chutes or other structures over and under said trestle, in such manner as not to interfere with the movement of trains; to load or unload cars while on the main track of said railway in the vicinity of Lock No. 3, provided regularly scheduled trains shall not be thereby delayed; and to build temporary warehouses and other structures, not only along said railway trestle, but also along the railway track adjacent to said reservation for Lock No. 3, on each side thereof, and as close thereto as can be done without interfering with the safe movement and operation of trains, and the said White River Railway Company shall permit the United States to enter upon its right of way adjacent to the Government reserve for the purpose of so doing: *Provided*, That the United States in exercising its right to excavate under the aforesaid trestle will not be responsible to the said railway company, its employees, passengers, patrons, or the public for any delay or injury caused by said excavation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BAYOU BARTHOLOMEW BRIDGE, ARKANSAS.

The bill (S. 651) extending the time within which the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western Railway Company is authorized to construct a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew in Arkansas was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE FARNE.

The bill (S. 2262) granting an increase of pension to George Farne was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "Volunteer," to strike out "Veteran;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George Farne, late second lieutenant Company G, Forty-eight Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLARA A. PENROSE.

The bill (S. 2267) granting an increase of pension to Clara A. Penrose was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-five," and insert "thirty-five;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Clara A. Penrose, widow of Charles B. Penrose, late major and commissary of subsistence, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of $35 dollars per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY FISHER.

The bill (S. 568) granting an increase of pension to Henry Fisher was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry Fisher, late of Company F, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRED F. B. COFFIN.

The bill (S. 1923) granting an increase of pension to Fred F. B. Coffin was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, after the word "captain," to strike out "of;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Fred F. B. Coffin, late captain Company K, Sixty-second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CATHARINE F. EDMUNDS.

The bill (S. 1172) granting a pension to Catharine F. Edmunds was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Catharine F. Edmunds, widow of Frank H. Edmunds, late major, First Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and $2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Frank H. Edmunds until she reaches the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Catharine F. Edmunds."

The preamble was rejected.

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY IN NORTH DAKOTA.

The bill (S. 597) granting to the State of North Dakota 30,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a school of forestry

was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to grant to the State of North Dakota 30,000 acres of the unappropriated public lands within that State to aid in the maintenance of a school of forestry, and provides that in case of the discontinuance of the said school the lands so selected shall revert to the United States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ENOCH A. WHITE.

The bill (S. 1616) granting a pension to Enoch A. White was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that he is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Enoch A. White, late of Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Enoch A. White."

CHARLES WEITFLE.

The bill (S. 1615) granting a pension to Charles Weitfle was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles Weitfle, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OSCAR REED.

The bill (S. 2334) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Reed was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "and," to strike out "of;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Oscar Reed, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 a month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 9, after the word "dollars," I move to strike out the article "a" and to insert the word "per;" so as to read "$30 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CORNELIUS SPRINGER.

The bill (S. 2460) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Springer was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Cornelius Springer, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL HYMER.

The bill (S. 2359) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hymer was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment in line 6, after the word "captain," to strike out "of;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel Hymer, late captain Company D, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARGARET J. VERBISKEY.

The bill (S. 2386) granting a pension to Margaret J. Verbiskey was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment in line 5, after the words "name of," to strike out "Margarett" and insert "Margaret;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret J. Verbiskey, widow of Joseph Verbiskey, late of Company I, Second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Margaret J. Verbiskey."

SUSAN F. CONNIT.

The bill (S. 1267) granting an increase of pension to Susan F. Connit was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Susan F. Connit, widow of Horace E. Connit, late major Twenty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES H. HAWLEY.

The bill (S. 336) to grant an honorable discharge from the military service to Charles H. Hawley was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to revoke the order dismissing Charles H. Hawley from the service as a second lieutenant of the Sixteenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and to issue a certificate of honorable discharge for him, to date from the 25th of January, 1863, and provides that no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM T. GODWIN.

The bill (S. 619) to authorize the President to revoke the order dismissing William T. Godwin, late first lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, United States Army, and to place the said William T. Godwin on the retired list with the rank of first lieutenant, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the President of the United States to revoke the order, dated September 13, 1862, dismissing William T. Godwin, late first lieutenant Company G, Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, from the United States Army, and to appoint him a first lieutenant in the Army and to place him on the retired list with that rank; and provides that no pay and allowances shall be paid him from the 13th of September, 1862, until the date of the passage of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SARAH K. M'LEAN.

The bill (S. 908) for the relief of Sarah K. McLean was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to Sarah K. McLean, widow of Lieut. Col. Nathaniel H. McLean, all back pay and emoluments that would have been due and payable to him as major from July 23, 1864, to the date of his reinstatement, March 3, 1875.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GOVERNMENTAL USE OF INVENTIONS BY NAVAL OFFICERS.

The bill (S. 1104) providing for the use by the United States of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service and covered by letters patent was announced as the next bill in order on the Calendar.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask that the bill may be passed by without losing its place on the Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will go over without prejudice.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT MUNCIE, IND.

The bill (S. 717) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Muncie, in the State of Indiana,

was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building for the use of the Government offices in the city of Muncie, Ind., the cost not to exceed $150,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT ANDERSON, IND.

The bill (S. 716) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Anderson, in the State of Indiana, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building for the use of the Government offices in the city of Anderson, Ind., the cost not to exceed $150,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD KING.

The bill (S. 2282) for the relief of Richard King was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to Richard King $5,000 in full for expenses incurred and permanent injury sustained by him by reason of being shot by the gross carelessness and neglect of a soldier of the United States Army.

Mr. HAWLEY. I notice, on looking more closely into the matter, that while the bill provides for $5,000, that General Schofield, in reviewing the case, approved the bill, but recommends the striking out of "five" and the insertion in lieu thereof of the word "three;" so as to read "three thousand dollars." I ask that the bill lie over without prejudice.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will lie over without prejudice.

Mr. HAWLEY subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask the Senate to resume the consideration of the bill for the relief of Richard King.

There being no objection, the Senate as in Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. I asked to have the bill go over because the original amount was $5,000 as compensation to the wounded man, and I found in reading the report from the War Department that General Schofield said the bill was all right, but he recommended striking out "five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "three." As we submitted that as a part of our report, I suppose we ought to make the change, and I move that amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut moves an amendment which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 6, before the word "thousand" it is proposed to strike out "five" and insert "three;" so as to read: "The sum of $3,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANCIS S. DAVIDSON.

The bill (S. 1115) for the relief of Francis S. Davidson, late first lieutenant, Ninth United States Cavalry, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert as a substitute what I send to the desk, which is a copy of the bill passed at the last session of the Senate. I submit it as a substitute for what was reported by mistake.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to revoke and annul General Court-Martial Orders, No. 93, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, November 15, 1875, approving and confirming the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the general court-martial, which convened at Fort Brown, Tex., September 18, 1875, dismissing First Lieut. Francis S. Davidson, Ninth Cavalry, and to issue to him a certificate of discharge of that date: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or allowance shall be paid to him by reason of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. Is it not the purpose of the committee to authorize the restoration of Lieutenant Davidson by the President?

Mr. COCKRELL. No. That was expressly excluded by the report made at the last session.

Mr. HOAR. What was the decision of the committee at the present session?

Mr. COCKRELL. The decision of the committee was the same that it was at the last session—to make the same report, and the same report was made; but by mistake the original bill, which had been rejected at the last session, was submitted with the report.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD BYRNE.

The bill (S. 139) for the relief of Edward Byrne was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Edward Byrne, late a captain in the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry and late a lieutenant-colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment of Veteran Cavalry Volunteers, State of New York, a captain of cavalry in the Army of the United States, with his original rank and date of commission, and that he be placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank of captain.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EUNICE TRIPLER.

The bill (S. 2055) for the relief of Eunice Tripler, widow of Charles S. Tripler, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to Mrs. Eunice Tripler, widow of Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, United States Army, $3,000, for services by Charles S. Tripler in preparing, superintending, and directing the publication of a manual for the medical officers of the United States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NORTHERN BRANCH OF SOLDIERS' HOME.

The bill (S. 593) for the establishment, control, operation, and maintenance of the Northern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hot Springs, in the State of South Dakota, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It appropriates $150,000 for the erection of the Northern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hot Springs, in the State of South Dakota.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. HUGO.

The bill (S. 75) for the relief of William H. Hugo was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint William H. Hugo, of Fort Bayard, N. Mex., a first lieutenant of cavalry in the United States Army, and thereupon to place him on the retired list of the Army of the United States, with the pay and emoluments of a retired officer, with the rank of a first lieutenant, without regard and in addition to the retired list now authorized by law.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN W. TIFFANY.

The bill (S. 691) granting an honorable discharge to John W. Tiffany was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the Secretary of War to revoke general orders approving and confirming the proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Second Lieut. John W. Tiffany, of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteers, and to disapprove the proceedings, findings, and sentence, and to issue to Tiffany an honorable discharge as of date July 13, 1865.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move to add at the end of the bill the words:

Provided, That no pay, bounty, or emoluments shall accrue on account of the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DANIEL W. LIGHT.

The bill (S. 1134) for the relief of Daniel W. Light was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to review and disapprove general orders approving the finding and confirming the sentence in the case of Daniel W. Light, a private of Company M, Fifth Regiment Ohio Cavalry, and to issue to him an honorable discharge as of date October 10, 1863.

Mr. HARRIS. I move to insert at the end of the bill the following proviso:

Provided, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall accrue on account of the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIAS B. BELL.

The bill (S. 218) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Elias B. Bell was considered as in Committee of the

Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion now borne on the records of the War Department against the name of Elias B. Bell, formerly a member of Company E, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteers.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MATILDA ARMSTRONG.

The bill (S. 2107) granting a pension to Matilda Armstrong was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Matilda Armstrong, dependent mother of William A. Armstrong, late of Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REBECCA DOBBINS.

The bill (S. 700) granting a pension to Rebecca Dobbins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Rebecca Dobbins, widow of Francis Dobbins, late of Company E, Sixty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Enrolled Militia, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. COCKRELL subsequently said: I enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill (S. 700) granting a pension to Rebecca Dobbins was passed. The report and bill are not, in my judgment, in accordance with the rules of the Senate Committee on Pensions which reported it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I hope that will be done.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator wish anything more to enter under the motion?

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to have it entered and the vote reconsidered.

Mr. GALLINGER. I trust that it will be reconsidered, and I will say to the Senator that the case will be carefully looked into. The Senator has called my attention to it.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is all right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection, the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed, read the third time, and passed, will be reconsidered, and the bill will be restored to its place on the Calendar.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CHARLOTTE H. RACE.

The bill (S. 1086) granting a pension to Charlotte H. Race was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charlotte H. Race, dependent mother of Ashley P. Hawkins, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CAROLINE MISCHLER.

The bill (S. 1913) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Mischler was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, before the word "Illinois," to insert "Regiment;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifteen" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Caroline Mischler, widow of Wendell Mischler, late musician, Forty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ETTA SCOTT MITCHELL.

The bill (S. 1931) granting an increase of pension to Etta Scott Mitchell was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. TALIAFERRO. Let the bill go over, please.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without prejudice?

Mr. TALIAFERRO. Without prejudice.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will go over without prejudice.

NANCY A. DOWELL.

The bill (S. 936) granting a pension to Nancy A. Dowell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Nancy A. Dowell, widow of Benjamin F. Dowell, late pack master, Major Drew's command, Oregon Volunteers, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VINCENT DE FRIETAS.

The bill (S. 932) granting a pension to Vincent de Frietas was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Vincent de Frietas, late officers' steward U. S. S. *Vincennes*, United States Navy, and to pay him a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT BLUEFIELD, W. VA.

The bill (S. 299) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Bluefield, in the State of West Virginia, was considdered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building for the use of the Government offices in the city of Bluefield, W. Va., the cost not to exceed $70,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BENJAMIN F. BURGESS.

The bill (S. 1019) to relieve Benjamin F. Burgess of the charge of desertion was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the Secretary of War to remove from the record of Benjamin F. Burgess, a private of Company C, First Battalion Maine Infantry Volunteers, the charge of desertion and to issue to him a discharge as of the date June 17, 1865.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN EMERSON.

The bill (S. 1020) for the relief of John Emerson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to amend the military record of John Emerson, late a private in Company I, Nineteenth Maine Infantry, by removing the charge of desertion from said record and granting him an honorable discharge.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move to insert at the end of the bill the words:

Provided, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall accrue by virtue of the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE K. BOWEN.

The bill (S. 608) for the relief of George K. Bowen was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It empowers the President to revoke and set aside certain orders dismissing George K. Bowen, lieutenant-colonel One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and to cause to be issued to him an honorable discharge as of date March 27, 1865.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

H. A. WHITE.

The bill (S. 554) to correct the military record of H. A. White was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It provides that H. A. White shall be held and considered to have been mustered into the military service of the United States as a captain of the Third Regiment of North Carolina Mounted Infantry on the 15th day of October, 1864, and to have been mustered out of that service on the 8th day of August, 1865; and the Secretary of War is authorized to issue a certificate of honorable discharge for the said White as of date last named.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN M'GRATH.

The bill (S. 526) granting an increase of pension to John McGrath was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions, with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "pension," to insert "at the rate;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John McGrath, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CATHERINE MEADE.

The bill (S. 1782) granting a pension to Catherine Meade was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Catherine Meade, widow of William Meade, late of the Hospital Corps, United States Army, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month and $2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said William Meade until she reaches the age of 16 years.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY B. SCHROEDER.

The bill (S. 1783) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Schroeder was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Henry B. Schroeder, late first lieutenant and captain, Third Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and to pay him a pension of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MOSES SMITH.

The bill (S. 1330) granting an increase of pension to Moses Smith was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-two" and insert "forty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Moses Smith, late chaplain Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY R. MILLER.

The bill (S. 1337) granting a pension to Mary R. Miller was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, after the word "month," to insert "in lieu of that she is now receiving;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary R. Miller, widow of William E. Miller, late colonel Twenty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Miller."

GEORGE W. BLACK.

The bill (S. 1329) granting an increase of pension to George W. Black was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 7, after the word "Volunteer," to strike out "Infantry" and insert "Cavalry;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Black, late sergeant-major, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELMER L. STEVENS.

The bill (S. 2392) granting an increase of pension to Elmer L. Stevens was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elmer L. Stevens, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELVIRA L. WILKINS.

The bill (S. 2391) granting an increase of pension to Elvira L. Wilkins was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Elvira L. Wilkins, widow of Carroll Wilkins, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN E. FARRELL.

The bill (S. 2389) granting a pension to John E. Farrell was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John E. Farrell, late of Thirtieth Unassigned Company, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NANNIE S. WHITE.

The bill (S. 1636) granting an increase of pension to Nannie S. White was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nannie S. White, widow of Grant A. White, late first lieutenant Company M, Thirty-third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and $2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Grant A. White until she reaches the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY M'LAUGHLIN.

The bill (S. 456) granting a pension to Mary McLaughlin was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Mary McLaughlin, foster mother of Thomas McLaughlin, late of Company I, First Regiment Florida Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PENELOPE E. RUSS.

The bill (S. 457) granting a pension to Penelope E. Russ was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Penelope E. Russ, widow of Thomas F. Russ, late of Captain Daniel's company, Florida Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and to pay her a pension of $8 per month.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNIE A. NEARY.

The bill (S. 1637) granting an increase of pension to Annie A. Neary was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Annie A. Neary, widow of William C. Neary, late first lieutenant, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and $2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said William C. Neary until she reaches the age of 16 years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ETTA ADAIR ANDERSON.

The bill (S. 2036) granting an increase of pension to Etta Adair Anderson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Etta Adair Anderson, widow of J. Patton Anderson, late lieutenant-colonel Battalion Mississippi Rifles, war with Mexico, and to pay her a pension of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MEDALS FOR OFFICERS AND CREWS.

The bill (S. 1971) to provide suitable medals for the survivors of the officers and crew of the U. S. sloop of war *Cumberland* was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, section 1, line 3, after the words "of the," to strike out "Treasury" and insert "Navy;" in line 5, after the word "and," to strike out "crew" and insert

"crews;" in line 6, before the word "*Cumberland*," to strike out "sloop of war" and insert "vessels of war;" in line 7, before the word "who," to insert "*Congress*, and *Minnesota;*" in the same line, after the word "said," to strike out "sloop" and insert "vessels;" in line 8, before the word "was," to strike out "she" and insert "the *Cumberland;*" in line 11, after the word "and," to strike out "crew" and insert "crews;" on page 2, line 1, before the word "medal," to strike out "gold" and insert "bronze;" and in the same line, after the word "design," to strike out "not to exceed in price $50 for each of such medals;" so as to make the section read:

That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to ascertain the number and names of the officers and crews now surviving of the United States vessels of war *Cumberland*, *Congress*, and *Minnesota* who were on board of said vessels at the time the *Cumberland* was sunk by the Confederate ram *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, Virginia, and to provide, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, a sufficient sum to provide each of said officers and crews now surviving with a bronze medal, with proper superscription and design.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, section 2, line 4, before the word "is," to strike out "Treasury" and insert "Navy;" and in line 6, after the word "and," to strike out "crew" and insert "crews;" so as to make the section read:

That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to see that such medals are properly distributed to said surviving officers and crews.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide suitable medals for the survivors of the officers and crews of the United States vessels of war *Cumberland*, *Congress*, and *Minnesota*."

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] who introduced the bill just passed authorizing the granting of medals, why he limited it to the survivors. Are not the heirs or descendants of the sailors as much entitled to this mark of honor as the survivors?

Mr. LODGE. I see no objection to that, I will say to the Senator from Missouri. The bill was handed to me by those interested in it. I had introduced it several times before. I see no reason why a medal should not be given to the heirs of those who have died.

Mr. SPOONER. Is there not every reason why it should be given to them?

Mr. LODGE. It seems to me proper.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move to reconsider the votes by which the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed, so that we may make the amendment I have suggested.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the vote by which the bill was passed will be regarded as reconsidered, and the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and read the third time, will be reconsidered. The bill is before the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move to amend by inserting "and the heirs of those deceased," so that the medals will go to the survivors and the heirs of the deceased.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri offers an amendment, which will be read.

The SECRETARY. Insert, where proper, the words "and the heirs of those deceased."

Mr. SPOONER. How will that particular part of the bill read when amended?

Mr. LODGE. How will it read?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read as requested.

The SECRETARY. After the word "surviving," at the bottom of page 1, insert "and the heirs of those deceased;" so that it will read as follows:

And to provide, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sufficient sum to provide each of said officers and crews now surviving and the heirs of those deceased with a bronze medal, with proper superscription and design.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am inclined to think that the word "heirs" ought to be inserted at another place. Let the Secretary read the bill as it now stands.

The Secretary read as follows:

That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to ascertain the number and names of the officers and crews now surviving of the United States vessels of war *Cumberland*, *Congress*, and *Minnesota* who were on board of said vessels at the time the *Cumberland* was sunk by the Confederate ram *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, Virginia, and to provide, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sufficient sum to provide each of said officers and crews now surviving and the heirs of the deceased with a bronze medal, with proper superscription and design.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to see that such medals are properly distributed to said surviving officers and crews.

Mr. COCKRELL. In line 4, after the word "directed," it reads "to ascertain the number and names of the officers and crews now surviving." I rather believe that the words "and the heirs of those deceased" should be added there.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have been absent from the Chamber. I reported this bill. I wish to ask the Senator from Missouri if he proposes to give a medal to all the heirs of the deceased persons?

Mr. COCKRELL. It will be a medal in the name of the deceased.

Mr. GALLINGER. Precisely. That is probably very proper. On hearing the amendment read it simply struck me that the proposition was to give a medal to each heir.

Mr. COCKRELL. On, no; it goes to the heirs of the deceased.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have no objection to that.

The SECRETARY. In line 5, after the word "surviving," insert "and the heirs of those deceased."

Mr. COCKRELL. That would include the heirs of the deceased, and it goes in the name of the deceased.

Mr. GALLINGER. I trust there may not be any unseemly contention on the part of the heirs as to where the medal will be lodged. But I have no objection to the amendment. I presume the heirs will find some place to store it.

Mr. COCKRELL. They will all enjoy it, if it is granted.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPOONER. It does not seem to me that the bill is quite right yet.

Mr. COCKRELL. I think not.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will require another amendment at the end of section 2. The Secretary will read section 2 as it has been amended.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to see that such medals are properly distributed to said surviving officers and crews.

Mr. COCKRELL. Add "and the heirs of those deceased."

The SECRETARY. Add the words "and the heirs of those deceased."

Mr. COCKRELL. Yes; that is right.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there further amendments? If not, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide suitable medals for the officers and crews of the United States vessels of war *Cumberland*, *Congress*, and *Minnesota*."

PUBLIC BUILDING AT WHEELING, W. VA.

The bill (S. 300) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Wheeling, State of West Virginia, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States court, post-office, and other Government offices, in the city of Wheeling, State of West Virginia, the cost of such site and building, including the vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, complete, not to exceed $400,000.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with an amendment, on page 3, after line 6, to add:

The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least 40 feet on each side, including streets and alleys.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The hour of 2 o'clock has arrived.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Philippines with amendments.

Mr. LODGE. The bill, I believe, has been read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It was read yesterday.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, in what I have to say in regard to this bill I do not propose to enter into any discussion of the disputed points of the history of the last three years in regard to our acquisition of the Philippine Islands or of our rights in those

islands. I take those rights to be settled, and I have no desire at this time and in connection with this bill to enter into questions which have been very much discussed hitherto in the Senate and which will be undoubtedly very much discussed in the future. My purpose this afternoon is simply to state as briefly as possible the reasons for this bill and the urgent character of the legislation which it embodies.

As is well known to the Senate, those islands have been governed by us through officers appointed by the President of the United States; first, by officers of the Army in the exercise of the war power, later by civil officers and under the provisions of what was known as the Spooner amendment, adopted at the last session of Congress.

Since that time the Supreme Court has rendered certain decisions, familiar to all Senators, in regard to our constitutional relations to those islands. Under those decisions, which hold the islands to be domestic territory of the United States, the tariff duties imposed by the United States up to this time upon articles coming from those islands have fallen. There are at this moment no duties, under the decisions of the Supreme Court, to be collected on the products of the Philippine Islands.

There is also some well-founded doubt as to whether the tariff adopted in the islands themselves will stand without further legislation by Congress. There is no question about the power of Congress under the decisions of the Supreme Court to legislate for those islands as it may deem best, but whether the tariff imposed there for the purposes of revenue would stand without further action by Congress is a point, I think, still doubtful.

Also, under the decision of the Supreme Court in what is known as the Porto Rican pilotage case, the coastwise laws of the United States are applicable and now apply not only to our commerce with the Philippine Islands but to the interisland commerce as well. At this moment there are no vessels engaged in that trade, either between the Philippines and the United States or between the different islands, which can lawfully engage in coastwise traffic of the United States. If some provision is not made by Congress, at any moment the entire traffic of those islands among themselves and with the United States may be closed. Under these circumstances, which create a chaotic condition there, the need of immediate legislation is very apparent.

Acting upon these views, the House of Representatives passed the bill which is now before us, and sent it to the Senate before the holiday recess of Congress. The Committee on the Philippines has had the House bill under consideration since that time, and yesterday authorized me to report it with certain amendments, which are printed in the copies of the bill now before the Senate.

The first section of the House bill has been reported to the Senate without change. That section provides for confirming and giving legal authority and force to the tariff upon goods imported into the Philippines from any country, including the United States, which has been established by the Philippine Commission.

When we took possession of the Philippine Islands we found the people there living under the Spanish tariff. Modifications were made in that tariff during the military government of the islands, and thus was made what may be called the military tariff. That has been superseded in turn by the tariff now in force.

The present tariff has been made with very great care. Several months were passed in the work by the Commission, who held public hearings to which were admitted inhabitants of the islands and persons engaged in trade and industry there; and after full and thorough hearing, such as a committee of the Senate or the House would give in the revision of the tariff here, a tariff was agreed upon.

The tariff was then sent to this country. The War Department had it printed, gave it wide circulation, called attention to it through the newspaper press, received a great many letters and suggestions in regard to the provisions from persons in this country connected with the Philippine Islands and interested in its trade, proposed certain changes, and sent it back with those changes to the Philippine Commission. The Philippine Commission adopted the changes proposed by the War Department, made some further slight supplemental changes itself, and then enacted the tariff and put it into force in the islands.

So far as I am aware or can learn, the tariff has been prepared with the utmost care, has been well received, and works well. It was obvious to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, as it was obvious to the Committee on the Philippines of the Senate, that we could not hope to improve upon this tariff or enter upon a revision of it without involving a very long delay, which would be extremely prejudicial to the islands while the law there remained in its present unsettled condition. Both the committees of the House and Senate therefore adopted the tariff of the Commission as it stood, recognizing in the title of the bill that the act was temporary and that the tariff thus established was of course open to change and amendment on the part of the Congress of the United States whenever reasons should be shown that changes were necessary.

In regard to the general question of a tariff upon articles imported into the Philippine Islands, assuming that all are agreed that if there is to be a tariff now that of the Commission must be accepted, on that general question I say there arises differences of opinion. It has been suggested that in the duties imposed in the Philippine Islands upon articles imported there a discrimination should be made in favor of articles the growth and product of the United States. The objection to that seemed to your committee and seems to me to be fatal and conclusive.

If we discriminate in our own favor upon articles entering the Philippine Islands from the United States, we, in the first place, seriously diminish the principal source of revenue of those islands. In the second place, we must, under Article IV of the treaty of Paris, give Spain the same discrimination that we give to ourselves, which would lead, as anyone will readily appreciate, to very great and serious complications.

But the third objection, Mr. President, is far broader and more fatal than either of those I have mentioned, although both are serious. If we discriminate in the Philippine tariff in favor of our own products, we at once break down the policy of "the open door." "The open door," as I understand it, is a tariff which treats all nations without discrimination. We stood forward in China in the late troubles in that country, and in the negotiations which followed, as advocates of the principle of "the open door" to the markets of that great country. We took the ground that, while it was the undoubted privilege and right of the Chinese to apply any duties upon foreign imports which they saw fit, those duties should be the same toward all nations. By our firmness, and by a diplomacy which I think has seldom, if ever, been surpassed in our history, we succeeded in securing that principle for the present at least, and I hope for many years to come.

Now the market of China is of very great importance to all sections of this country as the largest and most promising field in the East for our exports. The strength of our position at Pekin and in the negotiations was that we could point to our own eastern possessions and say that there we maintained the same principle which we demanded in China. If now we discriminate in our own favor upon articles the growth and product of the United States, we at once abandon that position which we have so strongly advocated and which has given us such an advantage.

Personally, I believe that the market of the Philippines is going to be, within a comparatively short time, one of great value to the people of the United States, but under no possible increase could it be equal in value to the market of China and to other markets in the Orient, where it is for our interest to maintain "the open door" and the nondiscriminating system. Therefore, Mr. President, it seems to me, looking at this question in the broadest way, in the interest of American commerce and American industry, that the maintenance of a nondiscriminating tariff in the Philippine Islands upon all articles entering those islands is essential.

The other proposition is that made by the minority, to remove the tariff entirely. If that is done as to all nations, the principle of "the open door" is, of course, maintained, but if we overthrow the tariff of the Philippine Islands we wipe out their revenue entirely. The principle of "the open door," I repeat, is maintained, of course, if we give free trade to all of the world. If we do not give free trade to all the world, however, the principle of "the open door" is destroyed, and this applies to the proposition of the minority, as I understand it, which gives free entry to the Philippines only to articles the growth and product of the United States.

Mr. PETTUS. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question at that point for information?

Mr. LODGE. With great pleasure.

Mr. PETTUS. It is as to "the open-door" policy. Does the Senator understand that "the open door" applies to a nation dealing with its own territory?

Mr. LODGE. I will answer the Senator by saying that I understand that, if desirable, as I believe it to be eminently desirable in this case, it can certainly be applied by the country in possession. If we adopt free trade for articles from the United States, as I understand it is proposed by the report of the minority, we introduce a broad discrimination in our own favor. If, in order to have free trade between the islands and the United States and yet preserve "the open-door" policy, we give free trade to all the world and impose no duties on any articles, we then destroy nearly all the revenue of the islands.

Those islands have been accustomed for many years to raising the bulk of their revenue by import duties. It is hardly necessary for me to enlarge upon the proposition that nothing is calculated to make more trouble and to cause more dissatisfaction and ill feeling than suddenly to alter the habitual system of taxation for raising the revenue in any community. If we sweep away the revenue derived from customs tariffs in the Philippines, we shall be obliged to replace it by direct taxation in those islands, and

that, I think, is an experiment which we ought not to enter upon; certainly not at this time. Therefore it seems to me that in order to continue to the Philippines their necessary revenue, raised in the manner to which they are accustomed, and to maintain "the open door" in the East which we have advocated in China, we ought to maintain the tariff as it now stands and make it the same to all nations of the earth, including ourselves. That was the view of the House of Representatives, and in that view the Senate committee has concurred by reporting the House provision without change.

The second section of the House bill provided for the reestablishment of the Dingley rates, which had been swept away by the decision of the Supreme Court. The House reestablished those rates without any reduction or diminution in any way. Your committee felt, after giving most careful consideration to the subject, that some reduction in those duties to the people of the Philippine Islands was both just and wise. The Philippine Commission had recommended a reduction of 50 per cent. Your committee felt that 25 per cent, in view of the experimental character of the bill and of our present tariff relations with the islands, was as far as it was wise or safe to go at the present time. They increased the reduction somewhat, as I shall presently explain, by deducting the export duties from the reduced Dingley rates, but they were of the opinion that 25 per cent, as an absolute reduction in the rates, was enough. The case is different from that of Porto Rico, because there we received their markets in return for our own; but no discrimination of any kind is given to us or asked by us in the Philippines.

It is well also to remember in this connection that almost all the duties collected in this country upon Philippine products are collected on sugar. The reduction, therefore, goes almost entirely to the benefit of a single industry in the islands, whereas whatever we retain of the duties collected here at our Pacific or other ports is paid into the Philippine treasury and goes back to the islands for the benefit not merely of those engaged in the sugar industry, but of all the people of all the islands.

I now come to the export duties. It has been the practice, I think, in all countries governed by Spain, Spanish-American countries and elsewhere, instead of imposing a direct tax upon land for the support of the General Government, to be distinguished, of course, from local taxation—it has been the custom, I say, to raise that money by imposing the tax upon the product of the land at the time of exportation. That had been the long-established practice in the Philippine Islands, but when this present tariff was made the export duties were revised, as were the import duties. The number of articles subject to export tax was reduced and the export duties imposed were retained on others, and in some cases increased. The articles subject to export tax in the Philippines to-day under the Commission's tariff are abaca—i. e., hemp—indigo, indigo employed for dyeing, rice, sugar, cocoanuts, fresh and dried (copra), and tobacco, which bears a different rate of export duty according to its place of origin in the islands. Some of these articles pay a duty on entering the United States and others come in free.

The hemp is classified upon importation into the United States under the head of "Fibers and grasses," and comes in under that head as "manila" free of duty. Both kinds of indigo come in free; copra comes in free. Rice, sugar, and tobacco, which are subject to the export duties, all pay duties. The Senate committee amendment provides that the rates of duty which are levied and collected in the ports of the United States on the products of the Philippines shall be less any duty or tax levied, collected, or paid thereon upon the exportation thereof from the Philippine Archipelago; that is, the growers of rice, sugar, and tobacco are relieved from their export duty by having it deducted from the duties imposed at the ports of the United States.

Rice, I may say, is not a subject of exportation from the Philippines. On the contrary, they do not grow enough there for their own consumption, but import large quantities, chiefly from China. Sugar and tobacco are the two articles dutiable here and paying an export duty there which will benefit by the deduction of the export duty from the reduced Dingley rates. That would raise the reduction on sugar, the principal import, to the neighborhood of 35 per cent. It is not easy to calculate the exact reduction on sugar, owing to the different grades of test under which the duties on sugar are collected; but it is near enough to say that it is in the neighborhood of 35 per cent—that is, that the 25 per cent deduction, plus the deduction of the export duty, makes the total reduction on sugar about 35 per cent.

There then remain the articles paying export duties which come into this country free. They can not be relieved of the export duty by making a reduction in the duties here, because there are none. Your committee was at first disposed to leave it in that way, but there seemed to be no escape from the argument that it was not fair to relieve one class of exporters and not another; that if we took off the export duty from the raisers of sugar and tobacco, no matter in what form the relief was given, it was only fair to give a similar relief to those who grew hemp or indigo or copra. Therefore we have provided in this amendment that articles entering the United States and now admitted to the United States free of duty shall be exempt from export duties levied in the Philippines.

It is to be remembered in dealing with these export duties that we now impose those export duties as well as those rates which we impose at the ports of entry in the United States. If the removal of the export duties affected the principle of "the open door," I for one should be disposed to oppose it, but of course it has no bearing on that at all, because "the open door" applies only to the nondiscriminating tariff on goods imported.

It also is not touched by our treaty agreements with Spain. We agreed with Spain that her ships and her merchandise should be admitted on the same terms as our own to the Philippine Islands. The export duties are left wholly at our disposition. The amount of the reduction upon those export duties in the revenue of the Philippine Islands can be found by looking at the amount raised on those exported to the United States. The export duties on indigo or copra are trifling, but the export duty collected on hemp is very large.

The total export duties collected in the Philippine Islands in the last fiscal year were $671,000, and the total revenue derived from customs was about nine and a half millions, which included the export duty. The amount of export duty collected on hemp was in that year $483,000 of the $671,000. Of that amount, $80,000 was collected on hemp exported to the United States. Therefore, by relieving the hemp growers of the Philippine Islands of the export duty on hemp exported to the United States we take away $80,000 of the revenue which they now have in the treasury of the Philippine Islands. But it is to be remembered that we return to them now, for the first time, all the duties collected in this country on articles coming from the Philippines, which, judging from past years, will be about $400,000. So, if we take $80,000 out of their revenue in the islands, we return to them four times as much from the duties collected in the United States on Philippine products.

That this change will be to the advantage of the hemp growers of the Philippine Islands can not be doubted; that it will be to the advantage of the people of the United States seems to me to be equally beyond question. The policy of the United States has been to admit manila hemp free into its ports, because it is the best hemp in the world and is largely used in cordage of all kinds, including binding twine, which has so great a consumption among the agricultural population of the United States. This, of course, would bring manila hemp into the United States at a lower price than it has ever come before. It would also bring it on a level with the Tampico and other grasses and fibers included in the same schedule in the tariff; whereas if we leave the export duties which we ourselves impose on this article coming into the United States, we put the hemp grown in our own territory at a disadvantage with the fibers and grasses used for similar purposes and grown in other countries.

The whole purpose of the reduction of the export duty, and the main argument to my mind, was that we ought to put the Philippine products on a parity, to begin with, with similar articles imported from foreign countries. We do this by deducting the export duty from the rates of duty here. We do not do it in regard to hemp, which is their greatest product, if we leave the export duty on. Of course all Philippine articles get the reduction of 25 per cent; but apart from that, I think they are all entitled to come in on a parity with similar articles from other countries.

Mr. SPOONER. Will it disturb the Senator if I ask him a question?

Mr. LODGE. Not at all.

Mr. SPOONER. As I understand it, the export tax on hemp under the local Philippine tariff is $7.50 a ton.

Mr. LODGE. I understand it makes about $7.50 a long ton.

Mr. SPOONER. Under this bill as amended that tax of $7.50 will be imposed upon all hemp exported from the Philippine Archipelago to any other country than the United States.

Mr. LODGE. Undoubtedly.

Mr. SPOONER. There is no tax imposed upon it when it comes from the Philippines into the United States?

Mr. LODGE. No.

Mr. SPOONER. Will that not have the effect of bringing all that Philippine hemp to the United States, and therefore deprive the Philippine government of practically the entire export tax on hemp?

Mr. LODGE. The committee, I will say to the Senator from Wisconsin, considered that question, which is a very important one. The removal of the export duty is limited to hemp exported to the United States for use and consumption in the United States.

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly.

Mr. LODGE. And that of course must be guarded by rules and regulations prescribed by the Treasury Department. It may be possible that we can add a clause here which will guard it sufficiently, but it seemed to me that it was better to leave a matter like that, as we usually do leave matters of that sort in the tariff, to the rules and regulations of the Treasury Department.

Mr. SPOONER. If the Senator will permit me, what I had in mind was whether the estimate of the Senator or of the committee that this change in the bill eliminating the export tax on hemp which came from the Philippines into the United States would not result in a loss of local revenue of more than $80,000. In other words, will not the fact that hemp exported from the Philippines to any other country than the United States will be subject to this tax of $7.50 a ton, while it is subject to no tax if it comes to this country, lead to such an exportation of hemp to the United States as to practically deprive the Philippine government of this export tax?

Mr. LODGE. That was the point I was trying to meet, for I thought I understood what the Senator's point was. He thinks there is a danger of deflecting all the hemp for all the world to the United States and that it would come in here practically free and then be reexported; that is, that portion which we did not use would be reexported to other countries.

Mr. SPOONER. Ought not that to be guarded against?

Mr. LODGE. That is what I said I thought the amendment did guard against, but if it does not, I would be only too happy to accept any suggestions which would do so, because it would be a very unfortunate thing if it had that effect.

Mr. FORAKER. Would not that same danger arise as to every other export from the Philippine Islands as to which the export duty is taken off by this provision? There would certainly be just the same liability to send to this country, if that would be a sufficient reason for deflecting it, all the tobacco and all the sugar and everything else from which the export duty would be taken.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; it would apply, I suppose.

Mr. SPOONER. How about indigo?

Mr. LODGE. Indigo is a very small matter. I mean it is not a practical question.

Mr. FORAKER. In other words, it is merely a matter of speculation.

Mr. LODGE. I do not see how it could be deflected if the law is properly enforced. As to the details of enforcing it, I think that would have to be left to the regulations of the Treasury, but if any clause can be devised by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] or by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], who has perhaps had a larger experience in tariff bills than anybody else, I should be only too glad to have it added to the bill.

Mr. HALE. Was it not in the contemplation of the committee which discussed the very question raised by the Senator from Wisconsin that when there was embodied the phrase "for consumption in the United States," the ample powers of the Treasury Department in the way of regulation would at once be sufficient to protect this product from the Philippine Islands from being sent here and in a roundabout way going to another country; that the phrase "for consumption in the United States" leaves all else to the Treasury Department by regulation, so that we should not be an intermediate point? I think that was the understanding of the committee.

Mr. LODGE. That was the understanding of the committee, certainly.

Now, Mr. President, only a word in conclusion on these two sections in regard to the general state of trade. The imports of the United States into the Philippine Islands have been increasing, showing that certainly the tariff imposed there, which we bear in common with other countries, has not been operating unfavorably to us. Exports to this country from the Philippines have been decreasing somewhat, and all of the reductions made by the committee tend to improve exportations to this country from the Philippine Islands, and, I think, are very wise on that account as well as on others which I have tried to describe.

The state of trade in the Philippine Islands is prosperous. I will not, in support of that statement, draw any evidence from any American source, but I will ask to have printed, after reading, a circular which has been sent out to the German press and business circles by the German Government. In that circular the German Government says:

Although the pacification of the Philippine Archipelago has not as yet been fully established, the accounts of its economic development are so favorable that it can not be too strongly urged upon German exporters to give particular attention to this group of islands. From July, 1900, to March, 1901, the exports have increased by 34 per cent and the imports by 52 per cent, as compared with those of the same period of the preceding year. The testimony can not be withheld that the American administration of the affairs of the Philippines has, as far as the economical betterment of the country is concerned, already achieved extraordinary success.

In 1894, which was the last year of peaceful condition while under Spanish rule, the Philippine imports reached $28,500,000 and the exports $33,100,000 Mexican in value.

Under American rule, in spite of the continued insurrection of the natives, the imports increased in 1899 to $40,900,000 and in 1900 to $55,500,000 Mexican and the exports to $38,500,000 and $53,400,000, respectively. Military supplies are not included in these figures.

The detailed statistics show that Spanish trade with these islands is rapidly diminishing, while commercial relations with the United States are gaining.

For German interests it is essential to know whether imports from the United States will receive preferential treatment. Spain gave her products on importation into her colonies preferential rates. The United States hitherto has abstained from following this precedent. It is noteworthy that the tariff schedule proposed by the United States Commission in Manila retains the present feature of equal rates on all importations, whether from the United States or other countries.

That is embodied in a report from our deputy consul-general at Frankfort, and I shall ask to have it printed with my remarks.

I think it shows that our economic policy in the Philippine Islands has so far been successful, and, laying aside other questions, much mooted questions, that in making these reductions on articles coming from the Philippines into the United States we are stimulating the trade with the United States at the point where stimulation is needed; that we are already gaining in imports into the Philippine Islands, and we are ready to lay aside the hope of monopolizing the trade of the islands themselves, because we are anxious to maintain the larger policy of the open door.

The third section of this bill relates to tonnage and coastwise traffic. As I said at the opening, under the Porto Rican pilotage case, the Philippine Islands being domestic territory, the coastwise laws apply. But there are no vessels operating in the islands or between the islands and the United States which can lawfully engage in the coastwise traffic. It therefore became absolutely necessary, by a temporary enactment, to relieve those islands from the coastwise laws of the United States. Otherwise we should simply paralyze all trade among the islands and all trade between the islands and the United States.

Also it became necessary, if we were going to open the trade——

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator from Massachusetts permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. Under what authority are vessels not now under American registry used in the prosecution of that trade?

Mr. LODGE. They are under no authority. All trade that is going on there to-day, conducted by foreign vessels, is of necessity unlawful, if anybody chooses to raise the point and bring it to an issue.

Mr. BACON. There has, however, been a formal order from the authorities of the War Department authorizing it, has there not?

Mr. LODGE. Of that I am not informed.

Mr. BACON. Has not the Senator seen the statement in the public prints that the War Department has issued an order authorizing those vessels not under American registry to engage in that trade?

Mr. LODGE. The Senator is right. Yes; I have seen it. I remember it now. I did not remember it at the time the Senator asked the question.

Mr. BACON. I should like to hear from the Senator, who is chairman of the committee, what he thinks as to the authority and power of the War Department to issue any such order.

Mr. LODGE. I think this: Here was an exigency where, if, under the decision of the Supreme Court, they had rigidly enforced the law, they would have stopped all trade between those islands; they would have absolutely wrecked all business and stopped all commerce between the islands. No greater blow could have been inflicted. It would have been sufficiently trying and embarrassing to stop the trade between the Philippines and the United States, but to stop all that local interisland commerce, when the Department was well informed that Congress, as rapidly as possible, was trying to meet the exigency, it seems to me would have been a cruel and useless thing to do. Undoubtedly the Department, knowing perfectly well that it was going beyond the law, took the responsibility wisely and bravely, and trusted that Congress in its wisdom and good sense would give them support, if necessary, for what had been done and would affirm their act.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will permit me, I do not wish to enter into any discussion of the question he raises as to the propriety of the action. I simply asked as to the authority. But if he will pardon me I should like to make this application: If the exigency as it has heretofore existed warranted it, the continuance of the exigency will also warrant it, and the great emergency to which the Senator alluded in his opening remarks does not exist.

Mr. LODGE. I think it does exist, and for the very reason that the Secretary has been obliged and the Philippine Commission have been obliged to accede to the conduct of commerce which they know to be going on illegally. It is not a wholesome condition. I do not see how anyone can suggest that it is a wholesome condition. We have to get ready——

Mr. MITCHELL. Will the Senator from Massachusetts allow me?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. MITCHELL. At the date of the decision of the Supreme Court there were all along the Pacific coast any number of foreign vessels loaded, ready to depart, and the Department simply permitted them to clear until such time as the matter could be remedied here.

Mr. BACON. Of course; we understand that.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE] suggests to me that in Porto Rico the same thing was done. I believe that is true. But opening our Philippine trade to foreign commerce it became necessary, of course, to impose the same tonnage dues which are now imposed on all foreign vessels coming into the United States. That has been done by the first clause in the bill. All that the Senate has done is to extend the House provision for raising tonnage dues on foreign vessels trading between the Philippines and the United States to foreign vessels engaged in interisland commerce. That is, it puts them all on the same plane, and of course it necessarily gives to any American vessels entering the trade an advantage which they ought to have, for it is greatly to our interest to have the interisland trade pass into American hands at the earliest moment. I am told there are now on the way to the Philippine Islands, intending to take part in that trade, 19 small vessels built in the United States.

The remaining sections of the bill provide for making drawbacks of the internal-revenue taxes, or of duties levied on any materials which are in articles sent to the Philippine Islands. That is, it is relieving our own producer from paying internal-revenue taxes on an article of export to the Philippine Islands, where he is met by a tariff. As I say, the remaining sections provide for that, and they also provide the necessary administrative sections for carrying out these provisions in regard to drawbacks which have been suggested by the Treasury Department of the United States.

Now, Mr. President, that is the bill. It is intended, as its title declares, for the temporary establishment of these new tariffs. We shall then have abundant time to gather information as to any changes that may be needed and to adapt the navigation laws to new circumstances as new circumstances may arise. That seems to me to be the only wise way to deal with the existing situation, and beyond the existing situation I have no desire to go.

The minority of the committee have offered a substitute for the House bill which the majority of the committee has reported with amendments. The minority substitute thunders loudly in the index about granting independence and treating the Philippine Islands as a foreign country, but when we turn the page we find that the solution of the Philippine question is all subordinated to the hard fact that the United States must continue to occupy and govern that archipelago for the present, at least, and until a stable government is formed—a very vague date.

Now, the minority and the majority agree that we must deal with the islands for the present, at least. The minority propose to sweep away all tariffs between the islands and the United States and to encourage them to leave us by promising that when they do leave us we shall reimpose all the duties that we can against their products—a strange inducement to offer for separation. The minority also make large promises as to the future.

Mr. President, I hold an entirely open mind as to what we shall do in the Philippines next year or next month. I hold an entirely open mind not only as to our legislative arrangements in those islands and the provisions we shall make for the government of them while that government rests in our hands, but as to the relations which we shall maintain with them in the present, in the immediate future, or ultimately. But there is one thing to which I will never willingly give my vote if I can possibly avoid it. I will never put into a bill for the Philippine Islands a legislative promise, vague, uncertain, perhaps impossible of fulfillment. I will never take part in raising hopes in the breasts of any people which they can easily misinterpret and which it might be impossible for us to fulfill.

There seems to me but one fair and intelligent way of dealing with the islands, and that is to deal with them as they are now; to deal with all questions as they arise. When they are ready to take the government of the islands into their own hands, we shall know it, and we can then turn the islands over to them. But let us keep clear of vague words and still vaguer promises. Let us do all that we can to advance the prosperity of the Filipinos—to educate them, to improve them, and to uplift them; but do not let us make promises to them about a future as to which neither we nor they can tell.

Let us deal with the questions of the day as they arise, one after another. Then, indeed, it will be difficult enough, trying to the utmost the best statesmanship and the most honest purposes that this country can produce. But do not let us enter upon a plan of offering to them fine words and loose language and specious promises, which deceive them and deceive us and deceive the whole world; which may be what we mean or may not be what we mean; which convey no assurance to anyone as to what the future will really bring.

I believe this bill to be a wise and sensible method of dealing with the existing question. If the next six months shall produce to us a wiser and better, I shall be happy to join in it. But whatever we do, whether we give them free trade, as the minority propose, or a tariff such as we propose, let us give it to them without a promise; let us do what we have to do as we stand, and not attempt to put mortgages upon an unknown future.

Mr. RAWLINS. Mr. President, the measure approved by the majority of the Committee on the Philippines is supposed to be rendered necessary by the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, holding that by the treaty with Spain the Philippines became part of the United States and ceased to be foreign territory, and that goods imported therefrom into the United States, or entering the islands from the United States, are not subject to the payment of tariff duties until Congress should otherwise provide, and that it is competent for Congress to make any disposition of the islands which it may deem proper.

The bill proposed by the majority in its first section reenacts or continues in force the tariff act, so called, passed by the Philippine Commission, fixing certain duties to be collected upon goods entering the Philippine Archipelago. At present such goods from other countries are subject to the payment of the duties prescribed by our general tariff act, generally known as the Dingley tariff law, unless the tariff act of the Taft Commission is held to supersede it.

Whereas now, under the decision of the Supreme Court, no duties can be collected upon goods entering the islands from the United States or entering the United States from the islands, the second section of the bill proposed by the majority provides that the same tariffs, customs, and duties (less 25 per cent) shall be paid upon all articles, the growth of the islands, coming into the United States from the islands which are required to be paid upon articles imported from foreign countries.

These two provisions proceed upon the theory that in respect of tariff taxation it is unsafe to treat the islands otherwise than as foreign territory.

This measure is not necessary to provide revenue for the islands. As already pointed out by the chairman of the Committee on the Philippines, the proportion of the trade of the United States with the islands in comparison with that of the total trade of the islands is insignificant, and the revenue derived from that trade will not exceed $400,000 per annum. We are informed by the report of the Taft Commission that they have an abundance of revenue at present, and that there is a surplus in the treasury of more than $5,000,000. So there is no urgency in respect to the passage of this measure as proposed by the majority of the committee, so far as concerns providing revenues to defray the expenses of the government in the Philippine Islands.

Section 3 of the proposed bill denies to the islands the benefit of any of the statutory laws of the United States relating to shipping, and in that respect treats the islands as foreign territory.

These provisions put the islands outside the domain of general national legislation, as they have also been denied the benefits or protection of our Constitution.

Section 4 directs as to the disposition of the moneys derived from tariff taxation under the preceding clauses. It will thus be seen that the majority of the committee deem it unsafe in any respect to treat the islands or their people as if an integral part of the United States. They fear that free trade and intercourse with the islands and the competition of their industries will be destructive of the welfare of the people of this country. They recognize that, as to the government of the islands, a total departure must be made from the policy of the Government which has hitherto prevailed. The majority, however, cling to the idea that we must retain the islands, exact allegiance of their people, and coerce their submission to our authority, while we deny to them the protection of our Constitution and the equal benefit of our laws; tax them without representation; dispose of the moneys thus derived without regard to their wishes, and govern them by methods of despotism, against their protest and without their consent. That is the purpose of the measure which is now presented to the Senate for its consideration.

It must be plain to the reasonable mind that the measure proposed by the majority will not tend to promote peace and the reestablishment of order in the archipelago. These people, when they understand the purport of this measure, will find in these provisions a realization of their worst fears, that they were to be made the subjects of despotic rule and the victims of remorseless tyranny.

It is not difficult to foresee the results of the policy proposed by the majority. The tragic struggle in the islands will continue. There will be war, insurrection, brigandage, robbery, and assassination. Except where under the perfect protection of military

power, there will be no safety to life or security for property. Industry and trade will be paralyzed. Without other weapons, the people there, in their deep resentment and desire to wreak revenge, may resort to stealth and treachery. The people of offending localities may be, as according to reports they have been, rounded up for extermination. The waste of blood and treasure will continue. The horror of the situation, now indescribable, will, if possible, grow more aggravated.

It may be observed that we have embarked on a dual, if not inconsistent, form of despotic rule to be applied to the islands—one a military rule, the other the irresponsible, autocratic rule of the Philippine Commission. There is no definition of the boundary between the two. Perhaps the one is designed to hold the people in submission while their exploitation is conducted by the other.

It will doubtless be contended that our philanthropic desire for the welfare of the islands is displayed in section 4. The Philippine Commission desire to have at their disposal large sums of money for expenditure. There is no limit to their power of multiplying offices and employments, fixing the tenure of the offices, and the amount of the salaries, compensation, perquisites, and incidentals. They are far removed from the critical and censuring gaze of the free American people. They owe no duty and have no responsibility to the helpless people among whom they operate.

None of the swarms of officers or emissaries whom we send hither, from the highest to the lowest, expect permanently to establish their homes there. Their sojourn is to be temporary. Their chief interest or center of desire is their return with replenished fortunes, to live in the affluence derived from foreign exploitation. Such has been the history of like rule at all times, and among all classes and races of people. It is one of the necessary results of carrying out an imperial programme.

Look at the conduct of our agents in Cuba, stealing the trust funds committed to their care. Examine the proceedings of even our judges, marshals, and other officials in far distant Alaska. It seems impossible to administer an Indian reservation within our borders with honesty. Conspiracies to commit a larceny of their wealth even there seem to become predominant.

The policy outlined by the majority proposes the permanent institution of the practice of tyranny. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has said that this measure is but temporary, but he declines to give any promise as to what the policy of the majority will be in the future. He disclaims any forecast which will enable him to say what he will do next month or next year or ten years hence. For three years we have been thus drifting, and still the Senator rises here and says that the future is shrouded in darkness, if not in despair. Mr. President, it is time for wise foresight in the administration of the affairs of this Government to see the trend and endeavor to provide for the welfare of the country.

I say the policy outlined by the majority proposes the permanent institution of the practice of tyranny. No principle can be more vicious than that which underlies the very measure which is now presented to the consideration of the Senate. It involves the very thing which led to the struggle for the establishment of this free Republic. It is about the question of taxation that all the great revolutions in history have been waged and about which they have been conducted. By reason of the opportunities offered to its agents for enriching themselves the practice will grow more and more attractive, until finally it will be insisted that its operation is not only necessary abroad, but will be beneficent at home. It is difficult to see how the Republic can long survive the operation of a policy so pernicious.

Heretofore we have heard much about the value of our trade with the islands and the open door to the East; and the Senator who has just addressed you has elaborated upon the promise which that holds forth to the people of this country. The object of the measure proposed by the majority is to obstruct and destroy this trade by placing embargoes upon it. They do not regard it as beneficial, but dangerous. The title that it is temporarily to provide revenue is a subterfuge.

They see in it a menace and peril to our prosperity. They are undertaking to provide that the United States, in relation to that trade, shall stand upon the same footing as all other countries. It follows that the retention of the islands by the United States, if we look only to the matter of profit making, puts the people of this country at a great disadvantage.

By our methods of government we incite the inhabitants to hostility and insurrection. We are compelled to increase the extent and cost of our military establishment and sacrifice the lives of our soldiers. To maintain a given strength upon the sea our naval expenditures must be augmented. We can only keep the inhabitants of the islands in subjection by force. The following table, taken from the report of the Auditor for the War Department, discloses the increased cost of the military establishment by reason of the retention of the islands.

Fiscal year.	Number of accounts settled.	Amounts involved in accounts settled.
1897	5,155	$23,706,853.33
1898	5,200	30,025,510.38
1899	10,376	85,068,444.18
1900	18,097	87,211,249.46
1901	16,481	120,061,378.57

The annual expenditure during the year of the Spanish war was, in round numbers, $85,000,000. The annual expenditure for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1901, was $120,000,000, multiplying the ordinary expenditures upon a peace footing five times from 1897 to the end of the fiscal year 1901.

It must be evident that our army in the Philippines is inadequate for the protection of life and property. By force we have compelled many of the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and the Philippine Commission would undertake to impose upon some of these the responsibilities of government.

So great is the ill will of these people toward us that those who have declared their adherence to the United States, being regarded by the patriots as traitors, are marked for punishment. Many of these "friends" have been assassinated, others have been buried alive, our army being inadequate to afford them protection.

This army has been assigned to the performance of certain duties in the islands and has performed them, no doubt, with the highest degree of energy and efficiency, but reports from the islands reveal what seems to me an appalling situation. The almost universal sentiment among the native inhabitants is in favor of their independence. For various reasons they feel extreme hostility to the Government of the United States. In their own estimation they are patriots and struggling in a holy cause. It is most natural that all the inhabitants feel in sympathy with their compatriots in arms. Their every honest impulse would be to render aid in this cause.

Those in command of the army found that ordinary methods of carrying on the warfare were without result. Accordingly they decided upon a more drastic programme. An order was promulgated substantially to the effect that all who rendered sympathy or aid to the insurgents, whether voluntarily or under duress, would be regarded as traitors and subject to the extreme penalty of military law. Such of the native inhabitants as might desire to go along in peace found themselves in danger of being ground to pieces between the upper and nether millstone. If they acknowledged allegiance to the United States, they were marked for punishment by their former compatriots. If they rendered aid to the insurgents, they were liable to be shot by the soldiers of the United States.

A plan was devised by finesse and kidnaping to capture Aguinaldo. This was adroitly and successfully executed. Aguinaldo became a prisoner. While thus in duress, after days of persuasive influence, he was induced to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and to advise his people to surrender their arms and do likewise. Shortly afterwards some American soldiers were taken prisoners by the insurgents. Under threats of the direst punishment they were induced to declare for the insurgent cause and to advise American soldiers to desert and join with the insurgent army. When these soldiers succeeded in escaping, they were arrested, tried, and sentenced to be shot. It is true General Chaffee, out of compassion, reversed the sentence, but declared that technically they were liable to the extreme penalty; that no person connected with the Army of the United States, under threats of extreme punishment, ought to recognize allegiance to the enemy, and that such conduct amounted to treachery. If Aguinaldo, therefore, shall fall again into the hands of the insurgents, they will only have to adopt the reasoning of General Chaffee to subject him to the penalty of death for what we, under compulsion, have induced him to do.

On the 8th day of December last Brigadier-General Bell issued instructions to the station commanders to the effect that all the native inhabitants were to be presumed as traitors and secret enemies of the United States until by acts it was proved to the contrary.

He further said:

A general conviction, which the brigade commander shares, appears to exist that the insurrection in this brigade continues because the greater part of the people, especially the wealthy ones, pretend to desire but in reality do not want peace. That when all really want peace we can have it promptly. Under such circumstances it is clearly indicated that a policy should be adopted that will, as soon as possible, make the people want peace, and want it badly.

At the same time he issued an order to the station commanders that the people inhabiting barrios and country in the provinces of Batangas and Laguna should, by the 25th of the same month, be gathered into the garrisoned towns. In the same order he employed this language:

Commanding officers will also see that orders are at once given and distributed to all the inhabitants within the jurisdiction of towns over which they exercise supervision, informing them of the danger of remaining outside of these limits, and that unless they move by December 25 from outlying barrios and districts, with all their movable food supplies, including rice, palay, chickens, live stock, etc., to within the limits of the zone established at their own or nearest town, their property (found outside of said zone at said date) will become liable to confiscation or destruction.

Think of it! A people peacefully pursuing their avocations in their own country, upon their own land, compelled, within a period which would seem to render it impossible to comply with the order, to do this under penalty of being subjected to the destruction or confiscation of their property.

The people—

Mark this gracious provision in this order—

The people will be permitted to move houses—

after they get this notice and before the 25th day of December—

from outlying districts, should they desire to do so, or to construct temporary shelter for themselves on any vacant land without compensation to the owner; and no owner will be permitted to deprive them of the privilege of doing so.

Those who, within the short time elapsing from the 8th until the 25th of December, after receiving information of the order, failed to comply with it were to be dealt with as traitors or spies and their property confiscated or destroyed.

I next read some words which ought to have a familiar sound in this Chamber and which once moved this body to heroic action:

All the country people in the four western provinces, about 400,000 in number, remaining outside the fortified towns when Weyler's order was made were driven into these towns, and these are the reconcentrados. They were the peasantry, many of them farmers, some landowners, others renting lands and owning more or less stock, others working on estates and cultivating small patches—and even a small patch in that fruitful clime will support a family.

It is but fair to say that the normal condition of these people was very different from what prevails in this country. Their standard of comfort and prosperity was not high, measured by ours; but according to their standards and requirements their conditions of life were satisfactory.

They lived mostly in cabins made of palms, or in wooden houses. Some of them had houses of stone, the blackened walls of which are all that remain to show the country was ever inhabited.

The first clause of Weyler's order reads as follows:

"*1. Order and command.*—First. All the inhabitants of the country or outside of the line of fortifications of the towns shall, within the period of eight days, concentrate themselves in the towns occupied by the troops. Any individual who, after the expiration of this period, is found in the uninhabited parts, will be considered a rebel and tried as such."

The other three sections forbid the transportation of provisions from one town to another without permission of the military authority; direct the owners of cattle to bring them into the towns, prescribe that the eight days shall be counted from the publication of the proclamation in the head towu of the municipal district, and state that if news is furnished of the enemy which can be made use of, it will serve as a "recommendation."

And that, too, is taken as the pattern for some instructions which General Bell promulgated to the station commanders in Batangas. Many, doubtless, did not learn of this order. I wonder how many in Batangas learned of Bell's order. They can not read the English language. Very few know the Spanish language. How many ever saw it before the 25th day of December, when it was to be carried into execution?

Many, doubtless, did not learn of this order. Others failed to grasp its terrible meaning. Its execution was left largely to the guerrillas to drive in all that had not obeyed, and I was informed that in many cases the torch was applied to their homes with no notice, and the inmates fled with such clothing as they might have on, their stock and other belongings being appropriated by the guerrillas. When they reached the towns they were allowed to build huts of palm leaves in the suburbs and vacant places within the trochas, and left to live, if they could.

Their huts are about 10 by 15 feet in size, and for want of space are usually crowded together very closely. They have no floor but the ground, no furniture, and, after a year's wear, but little clothing except such stray substitutes as they can extemporize; and with large families, or more than one, in this little space, the commonest sanitary provisions are impossible. Conditions are unmentionable in this respect. Torn from their homes, with foul earth, foul air, foul water, and foul food or none, what wonder that one-half have died and one-quarter of the living are so diseased that they can not be saved? A form of dropsy is a common disorder resulting from these conditions. Little children are still walking about with arms and chest terribly emaciated, eyes swollen, and abdomen bloated to three times the natural size. The physicians say these cases are hopeless.

Deaths in the streets have not been uncommon. I was told by one of our consuls that they have been found dead about the markets in the morning, where they had crawled, hoping to get some stray bits of food from the early hucksters, and that there had been cases where they had dropped dead inside the market surrounded by food. Before Weyler's order these people were independent and self-supporting. They are not beggars even now. There are plenty of professional beggars in every town among the regular residents, but these country people—the reconcentrados—have not learned the art. Rarely is a hand held out to you for alms when going among their huts, but the sight of them makes an appeal stronger than words.

Will the same master hand paint the new scene of tragedy and death now being enacted across the rolling waters of the Pacific? Three bloody years have passed. Is it possible that the good angel of '98 has been so soon transformed into the demon of despotism?

It is idle to suppose that the people of the islands will forgive us or look upon us as friends. We may coerce them to submission for a time. They will nurse their wrath, however, and lay by for a favorable opportunity to wreak revenge. If we make a brief retrospect of our dealings with them, this will be made manifest to every reasonable mind.

From the point of view of the native inhabitants, what have we done? They once looked at our history as an example of what may be achieved by a people determined to be free. When the war with Spain came we hunted up their fugitive leaders. By them we were assured of the aid of their people on the basis of gaining their independence under our protection. With the knowledge of this aspiration of the Philippine people and of their firm belief that such would be the result of their cooperation with us, we invited and accepted their aid. It involved the highest sacrifice a people can make—their peace, their fortunes, their lives. For months we permitted them to nurse this sweet delusion while they poured out their blood, as they believed, in consecration of their native soil to liberty and independence.

When, with their aid, we had triumphed—when Manila had fallen—we denied them any share in the glory of the victory. We shut the gates of their own city against them. We cast them aside. Across their native soil, moistened by the blood spilled by them in our service, we marked dead lines. We dared them to cross under penalty of death. Then we sent commissioners to try still further to delude them with canting phrase and hypocritical pretense. This, to the Filipino mind, was but the cowardly culmination of our career of perfidy.

Four Filipinos left a blockhouse to walk toward Manila. They were called to halt by an American sentry. It is said they did not heed the command. Two of their number were shot. The others returned to the blockhouse, and the firing began. The next day the American commander sent the message: "The firing, having begun, must continue to the grim end."

Unfortunately, he proved a true prophet, and his dismal forecast has been more than realized. What is still in store for us in its further fulfillment is not difficult to foresee, if the policy outlined by the majority is to prevail. It is said one-sixth of the native inhabitants of Luzon have perished. Devastation has swept that land. Every household is doubtless filled with sorrow. With their vision resting upon desolated homes and bereaved families, is it possible that there can be anyone having so little knowledge of human nature as to believe for an instant that these people will ever in their lives look with real friendly feeling toward the Government which has brought upon them such sorrow and ruin?

Of course we owe it to ourselves to make recompense and to atone as far as we can for the wrongs which we have committed. It is not yet too late to fulfill our pledge to accord to them their independence; it is not yet too late to allow them some outlet for their products and an opportunity to live; it is not yet too late for us to stay the hand of the carpetbagger and remove from them the peril of future exploitation; it is not yet too late for us to take the yoke of autocratic and military despotism from their necks, and, better than all, while we do this we best subserve the interests of the people of the United States.

No one can be deceived, in view of the official reports and other information coming to us, into the belief that the islands afford any opportunity for the employment of American labor. Toil to the white man in that climate is an impossibility. So far as the native inhabitants are concerned, there is not much danger of the serious competition of the products of their industry with the products of American labor upon this continent. But the possibilities of the future of those islands, in the production of sugar and other tropical products, with an adequate supply of cheap labor, which may be readily found and procured in the Chinaman, do constitute a future menace to American industry.

If we retain the islands, it will be but to one end. That is, exploitation. They can only be exploited by gigantic combinations. The islands will not be the poor man's country. It is the trust that will go there. It is the trust that will own and control the sugar plantation, the timber, and the mineral resources, whatever they may be. It is the trust that will demand cheap labor, and, through its domination in the affairs of our Government at home, we can readily see that it will procure an arrangement by which Chinese labor will be admitted free into the islands. The Chinaman in his own country renders faithful and diligent work at the rate of less than $2 per month. What would the beet and cane sugar producers of the United States do in competition with the trust having a free hand in the Philippines with Chinese labor? These trusts, now seemingly irresistible, will then become all powerful, and every industry as well as every department of our Government will be subject to their control.

We might at this point divert attention to Cuba. It is not difficult to discover the source of the agitation about our patriotic duty to the people of Cuba, all ending in the proposition to admit raw sugar into the United States free of duty. This, it is claimed, is to afford a market to this product of the Cuban people. Yet

with this duty removed there will remain but a single buyer and consumer of Cuban raw sugar, namely, the American Sugar Refining Company. It will fix absolutely the price to be paid to the Cuban for his raw sugar, and when the trust has obtained the sugar at its own price and refined it it will fix the price at which it will sell the refined article to the American people. The trust has no other competitor than that of the Louisiana and beet sugar refiners. This agitation for free raw sugar from Cuba is simply an effort of the sugar trust to acquire a weapon with which to beat down and destroy its only competitors. When the Philippines become thus trust infested we can readily forecast what will be the result.

The Democratic proposition is that tariff should be imposed for revenue, the duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not to discriminate between class or section. We are not in favor of imposing or maintaining any duty for the benefit or encouragement of monopoly. Neither are we in favor of taking off any duty for the special aid of any such monopoly. These trusts, without exception, want free trade in all they have to buy and protective duties to the point of prohibition upon all they have to sell.

When we read the report of the Taft Commission and its recommendations, we find there the declaration that the Philippine Islands are no place for the small capitalist or the small land owner. It follows, therefore, that it is no place for the American people. Whatever line of reasoning we may follow, whatever view of the facts we may take, they all lead logically and necessarily to one conclusion—that it is to the interest of this Government that the islands be relinquished.

We can not set up any system of temporary government in the nature of a tutelage to those people with the ultimate end of admitting them into a participation in the affairs of this nation. A monarchy, an empire, may possibly hold together with heterogeneous races and divergent interests. If a republic is to survive it must be a homogeneous united nation, with all its people standing upon an equal footing, with equal privileges under the safeguards of a constitution and the operation of equal and just laws. The Philippines can never be admitted into the select and sacred circle constituting the sisterhood of the Republic. Every consideration of our interest forbids it. If we regard their welfare alone, it is an impossibility. We can not and will not rule them justly or to their advantage. We will destroy them without being their successor, but only to give place to another race suited to that climate. Contact with them will be destructive to them and injurious to us. Trade in their products will of course remain open to us, as to the rest of the world. Its advantages, whatever they may be, will be greater if we relinquish the islands than if we retain them. The majority substantially admit this. They intend to place the people of the United States upon the same footing with all other nations in respect of the commerce of the islands. If we retain them and rule them despotically outside the Constitution, as a sort of freebooting and exploiting enterprise, it will redound to our eternal shame and disgrace. It will bring to us neither gold nor glory.

Every lover of the Republic with a reflective mind must be conscious that our present trend is in the direction of disaster. Our island possessions will prove a worse curse to us than they proved to Spain. Her commissioners at Paris were forced to confess that Spain had held the Philippines for three hundred years to the detriment of her welfare. Spain bore the burden as a sort of cross for the propagation of religion. The same influence which led her to subject and hold these islands established the inquisition and waged a destructive war against the people of the Netherlands. The Government of the United States has not for its object either the propagation or suppression of religion. This Government holds no sword of Mahomet. As to this Government, one religion is just as good as another, whether it found its origin in India, in Arabia, or Europe, or the islands of the sea. Those ministers and religious teachers of the people who advocate expansion in order that the conquest of their respective creeds may keep pace with the desolating power of our armies, mistake the end and genius of our institutions. True religion, like mercy, is not strained. It droppeth like the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath. We can not engender love by injustice or propagate religion by force or prosecution. It is no part of the business of this Government to lay taxes, raise armies, and provide navies that Methodism, Catholicism, or Mormonism may find a foothold in the East.

The proposition which the minority submits, if adopted, will prove a simple and effective remedy for the troubles which afflict us. It ought to be accepted. It is in line with the history and traditions of the Republic. It proposes to relinquish the islands. We have destroyed the government which the people there had set up and under which life and property were secure. We have brought about a condition of anarchy. The situation now is such that, whatever we do, whatever departure from the present policy we may take, we have the consolation of knowing that it can not be made worse. The people over there have been demanding and fighting for their independence. The proposition of the minority would accord this to them. In so far as we have had any expression from those people, we learn that they desire to have the shackles taken from their trade. The minority proposes that so long as we continue in possession of the islands there shall be freedom of trade between them and the United States. Having destroyed the government, it is our duty, of course, to the world to remain in the islands long enough until the people there can establish an orderly government.

Of course, when the United States withdraws from the islands, and they assume in all respects the attitude of a foreign country, in that category they will be subject to the provisions of our general laws relating to tariff taxation, the same as other foreign countries. The declaration in the amendment offered by the minority, that goods then entering the United States shall be subject to the like duties which are or may be prescribed for goods entered from other countries, does not imply that we of the minority believe in the tariff legislation now in force. We think, in the interest of our welfare, the duties ought to be readjusted in such a way as not to encourage trusts, foster monopoly, and add to the burdens of our own people. The proposition is that the islands be relinquished, and then that we deal with them as we would deal with other foreign countries, having due regard for the interests of our own people. These interests, of course, in our opinion, demand a modification of existing tariff laws.

We have coerced the aid and allegiance to us of certain of the inhabitants of the islands. We can not, of course, leave the islands without obtaining sufficient guaranties for their protection. We have incurred a treaty obligation with Spain that she shall have the same privileges of trade with the islands as the United States for ten years. We must arrange that this obligation be fulfilled. We relinquish sovereignty. We remain until peace has come to the islands and orderly government has been set up, and every obligation of honor and duty on our part has been fulfilled. Then we withdraw, leaving the people whom we rescued from Spanish tyranny to work out their own destiny in their own way.

Can anyone doubt the magic influence the enactment of this measure proposed by the minority would have in the islands in the way of restoring peace and bringing order out of chaos? Why not take this step? Some answer that other nations would laugh at us. This Government ought to be strong enough not to care either for their sneers or their threats. Some say that no nation of our race ever gives up any territory which it may acquire. These people evidently have not read history. Great Britain once had Cuba and gave it up. She once had the Mosquito coast and gave it up. She once had thirteen American colonies and gave them up. She once had South Africa, gave it up, and is now making a wretched attempt to reclaim it.

No nation whose affairs are administered with foresight and intelligence would ever acquire territory or attempt to hold territory which it feels will be a burden, dangerous to the integrity of its institutions and the welfare of its people.

Let the Ishmaelite go; otherwise the burden of our difficulties will grow. Our means of national defense will be weakened. Taxes, like the old man of the sea, will hang upon our backs, and in the end the gory head of the Republic may be raised upon a pike as a terrible warning to any who would struggle to be free.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I do not rise for the purpose of debating this bill, but I wish to add a few words to what I said in a colloquy with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] when he was upon the floor. I refrained from doing so at that time because I did not wish to unduly interrupt him.

The Senate will remember that the Senator from Massachusetts gave as one reason why there was urgency in the present situation requiring immediate action upon this bill, that there were no ships engaged in the trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States which were authorized under the law to engage in that trade since the decision of the Supreme Court had determined that the Philippine Islands constituted a part of our domestic territory, and that therefore it was important that this bill should be passed immediately, or at a very early date, because it contained a provision which authorized ships not under American registry to continue in that trade.

I asked the distinguished and learned Senator under what authority the ships now engaged in that trade not under American registry were so engaged, and he replied that he was not informed. I then asked him if he did not know, if he had not seen in the public prints, the statement that from the War Department there had been an order issued authorizing vessels not under American registry to continue in that trade, and the Senator then recalled the fact that he did so remember, and immediately proceeded to defend the act of the War Department for having issued such an order. He urged that, if it had not been done, there could have been no trade continued by vessels to and

from the Philippines, from the fact that there were no vessels there authorized under the law to engage in such trade, and consequently there would have been an immediate cessation of the trade.

My distinguished friend from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] suggested that at the time of the rendition of this decision there were a large number of vessels upon the Pacific coast loaded and ready to proceed to those islands which had to stop, and which only proceeded by virtue of the fact, as I understood him, that they were permitted by the authorities to do so in violation of law.

Mr. President, the reply of the Senator from Massachusetts is no reason why the War Department has any power or authority or privilege to violate the law. I will read the law. I can not read it all, but I will read enough of it to show what it is. It is section 4311 of the Revised Statutes, which is in these words:

SEC. 4311. Vessels of 20 tons and upward, enrolled in pursuance of this title, and having a license in force, or vessels of less than 20 tons, which, although not enrolled, have a license in force, as required by this title, and no others, shall be deemed vessels of the United States entitled to the privileges of vessels employed in the coasting trade or fisheries.

There is the law of the United States in as simple, as plain, as unambiguous, and as peremptory language as words could enable it to be framed, and yet the position of the learned and distinguished and honorable Senator from Massachusetts is that if an emergency arises by which trade will be stopped an officer of this Government can take the responsibility to annul the law by an order and to declare that it may be violated with impunity.

Mr. President, one of the great evils of this miserable business upon which we have entered is that it brings us face to face frequently with situations where it is very important—I will not say "very important," but where there is an urgent need for the violation of law in order that there may not be greater evils, perhaps. And yet it was not the contemplation of the framers of this Government that when a law was upon the statute book, if it would work evil any department of this Government should have the right to violate it because it would work evil.

Mr. MITCHELL. May I ask the Senator a question?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. BACON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MITCHELL. Would the Senator from Georgia, in the case to which he has just referred, arraign the Secretary of the Treasury—for it was the Secretary of the Treasury, I believe, in pursuance of an order of the Secretary of War, who did it—for permitting certain foreign vessels to clear to our outlying possessions under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case and surrounding our commerce at that time, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court? Does the Senator see no distinction in the act of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary of War in a case of that kind from an act had he permitted a foreign vessel to clear from the port of Portland, Oreg., to the port of San Francisco, Cal., or from any other port on the mainland of the United States to any other port on the mainland? Does the Senator not draw a distinction? Can not he see, under the circumstances, a difference, especially in view of the fact that the Philippine Archipelago is admittedly under military rule?

Mr. BACON. Before I get through I will answer the Senator. I am speaking now of an order of the War Department authorizing vessels not under American registry to engage in a trade that the statute of the United States says they shall not engage in, and, as I shall endeavor to show before I get through, it was an unnecessary order.

Mr. MITCHELL. The Senator would not make any allowance, then; he would not take into consideration any emergency—an emergency then upon the country by the peculiar situation of affairs—nor would he consider the fact that the islands are under military control?

Mr. BACON. I say no emergency can authorize an officer of a department of this Government to violate the statute law.

Mr. STEWART. Will the Senator allow me to cite a case from the Supreme Court?

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will permit me, I am not going to occupy the floor long, and Senators can follow on just as much as they please; but I prefer to make my statement before I engage in a running debate. I shall be through in a few moments, and I want to get through first with the statement I propose to make.

I was proceeding to say that it was not the contemplation of the framers of this Government that Congress, which was vested exclusively with all legislative power, should share that power with either of the other departments. The very first sentence in the Constitution of the United States is that which confers all legislative power on Congress, and it was never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution that that power could ever be shared with it by any other department of the Government. On the contrary, not only is there no such grant to any other department, but there is an absolute prohibition to each of the other departments.

Mr. President, it has come to pass that all the departments of this Government are engaged in legislation—not only the legislative department, but the executive department and the judicial department. I do not say that in any offensive sense. I say it has come to be recognized and to be talked about in the newspapers as a correct thing for the judiciary department to engage in legislation—not simply statute legislation, but in amending the Constitution of the United States.

I saw printed in the Washington Post—I wish I had it here to read it—an editorial article from one of the prominent Republican newspapers—and I have seen similar articles in the New York and other newspapers—in which the country was congratulated on the fact that we have an elastic Constitution, and that that elasticity could be taken advantage of by the judiciary of the country to so amend it by judicial exposition as to adapt it to the changing needs of the country.

Mr. MITCHELL. May I interrupt the Senator again?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. BACON. If it is for an inquiry I will yield, but not for an argument.

Mr. MITCHELL. For a question.

Mr. BACON. I yield for a question.

Mr. MITCHELL. Do I understand from the Senator from Georgia that if he had been Secretary of the Treasury or Secretary of War at the date of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States—I am assuming for the sake of argument that there were no American vessels, or none flying the American flag or bearing an American registry, on the ocean between the United States and our outlying possessions, and as a matter of fact there were but very few—he would have stopped the commerce of that whole country? That he would have refused to allow a foreign vessel to clear, and held up the commerce of the Pacific Ocean?

Mr. BACON. I do not understand, in the first place, that there was any such order by the Secretary of the Treasury, and I am not addressing myself to any supposititious case. I am addressing myself to the actual fact, as stated in the public press, that the Secretary of War issued an order permitting and authorizing certain vessels to engage in trade, which, under our navigation laws, those vessels are directly and positively prohibited from engaging in.

Mr. MITCHELL. It would have been all the same in the case of the Secretary of War?

Mr. BACON. The Senator asked me that question before.

Mr. MITCHELL. The Senator would have allowed commerce to be brought to a standstill?

Mr. BACON. Yes; if that answer will suit the Senator.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is what I want to know.

Mr. BACON. I am coming to that, and will make it a little more elaborate than I have done by the simple word "yes;" but I use the word "yes" in order that the Senator may be satisfied for the present.

The law does not say that an officer shall execute the law except in cases of emergency, and that then he may violate it. The law does not give him the right to judge when he shall violate it. The law says that he shall not violate it under any circumstances, and he swears that he will not. No man, be he official or private citizen, is above the law.

But, Mr. President, the Senator interrupted me on a different line, and I will, with his permission, resume what I was saying at that time. I repeat that I do not speak of judicial legislation in an offensive sense, but I venture to say that it has gotten to be recognized by many that the judiciary of the country shall be the judge of what ought to be the law, and that it is their right, whenever existing law does not meet their approval, by judicial exposition to amend it in order to adapt a decision to such requirements as they may deem necessary and to prevent what they may conceive to be evils which would result, if they, without addition or subtraction, determined the law as it exists.

I find in the decisions of the courts grave arguments why constitutional questions should be decided in a certain way or should not be decided in a certain way; that if they were decided in a certain way it would be an injury to the commerce and the business of the country. Of course, where a law is open to two fair constructions, it is legitimate to show that that one construction should not be adopted because it will lead to evil. But there are limits to this rule of construction, and that is different from originating a power never heard of before and declaring it to exist, because unless thus created by judicial edict evil will result. And I repeat, Mr. President, that it has got to be so that in some of the great newspapers of the country there is an absolute assertion and congratulation of the country upon the fact that such is the elasticity of the Constitution and such the power of the courts that, shown by their practice, they can use that elasticity to amend the Constitution. They speak in terms of "judicial amendment" of the Constitution, and applaud it. If there should be

occasion hereafter to again refer to this subject, I shall bring some of these extracts in here and read them to the Senate.

But, Mr. President, as I stated, this unauthorized legislation is not limited to the judiciary. We are having the Executive Departments undertaking to determine when an exigency arises which will authorize a departmental officer to legislate, and Senators like the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] stand in the Senate of the United States to defend it. The Senator asked me, as if it were a monstrous proposition to deny the power, whether in case obedience to law would stop a ship, the Secretary of the Treasury has a right to violate the law in order that the ship may proceed? Who gave to any citizen of the United States when clothed with a little brief authority the right to violate the law? What gives him the right to make law any more than a private citizen has that right? One who annuls a law is as much of a lawmaker as is the one who enacts law; and one who suspends a statute and says it shall not operate for two months is as much of a lawmaker as one who finally repeals that statute.

Mr. President, I did not expect to say this much, and would not have done so if the honorable Senator had not asked questions which indicate that, in his opinion, I was presenting a very outrageous proposition here in contending that this thing ought not to have been done. In my opinion, it ought not to have been done, but unfortunately we have gotten accustomed to the violation of law.

In the last Congress we called attention to the fact that the law was being violated down in Cuba. Sections of these statutes were read, saying peremptorily and without qualification that an officer of the United States Army should only receive a certain amount of money—that is prescribed in the statute—and that he should have no other from any other source. But the fact was disclosed here that down in Cuba, and with the knowledge and consent and approval of those in power, that law was being violated, and some officers on duty there were receiving double pay.

Mr. President, if I should stop here to enumerate all the cases in which I think law has been violated, and if other Senators here should endeavor to narrate the instances in which they think the law has been violated, we would find use for very much more time than I expect to consume to-day.

There has been no necessity for any stoppage of the commerce of the United States on account of the decision of the Supreme Court, certainly for any material length of time. If there had been such necessity that would have been no excuse for the violation of law. If it was a matter of sufficient importance to require that the law should be changed, even if Congress were not in session, the President of the United States had the power to call it in session. But it so happened in this case that this decision was pronounced immediately preceding the convening of Congress, and there has never been a day from the first day that Congress met until this good hour, when in that single day a joint resolution could not have been gotten through both Senate and House giving the very authority which it is now sought to confer by this provision of this bill.

Mr. MITCHELL. May I suggest another question to the Senator?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. MITCHELL. In making the point that he does, that there has been a violation of law here, has the Senator taken into consideration the fact that the Philippine Archipelago is under a military government, under the control and direction of the Secretary of War, and that, after all, perhaps the Secretary of War has a right under existing law to do precisely what he did do?

Mr. BACON. Well, I do not recognize any such law.

Mr. MITCHELL. I think he has the right.

Mr. BACON. The Supreme Court does not recognize any such law. The Supreme Court says that the Secretary of War had not a right to make any tariff; that that was a matter already covered by law; that Congress alone could make a tariff, and that the Secretary of War in prescribing a tariff was subject to the laws of Congress. When the court stated that the Philippine Archipelago was a part of the domestic territory of the United States, and that therefore there could be no tariff between that country and this, it was because Congress had provided a law which regulated the tariff in all domestic territory; and if the statute of the United States was of binding force in the case of a tariff, it was also of binding force in the case of a navigation law.

Of course I shall not pursue that kind of argument, because no Senator is going to contend that the suggestion of the Senator from Oregon is correct, and the majority of the committee itself recognize the contrary to be true and urge it as a reason why this bill should be put through in hot haste, without giving Senators an opportunity to see those things which they ought to see and to examine carefully before they enter upon this important and serious legislation. The reason they give is that there could be no such authority in the War Department, such as that suggested by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL], and that consequently there must be legislation by Congress.

I repeat that there has never been a day from the first meeting of the present session of Congress until to-day when on that particular day there could not have been a joint resolution passed through both the Senate and House which would have given the authority in this particular that is sought to be conferred by this bill; and, sir, I will state—and I think with no impropriety—that the suggestion was communicated to Senators upon the other side of the Chamber, after consultation by Senators on this side of the Chamber, that if such an emergency existed, if it were true that there were no vessels which could enter into this coastwise trade by reason of the statute which I have read, we were ready to waive all else and have that joint resolution enacted immediately.

So I submit to the judgment of the Senate that the reply of the distinguished Senator, that an emergency existed, in the first place, can not be accepted as an excuse for the violation of any law, especially by a civil officer. I do not know that I shall even make any "especially" about it—I shall say by anybody. And in the second place, that if the law as it stood was such as to work hardship to the commerce of the country, it was perfectly competent, even if Congress were not in session, to bring it in session, while in this particular case the fact is Congress was in session so immediately thereafter that the intervening time was inconsiderable.

Mr. HOAR. May I ask the Senator to make that statement with a little more amplitude? What was the precise thing which the Senator notified gentlemen on this side of the Chamber that all the Senators on the other side of the Chamber were willing to do?

Mr. BACON. The Senator makes the statement a little more broadly than I did.

Mr. HOAR. Perhaps the Senator will make it exact.

Mr. BACON. I will make it again with pleasure. I said I presumed I could state, without impropriety, that the communication had been made by Senators on this side of the Chamber to Senators on the other side, that after consultation—not with all the Senators, as the Senator from Massachusetts suggests, but with a number of Senators on this side—there had been a general agreement that if the Senators in charge of legislation desired to have a joint resolution put through promptly and without debate, conferring upon vessels not under the American registry the power and right and privilege of trading with the Philippine Islands, it could be done.

Now, Mr. President, I did not expect to go into this matter at the present time, because really I feel reluctance in taking part so early in anything connected with this debate, but the single suggestion on the part of the distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts looking to the necessity for any immediate urgent action in the consideration and passage of this bill is this particular feature of it. And unless there is some such reason there ought not to be all this hot haste, this whip-and-spur business, in the consideration and passage of the pending bill.

There never was a situation where Senators were confronted with propositions which required more careful examination and study on their part than those contained in this bill. There never was a situation which, by reason of the vast distance intervening between that country and this and the difficulty of ascertaining what conditions are there, so called for prudent and careful and painstaking investigation to ascertain those conditions as the present situation does.

Yet, Mr. President, with a resolution pending, introduced by the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], looking to an investigation which shall disclose the actual conditions there, with an appeal on the part of the minority of the Philippine Committee that the civil governor of the islands, who is now in this country or about to arrive, and who is presumed to be charged with a great deal of information which ought to be communicated to us, might be given the opportunity to tell us what he knows, these Senators say "No; you shall know nothing from him or from anybody else, so far as it is necessary to delay action upon this bill before you can be informed of it."

Mr. President, this bill incorporates a detailed tariff bill enacted by the Commissioners of the Philippine Islands. It enacts it as a law, and yet to-day for the first time there is laid upon our desks that law, a complicated tariff law, relating both to imports and to exports, and Senators say we shall be rushed into the consideration of this measure without having the opportunity to examine it. It was laid on our tables, printed, this morning.

Mr. TELLER. Where is it?

Mr. BACON. There it is. Even the distinguished and diligent Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], who generally sees everything, has not even had the opportunity to see it and did not know it was here.

Mr. TELLER. If the Senator will allow me to interrupt him, I will state that no copy of it was laid on my table.

Mr. BACON. I am prepared to believe that, because, as I said,

the Senator is diligent in looking after all such things. It is simply an illustration of the enormity of the proposition that we should be rushed into the consideration of this bill.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Will the Senator from Georgia allow me?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I desire to say to the Senator from Georgia that I obtained from the document room over a week ago a copy of the document to which he refers.

Mr. BACON. Well, the Senator from North Dakota, being one of the elect, on the inside, probably had information that those of us not so fortunate were denied. I was on the point this morning of going to the distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts and asking him where we could get it. If it was here before, I did not know it.

Mr. LODGE. It has been here a good while, I will say to the Senator. He had but to ask for it. That is what I did.

Mr. BACON. Is that the way legislation is done here? Is not each table here every day covered with reports that relate to legislation? Are they not distributed around? Are we to imagine and conjecture and divine that such papers exist?

But, Mr. President, here is a remarkable proposition. Here is the Philippine tariff bill, which enacts bodily, simply by reference, another tariff bill, and says it shall be the law. It is a detailed tariff bill as to imports and exports into and from the Philippine Islands. It is not set out in the pending bill, and I repeat that not only myself, but such a diligent Senator as the Senator from Colorado did not know there was such a thing in existence, and it was printed and this morning for the first time has been laid upon our desks.

Mr. TELLER. The report was printed only yesterday.

Mr. BACON. I suppose there must be still further advantages which the Senator from North Dakota enjoys, and that there is a special edition printed for the elect, which is denied to the balance of us.

Mr. TELLER. May I say a word?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. I have on my desk this morning the annual reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901; report of the Philippine Commission, in two parts; part 1. What I was talking about is the report which accompanies Calendar No. 200, which was published yesterday. To-day is the 21st. It contains the Philippine tariff. Now, I say that has not been laid on my table, and I was not aware that there was such a document.

Mr. LODGE. The Philippine tariff was published in full in the House report last December, and anybody could have it for the asking. I imagine it was laid on every desk. The House published it in full over a month ago.

Mr. TELLER. I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts that it was not laid on my desk, and it was not laid on the desks of those who sit near me.

Mr. LODGE. A matter that is a House document certainly can not be said to be concealed.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, there is another remarkable fact which happens to be within my personal knowledge. I have alluded to the fact that the appeal which has been made by Senators, that before we go into this legislation we should have such information as Governor Taft could give us, has been denied to us, and that Senators insist that we shall proceed in the absence of that information which we are entitled to have from the governor. But there is a more remarkable fact, and one within my personal knowledge.

How many Senators here have tried to get the full report of the Taft Commission? From whom has it been obtained? Through the courtesy of the junior Senator from Massachusetts, after having inquired through all the document rooms and elsewhere, I found that I could get a part of it from the War Department, and last week I sent there and got the first part. Then the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, after I had reported to him that I could get only the first part, said I could get the second part in his room; and, I should add at the same time, when I got the first part from the War Department, he also kindly sent me another copy of the first part.

But the remarkable fact to which I wish to call attention is this: Of all things that both Senate and House were entitled to before we should be called upon to consider anything in the way of legislation relative to the Philippine Islands was the report of the Taft Commission. Now, the fact I know is this, and I ask the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts to it: I know it as a fact that the report of the Taft Commission came over in November, because I came across the Pacific on the ship with the man who had it and who brought it as a special messenger.

It has been here two months. It could have been printed any day, and yet it has been withheld from us, and we are called upon to enter upon this important legislation not only denied the opportunity to examine Governor Taft and others whom I could name, who I know know a good deal about the Philippine Islands—officers who are now in this country—but the typewritten report of the Commission was in this country for two months and was never printed and generally distributed to Congress.

Now, I do protest, Mr. President, that this hot haste, this whip and spur, this utter denial of the opportunity of Senators to inform themselves through the legitimate avenues of information, is not according to the usages of the Senate.

Mr. President, I did not rise for the purpose of such extended remarks. I have been led into them largely by the questions which Senators have propounded to me. I rose simply to protest that no department officer has the right to violate law upon the ground that he may think that the emergency exists, and that in this case the emergency did not exist, because Congress met immediately after the decision of the Supreme Court, and there never was a day when a joint resolution could not have been passed which would have relieved the necessity for any such violation of law, or any need for it, for there never was any necessity.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, the position of the Senator from Georgia that the consequences of the construction of any statute or any constitution shall not be taken into consideration to influence that construction is in contravention of the history of the jurisprudence of England and America.

Mr. BACON. And the Senator from Georgia has not said any such thing.

Mr. STEWART. I decline to be interrupted.

Mr. BACON. All right.

Mr. STEWART. I return the compliment.

Mr. BACON. I accept it.

Mr. STEWART. The Senator from Georgia yielded to everybody but me, and now he proposes to interrupt me.

Mr. BACON. I beg the Senator's pardon. He will allow me to interrupt him to that extent.

Mr. STEWART. I do not want any pardon. [Laughter.]

Take the English constitution. Every student of that constitution and of English law knows that the English reports abound in decisions in which the courts have held that Parliament could not have intended such a construction, because it would be injurious to or destructive of the rights of the people.

In view of what the Supreme Court has done under graver circumstances it seems extraordinary that a point should be made on the Department for allowing commerce to go on after the decision of the Supreme Court, and that commerce was not broken up—commerce which has harmed nobody and which has done great good.

For eighteen years the miners of the West made their own laws, rules, and regulations for the government of their mining claims and for the government of mines, and the courts enforced them. There was no other title but the title of possession. The statute denounced the possessors as trespassers. They were criminals under a literal construction of the statute. The case came before the Supreme Court of the United States, and is found in 3d Wallace. Mr. O'Connor was on one side and I happened to be on the other. I did not make any argument, but I stated the facts. At that time a million and a half people were holding property in express violation of the statute. Mr. O'Connor made a similar speech—that everybody had to obey the law; that they were all trespassers; that they could have no rights.

It required a thousand dollars at that time to give the Supreme Court jurisdiction of the case, and he contended that those people could have no property rights, as they were trespassers.

There was a good deal of excitement over it. The Supreme Court decided that those trespassers did have property rights, notwithstanding the statute, notwithstanding that all their rights were in violation of the statute. The court say in that case that they will not shut their eyes to the history of the country and do a great outrageous wrong; that to declare that they had no rights after these great interests had been developed and States admitted would be destructive.

The decision of the courts of the United States and of Great Britain are full of cases where the courts look to the consequences and would not commit a great wrong. There is in all history no great judge whose name is revered, whose opinions do not dwell as much upon the consequences of the construction and the consequences of the law as he lays it down as upon the statute. The statute must yield to great emergencies. That has been the rule of American and English jurisprudence from the beginning. That is the way our law grows up. The great body of the law is not made by statute, but it grows out of the circumstances and the necessity of cases; and the man who sticks in the bark and does not see the great equities of the case will never be heard of as a judge or a statesman.

It is trivial to talk about it being violation of law to let this commerce proceed. It would have been a crime against the people engaged in it for the Department to have taken advantage of this technical rule and to have stopped the commerce of that

country. It would have been an outrage which no civilized people would have permitted. No administrative officer in our country or in Great Britain would have been guilty of such conduct.

So I am astonished that any American Senator should contend that it is the duty of judges in all cases to construe the law literally where it would work a great wrong. It never has been done and never will be done where enlightened jurisprudence prevails.

Mr. LODGE. A number of Senators desire an executive session. Therefore I will not undertake——

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator allow me to say just a word?

Mr. LODGE. In a moment. I will not undertake to review the many grievances of the Senator from Georgia, but I think I can relieve his mind on one point. So long as he is in his present admirable and vigorous health no bill to which he is opposed is going to pass the Senate in hot haste. I shall move an executive session when the Senator from Colorado has concluded.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to say to the Senator from Massachusetts that I have not been complaining at all of any secrecy in this matter. I have never seen this tariff. I did not know it had been printed by the House. When the Senator from Georgia was complaining, I said this document had not yet been printed. I heard the Senator yesterday present it. It has not been put on my desk. I understand from the young man that it did not come down to the Senate Chamber until after we convened, and therefore it was not distributed to all the desks. I was not entering any complaint.

Mr. LODGE. I knew the Senator was not.

Mr. TELLER. That is all I care to say now.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour and fifteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 22, 1902, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 21, 1902.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

W. W. Follett, of Colorado, to be consulting engineer of the United States on the International Boundary Commission provided for in the convention with Mexico of March 1, 1889, vice Paul D. Cunningham, deceased.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, Eighth Cavalry, to be captain, November 12, 1901, vice Powell, Ninth Cavalry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. George B. Pritchard, jr., Ninth Cavalry, to be captain, December 6, 1901, vice Gale, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Alvord Van P. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry, to be captain, December 9, 1901, vice Pitcher, First Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Herman A. Sievert, Fourth Cavalry, to be captain, January 17, 1902, vice Humphrey, Ninth Cavalry, retired from active service.

CHIEF OF BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Medical Inspector Presley M. Rixey, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Department of the Navy with the rank of rear-admiral.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Albert R. Couden, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 15th day of January, 1902, vice Capt. Louis J. Allen, retired.

Lieut. Commander Carlos G. Calkins, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 15th day of January, 1902, vice Commander Albert R. Couden, promoted.

Corpl. Alonzo C. Baker, United States Marine Corps, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, to fill a vacancy existing in that Corps.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Morgan O. Llewellyn, of Lascruces, N. Mex., to be surveyor-general of New Mexico, vice Quinby Vance, term expired.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Henry D. Bowman, of New Mexico, to be receiver of public moneys at Lascruces, N. Mex., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Manuel R. Otero, of New Mexico, to be register of the land office at Santa Fe, N. Mex., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

Howard Leland, of New Mexico, to be register of the land office at Roswell, N. Mex., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

Nicholas Galles, of Hillsboro, N. Mex., to be register of the land office at Lascruces, N. Mex., vice Emil Solignac, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 21, 1902.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Fletcher M. Doan, of Arizona Territory, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

William K. Townsend, of Connecticut, to be United States circuit judge for the second judicial circuit.

Francis E. Baker, of Indiana, to be United States circuit judge for the seventh judicial circuit.

DISTRICT CORONER.

J. Ramsey Nevitt, of the District of Columbia, to be coroner for the District of Columbia.

INDIAN INSPECTOR.

Charles F. Nesler, of Newark, N. J., to be an Indian inspector.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Isaiah T. Montgomery, of Mississippi, to be receiver of public moneys at Jackson, Miss.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

James H. Cooper, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Oswego, in the State of New York.

C. Wesley Thomas, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of customs for the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Mack A. Montgomery, of Mississippi, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Mississippi.

Charles A. Wilson, of Rhode Island, to be United States attorney for the district of Rhode Island.

Thomas Lee Moore, of Virginia, to be United States attorney for the western district of Virginia.

David Patterson Dyer, of Missouri, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri.

MARSHALS.

B. F. Daniels, of Arizona, to be United States marshal for the Territory of Arizona.

John E. Haggart, of North Dakota, to be United States marshal for the district of North Dakota.

B. H. Colbert, of the Indian Territory, to be United States marshal for the southern district of the Indian Territory.

John Grant, of Texas, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Texas.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Ernest L. Bennett, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 5th day of October, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William P. Scott, to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 9th day of October, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Joseph M. Reeves, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 9th day of October, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Roscoe C. Moody, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 9th day of October, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Leland F. James, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 26th day of October, 1901.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Lewis B. Jones, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 28th day of September, 1901.

Asst. Naval Constructor Horatio G. Gillmor, to be a naval constructor in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901.

Asst. Naval Constructor Henry G. Smith, to be a naval constructor in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901.

Assistant Naval Constructor Richard M. Watt, to be a naval constructor in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1901.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY.

Mr. Charles M. Oman, a citizen of Pennsylvania, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 18th day of December, 1901.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Artillery Corps.

Nathan Jordan Shelton, at large, late second lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, August 1, 1901.

Samuel Creed Cardwell, of Kentucky, late sergeant, Company L, Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, August 1, 1901.

Lewis Foerster, at large, late first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Nathan P. Batchelder, of California, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Rev. Joseph Clemens, of Pennsylvania, to be a chaplain in the Army, from February 2, 1901.

POSTMASTERS.

Lewis M. Moore, to be postmaster at Greenwood, in the county of Greenwood and State of South Carolina.

Alice Pardue, to be postmaster at Sheffield, in the county of Colbert and State of Alabama.

Henry P. Farrow, to be postmaster at Gainesville, in the county of Hall and State of Georgia.

Orville T. Putnam, to be postmaster at Langdon (late Pathfinder), in the county of Washington and District of Columbia.

Frank W. Swanton, to be postmaster at Nome, in the Territory of Alaska.

Kate Tuttle, to be postmaster at Safford, in the county of Graham and Territory of Arizona.

George McClellan Allison, to be postmaster at Globe, in the county of Gila and Territory of Arizona.

Ed F. Winn, to be postmaster at Idaho Falls, in the county of Bingham and State of Idaho.

David L. Moomaw, to be postmaster at Baker City, in the county of Baker and State of Oregon.

Thomas W. Riches, to be postmaster at Silverton, in the county of Marion and State of Oregon.

James A. White, to be postmaster at Murphysboro, in the county of Jackson and State of Illinois.

William H. Kraper, to be postmaster at Metropolis (late Metropolis City), in the county of Massac and State of Illinois.

Arthur Merrill, to be postmaster at Avon, in the county of Fulton and State of Illinois.

William H. Heald, to be postmaster at Wilmington, in the county of Newcastle and State of Delaware.

George C. Burns, to be postmaster at Montrose, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania.

James R. Smith, to be postmaster at Taylorville, in the county of Christian and State of Illinois.

William H. Baker, to be postmaster at Ridgway, in the county of Elk and State of Pennsylvania.

George E. Smith, to be postmaster at Laurel, in the county of Sussex and State of Delaware.

Thomas L. Mason, to be postmaster at Clayton, in the county of Kent and State of Delaware.

William T. Lucas, to be postmaster at Lihue, Kauai Island, Hawaii.

J. Frank Reybold, to be postmaster at Delaware City, in the county of Newcastle and State of Delaware.

Warren F. Simrell, to be postmaster at Hallstead, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania.

Edward S. Hance, to be postmaster at Port Oram, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey.

George L. Clarke, to be postmaster at Morristown, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey.

Vetle A. Vetlesen, to be postmaster at Wailuku, Maui Island, Hawaii.

John Thompson, to be postmaster at Woodbridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey.

Herbert C. Van Arsdale, to be postmaster at Spring Lake Beach, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey.

Edward C. Tuttle, to be postmaster at Sussex (late Deckertown), in the county of Sussex and State of New Jersey.

William H. Larison, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey.

John T. Lovett, to be postmaster at Little Silver, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey.

Robinson J. M. Chase, to be postmaster at Nutley, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey.

William H. Hamilton, to be postmaster at Ocean Grove, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey.

John L. Derby, to be postmaster at Cranford, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey.

George M. MacDonald, to be postmaster at Springfield, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey.

Maurice B. Rudderow, to be postmaster at Merchantville, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey.

George Ripperger, to be postmaster at Long Island City, in the county of Queens and State of New York.

Verner W. Forgie, to be postmaster at Belleville, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey.

Henry B. Whitney, to be postmaster at Phelps, in the county of Ontario and State of New York.

Melvin J. Stearns, to be postmaster at Massena, in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York.

George W. Heath, to be postmaster at Bloomfield, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey.

Theodore Elixman, to be postmaster at Corinth, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York.

James C. McCarty, to be postmaster at Rhinebeck, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York.

Richard W. Box, to be postmaster at Pulaski, in the county of Oswego and State of New York.

Samuel D. Willard, to be postmaster at Geneva, in the county of Ontario and State of New York.

Charles H. Putnam, to be postmaster at Deposit, in the county of Broome and State of New York.

David M. Anderson, to be postmaster at Gloucester City, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey.

Frederick G. Shafer, to be postmaster at Cape Vincent, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York.

R. Burchard Hults, to be postmaster at Port Washington, in the county of Nassau and State of New York.

Stephen D. Boyce, to be postmaster at Port Jervis, in the county of Orange and State of New York.

Frank J. Enz, to be postmaster at Ithaca, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York.

Clara Doughty, to be postmaster at Garden City, in the county of Nassau and State of New York.

John D. Nicholson, to be postmaster at Elizabethtown, in the county of Essex and State of New York.

John J. Mahoney, to be postmaster at Willard, in the county of Seneca and State of New York.

John C. Davis, to be postmaster at Saugerties, in the county of Ulster and State of New York.

John F. Wilkin, to be postmaster at Montgomery, in the county of Orange and State of New York.

Robert W. Hopkins, to be postmaster at Albuquerque, in the county of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico.

John N. Bayless, to be postmaster at Sapulpa, in the Creek Nation and Indian Territory.

Art Asbell, to be postmaster at Checotah, in the Creek Nation and Indian Territory.

George B. Roderick, to be postmaster at Holdenville, Creek Nation, Indian Territory.

Benjamin L. Robertson, to be postmaster at Purcell, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

John R. Guyer, to be postmaster at Clayton, in the county of Union and Territory of New Mexico.

Stephen J. Rich, to be postmaster at East Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island.

John C. Belt, to be postmaster at Eufaula, in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory.

Elmer S. Bessey, to be postmaster at Claremore, in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

William Pugh, to be postmaster at Evanston, in the county of Uinta and State of Wyoming.

Moise Meunier, to be postmaster at Arctic, in the county of Kent and State of Rhode Island.

Clinton D. Sellew, to be postmaster at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island.

Henry P. Kraus, to be postmaster at Reno, in the county of Washoe and State of Nevada.

Almon K. Goodwin, to be postmaster at Pawtucket, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island.

Dwight M. Thayer, to be postmaster at Rock Springs, in the county of Sweetwater and State of Wyoming.

Ezekiel A. Sample, to be postmaster at Fredericktown, in the county of Madison and State of Missouri.

Horace E. Christmas, to be postmaster at Kemmerer, in the county of Uinta and State of Wyoming.

Perry L. Smith, to be postmaster at Rawlins, in the county of Carbon and State of Wyoming.

H. B. Gilstrap, to be postmaster at Chandler, in the county of Lincoln and Territory of Oklahoma.

Michael J. Mulvihill, to be postmaster at Vicksburg, in the county of Warren and State of Mississippi.

Mrs. Nannie S. Neilson, to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Washington and State of Mississippi.

Luzerne P. Harper, to be postmaster at Suffolk, in the county of Nansemond and State of Virginia.

Mervain L. Thomas, to be postmaster at Pondcreek, in the county of Grant and Territory of Oklahoma.

Oscar M. Lancaster, to be postmaster at Pawnee, in the county of Pawnee and Territory of Oklahoma.

Christian N. Johnson, to be postmaster at Merrill, in the county of Lincoln and State of Wisconsin.

Samuel S. Fifield, to be postmaster at Ashland, in the county of Ashland and State of Wisconsin.

James Craig, to be postmaster at Waynesboro, in the county of Augusta and State of Virginia.

Alfred W. Trevitt, to be a postmaster at Wausau, in the county of Marathon and State of Wisconsin.

George Graham, to be postmaster at Tomah, in the county of Monroe and State of Wisconsin.

Benjamin R. Evans, to be postmaster at Phillips, in the county of Price and State of Wisconsin.

James W. Hughes, to be postmaster at Birmingham, in the county of Jefferson and State of Alabama.

Kate C. Warner, to be postmaster at Dayton, in the county of Webster and State of Iowa.

Charles A. Warner, to be postmaster at Geneva, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska.

Horatio E. Smith, to be postmaster at Dows, in the county of Wright and State of Iowa.

Homer H. Grafton, to be postmaster at Manitou, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado.

Brough P. Quaintance, to be postmaster at Golden, in the county of Jefferson and State of Colorado.

James L. Berry, to be postmaster at Humeston, in the county of Wayne and State of Iowa.

Joseph Mallison, to be postmaster at Fonda, in the county of Pocahontas and State of Iowa.

L. H. Mayne, to be postmaster at Emmetsburg, in the county of Palo Alto and State of Iowa.

John Ledgerwood, to be postmaster at Leon, in the county of Decatur and State of Iowa.

Luther Conklin, to be postmaster at Kingsley, in the county of Plymouth and State of Iowa.

Gerald L. Whinery, to be postmaster at Iowa Falls, in the county of Hardin and State of Iowa.

J. C. Stewart, to be postmaster at Sheldon, in the county of O'Brien and State of Iowa.

James H. Morrison, to be postmaster at Seymour, in the county of Wayne and State of Iowa.

Francis A. Lewis, to be postmaster at Marcus, in the county of Cherokee and State of Iowa.

John Ballentine, to be postmaster at Bad Axe, in the county of Huron and State of Michigan.

William H. Tyrrell, to be postmaster at Waverly, in the county of Bremer and State of Iowa.

Thomas Walpole, to be postmaster at Storm Lake, in the county of Buena Vista and State of Iowa.

John R. Johnson, to be postmaster at East Grand Forks, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota.

Edwin D. Holmes, to be postmaster at Detroit City, in the county of Becker and State of Minnesota.

James V. Campbell, to be postmaster at Ada, in the county of Norman and State of Minnesota.

Alexander N. Thomas, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Hamilton and State of Nebraska.

Charles C. Eastman, to be postmaster at Wadena, in the county of Wadena and State of Minnesota.

W. M. Fuller, to be postmaster at Little Falls, in the county of Morrison and State of Minnesota.

John F. Reid, to be postmaster at Elk Point, in the county of Union and State of South Dakota.

William C. Douglass, to be postmaster at Alva, in the county of Woods and Territory of Oklahoma.

Tillie C. Buckley, to be postmaster at Stromsburg, in the county of Polk and State of Nebraska.

John B. Kimberly, to be postmaster at Fortress Monroe, in the county of Elizabeth City and State of Virginia.

Joseph W. Waddy, to be postmaster at Buena Vista, in the county of Rockbridge and State of Virginia.

John A. Stanley, to be postmaster at Hot Springs, in the county of Fall River and State of South Dakota.

Jay M. Jackson, to be postmaster at Lorimor, in the county of Union and State of Iowa.

Emilus S. Goodell, to be postmaster at Viroqua, in the county of Vernon and State of Wisconsin.

Thomas W. Carter, to be postmaster at Orange, in the county of Orange and State of Virginia.

Joseph L. Skipper, to be postmaster at Lakeland, in the county of Polk and State of Florida.

Gerard B. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Tampa, in the county of Hillsboro and State of Florida.

David H. Barrows, to be postmaster at Armada, in the county of Macomb and State of Michigan.

Harvey Ingham, to be postmaster at Algona, in the county of Kossuth and State of Iowa.

Jerome E. Poche, to be postmaster at Washington, in the county of Wilkes and State of Georgia.

Edward D. Smythe, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Richmond and State of Georgia.

Benjamin B. Gorman, to be postmaster at Coldwater, in the county of Branch and State of Michigan.

Frank L. Irwin, to be postmaster at Albion, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan.

Thomas D. Long, to be postmaster at Manson, in the county of Calhoun and State of Iowa.

R. W. Montgomery, to be postmaster at Alliance, in the county of Boxbutte and State of Nebraska.

Francis E. Marsh, jr., to be postmaster at Quincy, in the county of Branch and State of Michigan.

Seymour Foster, to be postmaster at Lansing, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan.

Jasper L. Rewey, to be postmaster at Wisner, in the county of Cuming and State of Nebraska.

Richard C. Perkins, to be postmaster at St. Paul, in the county of Howard and State of Nebraska.

Charles Wille, to be postmaster at Neligh, in the county of Antelope and State of Nebraska.

John N. Davis, to be postmaster at Woodstock, in the county of Shenandoah and State of Virginia.

William T. Miller, to be postmaster at Shenandoah, in the county of Page and State of Virginia.

Harry S. Oliver, to be postmaster at Lisbon, in the county of Ransom and State of North Dakota.

Daniel V. Sevier, jr., to be postmaster at Russellville, in the county of Franklin and State of Alabama.

Oscar F. Nowlan, to be postmaster at Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin.

Chalmers Ingersoll, to be postmaster at Beloit, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin.

George W. Dafoe, to be postmaster at Brown City, in the county of Sanilac and State of Michigan.

Lewis Gifford, to be postmaster at Davison, in the county of Genesee and State of Michigan.

Walter D. Sharp, to be postmaster at Litchfield, in the county of Hillsdale and State of Michigan.

James M. Cubbison, to be postmaster at Minnewaukon, in the county of Benson and State of North Dakota.

Frederick Johnson, to be postmaster at Leeds, in the county of Benson and State of North Dakota.

Charles H. Snider, to be postmaster at Tilden, in the county of Madison and State of Nebraska.

R. G. Dalton, to be postmaster at La Junta, in the county of Otero and State of Colorado.

Hansford Anderson, to be postmaster at Westpoint, in the county of King William and State of Virginia.

Gilbert Helgeland, to be postmaster at Towner, in the county of McHenry and State of North Dakota.

Mark G. Woodruff, to be postmaster at Amethyst, in the county of Mineral and State of Colorado.

Oliver Hinman, to be postmaster at Ellensburg, in the county of Kittitas and State of Washington.

Frederick A. McVicar, to be postmaster at Grand Rapids, in the county of Itasca and State of Minnesota.

John W. Hance, to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Isabella and State of Michigan.

Frederick J. Meech, to be postmaster at Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan.

Joseph E. Humphrey, to be postmaster at Nickerson, in the county of Reno and State of Kansas.

John Reich, to be postmaster at Scotland, in the county of Bonhomme and State of South Dakota.

Frank L. Mease, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Lake and State of South Dakota.

Aaron R. Wheeler, to be postmaster at St. Louis, in the county of Gratiot and State of Michigan.

Harold A. Foster, to be postmaster at North Brookfield, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

W. L. Erwin, to be postmaster at Harpers Ferry, in the county of Jefferson and State of West Virginia.

John C. McMillan, to be postmaster at Sturgis, in the county of Meade and State of South Dakota.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January 21, 1902.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. CANNON. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House bill 9315, the urgent deficiency bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole (Mr. SHERMAN in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9315) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Mr. SIBLEY Mr. Chairman, whoever has made even the most cursory survey of the magnitude of our arid lands, or has witnessed practical tests of their irrigation, realizes to some extent their wonderful productivity and ultimate economic value. No citizen of the Republic who glories in her past or looks forward with faith to her more resplendent future, when multiplied millions shall find

homes of prosperity and peace within her borders, denies the endless train of blessings which must follow a comprehensive and wise system of irrigation of our arid lands which shall cause them to abound with fruits of corn, of vine, and of olives. Practical tests have demonstrated that in richness and productivity they will rival the most favored lands of ancient Egypt.

I have traveled over that portion of the country which when a boy at school was designated upon the map of my geography as "the Great American Desert," and upon that desert have found populous towns and homes of contentment and prosperity situated in the midst of acres of cultivated land, producing the highest quality of the fruits of the tree, the vine, and the field. Hardly an acre of that great desert, upon which it is impossible to convey water through irrigating ditches, but has a wealth of harvests in its bosom for gladdening the generations yet unborn. One acre of this arid land under irrigation is capable of producing as much as 6 acres of average land in the States of the rich Middle West. Under a comprehensive system of irrigation the arid lands of the United States are capable, in my judgment, of feeding a much larger population than to-day dwells within our national borders.

Realizing, as everyone must, the capabilities of these desert lands, the wealth which they shall yield our populace, realizing, as all must, the obligations which will rest upon the nation to develop upon a stupendous scale the storage of the waters for their fructification, nevertheless it seems to me that this is a question to absorb the attention and enlist the energies of another and later generation; and that every member of this House representing wholly or in part an agricultural constituency should by every honorable method at his command oppose any measure which involves in the near future the expenditure of untold millions of money, to be taken in the form of taxation from all, for the accomplishment of a project not demanded by the needs of the present age, and whose benefits can be enjoyed by but a favored few.

We are the trustees, the guardians, of the children yet unborn, whose heritage we may not squander, and whose lands we may not alienate. As a sacred trust for those who follow us, we should so act that such lands as are still reserved by the Government should not become the spoil of the speculator or minister to the schemes of the adventurous town-site boomer.

There are other reasons which come to me why it is a plain duty to oppose this measure, reasons formed, perhaps, upon a narrower, a lower, and a more selfish plane, and yet sufficiently cogent to prompt my earnest efforts to defeat any measure looking to the present undertaking in the effort of this reclamation.

The farmer who thirty years ago was of all Americans the most independent sovereign has during the last generation witnessed a decline in the value of his farm lands equivalent in the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States to at least 50 per cent, with a corresponding decline in the value of all the products of his skill. He labors on his farm sixteen hours a day, and hardly understands why we legislate for an eight-hour day, with four weeks' vacation and four weeks' sick leave each year with pay, for all engaged in the Government service, and yet seldom propose legislation which will lighten his burdens in life or add to the sum of his happiness.

When some measure is pending directly for his protection from frauds and counterfeits upon his products, such as the oleomargarine bill, his friends must move heaven and earth in his behalf or go down to defeat. He has been the hewer of wood and drawer of water for his brethren, and with all his labors too often looks in vain for his just portion of what he has added to the general storehouse. For twenty-five years he has seen, almost uninterruptedly, a decline year by year in the value of the old homestead, and year by year a decline in the value of the things grown upon his farm.

Unrequited effort has chilled his hopes and caused him to dread that Markham's "Man with the hoe" may be the dismal future from which he can not escape. During the last four years, for the first time in a generation, he has had the relaxation necessary for him to unbend his back and look about him with somewhat of his old-time cheerfulness. For the first time in twenty-five years he finds substantial recompense for his toil and some release from his drudgery. For the first time in a quarter of a century, having paid off in whole or in part the mortgage upon his farm, he looks again with hope and faith toward the future. He has seen a great Government give to every citizen who would enter the lists of competition against him a farm of 160 acres of the richest land the sun ever shone upon.

He has seen under that competition his broad acres pinch and narrow and the comforts of his fireside diminish. He has seen competition in his calling so stimulated that the low-priced surplus of products of agriculture has determined the value of the entire product. He has seen the mortgage slowly but surely eating up his farm and has voiced no protest, or voiced that protest in such faint and feeble tones that by the time it reached the seat of government it was drowned in the babel and din of noise of others, who loudly clamored for advantage. To the wide world went the message which you and I heard sung by the school children thirty-five years or more ago, "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Whether he was rich enough or not he did so, and this, along with other contributing causes, well understood by the student of political economy, which causes are now happily removed, lessened year by year the prices of his products and the value of his possessions. If it were to be announced to-morrow that the Government would give each man in the nation a well-stocked grocery or a well-equipped tannery for making leather, or a factory for making shoes, what a chorus of protests would arise from every grocer, every tanner, and every shoemaker in America.

Yet in effect this was precisely what happened to the American farmer. Go through New England and see the deserted farms. Within the sound of the statehouse bell in the capital city of New Hampshire I have seen houses better than the average American farmhouse, where once lived those who tilled the soil and reaped the fruits of the field; found capacious barns which once bulged with harvests so surrounded with underbrush, growing up to their eaves, that 50 feet distant one would not suspect there might have been a farmhouse in the township. Hundreds of millions of acres of land were opened up in competition with these lands, and the tale of those farmers was told.

You now propose to open up in advance of demand hundreds of millions of acres more to place in competition against the overburdened farmer. Give the farmer and farmer's boy some opportunity to share in the general prosperity now enjoyed by the people. Theirs is the most ancient and honorable of all callings. Comprising nearly one-half of our population, they cost the nation but a tithe to govern. They do not fill our jails and prisons, and we propose, through the defeat of this measure, to insure that they shall not fill our almshouses. So long as we have a large exportable surplus of agricultural products, let the farmer meet, as others must, private, but not governmental, competition. He asks few favors, but is entitled to some rights, and in his person and in his property may justly claim that equal consideration accorded to all other classes of society. For twenty-five years the farmers have been in the valley of humiliation, and have but just commenced to climb the hills on the other side. Their faces have just begun to kindle with hope of the brighter day now dawning.

As advocates of the protective tariff we have preached the glories of the home market. This was true doctrine. So now, when the industrial development of the nation grows by leaps and bounds, until with our increased population twenty-five years from to-day we will no longer be exporters of breadstuffs, but rather consumers; now, when all other classes are basking in the sunshine of prosperity, let us give the farmers who already have farms a chance to pay off their mortgages and to improve the old homestead, hallowed with a thousand sacred memories. What justification can we urge to those farmers who already bear so great a burden of taxation when we invite still further competition against them and compel them to pay their proportionate burden of the cost of inaugurating that competition?

Let us wait until the price of the products of his skill, the fruits of his labor, are fixed by the demands of the home rather than a foreign market. Let us wait until the whole product shall determine the price of the fruits of his toil rather than that their value be determined by the surplus of those products. Let us wait until our increased population shall so expand that these lands shall be needed to meet the demand for a greater food supply. Let a later generation perform this labor and the burden of cost bear upon the shoulders of those who shall receive the blessing. Let this great work be done, when it is done, not as a menace to the welfare of any, but let it be so timed that when these great canals are dug, when the last reservoir is finished and the capstone is set in its place, all men with universal shout and glad acclaim shall bid it hearty welcome.

Hold these lands for the actual settlers, your children and mine. Hold them for that generation whose trustees we are. Hold them until a quarter of a century hence 150,000,000 of people shall share the cost of the work they then need, rather than that 75,000,000 shall be taxed for work more wisely done twenty, thirty, or fifty years later.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. SIBLEY. I should prefer to close my remarks.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Just a question.

Mr. SIBLEY. Yes.

Mr. NEWLANDS. The gentleman is a Representative of the great State of Pennsylvania, one of the thirteen original States. Those States at the very commencement of our Government were in the possession of the great Northwest Territory, out of which five States were carved. I ask him what he would think of the wisdom of that generation if the people of his State had insisted

that the public lands of Ohio and the States of the great Northwest Territory should not be opened to entry?

Later on, the States having been increased to eighteen, we acquired a vast territory by the great Louisiana purchase. I ask the gentleman what he would think of the wisdom of that generation if they had refused to allow the public lands of Iowa, of Illinois, of Missouri, of Michigan, of Wisconsin, of Minnesota, of Nebraska, of Kansas, the Dakotas, and all the other glorious States which have grown up out of that purchase to be opened up for settlement?

The gentleman speaks of the competition that will now be involved in opening up the arid region, where only sixty or seventy-five million acres of land are capable of ultimate reclamation in a period of fifty years, and when our population, already grown to 80,000,000 people, is pressing the line of settlement farther and farther to the West. I ask him what he would have thought of the small population of the few States of that period if, pursuing the line of selfish interest suggested by the gentleman, they had declined to open up to settlement the millions and hundreds of millions of acres in the West, now constituting the most magnificent and prosperous States of the Union?

Mr. SIBLEY. Mr. Chairman, I hardly know how to attempt to answer the gentleman who is so well and properly recognized as the Chesterfield of this House, because I think he has made a very good speech from his side of the question, in the propounding of his interrogatory. I have no criticism to make of the wisdom of those who have preceded us. I have, however, deemed it wise to make some argument upon and invite some inspection of the present measure.

I would wait until the digging of these ditches, the completion of these reservoirs, and the erection of the last dam in its place would come not as a menace to any portion of this nation; but the completion of these canals, dams, and reservoirs shall be so timed that every class and condition can, when the last capstone is set in its place, bid it hearty welcome. I would wait until this work is needed to meet the food supply of a later generation, instead of asking 75,000,000 people to perform a task that is not demanded by the needs of the present age. Wait until a hundred and fifty millions of people of another generation can join in the performance of that work, and the cost of that burden bear upon the shoulders of those who shall receive the benefits.

Mr. NEWLANDS. May I ask the gentleman another question?

Mr. SIBLEY. My friend, if you want to ask a question I shall be very glad to yield; but I shall not agree to yield to another speech.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I will ask a simple question.

Mr. SIBLEY. I will attempt to answer a question.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Do I understand the gentleman to say that it is proposed in any irrigation scheme presented by the Western members that the cost of these irrigation works in the West shall be imposed upon the General Treasury, or upon the general taxpayers of the country? Is that the gentleman's position?

Mr. SIBLEY. That is a question whose answer is involved in doubt. I do not know what you now propose or may propose in appropriating these millions; but when you legislate to give all the lands held by this great United States Government for the accomplishment of this purpose, I do not know what difference it would make whether you take $150,000,000 out of the vaults of the Treasury or keep $150,000,000 of money which might arise from a Government sale of land.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Will the gentleman permit me to state briefly what the objects are?

Mr. SIBLEY. I would reply to my friend from Nevada that I have no doubt in the wide latitude allowed in the debate on this bill he will have ample opportunity to express his views. The gentleman has frequently spoken on the subject of irrigation and made most eloquent presentations of its merits. I have always listened with great pleasure to my friend from Nevada. He has exhausted about the entire stock of argument in favor of the project, so far as his side is concerned, on the floor of this House. I am not attempting on this occasion to make much of an argument; but as the committee are considering a measure for the irrigation of arid lands and propose to submit it to this body, I desire to advance my reasons in opposition to that scheme.

As a farmer myself, as one who loves the soil, as one who tries to keep in touch with the warm and honest hearts that have in this great country contributed so much to its industrial and moral life, let me urge you before you cast your votes on such a measure to consider your obligations to them. Therefore, in advance of the introduction of that measure to this body, I merely want to arrest the attention of those who represent agricultural districts.

We commenced to talk about the Nicaraguan Canal more than fifty years ago. A half century has rolled around since we negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as the preliminary to this work. From that time to this successive Presidents in their messages to Congress have presented the value of that undertaking, but it has remained for this session of the House of Representatives to pass the first bill looking toward its immediate construction. Even when this measure shall have run the gauntlet of hostility in the Senate and shall have received Executive approval, ten years or more must elapse before the mingling of the waters of the two great oceans. For the accomplishment of this mighty project the shadow marks the point upon the dial which indicates that the time of its incubation has passed, and that the demand of the present hour is not for discussion, but for action.

We can not doubt that the ripening and fruitage of irrigation will come in its own appointed time. You cite the recommendations of the President. We agree with the President, that the nation has a duty to perform, a task of stupendous magnitude to undertake. What citizen of the Republic but honors the President, and rejoices that in the hour of our national crisis Providence overruled the conspiracies hatched by the forces of evil and gave us, ready to take the helm, one possessed of clearness of vision, intensity of purpose, and dauntlessness in courage, to safely guide the great Ship of State to harbors of prosperity and peace, one whose mental powers and whose moral powers are comprehensive and limpid. In his message to the Congress he has given us, with the accuracy of the historian and the foresight of the prophet, pictures of our present and visions of our more glorious destiny. Those who quote him should read again, for to all truth seekers added wisdom will come from added investigation. He says:

> It would be unwise to begin by doing too much, for a great deal will doubtless be learned both as to what can and what can not be safely attempted. * * * A careful study should be made, both by the nation and by States, of irrigation laws and conditions here and abroad. Ultimately it will probably be necessary for the nation to cooperate with the several arid States in proportion as these States by their legislation and administration show themselves fit to receive it.

With the proper interpretation of his message I am in accord. Let us make the most careful study at home and abroad of the whole subject, and ultimately, after the most careful and scientific research; ultimately, after the most patient and exhaustive study and consideration of plans; ultimately, when under the providence of God the reclamation and fructification of these lands shall come as a blessing to all His children, and not as a threat to any of them, the vision of the desert blossoming as a rose shall be seen and hailed with satisfaction by all men.

To my mind the present proposition for the immediate reclamation of these arid lands is the pressing of the poisoned chalice to the lips of the farming classes in this nation, which, if it kill them not, will at least for another generation leave them in either torpor or misery. I am sure that no member of this body, no man who loves his party, his fellow-men, or his country, would willingly inflict injury upon any class of citizenship, much less upon that sturdy, industrious, honest, God-fearing class who live upon American farms and have contributed their more than loyal share to our national progress and development. [Applause.]

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday I called attention to an item in this deficiency appropriation bill that emphasizes a feature of the civil service of the Government that stands greatly in need of reform. The item itself is unobjectionable, as it provides only for the vacation properly due to a very deserving and meritorious class of employees in the Government Printing Office, and who get no sick leave as do the clerks and employees in the Executive Departments here. This appropriation of $60,000, made necessary to enable the employees there to receive their proper vacation, is but the one-fifth part needed for the entire year for that purpose. On this subject the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] on yesterday said:

> Mr. CANNON. The expense of paying leaves of absence to employees in the Government Printing Office, under the law giving them thirty days' leave of absence with full pay, is, in round numbers, $300,000 a year. Now, my friend asks whether any allowance is made for sick leave in addition. I understand not.

And the gentleman from Tennessee said:

> Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. No; there is no allowance for sick leave in the Government Printing Office.

This is important now only as furnishing a basis for calculation as to the amount it costs the Government for the "sick leave" of thirty days with pay which is allowed under the law as it at present stands, and as to the necessity for the reform in the service.

I was pleased to note that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. CANNON] was of the opinion that the sick-leave privilege granted to the employees of the Government at Washington exclusively should be withdrawn.

I am pleased to quote his language of yesterday again, as he answered a question proposed by me:

> Mr. CANNON. I will answer that question by saying that I do not believe additional leave for Government employees should be allowed, and the only legislation that ought to be had is to give thirty days leave of absence with full pay and amend the law taking away the sick leave from employees who now have it.

I have stood upon this floor many times under the leadership of

the gentleman from Illinois. I have seen the members on this side of the House, almost to a man, warmly espousing the cause of reform in expenditure by him advocated, and many times when he was but feebly supported on the other side, and I felicitate myself that I am now to serve under the leadership of the distinguished gentleman in a reform that involves nearly $3,000,000 to the people and the taxpayers of our Government.

The law on the subject of vacations and "sick leave" stands as follows: Thirty days vacation each year is given to the employees of the Executive Departments, in Washington only, with pay. In addition to that the thirty-day annual "sick-leave" privilege is granted with pay. Something like two years ago the employees in the Agricultural Department asked, and fairly so, that they be granted fifteen days annual vacation, and this House in its wisdom granted that to the employees of that Department outside of the city of Washington.

This House within a year in its wisdom has granted to the employees of the arsenals fifteen days vacation with pay; it has granted a like amount to the navy-yard employees of the Government in and outside of the city of Washington. To-day the printers and employees of the printing department of Washington are denied the thirty days' sick leave with pay, although they secure the thirty days' vacation. The "sick leave" is granted to the no more deserving employees of the Executive Departments in Washington. This special privilege of a "sick leave of thirty days each year with pay" is nowhere else granted to any Government employees save in the departments in Washington. The gentleman said that it costs $300,000 annually to provide for the thirty-day vacation leaves granted to the employees of the printing department alone. There are something like 15,000 Government employees who may avail themselves of this exclusively Washington privilege, and so long as the law stands it may be counted on with confidence that very many will avail themselves of its provisions.

Now, if the law must stand to grant them thirty days' leave of absence with pay each year, and in addition to that thirty days' leave called "sick leave" with pay, and as it was demonstrated by the tables of figures of the departments presented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM] in 1897, that nearly 50 per cent of the executive employees at Washington availed themselves of this sick-leave privilege, and each of whom taking about one-half the time allowed, we find that if it takes $300,000 to provide vacation leave for the printing employees it will take something like $3,000,000 to provide the "sick leave" for the Executive Department employees in Washington.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] said the national tax per capita of the people was not $12, as stated by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK]; but the gentleman from Illinois did not say what it was. In the last year it cost every man, and every woman, and every child, by taxation for national purposes, $10 per capita. Here we have a reform proposed, not radical, not drastic, and not unjust. By taking away the "sick-leave" privilege, that has been abused and too generally availed of in Washington by the employees to whom it is accorded, we have a means of justly and properly saving money sufficient to add an item for a just appropriation for fifteen days' vacation privileges to those Government employees not thus benefited to-day.

Who is it that is benefited by the "sick-leave" privilege in the 15,000 executive-department employees in the city of Washington? Your constituents and mine who are employees of the Government outside of Washington are not accorded these privileges; but we find in the city of Washington, where the employees are near the members of Congress, that they have this special privilege—this uncalled-for privilege—of thirty days' sick leave at the great expense to the Treasury I have named before.

In 1897 and 1898, on the executive, judicial, and legislative appropriation bill, an amendment was made to the law as it formerly existed. Theretofore they had been granted thirty days' vacation with pay, and also thirty days' sick leave with pay, and in addition to that, in a meritorious case, thirty days' additional "sick leave" with pay, making in a year one-quarter of that time of which they could avail themselves by claiming sick and vacation leave with pay.

This is a time, I think, when the Appropriations Committee, under the able leadership of its distinguished chairman, and his equally distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, General BINGHAM, who advocated the other reform proposition that passed the House in 1897 and 1898, should stand for retrenchment and reform in this branch of the civil service of the Government. There is no justification for this special privilege; there is no reason why the employees in Washington should be treated differently from the employees generally throughout the country. The Appropriation Committee is all-powerful, and the gentleman from Illinois is all-powerful and an able legislator, and has shown himself ready at all times to stand for retrenchment. The committee has the power to do this, and if you gentlemen will stand in advocacy of the repeal of the pending law there will be no difficulty in securing action upon it. You will then secure equal justice to the employees of the Government who are in the service outside of the city of Washington, and not make a discrimination in favor of those who are employed here. The rural free-delivery carriers are entitled to fifteen days' vacation—the First Assistant Postmaster-General in his report recommends it—and all of the other employees outside of the Executive Departments are entitled to the same; and I ask why this additional time should be given to the employees here which is not given to them?

The figures submitted by the Department in 1897, when this question was under consideration, and brought to our attention by an appropriation bill, show that in Washington, as stated by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] on yesterday, that a tenure of office tended to produce great sickness without appreciably endangering a long life. I ask, gentlemen, if that is not an alarming condition of affairs. These employees are simply encouraged in their sickness by the law as it stands. It takes to-day a large and expensive machinery of the Government to keep track of illness in the various departments, including physicians, to examine, and the keeping of records, and to keep track generally of the employees who are taking advantage of this privilege allowed them under the law of "sick leave." Now, if they were cut off from this additional thirty days' "sick leave" allowed them, the Government would save this amount of service, and I am satisfied that the service would be just as efficient as it is now, and less delay in the handling of the business of the departments. You have given them a sufficient leave of absence for recuperation and rest under all circumstances that surround them, and if the other is withdrawn the Government will be enabled to extend to the employees outside of the city of Washington, as it should in justice do, not thirty days' but, as we ask, fifteen days' vacation leave.

The careful and conscientious Government employee will not object to the amendment of the law in the interest of justice and equality.

Scores of them will delight in the withdrawal of this special privilege from those who unnecessarily and unreasonably avail themselves of it.

If there are such as feel that they should have a law for their special protection and emolument to the exclusion of others equally deserving, I think it will be those of whose services the Government can well dispense and permit their places to be filled by conscientious people, willing to aid their fellows in the service of the country to the extent of equal privileges of vacation and "sick leave."

The unreasonableness of a demand for the retention of the "sick leave," the reason for withdrawing it, is found in the safety and security of employment secured by the civil-service laws, so recently reenforced by the President, who demands a strict enforcement; it is found in the short hours of from seven to eight worked each day; it is found in the reasonable and liberal pay the Government gives to the employees in the Executive Departments, and if further reason is needed it is found in the justice due to the Government and in economical administration due to the people.

Mr. Chairman, in behalf of justice to all of the employees of the Government and in opposition to the special privileges granted to some in the Executive Departments here in Washington: in justice to the navy-yards of the country, to the arsenals, to the various employees who are denied this privilege in all parts of the country, I ask the House, and I ask the distinguished chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations to pass the bill which I introduced a short time ago and which is heca verba the present law, omitting the "sick leave," which corrects this inequality and endeavors to place all of the Government employees measurably upon an equal plane, no matter where they may be stationed or in what part of the country their services are needed. It is time to take the matter in hand.

I stated the other day that we had a Treasury that was full to overflowing, but at the same time many enterprises demand appropriations from it, and many of which should justly be provided for liberally by the General Government. With that condition of affairs prevailing, with the opportunity of retrenchment and betterment of the service, I ask that this Committee on Appropriations take action upon this matter.

I hope the distinguished chairman of the committee—and he eloquently said that he was in favor of repealing this thirty days' sick leave, "which is granted only to the employees of Washington"—I hope the distinguished chairman, with his energy and ability, will insist, before his committee, upon new legislation tending to remove this inequality permanently, and thus, without additional charge or burden to the Treasury, we will be able to give leave of absence in a proper time to all of the employees of the Government, whether in Washington or elsewhere; or that he will aid in the presentation to the House of the bill which I

introduced and urge its consideration and adoption. In this way he will favor the adoption of a bill doing away with inequality and injustice; a law which will tend to secure justice to all the employees of the Government alike, with special privileges to none. [Applause.]

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIBLEY] has sounded "a note of warning" regarding the demand of the West that appropriate legislation should be adopted by Congress promoting the settlement of public lands in that region. Strange to say, the gentleman sounded this note upon a bill providing for the urgent deficiencies of the Government; a bill which attests the growing extravagances of the Government; a bill which provides a large appropriation for permanent fortifications in the Philippine Islands; a bill supplementing appropriations involving expenditures of at least $100,000,000 annually in the subjugation of those islands and the maintenance there of American supremacy; appropriations which the gentleman supports as a part of our external policy, a policy which, according to the recommendation of the Secretary of War, will involve the expenditure of at least $5,000,000 in the purchase of lands from the religious orders and their distribution amongst the Philippine people.

And upon this bill, attesting the liberality, the generosity, and the extravagance of the country in other directions, and which contains not a word on the subject of Western irrigation, the gentleman sounds, I repeat, a note of warning, raises the cry of "economy" in governmental expenditures, insists that our internal policy should be cramped and contracted so as to impair the development of the West, whose competition he fears in the raising of farm products, and with vivid imagination pictures a Western raid upon the National Treasury and the consequent imposition of additional burdens upon the taxpayers of the country. Reckless concerning extravagant expenditures abroad, he is concerned about reasonable development at home. He would at great expense expand our external empire whilst he would dwarf the Republic whose Western States form a part of that great Louisiana purchase the development of which has been the glory of the Republic and the crowning achievement of the century. Since the gentleman thus challenges Western sentiment and Western development, it becomes me as a Western man to accept the challenge.

What, then, is the demand of the West? It is that the West should be enabled to reclaim itself, without taxing the Federal Treasury and without inflicting any burden upon the general taxpayer, by appropriate legislation dedicating the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the arid region to the reclamation of arid lands, thus making the snow waters of that region, now running to waste, available for use by settlers under the homestead law, following the uniform policy of the country in the dedication of its public domain to the creators of homes, the settlers restoring to the reclamation fund the cost of the Government works in the price of their lands, thus creating a revolving fund from the sales of public lands in that region which can be used over and over again in the construction of irrigation works until all the waters now running to waste are beneficially utilized.

Such is the bill which is recommended by the Western Senators representing 13 States and 3 Territories, a bill which guards against improvident expenditure by declaring that no contract for irrigation works shall be let until the moneys required for payment are in the fund, thus making the fund itself the limit of expenditure; a bill which guards against land monopoly by providing that the lands capable of irrigation shall be subject to entry only under the homestead law and limiting each entry to a tract not exceeding 160 acres or less than 40 acres, leaving it to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, taking into consideration the climate and the fertility and productiveness of the soil, to prescribe as an entry such area of land as will reasonably support a family.

So this measure does not involve a raid upon the Federal Treasury. It does not impose a burden upon the general taxpayers of the country. It simply involves the dedication of the lands of the West to the development of the West, and that has been the uniform policy of the country in the administration of its public domain.

Now, what have been the public-land States of the Union? Why, all the States except the original 13. Those States were, in the early days of the Republic, in possession of the great Northwest Territory, out of which five additional States were subsequently carved. What was the policy of the people at that time? Was it to prevent settlement of the Northwest Territory, to prevent entry of the public lands, to prevent the development of those States? No; it was to promote settlement and development.

The farmers of that time did not raise the cry of "competition." They were proud of their country—anxious for its development. They knew that this great northwest country would furnish homes for their children and their children's children, and its development would mean the prosperity and the glory of the country, and so they promoted by a liberal policy the settlement of Ohio, Kentucky, and other great States.

And what did we do when we acquired the great territory of the Mississippi Valley under the Louisiana purchase, out of which so many magnificent States have been created—all of them public-land States, all of them embracing an area of public land capable of cultivation, many times greater than the acreage which, under the most favorable conditions, can be reclaimed in the arid West?

Why, sir, the policy there was to promote settlement and development. The homestead became the law of the country. The lands were given to settlers. Public lands were not then regarded, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania would have you regard them, as a pecuniary asset of the Government out of which every dollar should be wrung for the public Treasury. On the contrary, they were regarded as a great trust, to be administered for the present and future generations. And so they determined to promote home building, and they made——

Mr. HEPBURN. Is it not true that the States that are now asking the reclamation of their arid lands were peculiarly the States that were beneficiaries under the homestead law? As a matter of fact, the homestead act was passed in 1862. The Government has parted with nearly all of its lands—I say nearly all—in the State of Iowa, for example. And it was a very remote benefit, a very minor benefit, that came to the people of that State through the homestead law. Even as to the land grants for railways, alternate sections were given to the railway, and we had to pay double the minimum price for the remaining acres which were purchased from the Government.

Mr. SHAFROTH. So did the people in the Western States.

Mr. HEPBURN. Oh, no. There were but few entries in Nebraska, in Kansas, in Colorado prior to 1862; so that the homestead law became operative at once for the benefit of your people, but not for the benefit of the somewhat older States.

Mr. SHAFROTH. But the railroads were constructed under the provisions of the laws of the United States.

Mr. HEPBURN. That was only a small portion of the aggregate.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The great mass of the lands were commuted, by which the Treasury got money by not insisting upon five years' residence, but by granting the lands after fourteen months.

Mr. NEWLANDS. It is true, as the gentleman says, that early in our land history these lands were sold, but they were sold at such reasonable prices as not to involve any burden upon the settlers. And finally the policy was evolved of dedicating the entire region to homesteads. A man by living upon the land for five years and cultivating it and making it his home could obtain title without payment, and he could secure a commutation of the homestead, as it was called, by the payment of $1.25 an acre at the end of fourteen months.

Now, the policy of the Government has been to administer this domain as a great trust for the settlement and development of this country. The gentleman's State, which, I believe, comprises more than 20,000,000 acres of land, was settled in this way. I ask the gentleman what is the acreage of his State?

Mr. HEPBURN. About 35,000,000 acres.

Mr. NEWLANDS. About 35,000,000 acres; more acres of land than can by any possibility be reclaimed in the arid West in thirty years; and yet the great State of Iowa, with 35,000,000 acres, equal to one-half of the total area which can by any possibility be reclaimed, was opened up to settlement in competition with the other States. I repeat that 35,000,000 acres is one-half of the total area which can by any possibility be reclaimed in the arid West, for, while there are 600,000,000 acres of public lands in the arid region, the calculation of all the experienced and scientific men who have investigated the subject is that there is no water available for more than 70,000,000 acres, and that it will take generations to accomplish the work of reclaiming this area, thus graduating the settlement to the pressing needs of ever-increasing population.

The gentleman's State, then, comprises one-half of the entire reclaimable area of the arid region, and it is watered from the heavens. This land was opened up to settlement in competition with the thirteen original States, in competition with the five States that were carved out of the Northwest Territory, in competition with sister States in the South and West, and yet complaint is made because we ask this country to inaugurate an automatic system which will lead to the ultimate reclamation of only double the number of acres in Iowa in a period of fifty—perhaps one hundred—years.

And if the acreage in Iowa had no disastrous competitive effect upon the country, but if, as we all agree, on the contrary, its development led to the growth and prosperity of the country, I will ask you what the acreage of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, and the acreage lately entered in Oklahoma means in competition? Why, gentlemen, you have opened up in

Oklahoma within the last few years more land capable of being watered from the heavens than can by any possibility under this bill be reclaimed in the arid region in many years.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana. I understand that the proposition agreed upon by your committee was to give to all the States interested—that is, the Western States having arid lands—the proceeds of the public lands of the United States located in those States. What I desire to say to the gentleman is this, and then I will ask him a question:

My recollection is that the Morrill bill provided for appropriations for agricultural and mechanical colleges from the proceeds that were to be derived from these lands in those States. If that is so, what effect will this proposed legislation have upon those appropriations in the future?

Mr. NEWLANDS. The gentleman correctly states that the Morrill bill provided an appropriation of about twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars, I believe, for each agricultural college in the country, payable out of the proceeds of public lands. As a matter of fact, howver, Congress has gone on and appropriated those moneys out of the General Treasury; but in this bill we have provided that the dedication of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in that region to the work of reclamation shall not affect the beneficial operation of that act; that the proceeds of the public lands outside of these 16 arid and semiarid States and Territories shall be appropriated for that purpose, and that if there is not sufficient, then the annual appropriations to those institutions shall be a charge upon the General Treasury.

I can not inform the gentleman to what extent the proceeds of the sale of public lands outside of these 16 States and Territories will be sufficient to meet the wants of these institutions, but I think they will largely contribute to them. At all events, the purpose of this bill is to preserve to those institutions their present annual appropriation.

Mr. BARTLETT. May I call the gentleman's attention to a fact with reference to that?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes.

Mr. BARTLETT. When what was known as the "free-homes bill" was passed in the last Congress, there was an amendment to that law which provided that in the event that the proceeds from the sale of the public lands should not be sufficient to keep up the appropriation made by the Morrill bill to these agricultural colleges, or if that fund should be diverted, then the colleges should be paid their proportion out of the General Treasury.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Out of the General Treasury?

Mr. BARTLETT. That is the legislation as it now exists.

Mr. NEWLANDS. So that our bill merely perpetuates the legislation which exists now, which was passed on the Oklahoma bill, and which is ample to protect all the agricultural colleges of the country.

Now, gentlemen, let me explain the provisions of the bill which has been agreed upon by the Senators and Representatives from these 16 States and Territories, aggregating between 50 and 60 in number. They have agreed that the proceeds of the sales of public lands in these States—in the arid and semiarid States—shall be put into a special fund in the Treasury, to be called the "arid land reclamation fund."

They then give the Secretary of the Interior the power to go on and construct irrigation works and to permit entries under the homestead law of lands that can be irrigated from those works. It prevents him, however, from entering into any contract unless the money for its payment is in the fund. No indebtedness whatever can be contracted and no obligations can be assumed which will in any way threaten the Federal Treasury. Then it provides that settlers can enter upon these lands and occupy them in areas not exceeding 160 acres and not less than 40 acres, thus securing and dedicating that entire region to homes for the people; not for the people who now live there, but for your people—people in the East, people in the Middle West, people in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, and other States who want to go farther west.

These lands are not appropriated for the benefit of the people there, except so far as each individual can avail himself of the act and secure a home; nor do the proceeds go to the States. The proceeds of the sales of public lands in those States are dedicated and appropriated as a special fund in the Treasury for all time to do this work. The trust is to be administered as a national trust, by the National Government, and the public domain is to be regarded as a unit regardless of State lines. Each large watershed is to be regarded as a unit regardless of State lines, and the purpose of the Government, as the owner of the public lands, is simply to do such work as will render the waters available for the lands that can be reclaimed.

Now, recollect the area of settlement is rapidly diminishing. The pressure of the population in the West for new homes and new farms is very great. You all know what happened in Oklaloma, where millions of acres of land were opened. Public notices were given, and people desirous of securing homes rushed to the boundary line in order to avail themselves of the benefit of the act; and Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, said a while ago in a speech: "You need have no fear that these arid lands will not be settled if water is made available. The farmers' sons of Iowa, who are now going to the British Dominion for the purpose of securing farms from the public domain, will go out into that region and settle it up." So that this involves no question of the Federal Treasury, no taxing of the general taxpayers, but simply pursues the general policy of the Government in making this land available for the homes of the great masses of the people.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question of the gentleman, who has made a careful study of this which has come to be a burning question. Why would it not be better that you should formulate a plan by which the General Government surrender to the States the public lands within their respective domains, and then let the State legislatures provide for this general system of irrigation, without the United States being a party to it?

Mr. NEWLANDS. The reason why we have not shaped the bill on the lines of cession to the States of the lands within their boundaries is because the sentiment of the country has formulated itself against it, and that sentiment of the country finds its expression in both the Democratic and Republican national platforms, both of which declare for a national system of reclamation and for the preservation of these lands for homes of actual settlers. And another reason——

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Does that statement imply that irrigation is to be taken out of the field of private enterprise?

Mr. NEWLANDS. No.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. How much broader interpretation is there given?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Let me explain the nature of the Government work. The Government's work is to prevent the flood waters of these streams from being wasted. As it is, the water of that region is entirely supplied by the snow, which falls in the winter and melts suddenly in April, May, or June, precipitating a torrent in the streams. If the river happens to be tributary to a navigable stream, those waters rush down and increase the flow in the navigable streams; and that is one of the causes of the great floods in the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

You will protect the banks of these rivers as much by storage of these waters in the mountains as you will by building these immense levees to protect the adjoining lands from overflow. If the rivers are not tributary to the great navigable streams, but find their outlet in the great lakes, such as Salt Lake, in the sink of the desert, they there make great inland seas that serve no purpose except to satisfy the thirst of the sun. We propose that these waters shall be put to a beneficial use by indissolubly joining the water and the land, and we insist that the Government as the owner of the land has the right and power and it is its duty to make these waters so available as to facilitate the settlers in making actual reclamation.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Is it your proposition to take the surplus water from these streams?

Mr. NEWLANDS. As a rule, throughout that entire region there exist State laws for the appropriations of water; but the settler must not consider simply the condition of the stream from which he gets his water supply, in the months of April and May, but must consider what it will be in the month of July, when the river is a mere thread and when water is most needed; so that the limitation of production is not the condition of the river in the torrential season, but at the period of least flow. It should be the purpose of the Government to conserve the flood waters of the mountain tributaries of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, as well as the flood waters of the nonnavigable streams which empty into these great inland lakes in the lowest part of the desert, and hold them in suspense in reservoirs in the mountains, so that they can be let down during the period of scarcity and thus render a large area capable of cultivation.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Does the gentleman from Nevada think that we have a right to divert the streams?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Undoubtedly. The United States Government has every right that any proprietor of land has, and the right is unquestioned in that region, for the doctrine of riparian rights does not prevail there. The right is unquestioned to appropriate water and to put it to a beneficial use, that beneficial use being the measure limit and basis of his right; but if the appropriator of water neglects the beneficial use of that water, the abandoned water goes back to the general stream for the use of those who do wish to put it to a beneficial use.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. It seems to me this should be done with the cooperation of the State.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Well, if State cooperation is desired or needed, it will be forthcoming; because the people throughout that entire region realize that it is a matter that the State can not efficiently undertake, because of the limits of the State boundaries. Take the tributaries of the Missouri River; it has its sources in three or four different States, and treatment of the river and its watershed must be under one control.

The snows that fall and supply the water may be in one State and the flat lands that can be reclaimed may be in an adjoining State through which the waters flow. The State, therefore, can not operate outside of its own boundaries, and it will be impossible for it to treat the river as a unit and develop every one of its tributaries for the purpose of preventing the torrential floods, creating a constant flow, and securing thus the highest beneficial use of the water.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. The point I make is that the National Government, if it invades a State and diverts the flow of the river, must have the consent of the State to do it. I wonder if that will be forthcoming.

Mr. NEWLANDS. That will be done by every State that hopes to avail itself of Government work. We simply enact into law the recognized doctrine of that entire region, that beneficial use shall be the basis measure and limit of the right to water. The United States Government, like any individual or corporation under the laws of the State, can make appropriations of water and lead it off into reservoirs or through ditches to the lands to be reclaimed.

Now, I wish to show that this bill does not propose that the Federal Government shall itself reclaim the lands. All that the bill provides for is that the Government shall make the waters available, so that the settlers, either individually or by cooperation, can get at them, lead them over the lands, and upon them will be devolved the labor and cost of actual reclamation. That labor and cost itself is very large. So that the cost to the settler is not only the moneys he must expend in making the ditches and subditches on his own land and for the ditch connecting with the high-line ditch or the reservoir constructed by the Government, but he is to pay, in at least ten annual installments, back to the reclamation fund his proportionate part of the cost of the Government work, and no title to the land entered vests in him until his proportionate part is paid as the price of the land.

So this fund is kept as a revolving fund, and the moneys in it are being constantly applied to the construction of new irrigation works.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. If it does not interrupt the gentleman, I would like to ask another question.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Passing through Arizona and New Mexico recently, I observed that large tracts of land were being made available for cultivation and for grazing by private enterprise.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. I know that for a considerable time we passed through a very rich portion of country, and I inquired who was the owner of that large tract of land which seemed to be fenced off and prosperous, and some one told me it was the Maxwell grant, which has been watered entirely by private enterprise. What I desire to know is, in accordance with the demands of the country and the necessity for the cultivation of these lands, whether or not private enterprise will not be equal to the occasion and give us these lands whenever a necessity calls for it?

Mr. NEWLANDS. That condition of things is fully met by the President of the United States in his message. He states there, if my recollection is right, unequivocally, that the limitation of private enterprise has been nearly reached, and that the important question of to-day is the preservation of the forests and the conservation of the flood waters, and that that can efficiently be done by the Government alone.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. I do not wish to be misunderstood in what I have said, but I do not want to see any part of the country neglected by private enterprise, and I do not want it to be neglected by the Government if it is the better opinion that the Government should develop it. It seems to me private enterprise is taking hold of Arizona and New Mexico and has done much which will result to the advantage of the country.

Mr. NEWLANDS. There is no question but that private enterprise is taking hold of this thing to the extent of its ability. There is no doubt that upon streams where there was no settlement, where the river was bank full, where there was no gorge to prevent the taking out the water and carrying it over the land, where the proposition was easy and simple, the settler could make a ditch, take the water upon his land, and in the original condition of the rivers, with the torrential flow in the spring and the scanty flow in the summer months, it was possible for him to get his supply for the entire period of cultivation.

But each additional entry of land and appropriation of water would diminish the capacity of the stream at the period of lowest flow, and when the capacity of the stream at its period of lowest flow—not highest—was exhausted, that meant a limitation upon the area of development, and it was necessary then to enter upon the work of storing these flood waters, holding them on tap in the mountains, the mountains perhaps of another State, mountains far distant.

Now, who is the owner of these unsettled and unoccupied lands? The people of those States? No. The settlers in those States? No. The Government is the owner of 600,000,000 acres of land there, of which only 70,000,000 are capable of reclamation. The existing water settlers have exhausted the water at the period of lowest flow, and the question is now how to maintain these rivers in an equal and sustained flow, and that can only be done scientifically, economically, and with the best results by the Government of the United States.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Does the gentleman state it as his fixed opinion that it is beyond the power of the States to reclaim those lands by the process of irrigation when they are reenforced by grants of the lands within their boundaries by the General Government?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I mean to say that there would not be such a development of that region as is required by the future of this country and the pressing demand of the people and the pressure of population; that it would be the abandonment of a trust if the Government of the United States should surrender to each State this work.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Have not millions of money been invested in those enterprises successfully? Are not the securities of the companies engaged in these enterprises eagerly sought? Are not California and Colorado to-day Gardens of Eden by reason of irrigation, which has followed the expenditure of millions and millions of money by the States?

Mr. NEWLANDS. That is true in some localities, but not many. On the contrary, the San Joaquin Valley, in California, has long since reached the limits of the capacity of its rivers at the period of lowest flow, and there are thousands of acres in that region that are becoming worthless because they can not get a sufficient supply of water to perfect their crops.

Mr. PALMER. Is it not true that nine-tenths of the private irrigation companies have gone into bankruptcy?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Very many have, and I will state one reason for that. You can never make an irrigation enterprise profitable unless you tie the land and water together and enable the corporation to apply its water to its land; and to carry that on successfully there must be a very large area of land. The reservoir may be 150 miles from the point where the water will ultimately be used. The river is simply the medium of communication, the channel through which the stored water is carried.

Now, no irrigation company would be justified in going into these irrigation schemes without getting the control of large areas of land. And what does that mean? It means that the Government must grant such corporations large tracts of land. It means land monopoly. It means the concentration of these large areas of land in the hands of corporations or individual owners. It means all the expenses of promotion schemes, of discount upon bonds and stocks and interest charges, and it involves the effort to secure a large profit ultimately for the promoters. Besides that, it opens up the machinery by which these lands will be concentrated into large holdings. We have suffered in that region from the monopoly of the lands.

The State of the gentleman from Iowa has not suffered because that State was entered up in tracts of 160 acres. But California was the victim of the land-grant system of Mexico. Grants were made there which were recognized as valid by the Federal Government involving 50,000 and 100,000 acres. There is not a man in California who does not know how the ownership of those large tracts has steadily retarded the progress and development of the State. It would be a mistake for our country to follow the example of Mexico in making large grants of land. Our policy should be to promote home building by actual settlers.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. As I understand, no bill has yet been reported by any committee on this subject?

Mr. NEWLANDS. No.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman expect that a bill satisfactory to the representatives of the arid lands will be reported during this session?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I hope so. I expect so.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. I should like to ask the gentleman whether, in case such a bill is reported and ample opportunity for its consideration and discussion should be given in the

House, he will abide by the result of the action of the House and not undertake later on to fight this question upon appropriation bills?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Well, I do not propose to give any assurances regarding my legislative course in this body. I shall meet each question as it arises. I will say that my indvidual view is that if both the political parties repudiate the pledges given to the West in their platforms, if the Republican party proposes to deny the reasonable suggestions made by the President of the United States, all of which are in line with the sentiment of the West and the proper development of the country, I think the men representing that section would be justified in taking any course they may deem advisable in order to force upon Congress the consideration of the subject and appropriate legislation.

And, furthermore, Mr. Chairman, I wish to say to the gentleman that this discussion was not precipitated by members from the Western region. We had proposed to go along in an orderly way and present our matter before the committee having jurisdiction, allow them to make their report after full consideration, and then ask the consideration of the reported bill by the House. We have been compelled heretofore to practice a kind of guerrilla warfare in the House for the purpose of getting a hearing before the country. But our disposition, now that we have a full opportunity to proceed in an orderly way, is to get a report from the proper committee and obtain consideration in the House in the usual way. We believe that when this is done there will be no difficulty in the way of securing legislation.

But, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIBLEY] proceeded to discuss the question this morning before any presentation of our case to the House, and in remarks which were likely to induce the members of the House to prejudge the case, and in that speech, if I may be permitted to say so, he presented a prejudiced and distorted statement of the case, a statement appealing to the prejudices of the House and appealing to the interests of other sections as against the West rather than to high patriotism and proper regard to the development of the entire country, both West and East.

Now, I ask the members of this House not to permit themselves to form a premature judgment on this great question or to allow themselves to be affected by casual statements intended to arouse sectional opposition. It will come up for discussion in the House upon the bill which will be properly presented by a committee, and I hope that every man here will come with an open and unprejudiced mind to its consideration; and if that be the case I can not doubt the result of the calm and thoughtful deliberation of the Congress of the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, for the past thirty days a committee, consisting of one member of Congress from each of the arid and semiarid States of the Union, has been considering and preparing a bill, the object of which is to invoke Federal aid in the irrigation of some of our arid and semiarid lands in the West. Last evening that committee reported to the full membership from the West the result of their labors and investigations in the form of a bill, which was introduced this morning in both Houses, and in due course of time we hope that bill may be reported to the House for its consideration and action.

Now, it occurs to me that this is not the time to discuss the questions which that bill presents, but I hope and trust that some time in the no distant future the Committee on Rules of this House may see fit to give us an opportunity to present the bill which may be reported from the committee to the House; and at that time it is expected that the provisions of the bill will be fully explained and discussed. At that time, Mr. Chairman, it is expected that an opportunity for a full and free debate on this subject will be given to all of the members of the House—an opportunity commensurate with the importance of the question which is presented, and for one, I have full confidence, so far as this side of the House is concerned, that the pledge of the Republican party in its last national platform would be fulfilled, and the suggestion of the President of the United States in reference to this matter in his annual message will be carefully considered and adopted by the House.

As I stated a few moments ago, I do not believe this is a proper time to enter into a discussion of the merits of the measure we propose to bring to the attention of Congress. But I wish to appeal to gentlemen, on this side of the House at least, not to prejudge the case.

I wish to appeal to my Republican colleagues to reserve their judgment with reference to this matter until the bill has been properly presented to the House, and I hope, Mr. Chairman, in the meantime, that each and every one of them will examine that bill and all of its provisions carefully. We believe that the bill as drawn safeguards the interests of the country and of the people, and at the same time its enactment into a law will settle, at least to a very considerable extent, one of the great questions now before the American people, to wit, the development and settlement of the great arid portion of our country.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIBLEY] this morning, without, in my opinion, having considered the question carefully, certainly without a careful consideration of the provisions of the bill which is proposed, suggests that the measure as presented to the House will have the effect of immediately opening up to settlement and cultivation vast areas of land, the products of which would be brought into direct competition with the products of other portions of the country. That, as I understand it, is practically the position taken by the gentleman. Now, Mr. Chairman, there have been several five-year periods in the history of our country since the enactment of the homestead law when more lands have come under the plow than could possibly be brought under cultivation by means of this bill, if it be enacted into law, and by individual enterprise in irrigation reclamation within the next twenty or thirty years.

Furthermore, the arid region does not produce generally and to a very considerable extent the great staple products of the country. It does not and never will produce any great amount of corn. It does not and, in my opinion, never will produce enough wheat to supply the wants of the region itself. The products of that region will be, in the north, largely grasses, to bring the steers of the adjacent ranges to that condition where they can be shipped to the great corn-raising States to be fattened for the market. In the south these lands will produce tropical and semitropical fruits and other products, which, instead of coming into competition with other portions of our country, will supply many articles which we now import and for which we pay large sums of money to foreigners.

I will not trespass upon the time of the House further to go into a discussion of the question of irrigation. I believe that the American people are inclined at this time to listen to the arguments which we will have to make. I believe when this measure is presented to this Congress the House will give the question fair consideration, and I am confident that the measure which we will present will commend itself to this Congress; and I ask this side of the House at least to reserve its judgment until the great questions involved shall have been presented to it in the ordinary course of business.

Mr. KERN. Mr. Chairman, in the course of his eloquent and able remarks, delivered on this floor yesterday, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of this House, my esteemed colleague from Illinois, made what seemed to me the surprising statement that the army which this country has in the Philippine Islands at this time is there for the purpose of protecting life and property. If that be true our army is entitled to the respect, the admiration, and the applause of all mankind. Unless it were fighting for the preservation of human liberty itself no army on the earth ever carried arms in a holier cause nor for a worthier object. Human life should be held sacred everywhere. The rights of property involve the holiest rights of man.

But, in my opinion, my esteemed colleague has inadvertently misconceived and misstated the facts as they really exist in this case. Our army, it seems to me, is in the Philippine Islands for a directly contrary purpose to that alleged by the gentleman from Illinois. It is there primarily not to protect human life, but to take it. It is there not to protect property, but to destroy it. It is there to shed blood. It is there to strike down men. There is no use in mincing words about this matter. It is there to kill. It is there to tear down, to lay waste, to devastate, and to burn houses and barns, and factories and mills, and courthouses, and state houses and churches, if it becomes necessary in the prosecution of its work. By what standard of right, by what recognized authority, in what well-defined cause is this work of human slaughter and destruction of property carried on?

What have the inhabitants of those islands done to kindle the mighty flames of our consuming wrath? What unpardonable crime have they been guilty of in their relations with us, distant neighbors which they have always been, of no kith and of no kin to us, living there thousands of miles from our shores, almost total strangers in their intercourse with us?

If history speaks the truth—if our own official records tell the truth—the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands have never asked the people of this country nor the people of any other country for anything but the recognition of their right to be independent and free, and to be let alone in the peaceful and undisturbed enjoyment of their independence and their liberty. [Applause.]

Holier war for holier cause was never waged in the history of our race than the war which this country waged against the country of Spain. That war was the indignant protest of the free men of the nineteenth century, hurled into the face of surviving monarchy in its last gasps in Europe, and it was notice duly served on monarchical institutions that its days on earth are numbered. It was a war for liberty. It was a fight for the rights of

man. It was a battle against tyranny. It was a successful struggle against oppression. It was a command uttered in thunder tones for the robber to halt and stop the unholy work of despoiling the people. And in this war, and until the word victory had been inscribed on our triumphant banners, and until the smoke of the last gun fired in the name of liberty and justice and the rights of man had cleared away, the men on these islands were willing to fight side by side with the gallant soldiers of our Republic in the same holy cause; and they did fight side by side with them until the laurels were won, and their women and their little children cheered them on, and they cheered our boys on as they fought for freedom, justice, and for right. [Applause.]

They never asked Spain anything but the right to be independent and free. They begged Spain to quit robbing them. They implored their mother country for the right to construct and manage a government for themselves. They asked for freedom to think, freedom to speak, and freedom to print, liberty of conscience, personal liberty, the right to stand up with their heads erect—in short, the right to be men. [Applause.]

They are making the same demands on us which they made on old Spain. We are answering them in the same words and the same spirit in which old Spain answered them. Wrapped in the cloak of a hypocritical and unreal civilization, untrue to every tradition of our great Republic, actuated by the base motives of selfishness and cupidity, utterly disregardful of our own direct and tacit promises, we arrogate to ourselves the right to take their lives, destroy their property, and lay waste their country unless they consent to bend and bow to the dictation of our imperial, arbitrary, conquering will.

We are wrong in our war in the Philippine Islands. We might as well be candid and admit that melancholy fact. The world knows it anyhow. We know it. We are clearly conscious of our guilt, for the voice of our conscience, try we ever so hard, we can neither stifle nor suppress. It will speak out. It will tell the truth in spite of ourselves and forbid all self-deception. The two greatest nations of the earth to-day are engaged in fighting the two unholiest wars of all history. They pretend to be the freest. They are the proudest. Let them beware that they sow not the seeds of national disintegration. Let them beware of the day of reckoning that must be sure to follow in its train and mark the end of such a mistaken course.

We are told that we have assumed obligations in the Philippine Islands, by the signing of the Spanish treaty, which make it our duty to stay in the islands and to subjugate the inhabitants by force of arms. A free republic can assume no obligation to oppress. When it assumes the rôle of tyrant and of taskmaster, that moment it ceases to be a republic in all but name. Fidelity to the principles of the equal liberty of men and the equal rights of men must be the guiding star of a free people in a republic. Those who assume the right to make that kind of treaties for a republic are recreant to their trust as representatives of the people, and they are false to its principles, and in the eyes of the honest and right-thinking patriot and of the really free man the contract is not worth the paper it is written on.

We are furthermore told that those humble people are not competent to govern themselves. No other just form of government than a form of self-government is possible on earth. But assuming, for the sake of argument, that they are not competent to govern themselves, and I deny the proposition that they are not, then where and when did we acquire the skill and experience so essential in governing distant peoples, thousands of miles away from our shores, of a different race and breed, of different habits and standards of life, of different history and traditions, speaking an alien and to us unintelligible language? We are only just embarking on that sort of enterprises, and we can not be said to have made a howling success of it so far as we have gone. Our great captains of statesmanship have all taught us that it could not possibly be done. Their common verdict is that no man is good enough to govern another man; that all just government rests primarily and ultimately upon consent and not upon force, and that all nations have an inalienable right to be independent and free.

They tell us that if we withdraw our troops from the islands and permit those people to realize their high ideal in their passionate yearning and fond desire for freedom and independent self-government, and give them our solemn benediction to the sweet music of falling fetters, that some other nation will assume the rôle which we are playing now and will gobble the islands up, extend the hand of despotism over them, and despoil their people.

If that were true, then the guilt at least for the atrocious crime is not on our heads. Then, at least, we have washed our hands clean of this bloody business. We will keep our treasures at home, to be expended for useful purposes, and we will keep our boys at home with their families and at their firesides. We will cease in honor, as far as we are concerned, the work of dastardly killing and wanton destruction. But American manhood and American valor and unconquerable American resolution will issue the command to the land-grabbing, greedy, despoiling nations of the earth to leave hands off, and none will dare to take them nor to crook a single hair on any Filipino's head. That argument resolves itself in plain words into the coward's wincing wail. It is a pure fabrication, a cringing subterfuge, a false prophecy. America would not permit that thing to be done which it is predicted would be done by the other nations. One resolute word from the city of Washington, coming from the right quarters, would prevent it forever and prevent it effectually. The command "Thou shalt not" would go forth, and it would be heeded now and in the future, as it has been heeded on several noteworthy occasions before.

We have made a mistake with respect to the seizing and the attempted subjugation of these islands, and we ought to have the honor, and the manhood, and the courage, and the candor, and the principle to correct that fatal mistake. Instead of the American nation entering on a career of detestable oppression the American heart should find a permanent abiding place wherever on this earth a people yearns for liberty and nerves its arm to strike brave blows in its defense. It is never too late to mend. We should call this business off, and we should call our boys home. In the language of the silent commander, "Let us have peace." [Applause.]

One more subject has been injected into this debate, on which I ask the indulgence of this House. It is the subject of sending special envoys, a delegation of men from this country to attend the coronation ceremonies of England's new King. I have no objection to England's crowning this man as her King, if the English nation sees fit to do so. But I will say that it is wrong to tax the American people to pay the expenses of any crowd of official favorites chosen to go there to be present and to represent the American people at this "blow-out." That is the concern of this House, and this House should proudly and manfully refuse to appropriate one dollar of the American people's money for this unnecessary and ignoble purpose. A self-respecting American, I take it, does not want to shine at such a function. No other kind of American should be permitted to do so as the accredited representative of this country at the expense of the American people. If he wants to go there on his own hook and pay his own bills like a man, let him go, and I bid him Godspeed on the voyage and wish him a glorious good time during the course of the entire gigantic spree.

The American people are not admirers of the personality of England's King. American mothers do not ask their sons to emulate his unenviable life conduct. They do not admire his example. They do not regard his character as a fit model for imitation. But I have no desire to pry any deeper into this unsavory phase of the subject. I want to say that the system of government which he represents and of which he is the embodiment, the American people, taken as a whole, much as they respect and love the common people of England, despise and detest; the idea of kingcraft, of monarchy, of rule by assumed divine right, of princes, of a titled nobility, of gilded crowns on empty heads. The idea is entirely repugnant to their idea of government.

The American people esteem true worth, laurels won by brave fighting in fields of useful and elevating activity. According to their humble notion, the humblest citizen is better than a king so long as he leads an honorable and useful life, and does not try to encroach on the liberties of others, and every American woman is better than any queen that ever wore a jeweled diadem, and before whom fawning courtiers have stooped to kiss the earth, and gold bespangled panderers have buried their bended knees in dust. [Applause.] I despise the very name of king in what that term implies in a monarchy, and in the same sense the word queen is hateful to me. It stands not for liberty, for virtue, for nobility of character, but the accidents of birth do win the kingly and the queenly crown.

We hear a great deal of talk on this floor about mother country. If England ever was our mother country she was a brutal and inhuman stepmother, indeed. She held us by the throat and throttled us until we threw her off with scorn and indignation at the mouth of thundering cannon and at the sword's keen point. The great majority of our people are neither English nor of English extraction, and those who are have no sympathy with English monarchical rule. They are Irish, German, French, Italian, Russian, yea African, and they are of Irish, German, French, Italian, Russian, and African extractions. These other countries are our mother countries, too, and each and every one of them has been kinder to us in dealing with us than old England ever was. They talk of common language, common literature, common art, and common customs. We are the heirs of all the good and great who have wrought anything in art and literature in all the countries of this earth.

We owe nothing to the kings and nobles of any country. We owe all we are and hope to be to the efforts of the plain and common people. [Applause.] England's King is this day at the head of the Government which is engaged in murdering republicanism and liberty in South Africa. He is at the head of the system that is vainly trying to destroy the brave Boers whose highest ambition in life is to establish in South Africa a government modeled after the Government of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln. The dastardly work which he is carrying on there in the wholesale slaughter of the innocents should be enough to deter this Government from participating officially in the coronation ceremonies of King Edward, aside from all other reasons. That work alone should furnish us with good and sufficient reason to refuse to participate through the agency of special envoys as a Government in the hollow mockery of that ceremony. [Loud applause.]

[Mr. GAINES of Tennessee addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. DINSMORE. Mr. Chairman, it is with diffidence and without hope of results here and now that I ask indulgence to speak upon the subject to which I shall address myself and which is presented by the pending deficiency bill. I shall confine myself to the item making an appropriation of $500,000 to establish a military post in the Philippine Islands. I am well aware that the subject of our relations with the Philippines has been thoroughly and repeatedly discussed before Congress and throughout the country and that the policy of government has at last been definitely made known. I know that I subject myself to the same criticism that was made on yesterday of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] when he was told that all of this had been thrashed out in the Presidential campaign by the advocates of the Democratic party and was decided adversely to them at the polls by the people of the United States. Nevertheless, I desire to be heard briefly. The party of the Administration in power has gone too far already to reverse its course even if it could be convinced of error—a course that in my judgment is wrong and unjustifiable. Nevertheless, I must avail myself of the opportunity to enter one more protest in behalf of the Republic and safe and just government; a protest against wrong and injustice; against imperiling our own liberties by assailing the liberties of others.

We listened yesterday to gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber, and with especial interest to the very able chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON], while they spoke upon this item of the bill. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], with the enthusiastic earnestness which invariably characterizes his utterances, made the assertion that the flag of the United States was planted in the Philippines to float there forever, and even for a day longer than forever, and he asserted a doctrine which has long been stoutly denied by his colleagues—that the Constitution is there with the flag. It is maintained that the Constitution is there for some purposes and absent for others. When the Constitution can be so construed as to justify the ambitious schemes of the Republican party, it is there. It is not there when it palpably stands in the way of those schemes. But the gentleman seemed almost overcome by the fervor of tender philanthropy while tremulous and agitated and with tearful voice he described how the glorious Constitution would enfold in its protecting arms the islanders—a people incapable of self-control—and give them the benign blessing of American protection and guidance and so much of self-government as they are capable of exercising. He even gave expression to the hope that at some time in the distant nebulous future, with the building of churches and schoolhouses, the education by American teachers—and by his leave I add the payment of American taxes—they may reach a point where they may govern themselves.

But in the meantime the Army must be maintained to enforce upon them the inestimable privilege of our unselfish protection. We are asked now to take the money of the people to establish permanent military posts in the Philippines, and I can not, without comment and protest, see the Government take this step, which commits us to the policy of holding the Philippines permanently as a colony, to be governed by military power without the consent of the inhabitants, contrary to the spirit of our own institutions, and against the wish of a very large part of the people of the United States. [Applause.] On a former occasion, when legislation was pending for the annexation of Hawaii and it was insisted by the majority that possession of those islands was necessary for a military outpost to secure and guard our trade, I myself predicted that it was but the beginning and that ere long we would be asked to take and hold the Philippines also, and to keep a standing Army there. There were none so bold as to admit it then. Indeed, if we could have persuaded the opposition to make a declaration on the subject it would probably have been an indignant denial. But to-day we see it has come to pass. If money is necessary to provide for the comfort and health of our soldiers in those distant islands—in that wretched, sickly clime—appropriate it, expend it and welcome, but we refuse to consent that it shall be for a permanent military establishment. The soldiers are ours; men who enlisted to fight for freedom, not for conquest, but, being enlisted, must obey orders from their superiors. They are not responsible if wrong is done by their agency. They are in the islands and must be cared for.

But if they are not sooner or later withdrawn the Administration in power will have imperiled their lives in a service fraught with wrong to the islanders and danger to our own country. But "the flag is there forever," and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] repeatedly declared these are to be "permanent" military posts. Before the treaty of Paris was ratified no one in this House would admit for the Republican party an intention of permanently occupying the Philippines. I for one never for a moment doubted their purpose to do so, but they were not candid enough to assert it. In vain did we try to get some assurance from them. At that time they did not dare to confront the people with the assertion that they intended to hold those islanders against their will under a perpetual colonial government; under the flag for military purposes, without the Constitution for purposes of taxation and local government. I have a distinct remembrance of members on this side in those discussions repeatedly endeavoring to elicit from our opponents what their purpose was, but always with failure. They were always met by the general assertion that the Republican party could be relied upon, when the responsibility was imposed upon it, to do that which was proper and right.

Mr. Chairman, once more let me speak a word in behalf of the principles of government which throughout our past history were recognized as just and those that should obtain. Once more I desire to lift my voice for the Declaration of Independence, for constitutional government as it was recognized for more than a hundred years.

It avails not to tell us that the people have decided against us on the issues involved in a campaign. A campaign does not settle issues for all time. The people sometimes err and afterwards correct their error. The question of imperialism was no more settled by the campaign of 1900 than was the doctrine of protection by the campaign of 1892, when, on that issue, the Republican party was displaced and Democracy installed in power. Fortunately, under American institutions, the people have the right to speak as they believe at all times, and to declare convictions as to what the honor of the country and the welfare of the people demand.

The distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] has spoken in terms of the highest consideration of the different peoples with whom we are in treaty relation in the world, and pathetically about our duty to the Filipinos. He affectionately gathers them within the arms of the Constitution; but it remains a cold and cruel fact that under a Republican government, which for more than a century has asserted that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, we are now engaged in establishing a military despotism over an unwilling people, who fought and bled with our soldiers in the common cause of liberty, denying to them the constitutional privileges that everybody who claims the protection of the American flag has a right to ask for himself.

The people of America have no cause to be infatuated with colonial government and perpetuate it. It was in resistance of those who sought to impose it that we had our national birth. It was in resistance of the idea that any people could usurp to themselves superiority over us and claim that they had a better understanding of what was good for us than we had for ourselves, and the right to impose upon us discriminating burdens which their own people did not have to share in, that the most glorious revolution of all history was fought, and the one most fruitful of beneficent results that bore the fruit of a great Republic which has distanced all other nations in the rapidity of its advance to the fullness of prosperity, greatness, and power. We to-day are doing to the people of the Philippine Islands exactly what England proposed to do for us, and which our fathers prevented her from doing by the most devoted patriotic sacrifices that any people had ever endured for liberty up to that time.

Proud memory of our national past should stay our hand. When we look at what has resulted from colonial government under European monarchies, we have that which should deter us from entering upon it for ourselves. Let us but glance at Ireland, which to-day is but a colony of Britain and is denied home rule; Ireland, whose people have furnished to civilization bright examples of magnificent manhood. Only a day or two ago—I believe it was night before last—I was reading from the utterances of Michael Davitt before the Irish National Society at Glasgow, Scotland, with reference to the conditions in his mother country. In the face of British subjects and before Englishmen he brought his indictment against England. Ireland to-day,

under imperialism, differing from the proud States around her, which, although small in area, have gradually grown and doubled their population, increased their wealth, and diminished their burdens of taxation, Ireland since 1801 has lost 50 per cent of her population; insanity and poverty have increased; the sturdy virility of the population has been diminished by emigration of the fittest to other countries in order that they might escape oppressive government.

Under an Irish parliament two millions of taxes were borne by the Irish people; under the British Parliament to-day, with the population not greater than then, Ireland bears a burden of twelve millions of taxes, an increase of 600 per cent. Of the whole industrial production one-half goes to tax gatherers and landlords. These are the blessings of imperialistic government, if you please. Ireland deserves a better fate—Ireland that has thrilled us with her eloquence and entranced us with her songs; that furnished to the world a Burke, a Philips, an Erskine, a Goldsmith, a Campbell, and a Moore! Yet the decay of a century has, under the blighting power of imperialism, brought her low. With independence she might have been of the proudest and greatest of European States. Who knows?

Canada is more fortunate—is practically independent. Ireland is almost within cannon shot of England, but Canada is within hand shake of the United States, while a large per cent of the population there is ready and desirous of becoming a part of us. What is to be hoped for from colonization of the Philippines? The inhabitants have exhibited courage, fortitude, pride, and love of country. Do gentlemen in good faith expect ever to see pacific conditions there under our dominion? Will the stubborn inhabitants of more than a thousand islands, inaccessible to our arms, smarting under blasted hopes, be easily brought into subjection? I fear it will be long before the price in blood and life and treasure is fully paid for our possession. Gentlemen assure them that they shall enjoy as full a measure of liberty as they are capable of. I might refer to those words of Lincoln, the greatest Republican, who pointed out that those people who would prescribe limitations to the capability of other people of governing themselves might have just cause to fear the loss of their own liberty.

But, Mr. Chairman, why have we incurred all the dangers and embarrassments of the present policy? I have no patience with the insincere cant we so often hear about Providence having imposed upon us an obligation to the islanders themselves and the rest of the world. The gentleman from Illinois was moved with a most admirable affection for all the earth. He declared his love for the Germans, the French, but especially for the British. He commended the sending of a commission to attend the coronation of England's King. He is proud that he is Anglo-Saxon and that he speaks the English tongue, and so are we all, I suppose. He loves the English people. But why? Because they are our kith and kin? Because we derive from them in a large measure our system of laws? Because of a common literature and a common civilization? Because of the similarity of our institutions? Because out of a mass of British ore was refined the pure gold of American republican institutions? Perhaps these things may all affect his mind; but he betrayed another and a more cogent reason to the Republican mind of to-day. The real secret of his devotion lies in a matter of gain, of trade, of opportunity for trade, of the accumulation of profit. This it is that animates the party to which he belongs at all times upon all questions. It is that Great Britian purchases one-half of the things that we have to sell. It is in a commercial spirit that he was in love with Great Britain.

Unfortunately, we have reached a time when money seems to be the central idea of government, as well as in the transactions of private life. I believe, sir, that there is a better and a higher vocation than money getting. I believe that there are higher and holier considerations that should enter into our hearts when we come to dispose of the great questions of state. But, even as a money proposition, I am convinced that our Philippine venture is a mistake. It will furnish opportunity to the already rich to increase their fortunes, but at a heavy cost to the people. Even if it were a success, I assert that morally we have no right to turn our backs on every sacred tradition of the Republic and all the ideas we have valued in the past—principles that, as some of us believe, are more vitally important to us and our welfare than anything that may be computed in dollars and cents.

There are better things than the acquisition of money, Mr. Chairman. A competency with security is more to be desired than affluence with uncertain tenure. Is there anybody who doubts the capability of the American people to take care of themselves after our past history—to successfully compete in trade, to add new luster to our fame, new strength to our constitutional fabric, new prosperity to our people, adhering all the while to the well-recognized theories that have been at the foundation of this great and successful Republic?

We needed not to extend our military power beyond the confines of the continent, and there is yet time to withdraw it.

Ah, Mr. Chairman, if we had continued in the course so long pursued, there would have been no need of fear from any power on earth. The combined powers of the world could not have prevailed against us. I think I am justified in making that statement, though it may be considered by some a vainglorious boast. Behold the heroes of the Transvaal; a little band of Dutch patriots are contending still against the combined military and financial power of the greatest empire on earth. What is yet to be their destiny God knows. Whether indomitable manhood, unfaltering courage, reckless devotion, and sublime faith in God are yet to save them from oppression, we may not now know. We can only hope that the flame of liberty shall not be quenched. If two weak republics, without resources, with but a few squadrons can thus hold at bay the mighty empire of Britain, America would be secure against the world.

Mr. Chairman, I would not be considered unfriendly to England or her people. I am sensible of the ties which bind us to them. They are our cousins, "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh." We have greater affinity with them than with any other monarchy. I am condemning in England that which deserves condemnation. I have condemned her for those things only which I am denouncing here at home in our own Government. I love to think of the British in connection with the great charter and Runnymede; I love to hold that charter side by side with the Declaration of Independence, our great charter; and I would to God that neither of these great Governments had ever departed from the principles contained in those two great instruments.

What is to come? Shall we for gain overturn all our historic traditions? I do not underestimate the importance of trade. I know it is necessary for nations to maintain cordial relations of amity with other powers for purposes of mutual trade. What I protest against is the putting of trade—commercialism, greed—above other and holier things.

As I remarked a moment ago there is no danger of lack of success in the field of commerce and trade. Have we not grown? Have we not forged to the forefront? Did we not in the beginning of the war with Spain stand in the very front rank of nations in trade and profitable commerce? Yet all this had been acquired without the means which gentlemen seem to think are so essential to our further progress.

If I had time to refer to figures they would bear me out in the statement that the course upon which we have entered is not wise, even from considerations of trade. Our trade has increased everywhere except where we have sought to establish it by force; there other countries have outstripped us. Under the open door policy which we have wisely and judiciously adopted, as I maintain, in the Orient, what do we gain in commerce. Do we not to-day stand in fair competition with the world for our trade? And was not that the case before? Have we then assumed the burden of a great standing army in the Philippines, a permanent military post there, which brings us naught but danger, responsibility, and expense? So it seems to me that good results to none by our unwarranted action.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that integrity between nations is just as essential as integrity among individuals, and that moral obligations are equally binding. There was a time when we recognized this truth and kept a national conscience void of offenses. Our first century I fear must be ever our most glorious. It will for all time furnish to the world an illustrious example of what may be attained by a people living true to the principles of a just and real republic. It is replete with noble deeds of national greatness, deeds which have never been surpassed and will never be eclipsed by the luster of achievements yet to come.

Why shall we retrograde? Why fall back from this proud stand and place ourselves among the contending powers of Europe in the field of militarism and colonialism, ever vying with each other for advantage, ever in the constant dread of greedy aggression, ever exposed to the danger of attack. If these things are necessary to make of us a world power, I would have none of it.

I would that our country might live in harmony with the history of the past. Glorious as that has been, our history is yet incomplete; there must be added to it the record of recent and of future events. The letters will be burned deep in the tablet for future generations to read. There it will be seen that the nation which, for a hundred years, stood for free, independent government of its people, and asserted that principle in behalf of every people, reached at last a time when, yielding to the seductions of greed and rapacity, it broke faith, it violated its national obligations, it forgot national integrity, and plunged itself into a carnival of oppression, military vanity, and rapacious aggression.

Gentlemen ever invoke the flag. Sir, appeal to sentiment, apostrophe to the flag, does not avail. They are not relevant. We are confronted by practical questions, involving our own

safety and happiness. After all, the flag is only dear to us because of its associations, because of the deeds that were achieved under it as the emblem of noble purpose in the hearts of the people. It is dear to us because it has stood for national honor and integrity, for liberty and the rights of men here and elsewhere. Apart from that it becomes a mere patchwork of red, white, and blue bunting.

I hope, Mr. Chairman—it seems like hoping against hope—that we may be saved from what I consider will almost inevitably come to us from this great wrong. It will be advertised in the future history of which I spoke that the American Republic, acting avowedly from the spirit of humanity, inaugurated a war in the name of liberty and ended it by striking her to the earth—a war to give freedom to one people and deny it to another; to set Cuba free and transfer the enslavement of the Filipinos from conquered Spain to ourselves. We declared solemnly by the resolution of the Congress that the war which we waged was a war in the interests of humanity and not for the sake of conquest. We declared that the people of Cuba were and of right should be free and independent. And yet in the treaty of peace we required cession of the Philippines to ourselves, to make of a people who had given us their aid to win the victory, and were as much entitled under heaven to freedom as the Cubans, our colonial subjects against their will. These are the stern facts, and thus will history be recorded.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that Providence, whom we have reason to believe has guided us throughout the past, may yet save us from what I believe will be a calamitous end if the policy inaugurated shall be persisted in. I trust that the people, who have always been supreme in this country, will yet enforce a reversal, and demand of their public servants a return to the simple methods of the Republic. I hope that that counsel may prevail which will justify us ever in love for the flag and pride in our institutions and the continued belief that the Republic is persistent for the preservation of the liberties and happiness of the people, and that we shall have no military post, either permanent or temporary, beyond our continental borders. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say only a few words from the text which I now propose to quote:

> Should a wise man utter vain knowledge and fill his belly with the east wind? Should he reason with unprofitable talk? or with speeches, wherewith he can do no good?

Mr. Chairman, I could not well say all I wish to say in the few minutes at my disposal, and will only ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VANDIVER. Mr. Chairman, on page 17 of the pending bill I find this item:

MILITARY POST.

For the establishment in the vicinity of Manila, P. I., of a military post, including the construction of barracks, quarters for officers, hospital, storehouses, and other buildings, as well as water supply, lighting, sewerage, and drainage, necessary for the accommodation of a garrison of two full regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, to be available until expended, $500,000.

This seems to be the first glimpse of light that we have had on the subject of the "developing policy" and the gradually unfolding purpose of the Republican Administration in respect to the domination of the United States in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Chairman, it appears from this paragraph of the bill that we are to have a permanent military establishment located over there, military barracks and offices, costing, to begin with, a half million dollars. How much it will cost before it is finished no man can tell. How much before peace is fully established and our authority fully accepted, no man can measure.

Mr. Chairman, we have heard much of the Government's policy in the Philippines, which bears a striking resemblance to the policy of George III in the American colonies. It is not a permanent policy based on established principles. It is not founded on those eternal laws of justice which our forefathers discovered and affirmed for themselves and their posterity. It is merely a tentative, hesitating, and uncertain mode of procedure from day to day, from week to week, and year to year, not guided by any great precepts of wisdom or forethought, but only by the insane desire for more power, more patronage, more land, more gold, and more of that ephemeral and illusive phantom, the glory of nations. And therefore it is that gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber are never willing to discuss the question and face the responsibility as statesmen should do.

Aye, gentlemen, you run away from the issue. You cover it up with honeyed phrases; you exalt it to the skies and hang it upon the rainbow. Then, when we ask you to define it and defend it you take refuge in those very same metaphors of mist and doubt with which kings and tyrants in all ages have justified their conquest of weaker nations and inferior races. You are doing it because of your love for them. Likewise George III loved his colonies, taxed them without their consent, and refused them self-government. You are doing it because you have a mission in the world. You say they are unable to govern themselves, and so you have taken a contract to do it for them. Whether they consent or not; whether you have any real right to do so or not; whether the business of governing other people without their consent is a duty imposed by divine commission or a function usurped for profit and partisan advantage, are questions which you dare not open for discussion. These poor people beyond the seas are unable to defend themselves against this great and powerful nation. We have freed them from Spain, and now you seek to rivet upon them the yoke of bondage to us. Shame upon you! We went to war for a noble purpose. You have turned that war into a base and brutal tyranny. Now be honest about it and tell us why. You have told us because you love those benighted people you are going to shoot them down. Don't try to deceive yourselves any longer. Be honest and tell the truth. It is not because you love them nor because you love your own country. It is because you lust after the fat offices which this business of governing people always provides, especially governing people against their will.

I beg you be honest with yourselves and with the country. You talk glibly about our responsibility for the government of those islands. Who imposed that responsibility upon us? You have assumed it not because of any sense of duty. Thank God, duty is a simple and primal sense of obligation. It does not require elaborate analysis in the laboratory of politics. It is the simple and sublime sense of obligation between man and man. Now, look into the faces of those people you are shooting down and say whether you honestly feel that it is your individual duty to go on with the shooting-down process in order to thrust your ideas upon them and force them to accept your form of government. Your excuse you know is a baseless fabrication. You don't believe it. It is a monstrous falsehood. Furthermore, you have not even the flimsy, glittering excuse of national glory, for it is no glory to a giant to kick a child into the gutter. And you have not the sordid excuse of national gain, for it has cost us more than $300,000,000 and will never bring us back the three hundredth part of it.

No. If you will be honest and frank with us you will admit that you have but two reasons, and they are partisan and mercenary. You think the jingo sentiment of the country has not yet cooled down and the doctrine of expansion is the keynote of commercialism, while the business of governing distant colonies is profitable to the party in power. The patronage is immense, and you are not willing to give it up. The great Government contracts to furnish ships and armor and guns and supplies for the Army and the Navy, amounting to a hundred millions a year, enable you to reward your friends at the public expense, and the great fat offices furnish resting places for Administration's pets of high and low degree.

But I pass by the fat jobs in the Army and the Navy, and content myself with pointing out a few of these soft places already provided for civil administration.

Mr. Chairman, only a short time ago the Congressional party, returning from the Philippines, brought us this list of salaries of our colonial satraps, who govern the country by authority of one man and fix their own salaries:

Governor Taft, president of the Commission	$20,000
Each of four commissioners	15,000
Secretary to the Commission	7,500
Chief justice, a Filipino	7,500

No wonder the gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN] was able to quote this afternoon the approval of the Filipino chief justice, because, drawing a salary of $7,500 a year from the United States Government, it is not to be supposed that he would want the job to come to an end very soon.

Six justices, two of them Filipinos	$7,000
Treasurer	6,000
Auditor	6,000
Collector of customs	6,000
Head of department of posts	6,000
Chief of bureau of education	6,000

Right here, Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to the fact, which seems to me to be a significant one, and by comparison, at least, a shameful fact for us to have to face, that the commissioner of education for the Philippine Islands draws a salary from this Government of $6,000 a year, while the distinguished educator who presides over the Bureau of Education for this great country of ours, a man who has given his life work to the cause of education and whose distinction in his profession is recognized in every civilized country in the world, draws a salary only half as large.

Up to September 1 last Governor Taft was receiving a salary of $12,000 a year, with $15 per diem for incidental expenses, I suppose.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Subsistence.

Mr. VANDIVER. Subsistence, I presume, as my friend from Colorado has suggested, and what perquisites besides that I am unable to discover from the report; but at any rate at that date his salary was fixed at $5,000 as a commissioner and $15,000 additional as the head of a bureau.

Think of it, gentlemen, $5,000 as a commissioner and $15,000 additional as the head of a bureau! "A bureau chief" fixing his own salary! Accordingly, he is now receiving a salary of $20,000 a year.

His other colleagues on the Commission also receive salaries of $5,000 a year each as members of the Commission and $10,000 as heads of bureaus. Their compensation, therefore, amounts to a total of $15,000 annually.

Not a great while ago a number of members of this House, members on both sides of the Chamber, visited the Philippine Islands, and came back, and some of them have given us some valuable information. I desire to refer to one or two things which have leaked out.

While Governor Taft is recognized as a man of ability no one will attempt to justify the policy of allowing him and his colleagues to fix their own salaries. He is doubtless able and industrious, but his colleagues on that Commission are occupying soft places—mere sinecures. But even if they were the ablest and best men in the country they should not be allowed to vote money out of the general Treasury, nor out of the revenues of the islands for their own salaries.

Mr. Worcester, of the Commission, is said to be drawing his salary ($15,00) chiefly for writing about bugs.

Writing about bugs in the Philippines on a salary of $5,000, as a United States Commissioner, and $10,000 more as a bugologist, making books which will probably still further increase his revenues.

Mr. Moses is the nominal head of the educational bureau but the man who does the work is F. M. Atkinson, formerly of Boston, and superintendent of education, at $6,000 a year.

I might enlarge upon this list of salaries and this miserable method of plundering both the Treasury of the United States and the revenues collected from those helpless people, but I have not the time. All of this is incidental to the business of governing colonies. It has been so in all ages and will be so as long as human nature continues to be what it is.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in that connection another fact I notice. If you will take any bill which comes before this House and read the legal style in which it opens, you will see that it is:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

But if you take the enactment of the tariff law by which customs duties are now collected in the Philippines you will find that the legal style with which it opens is itself a declaration of imperial government. It reads not by the "authority of law" or of "the Congress of the United States" or any other legislative body, but "By the authority of the President of the United States." That is imperialism pure and simple.

Now, Mr. Chairman, while I am on that subject, I wish to call attention briefly to the remarks of gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber in trying to wave off this subject and evade a discussion of the fundamental proposition underlying this legislation; for they tell us that they want to give the Filipinos just as large a measure of liberty and self-government as they are qualified to enjoy. That remark was made by the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN] this afternoon, in reply to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES]. It is the same old story that has been reiterated from the lips of every Republican orator and from the press of every Republican organ throughout the country—that these people are incapable of self-government; that we are going to give them the best government that they are capable of enjoying.

Only recently I noticed in that great Republican organ, The Outlook, a religious journal, edited by the distinguished clergyman, Rev. Lyman Abbott, of New York, an article referring to this subject in glowing terms, proposing to give these people the best Government they were capable of, on the general principle that "all governments exist for the benefit of the governed"—"for the benefit of the governed," mind you!

How artful he is!

The American Continental Congress declared it was from the "Consent of the governed." The doctrine of kings has always been that it was for the "benefit of the governed."

But who is to determine what will be for the best interests of the governed. You gentlemen assume to determine that question for yourselves and not for the Filipinos. In opposition to that sentiment so often expressed by tyrants who have gone out to make conquests of other people; in opposition, I say, to this sentiment of kings and thrones in every country of the world which they have undertaken to conquer, I place the words of Henry Clay. On this very point Henry Clay once said:

It is the doctrine of thrones that man is too ignorant to govern himself. Their partisans assert his incapacity in reference to all nations; if they can not command universal assent to the proposition, it is then demanded to particular nations; and our pride and our presumption, too, often make converts of us. I contend that it is to arraign the disposition of Providence himself to suppose that He has created beings incapable of governing themselves and to be trampled on by kings. Self-government is the natural government of man.

But these people are not ignorant. You falsify the record when you say so. There is a smaller per cent of illiteracy in the island of Luzon than in some of the States of this Union.

George III charged the American colonists with being ignorant frontiersmen when Patrick Henry thundered defiance at his throne, and so it has ever been.

The whole history of the world teaches us that colonial government has always been in the end and finally not for the benefit of the governed, but for the benefit of the governors. You have not gone into the business of governing because you want to confer a special benefit upon the people you are subjugating to your authority, but because there is profit in the business. The business of governing the world has largely for the last century, devolved upon Great Britain; and I call your attention to the fact that to-day Great Britain's government in India is a government of tyranny and robbery from beginning to end.

English landlords, speculators, and bondholders and Government appointees to-day draw $150,000,000 a year from India. Talk to me about English rule fostering intelligence as a vindication of the colonial system in India! I point you to the fact that there are 70,000,000 people in India who can neither read nor write; the taxes of India are swallowed up in Government official salaries and the payment of interest to English bondholders, while only 3 pence per child is distributed for education. I point you to the further fact that while India has year after year continued to suffer more from famine and oppression English landlords have continued to grow rich and powerful.

The whole history of English landlordism in India and Ireland may be summed up in the definition which John Mitchell gave of the British Empire in 1860.

I quote from the speech of Michael Davitt, delivered in Glasgow on the 22d of last December and reported in that great paper, the Irish World, as follows:

John Mitchell, in 1860, defined the British Empire as "a vast organized imposture, a machine for exploiting nations, an unmixed and unredeemed mischief, whose fruits are famine in India, opium in China, pauperism in Ireland, disturbance and disorder in Europe, and robbery everywhere." [Loud cheers.] We see how true to the letter this description is shown to be in South Africa to-day, and those who know India and the condition of her people know that the rule of imperialism there means perpetual famine over some districts and poverty, more or less, in all the rest. During the ten years from 1891 to 1900 it is estimated that over 10,000,000 people died of famine in India; that is, more human beings than have lost their lives in all the wars of the world during the past one hundred years. [Loud cries of "Shame!"] The average earnings of the population of this enormous British dependency amount to the sum of about 3 half pence per head per day.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM HAS REDUCED INDIA TO POVERTY AND IGNORANCE.

William Digby, in his book just published, Prosperous British India, declares that an analysis of the incomes of these people shows that 90,000 of them earn less in a whole year, in aggregate wages or wealth, than Lord George Hamilton has received in salaries during the time he has been secretary for India.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there is the further fact that under British rule Ireland to-day presents the only example of a civilized nation in the world declining in population. Within the last one hundred years, while all other countries of Europe, small and great, have continued to build up their enterprises and increase their population, Ireland to-day is declining in population, declining in wealth and power. British rule in Ireland is a sample of colonial government wherever it has occurred. The American people rebelled against the colonial government of England, and to-day we are trying to foist upon the helpless people of the Philippine Islands a similar form of government.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I shall not detain the House with further remarks, but I want to say in conclusion that the colonial system of the world ought to be a just lesson; and if you gentlemen on the other side were willing to meet the responsibility and discuss the very fundamental principles upon which this legislation is based, you would find yourselves obliged to admit that it is based upon the same doctrine in essence as England's unholy war in South Africa.

We are engaged in the same business, and hence we can not open our mouths. England is destroying the republics of South Africa and shooting down and starving to death the men, women, and children of Boers because the business of governing them is too profitable for her to relinquish. We drove Spain out of Cuba because of the cruelty of Weyler and his concentration camps. But we can say nothing to England about the 14,200 women and children she has starved to death in the concentration camps of South Africa since the 1st day of last June.

No; our mouths are closed as a nation because we are engaged in the same kind of business; and this is the reason why this Congress is not allowed to offer the assistance nor even the sympathy of our Government to the struggling patriots in that unhappy land. No, gentlemen, you must blot out the whole history of colonization before you can defend the course you have entered upon. [Applause on Democratic side.]

[Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I ask, for the information of the House, unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the report of the surgeon in charge of health of Manila city. I have been asked a great deal about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the report of the surgeon at Manila. Is that the gentleman's request?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. How long is it?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, the particular table is very short. The report covers about three pages of this small book.

The CHAIRMAN. The report to cover not to exceed three printed pages?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I did not say that. This covers about three pages.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the gentleman desire?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I desire to print the entire report, which covers about three pages, and this table covering another page.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to print as indicated in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The report is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Manila, P. I., July 31, 1900.

The ACTING ADJUTANT-GENERAL, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: In obedience to your letter of July 26, I have the honor to make the following report on the work of the board of health of the city of Manila. My duties with the board of health were pursuant to the following orders: Special Orders, No. 181, paragraph 10, Headquarters Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, Manila, P. I., July 5, 1899, and Special Orders, No. 142, paragraph 5, Headquarters Provost-Marshal-General, Manila, P. I., July 31, 1899. Before receiving the first order I was taken down with typhoid fever, and had a relapse a few days after complying with the second, so that my duties with the board of health really began on August 26, 1899.

The medical personnel of the board for the past year has been as follows: Lieut. William J. Calvert, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., in addition to his other duties as regimental surgeon, Sixth United States Artillery, and attending surgeon to the prisoners of war, was assigned to duty on the board of health July 31, 1899. He was relieved from his other duties January 7, 1900, and besides directing the bacteriological department of the municipal laboratory has had charge of the plague hospital.

Capt. Charles Lynch, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., reported for duty with the board December 24, 1899; Maj. Ira C. Brown, surgeon, U. S. V., January 9, 1900; Acting Asst. Surg. Julius C. Le Hardy, U. S. A., January 26, and Acting Asst. Surg. Harry L. Gilchrist, June 16, 1900, the latter relieving Major Brown, who had been ordered for temporary duty with the transport *Hancock*. During the temporary absence of Assistant Surgeon Calvert in Japan in March and April, Acting Asst. Surg. Joseph J. Curry, U. S. A., conducted the bacteriological department, made all autopsies, and rendered valuable service in other ways.

Dr. C. H. Pardo-Tavera and Dr. Ariston Bautista Lim, both of Manila, have been honorary members of the board of health since its organization in September, 1898.

As originally organized, the city had ten districts, with eight municipal midwives, and for each district a native physician, whose duties are to attend the indigent sick, report unsanitary conditions and infectious diseases, and investigate and give certificates of death to all cases that have died without medical attendance. By the extension of the city limits to Pandacan and Santa Ana a new district was created, which was provided with a physician, a native of the district.

Besides the general functions belonging to a board of health in supervising all works and conditions affecting the public health, the board had general supervision over the charitable institutions, prisons, and venereal hospital, and the direct control of the vaccine farm, municipal laboratories (bacteriological-chemical, which the board organized), free dispensary, hospitals for leprosy, smallpox, and bubonic plague, and much other work that the individual members were from time to time called upon to do.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The department of registration of births, marriages, and deaths in former times was in charge of parochial priests. The board has endeavored to keep these records, but it only pretends to accuracy in the record of deaths. It also required the registration of physicians, pharmacists, and dentists practicing in their professions. It was with some difficulty that the superintendents of the parochial cemeteries could be prevented from interring bodies without a burial permit and make the weekly return of burials required. After a clear understanding of the necessity of these requirements the regulations were complied with.

A municipal dispensary, where the indigent sick can obtain medicines free of cost, has been in operation since December, 1899; nevertheless, the majority of births and deaths occur without medicines or medical attendance.

VACCINATION AND SMALLPOX.

The board continued the work of vaccination and revaccination begun by Major Bourne. The result of this work is shown in the table of mortality statistics. For the nine months from October, 1899, to July, 1900, there were 7 deaths in this city from smallpox; whereas in the month of March alone, in 1899, there were 75 deaths from this disease. The adjoined table shows the number of vaccinations by months. This work was done under difficulties, as the authorities thought it advisable not to permit forcible vaccination. Many cases of smallpox came into the city from the country districts, and the board sent its vaccinators to all outlying towns and villages for the purpose of vaccinating every inhabitant.

Records of these vaccinations were not returned except from the town of Malabon. After the dispersion of the Filipino army, as the country became opened up, the military surgeons in every district, under the direction of the chief surgeon's office, began the vaccination of the inhabitants, and the output of the vaccine farm had to be largely increased, as is shown in the attached table. This increase was made with little additional expense, and every demand for vaccine virus was promptly met. When the present wet season is over, and this subject of vaccination in the provinces is vigorously taken hold of and carried on until every person in these islands has been vaccinated and revaccinated, the vaccine station will be prepared to furnish the necessary amount of virus.

LEPROSY.

Leprosy was introduced here in 1633. The Emperor of Japan sent a ship with 150 lepers as a present to be cared for by the Catholic priests. These lepers were allowed to land, and as no practical methods were ever adopted to eradicate the disease or prevent its spread, it steadily increased, until now, according to the estimates of the Franciscan Fathers, there are not less than 30,000 lepers in the archipelago, the larger number being in the Visayas. Under the Spanish régime the order of the Franciscans had charge of the charity work among the lepers.

Several hospitals and asylums were built, the largest of which, San Lazaro Hospital, is located in Manila and has a capacity for 400 patients. When a house-to-house inspection was inaugurated last January more than 100 lepers were found concealed in houses, and were sent to San Lazaro Hospital. Many others escaped into the surrounding country. The necessity of the segregation and isolation of the lepers on one of the islands was early recognized and agitated by the board of health. As soon as the conditions permitted, the authorities appointed a commission to select a suitable island or islands for this purpose, and to present plans and estimates of buildings and to formulate the necessary regulations. This commission is now engaged in this work.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The first case of plague in this city of which we have any knowledge occurred in No. 14, Calle Legaspi, Intramuros. On December 29, 1899, there was a death in this house, the diagnosis on the death certificate being typhoid fever. Two days later, December 31, a second death was reported from the same house, with a similar diagnosis. These two cases died without medical attendance, and the diagnosis was made by the municipal physician after death. On January 2 a boy was removed from this house to the San Juan de Dios Hospital, having been taken sick the day previous, and the notification required in cases of infectious diseases reached this office on the 2d, the diagnosis being typhoid fever.

Assistant Surgeon Calvert and myself visited this boy at the hospital and found him presenting the clinical aspect of plague. The inflamed gland was in the left femoral group; it was about the size of a pigeon's egg and very tender to the touch. The boy was at once removed to the pest hospital, which, in anticipation of an increase of smallpox, had been constructed of tents, as the authorities had decided that the state of the public funds did not justify the expenditure necessary to erect a pest hospital. On January 3 two cases were discovered at No. 8 Calle Legaspi, on the 6th one case at No. 6 Legaspi; on the 13th, two more cases at No. 8 Legaspi. The accompanying map shows in detail the sequence of plague cases and the streets and districts in which they occurred. Bacteriological examinations and culture growths were made in nearly all cases. A report of this work, with a description of the clinical features of the plague as it appears here, will be made by Assistant Surgeon Calvert.

The methods adopted to control and to eradicate the disease were:

(1) The prompt detection and isolation of plague cases.

(2) Removal of persons who had been in close communication with an infected case to the suspect wards at the hospital.

(3) Removal of all other inmates in the infected houses to the detention wards at the hospital, or quarantining such inmates in the house for fourteen days.

(4) Thorough disinfection and redisinfection of the house, its contents, and inmates; clothing and bedding disinfected by steam. All articles that could not be thoroughly disinfected were burned.

(5) The inspection of all dead bodies of Chinese.

(6) The distribution of rat poison in all houses by the inspectors themselves.

(7) The disposition of the dead. Cremation principally. On account of the religious prejudices of the Chinese, their dead, the coffins filled with disinfectants and quicklime, were buried in the "plague plot."

To carry out the first provision, a house-to-house inspection was inaugurated at once. This is still continued in certain sections of the city. With the assistance of Major Tiernan, chief of police, a corps of 100 inspectors was organized within thirty-six hours. These inspectors were Filipinos, for the most part medical students. It was impossible to obtain soldiers for inspectors. The city was divided into 10 districts and each district into 3 subdistricts, and instructions and regulations, written in Spanish, were furnished each inspector. Ambulances and carts for carrying disinfectants were provided.

This force, on January 9, 1900, was turned over to Maj. Ira C. Brown, surgeon, United States Volunteers, and under the direction of that energetic and efficient officer did excellent service, much better than we had hoped for. No one who has not been in close touch with an Eastern city and the mode of life of its inhabitants can realize what a sanitarian has to wrestle with in this country. The density of population and the consequent overcrowding in the city is appalling, and if it continues is sure to bring disaster. Major Brown, in connection with his sanitary inspectors, utilized the fire department to clean a large part of the city. All drains were opened and flushed, the interiors and rears of houses were cleaned and whitewashed, and an immense amount of other work was accomplished by this officer. At the same time the regular sanitary department was doing its usual good work.

For the prompt detection of plague cases among the Chinese and the prevention of concealed cases much is due to the Chinese consul and Mr. Palanca. The latter is especially influential among his countrymen from Amoy. At his instance the Chinese merchants furnished from their own number 40 inspectors, who made daily house-to-house inspections in the Chinese districts, and I do not believe that any case of sickness escaped them. This work was continued for nearly two months at their own expense. The Chinese also built a pest hospital for the care of their own people, and have paid all its running expenses. Acting Assistant Surgeon Le Hardy, a very energetic and capable young officer, was assigned to duty in the Chinese district, and every Chinaman dead of any disease was inspected by him. The disease has been confined almost entirely to the native and Chinese populations. Only two white men have contracted the disease. These were teamsters in the quartermaster's corral.

The first of these cases was reported on the night of May 20 from one of the military hospitals as a suspicious case and was removed to the pest hospital, where he died the next day, May 21. The autopsy and culture growths proved it to be a case of plague. The second case occurred in the bunk house of the corral on May 27. This case recovered. There were more than 400 employees in and about this corral. Two hundred and forty of them slept in

one bunk house, made of nipa and bamboo. Few of them paid any attention to personal hygiene, and their surroundings were miserable. Every condition, except famine, favorable to an outbreak of disease among these people was present.

That no outbreak did occur is due to the prompt and efficient methods adopted, which were carried out under the personal supervision and direction of Assistant Surgeon Lynch, who, here as elsewhere, proved himself to be a willing and capable officer. No infection occurred in our forces handling cases of plague, either in or out of the hospital. The opinion I have formed of plague from the experience of the past six months is that little difficulty will be experienced in controlling it in any intelligent community with modern sanitary conditions. The board made early application to the government laboratories in Bombay for Haffkin's vaccine material. Some was also obtained from the marine-hospital surgeon, who has also recently received some Yersin serum. It is almost impossible without force to use the Haffkin vaccination on Chinese or natives. A thorough test has not been given either the Haffkin or the Yersin serum, but we have not been favorably impressed with either. Dr. Calvert at a later date will make a full report on this subject, also on his own work in this line.

I can not speak in too high terms of the absolute fearlessness, energy, and cheerful cooperation of every medical officer associated with me in this work and of the faithful and efficient services of Acting Hospital Steward Thomas McL. Van Wyck and Private James F. Behan, Hospital Corps, United States Army, who have been on duty with the board of health.

Very respectfully,

GUY L. EDIE,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. V., President Board of Health.

Amount of vaccine virus furnished by the board of health of Manila, P. I., to the Army and Navy of the United States and to the native inhabitants of the archipelago outside of the city of Manila, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Month.	Army and Navy.	Natives.	Total by months.
1899.			
July	6,520	700	7,220
August	3,120	3,720	6,870
September	5,230	3,110	8,240
October	6,720	4,310	11,030
November	2,830	7,070	9,900
December	5,900	2,230	8,130

Amount of vaccine virus furnished by board of health of Manila, etc.—Cont'd.

Month.	Army and Navy.	Natives.	Total by months.
1900.			
January	21,700	5,800	27,500
February	24,020	36,900	60,920
March	16,590	129,140	145,730
April	8,230	137,910	146,140
May	8,310	102,000	110,410
June	6,180	73,660	79,840
Total units	115,450	508,580	622,030

Report of the number of vaccinations in Manila and suburbs, Presidio, Bilibid, and Malabon, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Month.	Manila and suburbs.	Presidio.	Bilibid.	Malabon.	Total, by months.
1899.					
July	9,148			4,167	13,315
August	15,023				15,023
September	8,257				8,257
October	6,159				6,159
November	5,588		783		6,371
December	4,628	318			5,146
1900.					
January	5,084				5,084
February	4,455			3,046	7,501
March	7,005			5,143	12,148
April	16,036			5,576	21,612
May	8,437				8,437
June	5,561				5,561
Total	96,621	318	783	17,932	114,654

Record of mortality by months, October, 1899–June, 1900.

[Population estimated from 350,000 to 666,000.]

Month.	Deaths reported.	Deaths not reported.	Total deaths.	With medical attendance.	Without medical attendance.	Children under 5 years.	Number of deaths from— Tuberculosis.	Beri-beri.	Malarial fevers.	Diarrheal diseases.	Acute lung diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Smallpox.	Leprosy.	Measles.	Bubonic plague.	Remarks.
1899.																	
October	942	242	1,184	224	960	450	65	55	29	72	60	4	0	8	0	0	72 Chinese not borne on record; carried as without medical attendance.
November	1,090	145	1,235	207	1,028	515	103	160	34	136	100	2	1	6	0	0	78 Chinese not borne on record; carried as without medical attendance.
December	1,092	70	1,162	232	930	502	115	143	36	157	72	4	0	13	0	0	62 Chinese not borne on record; carried as without medical attendance.
1900.																	
January	1,055	0	1,055	335	720	396	126	121	56	126	75	2	3	7	2	21	Chinese regularly borne on record from January 15, 15.
February	884	0	884	315	569	344	119	71	46	131	83	6	2	4	1	40	Chinese, 80.
March	887	0	887	302	585	371	128	38	43	130	68	5	1	3	1	61	Chinese, 72.
April	805	0	805	262	542	354	136	27	30	119	61	6	0	1	0	42	Chinese, 63.
May	724	0	724	238	486	344	119	17	30	100	66	8	0	2	0	14	Chinese, 34.
June	599	0	599	181	418	231	91	10	34	102	45	4	0	2	0	12	Chinese, 35.
Total	8,078	457	8,535	2,297	6,238	3,507	992	642	338	1,073	631	41	7	46	4	180	

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 9315, and had come to no resolution thereon.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to Mr. CANNON to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Robert M. Gardner, Fifty-sixth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

FREE HOMESTEADS.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 159) providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona-fide settlers in the north one-half of the Colville Indian Reservation, State of Washington, and reserving the public lands for that purpose, be made a continuing order after the conclusion of the consideration of the urgent deficiency bill, and continue until disposed of, reserving the consideration of appropriation bills and privileged matters.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 159) be made a special and continuing order after the disposition of the urgent deficiency bill until disposed of, not to interfere with bills from the Committee on Appropriations, Ways and Means, or conference reports. Is there objection?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I think we had better not do that at present. I shall object to it at present.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman object?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I do, at present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee objects.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 3239. An act providing for the free transportation of all mail matter sent by Mrs. Ida S. McKinley.

HAMILTON H. BLUNT.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following privileged report from the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa submits the following privileged report, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the House a copy of all records and papers bearing upon the court-martial and military services of Hamilton H. Blunt, late captain, Forty-ninth United States Volunteer Infantry.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred House resolution No. 89, report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do lay on the table. Your committee, after carefully considering the aforesaid resolution, can not see any reason why the Secretary of War should be directed to transfer to the House a copy of all records and papers bearing upon a military court-martial. If a bill should come before this committee touching upon this court-martial, the Secretary of War would be called upon for such information as he could furnish.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the report of the committee to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman who introduced the resolution?

Mr. HULL. It was introduced by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. ALLEN], I think. It is a resolution the like of which has never been passed by the House. If the Committee on Military Affairs should have a bill before the committee demanding an investigation of the record of this man, it could call for and secure full information.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HULL, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was laid on the table was laid on the table.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all general debate may close on the urgent deficiency bill in the Committee of the Whole at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that all general debate on the urgent deficiency bill be closed at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, before that consent is given, I will ask the gentleman how he will divide the remainder of the time?

Mr. CANNON. That side of the House has had three-quarters of the time and there is a gentleman on this side of the House who desires an hour.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. That will mean simply giving the gentleman one hour to close, and then we would not have any time to reply. I do not know what the gentleman desires to talk about.

Mr. CANNON. I do not think there is a desire for further debate, from what the chairman of the committee indicated to me.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I do not want ordinarily to make an objection except there be some reason for it, but I would not like to yield and allow some gentleman to have the close, and take the floor for an hour and give us no possible time for reply. I do not know what he is going to talk about. He may be going to make some partisan or political speech, and therefore I shall have to object.

Mr. STEELE. It is my colleague from Indiana [Mr. WATSON].

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I have no objection to making it 2 o'clock and give us an hour.

Mr. CANNON. I have no objection to further debate. If anyone desires additional time, I would be inclined to meet the demand.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I do not object to you taking an hour, but we ought to have an hour on this side, if desired, and I suggested that the gentleman make it 2 o'clock to close debate instead of 1.

Mr. CANNON. I expect it had better go over until to-morrow, and then we will see if it is desired. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture submitting an estimate of deficiency appropriation for Department of Agriculture—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an estimate of deficiency appropriation for "Contingent, Marine Corps"—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of deficiency appropriation for Geological Survey—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of deficiency appropriation for shooting galleries and ranges—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of E. S. Ripley, administrator of estate of David S. Ripley, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Mary*, Tilley Wentworth, master, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for reconstruction of Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Esther*, William Hooker, master, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Clarissa*, Benjamin Raynes, master, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Sabatus*, Samuel Moulston, master, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Good Intent*, Hagard Powers, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the ship *Governor Bowdoin*, Daniel Oliver, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. CORLISS, from the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress, to which was referred the House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 41) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators of the United States, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 125); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8761) to declare the international railway bridge over the St. Lawrence River near Hogansburg, N. Y., a lawful structure, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 126); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 74) to authorize the Southern Missouri and Arkansas Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Current River in Arkansas, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 127); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6300) to provide for the erection of a dwelling for the keeper of the light-house at Kewaunee, Wis., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 128); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JENKINS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8336) to amend section 3 of chapter 480 of the laws of the United States, approved June 23, 1874, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 132); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. NORTON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8759) to require cases of typhoid fever occurring in the District of Columbia to be reported to the health department of said District, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 129); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. TOMPKINS of Ohio, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 646) for the purchase or construction of a launch for the customs service at and in the vicinity of Astoria, Oreg., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 130); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KEHOE, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 96) in relation to the claim of the State of Kentucky against the Government of the United States, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 131); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. HAUGEN, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2672) for the relief of B. F. Moody & Co., or their legal representatives, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 104); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CALDWELL, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred House bill 9380, reported in lieu thereof a resolution (H. Res. 100) referring to the Court of Claims the papers in the case of Sarah Grisson, accompanied by a report (No. 105); which said resolution and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KEHOE, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 288) for the relief of the Christian Church of Henderson, Ky., reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 106); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1199) granting a pension to Mary A. Lamb, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 107); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2628) granting a pension to Andrew Mulholland, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 108); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DARRAGH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2617) granting an increase of pension to John Rapple, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 109); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KLEBERG, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2455) granting an increase of pension to George W. McClure, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 110); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3829) granting a pension to Mary Ann Merrow, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 111); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1324) granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Lee, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 112); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. APLIN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 286) granting an increase of pension to Laurentus Lane, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 113); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. RUMPLE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5002) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. McConnaughey, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 114); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1200) granting an increase of pension to Michael Dillon, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 115); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DEEMER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3184) granting an increase of pension to David Petu, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 116); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6684) granting an increase of pension to Marshall Bachelder, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 117); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1939) granting an increase of pension to Penrose W. Reagan, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 118); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. APLIN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5753) granting a pension to Emil Frank, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 119); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CALDERHEAD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6720) granting an increase of pension to George Patterson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 120); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6465) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Briscoe, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 121); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. NORTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5315) granting a pension to Orrin J. Wells, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 122); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CALDERHEAD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5259) granting an increase of pension to Gustave Schwartz, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 123); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CROWLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5860) granting an increase of pension to Edward B. Scott, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 124); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 9312) granting an increase of pension to Kate Virginia Dewey Cushing—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6018) granting a pension to Lue Emma McJunkin—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8765) granting an increase of pension to Frank Schreck—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CONRY: A bill (H. R. 9673) to establish a light-house and fog-signal station on State Ledge, Boston Harbor—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9674) for the establishment of a buoy station on Castle Island, Boston Harbor—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 9675) to provide for the union of Oklahoma Territory and the Indian Territory, and to enable the people thereof to form a constitution and State government, and to be admitted into the Union as the State of Oklahoma on an equal footing with the original States, and to make donations of public lands to said State—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. NEWLANDS: A bill (H. R. 9676) appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 9677) for the erection of a public building at Woburn, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GROSVENOR (by request): A bill (H. R. 9678) to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and the use of "restraining orders and injunctions" in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 9679) to relieve the property owners from the assessments laid for benefits for the

extension and widening of Columbia road and present Sixteenth street—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 9680) to legalize and maintain a new steel bridge, in lieu of the present wooden structure, across the Little Tennessee River, at Niles Ferry, Tennessee, by the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railroad—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRANTLEY: A bill (H. R. 9681) for the improvement of the inside water route between Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9682) for survey and estimate as to cost of improving Frederica River, Georgia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 9683) to provide for the investigation of the historical archives and public records of the several States and Territories and of the United States, with a view to their preservation by publication—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. RUMPLE: A bill (H. R. 9684) to protect the freshwater mussels in the rivers of the United States—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 9685) to amend chapter 7 of the United States Revised Statutes—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FOERDERER: A bill (H. R. 9686) to provide for the extension of the charters of national banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 9687) to protect railroad trains carrying United States mails, persons, and property—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McCLEARY: A bill (H. R. 9688) to increase the salary of carriers for rural free delivery of mail—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 9689) to establish a standard of wages for women employed by the Government—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. McLACHLAN: A bill (H. R. 9690) to amend section 715 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, regulating the compensation and number of criers and bailiffs in the United States courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 9841) to provide for the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9842) to authorize the Postmaster-General, in his discretion, to grant fifteen days' annual leave of absence with pay to rural free-delivery carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WILCOX: A bill (H. R. 9843) granting to the Hawaii Ditch Company, Limited, the right of way over public lands in the districts of North and South Kohala, in the island of Hawaii, for the purposes of constructing and maintaining ditches or canals and the necessary reservoirs, dams, and the like, for irrigation and domestic purposes in said districts—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 9844) for the erection of a public building at Florence, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 132) providing for the purchase of a bust of the late Daniel W. Voorhees, to be placed in the Library of Congress—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 22) directing a survey of Lockwoods Folly River, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 23) requesting the British Government to set aside the death sentence of Commandant Scheepers—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HEATWOLE: A resolution (H. Res. 101) providing for a janitor to the Committee on Printing—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were presented and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BALL of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 9691) granting an increase of pension to James H. Joseph—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9692) for the relief of the widow and children of Daniel McDonough, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOWIE: A bill (H. R. 9693) granting a pension to Mrs. Mirah A. B. Miller, widow of George Miller, alias George Reynolds, late a soldier in the Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9694) for the relief of Isaiah Friday—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 9695) granting an increase of pension to Evaline Jenkins, widow of David B. Jenkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 9696) granting a pension to Ezekiel J. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLAKENEY: A bill (H. R. 9697) for the relief of Frederick Gray—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9698) for the relief of James H. Andrews—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 9699) increasing the pension of Francis M. Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 9700) to correct the military record of Samuel Jobes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9701) to correct the military record of Samuel Savits—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9702) to correct the military record of James Addy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9703) to correct the military record of Philip Reiss—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK: A bill (H. R. 9704) granting a pension to Cicero Cluster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONRY: A bill (H. R. 9705) to correct the military record of George Warren Folsom—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 9706) for the relief of Erick N. Haugen—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CROWLEY: A bill (H. R. 9707) to correct the military record of Clifton McAlister—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9708) to correct the naval record by inserting the name of Jacob A. Krieg for that of Charles Hart and to remove the charge of desertion against said Jacob A. Krieg—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9709) to remove the charge of desertion against Elisha K. White, and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 9710) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Eagon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOUGHERTY: A bill (H. R. 9711) removing charge of desertion from military record of Robert Giffen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 9712) granting a pension to John Wallace—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9713) granting a pension to Louisa Finch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9714) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Woodruff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9715) for the relief of Kenzie H. Grandy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9716) for the relief of William Nichelson, alias William Henry Johnson—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 9717) granting a pension to Isaac M. Paugle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9718) granting an increase of pension to G. M. Ricker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9719) granting a pension to Sally A. Horner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9720) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9721) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9722) granting an increase of pension to David Trissel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9723) granting an honorable discharge to Levi Wells—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 9724) granting a pension to Lizzie Carmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9725) granting a pension to William H. Daly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9726) granting an increase of pension to Dr. Fleetwood H. Sale—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 9727) for the relief of Mrs. M. C. Garnett, of Madison County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 9728) for the relief of Sarah A. Clapp—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9729) for the relief of William Vincent—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A bill (H. R. 9730) granting a pension to Marcellus Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 9731) for the relief of the estate of Jefferson J. Birdsong, deceased, late of Hinds County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 9732) increasing the pension of Hiley Woods—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9733) increasing the pension of Samuel J. Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9734) increasing the pension of John P. Peterman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9735) increasing the pension of Francis H. Churchill—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOOKER: A bill (H. R. 9736) for the relief of Mary Ann Jackson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 9737) granting an increase of pension to Michael McCarty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOY: A bill (H. R. 9738) granting an increase of pension to Sister Mary Vincent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 9739) granting a pension to William Cassidy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9740) granting an increase of pension to Dr. George B. Tolman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KYLE: A bill (H. R. 9741) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Worley—to the Commitee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLACHLAN: A bill (H. R. 9742) granting a pension to Edwin R. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9743) granting a pension to Dr. H. H. Maynard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9744) granting a pension to Harriet E. Carr —to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9745) granting an increase of pension to Dr. John McCoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9746) granting a pension to Reuben Barnhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9747) granting a pension to William A. P. Fellows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9748) granting a pension to Eliza C. Laycock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9749) granting a pension to John Kirk, alias Charles Byrne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9750) granting a pension to Mary E. Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9751) granting a pension to Charles E. Colton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9752) granting a pension to Henry Hinckley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9753) granting a pension to Lucie Place—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9754) granting an increase of pension to Jonas Olmstead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9755) granting an increase of pension to Capt. Lemuel Rossiter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9756) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9757) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. S. A. Rickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9758) granting an increase of pension to George H. Phar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9759) granting an increase of pension to James H. Prettyman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9760) granting an increase of pension to J. M. Kiehl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9761) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta J. Hazel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9762) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. De Motte—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9763) granting an increase of pension to Annie C. Fletcher—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9764) granting an increase of pension to James Wesley Brooks—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9765) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Bryming—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9766) granting an increase of pension to William Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9767) granting an increase of pension to Adam L. Bourquin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9768) granting an increase of pension to Daniel M. Shepherd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9769) granting an increase of pension to H. L. Carpenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9770) granting an increase of pension to Stephen B. Yeoman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9771) granting an increase of pension to James Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9772) granting an increase of pension to Robert Hendry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9773) granting an increase of pension to William Lomsberry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9774) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Edmonds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9775) granting an increase of pension to Lucy W. Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9776) granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Fitch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9777) for the relief of Helen F. Lasher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9778) for the relief of Peter S. Burke—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9779) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Hayes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9780) for the relief of Lucy M. Cleveland—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9781) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Benjamin L. Gorsuch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9782) to remove charge of desertion from the military record of Charles Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9783) to remove charge of desertion from the military record of John O'Mara—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9784) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Phillip Hahn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9785) to pay John H. Lillie six months' interest coupons, and so forth—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9786) authorizing restoration of Edward M. McCook to United States Army as first lieutenant of cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9787) to authorize the payment of moneys due John J. Gosper—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 9788) granting a pension to Mrs. Alice Asbury Abbott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 9789) for the relief of James A. Johnston—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9790) granting an increase of pension to Mathias T. Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9791) granting an increase of pension to John Reep—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9792) granting an increase of pension to Charles McCarty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOODY of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 9793) granting a pension to James F. Mace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9794) granting a pension to Zebulon A. Shipman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9795) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9796) for the relief of William I. Penland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9797) to correct the military record of James A. Stewart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MORRELL: A bill (H. R. 9798) granting a pension to Louisa Baumgard—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9799) granting a pension to Mary Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9800) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Paul—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9801) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of Jules Remmlein—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 9802) granting an increase of pension to George F. Jewett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 9803) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Sylvester S. Van Sickel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9804) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Thomas Keating—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 9805) for the relief of the estate of Maria Gibson, deceased, late of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9806) for the relief of the legal representatives of Eli Tavenner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUMPLE: A bill (H. R. 9807) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Janes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 9808) granting a pension to Nelson F. Hunt, idiotic and permanently disabled son of George F. Hunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SELBY: A bill (H. R. 9809) granting an increase of pension to Augustine E. Shibley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 9810) to amend and correct the record of Company E, Hickory County Battalion, attached to Osage County (Missouri) Home Guards, by including the name of Calvin C. Young therein, with the dates of his enlistment and discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9811) to amend and correct the records of Company D, Seventh Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, by including the name of Valentine Fraker therein, with dates of his enlistment and discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9812) for the relief of John W. Watkins, of Dallas County, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SIBLEY: A bill (H. R. 9813) for relief of Frank E. Foster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 9814) granting an increase of pension to Mary Williams, Monroe, Mich.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9815) granting an increase of pension to Edmund Beach, Flat Rock, Mich.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 9816) granting a pension to Abraham Geiser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9817) granting a pension to Anna E. Warden—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TATE (by request): A bill (H. R. 9818) to increase the pension of Lucius C. Fletcher, of Habersham County, Ga.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 9819) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Pinn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9820) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Flickinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9821) granting an increase of pension to John W. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9822) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9823) granting an honorable discharge to Phillip Kurtz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9824) granting an honorable discharge to John Schlittler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9825) granting an honorable discharge to James H. Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 9826) granting an increase of pension to B. L. Tower—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 9827) for the relief of Jeremiah Cain, Eighth Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 9828) granting an increase of pension to William C. McEuen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9829) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Moses, alias Joseph Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9830) granting an increase of pension to Moses B. Gist—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9831) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9832) granting an increase of pension to Levi Peters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9833) granting an increase of pension to Margaret McCuen, widow of Alexander McCuen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9834) granting a pension to Elizabeth L. Morse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. APLIN: A bill (H. R. 9835) granting relief to Robert B. Tubbs—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOWIE: A bill (H. R. 9836) for the relief of S. R. Bell and S. H. Green—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 9837) granting pension to H. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9838) granting an increase of pension to Amos W. Polley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 9839) granting a pension to Austin J. Loomis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 9840) granting a pension to Mary J. Lerew, now Weaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 9845) for the relief of Mary Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9846) for the relief of the estate of Andrew C. Kerr, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEELE: A bill (H. R. 9847) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah R. Sanders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9848) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Cowgill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9849) to remove the charge of desertion from the records of the War Department against Madison A. Thomas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 9850) granting a pension to Henry Swain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9851) granting a pension to Samuel Laird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9852) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Emanuel Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALDWELL, from the Committee on War Claims: A resolution (H. Res. 100) in lieu of H. R. 9380, for the relief of Sarah Grissom—to the Private Calendar.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of Newport Post, No. 229, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Nebraska, for investigation of the administration of the Bureau of Pensions—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BALL: Paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to James H. Joseph, of Georgetown, Del.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of E. H. Klair, A. Dennison, and others, of the State of Delaware, favoring an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOWEN: Petition of S R. Bell and S. H. Green, executors of James H. Bell, deceased, of the State of Alabama, praying reference of war claim to Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), petition of E. J. Boynton and others, of Fruithurst, Ala., to restore raw sugar to the free list, with reasonable protection to beet, cane, and refining interests—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANNON: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Petition of S. R. Haynes, of Atchison, Kans., for the passage of the bill for the reclassification of Railway Mail Service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions adopted by the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, of Sacramento, Cal., protesting against the passage of a measure to admit free of duty into the United States sugar grown in Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions adopted by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga., requesting the appointment of a commission to study and report upon the commercial and industrial condition of China and Japan—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of Chr. Ellsasser, of Industry, and O. B. Hart, of Moonlight, Kans., favoring the passage of the oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of William H. Decker, in relation to the removal of the duty on teas—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of George W. Mathews—to the Committee on Invalid Pension.

Also, petition of A. Shupe and other citizens of Wooster, Ohio, for amendment of Constitution to prohibit and punish polygamy and defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Z. D. Hills, H. Zinn, and 20 other citizens of Licking County, Ohio, for the passage of the Grout bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Resolutions of Lodge of Good Templars, of Milton, Wis., favoring the exclusion of intoxicants from all countries inhabited chiefly by native races—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of Joseph Reilly and other citizens of Troy, N. Y., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOERDERER: Resolution of Philadelphia Lager Beer Brewers' Association, for the repeal of the war-revenue tax on malt liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Philadelphia Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, protesting against any change in the existing rates of duty on tobacco or cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GORDON: Petitions of citizens of the Fourth Congressional district of Ohio, favoring the passage of the McCleary oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of Encampment No. 6, Union Veteran Legion, of Allegheny, Pa., favoring a bill providing pensions to certain officers and men in the Army and Navy of the United States when 50 years of age and over, and increasing widows' pensions to $12 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: Papers to accompany House bill relating to the claim of Mrs. M. C. Garnett—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HEATWOLE: Petition of James L. Scofield and others, of Cannon Falls, Minn., for the suppression of polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: Resolution of Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 72, of Washington, Ind., against the Rixey amendment and Lovering bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL: Resolutions of Iowa Park and Forestry Association, favoring a national park at the headwaters of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JOY: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Ann A. Botsford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: Resolution of the California State Board of Trade and the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, in opposition to the proposed reduction of the present tariff rates on Cuban sugar and tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of residents of the Fourth and Fifth Congressional districts of California, asking for an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of Liberty Bell Council, No. 22, Daughters of Liberty, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of J. F. Mackie, regarding reciprocity with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 9438, granting a pension to G. MacG. Breadalbane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 9437, granting a pension to Col. E. A. Calkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 9433, for the relief of William H. Lessig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Chicago Clearing House Association, urging the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Associated Fraternities of America, praying for relief from the ruling of the Post-Office Department excluding fraternity publications from the mails as second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the Board of Trade of Chicago, Ill., asking for a review of the record of the court as to the conduct of Admiral Schley in the battle of Santiago—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of William H. Decker, relative to the duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCALL: Petition of John A. McLean and other citizens of the Eighth Congressional district of Massachusetts, for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McLACHLAN: Petition of Harriet E. Carr, widow of John P. Carr, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, synopsis of the civil and military service of Gen. Ed. M. McCook—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MORRELL: Petition of the Philadelphia Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, protesting against any change in the existing rates of duty on tobacco and cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Mrs. Louisa Baumgard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia Lager Beer Brewers' Association, for the remission of the war-revenue tax on malt liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for removal of charge of desertion from the military record of Francis Remmlein—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, favoring the creation of a department of commerce and industries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Maritime Association of New York, favoring the construction of the breakwater at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions of Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, urging the defeat of the Cummings bill and the Cuban reciprocity bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEARRE: Petition of Garrett Council, No. 35, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Maryland, in favor of more stringent immigration laws, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PUGSLEY: Resolutions of the Credit Men's Association of Rochester, N. Y., in regard to the Ray bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of Carriage Builders' National Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, urging the removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Western Labor Union, urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Lady Harrison Council, No. 14, Daughters of Liberty, of Yonkers, N. Y., for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; for more restrictive immigration laws; for fixing a severe penalty for attempt on life of President, Vice-President, and members of Cabinet, and for the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of the National Live Stock Association, protesting against the removal of the tariff on hides and wool—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, in favor of the admission of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma as States—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, resolutions of the National Live Stock Association, condemning the so-called Grout bill and approving the Wadsworth substitute—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of National Live Stock Association, urging appropriations for storage reservoirs—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. RIXEY: Paper of W. W. Giles, asking for correction of his military record—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Jessie Hamilton and 128 other citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the practice of polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John H. Watkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Valentine Fraker, of Dallas County, Mo., asking that his name be placed on the pension roll—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: Protest of farmers of northern Colorado, on the proposed tariff reduction on Cuban and foreign sugars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: Resolution of Credit Men's Association of Grand Rapids, Mich., favoring amendments to the national bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Cyrus C. Eaton and other carriers on rural-delivery routes in Saginaw County, Mich., asking for increase of salary—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5511, granting an increase of pension to Cyrus V. Gorrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Z. R. Sanders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Madison A. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Joseph Cowgill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petition of dairymen and farmers of Faribault and Martin counties, Minn., favoring the passage of the oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of Western Labor Union, concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Electrical Workers' Union No. 23, of St. Paul, Minn., American Federation of Labor, favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SULZER: Resolutions of the Sacramento (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, in opposition to the Cummings bill and the Cuban reciprocity bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to B. L. Lower—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARNOCK: Petition of Jeremiah Cain for relief, to accompany House bill for pay and allowance due him—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: Petition of C. T. Hahn and other citizens of Huron County, Mich., for the retention of the present tariff on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Paper to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Emanuel Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WOODS: Petition of the California Club, of San Francisco, Cal., for the purchase of Calaveras grove of Sequoias for a national park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolution of board of supervisors of Sacramento County, Cal., for the retention of duty on raw sugar and citrus fruits grown in Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG: Resolutions of the Philadelphia Lager Beer Brewers' Association, for the removal of the war tax on malt liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Sacramento (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, against reduction of tariff on raw sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to James McEntyre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to William C. McEuen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of L. A. Salade, L. Y. Graham, and other citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., urging an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *January 22, 1902.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. QUAY, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal, without objection, will stand approved.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. MCKENNEY, the enrolling clerk of the House, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 3239) providing for the free transportation of all mail matter sent by Mrs. Ida S. McKinley, and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

COLORED SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of a letter from the disbursing clerk of the War Department relative to the so-called retained bounty fund derived from State bounties of colored soldiers enlisted in Virginia and North Carolina in 1864 and 1865. The Chair is uncertain what reference to make of the communication. If there be no objection, the communication and accompanying paper will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered printed.

LIST OF JUDGMENTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting a list of judgments rendered against the Government by the circuit and district courts of the United States under the act of March 3, 1887, for which an appropriation should be made; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law and of the opinion of the court, under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relative to the vessel, ship *Governor Bowdoin*, Daniel Oliver, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law and of the opinion of the court under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relative to the vessel, schooner *Good Intent*, Hazard Powers, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law and of the opinion of the court, under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court relative to the vessel ship *Caroline*, Benjamin Glazier, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law and of the opinion of the court, under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court relative to the vessel brig *Ranger*, John Flagg, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a petition of the legislative assembly of Porto Rico, praying for the enactment of legislation to settle the questions of the title to, and permit the enjoyment by those who shall have the title of, certain buildings, lots, and public lands; which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

Whereas by the provisions of Article VIII of the treaty of Paris, signed December 10, 1898, Spain ceded to the United States, in Porto Rico, all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways, and other immovable property which, in conformity with the law, belonged to the public domain, and as such belonged to the Crown of Spain, but particularly providing in said Article VIII that the relinquishment or cession therein referred to could not in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies, or any other association having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the territory ceded; and

Whereas upon the formal surrender of the sovereignty of Porto Rico, October 18, 1898, all buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways, and other immovable property, including lands and lots, then in possession of or controlled or administered by officers of the Spanish army or navy or by civil representatives of Spain, were turned over by the Spanish Commission to the United States Commission, appointed to receive the same, and subsequently by said United States Commission to the military government established in Porto Rico by order of the President, and by the said military government held and administered as the property of the United States, and continued in possession of the military authorities stationed in Porto Rico, except as conditionally turned over to the civil government by order of the honorable Secretary of War.

Whereas the records of titles to property, files of royal decrees and orders, and accounts of expenditures of public funds prove either a legal title in or a strong equitable right to the possession of numerous buildings, parcels, and lots of land transferred and held as aforesaid by the people of Porto Rico and by the several municipal corporations; and

Whereas the city of San Juan, by reason of it having been for centuries and until a very few years ago walled in, is, except on lands reserved for military use, solidly built up, leaving no space for the location of public buildings, for which there is great need, particularly for the administrative departments and for schools, and the residence sections are congested, poor tenants being crowded into small, illy ventilated, foul, and filthy quarters, which constitute a standing menace to the health of the community; the only hope of relief from the dire inconveniences suffered by the public and educational interests, and the dangers to public health lies in the opportunity by the insular government to dispose of the considerable tract of land adjoining the city on the east and constituting the remaining portion of a small island, on which San Juan is situated: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the legislative assembly of Porto Rico, That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized and most earnestly solicited to speedily enact such measures as will forever settle the questions of the title to and permit the enjoyment by the people of Porto Rico and by such municipal corporations as may hold title to or may show that they are entitled to the buildings, lots, and so-called public land herein referred to; and be it

Further resolved, That in aid of the certain and early settlement of claims and causes for contention, the Congress is respectfully requested to send a special committee, or a subcommittee of the insular committees, to Porto Rico to inquire into the status of the question here presented and to make such recommendation for the division and allotment of the buildings, lots, and lands involved as may appear to be just and equitable.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

CHARLES HARTZELL,
President Executive Council.
MAN. F. ROSSY,
Speaker House of Delegates.

Approved January 14, 1902.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, *Governor.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, PORTO RICO.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a memorial to the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, passed by the legislative assembly of Porto Rico and approved by the governor on January 14, 1902, the original of which is on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand at San Juan, Porto Rico, and caused to be affixed the great seal of Porto Rico this 14th day of January, A. D. 1902.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR E. PARKE,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. LODGE. I present a petition from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, praying for the negotiation of a reciprocal trade agreement with the Dominion of Canada. I ask that the names of the different cities and towns of the State of Massachusetts printed on the outside of the petition, whose business men indorse the petition, be printed in the RECORD. I suppose the petition will be referred to the Committee on Relations with Canada.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The rule of the Senate provides that only the body of a petition shall he printed in the RECORD.

Mr. LODGE. It is not the names that I am asking to have printed, but simply the sources of the petition.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Relations with Canada, as follows:

A petition praying for the negotiation of a reciprocal trade agreement with the Dominion of Canada, from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, containing the signatures of business men of Boston, Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Chicopee, Cambridge, Lynn, Salem, Fitchburg, Framingham, Greenfield, Marblehead, Peabody, Amesbury, Melrose, Everett, Somerville, Stoneham, Abington, Rockland, Waltham, Newburyport, Woburn, Georgetown, Medford, Malden, Leominster, Westfield, Danvers, Norwood, Middleboro, Clinton, Shelburne Falls, Turners Falls, Chelmsford, Merrimac, and Ware, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of the Commercial Club, of Minneapolis, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing a change in the postal regulations so as to permit the mailing of large quantities of catalogues, etc., at regular third-class

rates without attaching postage stamps thereto; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club, of Minneapolis, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for penny postage on letters and equalizing the postage on second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club, of Minneapolis, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the laying of a cable by the Government to the Philippine Islands by way of the Sandwich Islands and Guam; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of A. P. Frank and 54 other citizens of Minnesota, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WELLINGTON presented a petition of the mayor, counselor, and aldermen of Annapolis, Md., praying that an appropriation of $142,000 be made for the improvement of the harbor at that place; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of Massassaugua Council, No. 608, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Erie, Pa., and of District Assembly, No. 3, Knights of Labor, of Pittsburg, Pa., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of 40 citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of Local Union No. 84, American Federation of Labor, of Camden, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Magnolia Council, No. 101, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Toms River, N. J., and a petition of Jenny Jump Council, No. 97, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Hope, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to suppress anarchy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Nathan Hale Council, No. 89, of Trenton; of Onward Council, No. 98, of Red Bank; of General Runyon Council, No. 233, of Newark; of Rescue Council, No. 151, of Camden; of Climax Council, No. 124, of Finesville; of Abram Browning Council, No. 122, of Camden; of Industry Council, No. 35, of Jersey City; of Fairview Council, No. 248, of Gallia; of Eureka Council, No. 54, of Hamilton Square; of Branchburg Council, No. 121, of North Branch; of James L. Boyd Council, No. 244, of Bloomfield; of American Council, No. 133, of Camden; of Joel Parker Council, No. 69, of South Amboy; of Eagle Council, No. 88, of Spotswood; of Charles L. Walters Council, No. 178, of Milltown; of General Custer Council, No. 130, of Newark; of Council No. 181, of Elizabeth; of Friendship Council, No. 81, of New Market; of Hudson Council, No. 175, of Jersey City; of Garfield Council, No. 56, of Union, and of Essex Council, No. 161, of Newark, all of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; of Pride of Mechanics Home Council, No. 61, Daughters of Liberty, of Jamesburg, and of Starry Flag Council, No. 40, Daughters of Liberty, of Freehold, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. TELLER presented a petition of Local Union No. 1842, United Mine Workers of America, of Carleton, Colo., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the immigration of Chinese and Japanese into this country; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a memorial of Union Grange, No. 145, Patrons of Husbandry, of Larimer County, Colo., remonstrating against any reduction being made in the duty on sugar; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of Colorado, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HOAR presented petitions of Shipwrights' Protective Union No. 8955, of Boston; of Plate Printers' Union No. 3, of Boston, and of Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 19, of Lawrence, all of the American Federation of Labor, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented a petition of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 39, of Seattle, Wash., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Granite State Dairymen's Association, of Durham, N. H., and the petition of H. N. Camp, of West Derry, N. H., praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HARRIS presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Dodge City, Kans., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Bowersock land-grazing bill placing a rental value on all western lands; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Manchester, Longford, Talmage, and Huron, all in the State of Kansas, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. QUARLES presented a petition of the Welsh Christian Endeavor Society, of Caledonia, Wis., praying for the continuance of the present anticanteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Wood Workers' Union No. 70, American Federation of Labor, of Fond du Lac, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present petitions signed by members of the Missouri State Militia, who volunteered and were regularly mustered to serve for a term of six months under a call by Gov. A. R. Gamble, dated August 24, 1861, praying for the passage of a law granting them a pensionable status.

The reasons the petitioners give, which cover only four or five lines, I ask to have inserted in the RECORD, and that the petitions be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri presents petitions and asks that the reasons contained therein be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The reasons referred to are as follows:

First. From the date of the muster in of this militia, in the month of September, 1861, until its muster out, in January, 1862, the several companies, battalions, and regiment were under the immediate command and subject to the orders of the volunteer officers in the service of the United States who commanded the different military posts in the State of Missouri and did active service in scouting, guarding railroad bridges, military posts, military prisons, and protecting Government property. The officers of this Missouri militia made their regular daily reports to the several post commanders and were in all respects used and treated as soldiers of the United States volunteer service; all property captured and all prisoners taken were delivered to the United States volunteer officers in command of the nearest military posts.

Second. That the men who served in this Missouri State militia volunteered and served at a time when their services were of great value to the United States Government, and they are justly entitled to the relief prayed for, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The petitions will be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of Dirigo Grange, No. 13, Patrons of Husbandry, of Brunswick, Me., praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2510) extending the time for the commencement and completion of the bridge across the Missouri River at or near Oacoma, S. Dak., reported it without amendment.

Mr. SIMMONS, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2106) providing for the improvement, repair, and an addition to the public building at Jacksonville, Fla., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the bill (S. 276) for the relief of L. A. Davis, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MITCHELL. On the 7th of this month, through some inadvertence, I introduced a bill (S. 2412) to protect the United States mails. I did not intend to introduce the bill. I presume it got mixed in with some other bills. I am now instructed by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to report it back and recommend its indefinite postponement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. McMILLAN. I am instructed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2451) to establish lighthouse and fog-signal stations in Alaskan waters, to report it adversely, and I ask that the bill be postponed indefinitely, a similar bill having passed the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CULBERSON, from the Committee on Public Buildings

and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1538) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Laredo, in the State of Texas, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. CULLOM. from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an amendment proposing to appropriate $412,572.70 to repay to the Government of Mexico money erroneously claimed by and paid to the United States on account of awards, adjudged to have been fraudulently made, in the La Abra and Weil claims, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and printed; which was agreed to.

GAZETTEER OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. PLATT of New York, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following concurrent resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound in cloth 4,000 copies of the Gazetteer of the Philippine Islands; 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 2,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,000 for the use of the War Department.

PROTECTION OF SALMON FISHERIES OF ALASKA.

Mr. PLATT of New York, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. BARD on the 20th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimons consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the report of Howard M. Kutchin, special agent of the Treasury Department, on the "Protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska" be printed, and that 750 additional copies be printed and bound in paper covers for the use of the Treasury Department.

MESSENGER FOR COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Mr. PLATT of New York. I submit a resolution which I ask may be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate be, and he is hereby, directed to appoint a messenger for the Committee on Printing, whose services shall be devoted exclusively to the business of said committee, and that the messenger so appointed shall be selected by said committee and paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of $1,440 per annum until otherwise provided for by law.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to call attention to this resolution, if I may do so.

A large number of the resolutions of this kind provide that the appointment shall be made by the committee or the chairman of the committee, just as the appointment of clerks is made. One resolution reported yesterday gave one of the committees the power of appointing its own messenger. It seems to me that we ought to have some uniform policy in this matter, and I think the uniform policy should be that the committees should appoint their messengers, always being careful that there is in the control of the Sergeant-at-Arms, as I understand there is with the Capitol police and the messengers who perform the general duties at the doors, a force which in case of any exigency would be at his command to keep order. There might be at some time some public disturbance which would require a strong and disciplined force under command of the Sergeant-at-Arms for the protection of the Capitol and the protection of the Senate.

About half of these resolutions are drawn in one way and a half in the other. I spoke in private to my friend from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] about the matter yesterday, and I should like to call his attention now to this point. It seems to me there is no reason why the Committee on Printing should not have the appointing of its own messenger, and not leave it to the Sergeant-at-Arms, just as it has the appointment of its own clerk. I make this suggestion to my friend the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. PLATT of New York. The amendment suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts is very satisfactory to me, and I ask that the resolution be so modified.

The resolution as modified was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be authorized to appoint a messenger, whose services shall be devoted exclusively to the business of said committee, and paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of $1,440 per annum until otherwise provided for by law.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Mr. VEST introduced a bill (S. 3090) to approve and ratify an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, entitled "An act to provide for the collection, arrangement, and display of the products of the Territory of Arizona at the International Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903," approved March 21, 1901; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 3091) granting an increase of pension to Matilda R. Schoonmaker; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 3092) for the relief of John Ranald; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3093) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to prescribe license fees, make regulations governing the same, and fix penalty for noncompliance therewith, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 3094) to provide for a national leper law for the suppression and prevention of leprosy in the United States of America; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3095) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Yonkers, N. Y.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3096) amending the statutes relating to patents, relieving medical and dental practitioners from unjust burdens imposed by patentees holding patents covering methods and devices for treating human diseases, ailments, and disabilities; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3097) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Nunez; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3098) granting an increase of pension to Louis H. Gein; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced a bill (S. 3099) granting a pension to John Peterson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 3100) granting an increase of pension to Frank Beckmann; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 3101) for the relief of Sylvester D. Foss; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3102) granting a pension to Adoniram C. Harper; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 3103) granting an increase of pension to Susan Hays; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TURNER introduced a bill (S. 3104) to establish gas buoys at certain points in the waters and along the shores of Alaska; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CARMACK introduced a bill (S. 3105) granting an increase of pension to Maria J. Wilson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 3106) granting an increase of pension to Hugh R. Richardson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 3107) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near the city of Kansas City, Mo.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. TELLER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3108) granting an increase of pension to Inez E. Perrine;

A bill (S. 3109) granting an increase of pension to Hampton C. Booth;

A bill (S. 3110) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Dinkleman; and

A bill (S. 3111) granting a pension to W. H. H. Lewis (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 3112) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to determine all claims of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians of Colorado; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SCOTT introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3113) for the relief of Capt. E. C. Harper's company (A), Forty-sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Militia;

A bill (S. 3114) for the relief of Capt. Isaac Alt's company (B), Forty-sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Militia;

A bill (S. 3115) for the relief of Capt. John Bond's company, West Virginia Volunteer Militia;

A bill (S. 3116) for the relief of Capt. Sampson Snyder's company, West Virginia Volunteer Militia; and

A bill (S. 3117) for the relief of Capt. John Bogg's company, West Virginia Volunteer Militia.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 3118) to declare the west fork of White River above the south line of Marion County and to the source of said river, in the State of Indiana, to be not a navigable stream; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MONEY. I introduce a bill as a substitute for the bill (S. 2165) for the relief of Mrs. Julia A. Thomas, widow and administratrix of John C. Thomas, deceased. It is reintroduced merely to correct an error.

The bill (S. 3119) for the relief of Mrs. Julia A. Thomas, widow and administratrix of I. S. O. G. Greer, deceased, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Committee on Claims will be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill No. 2165, and the bill will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 3120) to regulate the importation of opium and fixing penalties for violations thereof; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 3121) for the relief of Thomas Amory De Blois; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3122) to purchase a painting of the frigate *Constitution*, known as "Old Ironsides," and entitled "Old Ironsides;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 3123) granting an increase of pension to Amos B. Canwell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3124) granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Gustin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 3125) for the improvement of the harbor of Pascagoula, Miss.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KEARNS introduced a bill (S. 3126) to provide for the selection and allotment of certain lands within the Uinta Indian Reservation, in the State of Utah, for the several use and occupation of the Indians thereon, and for the opening to settlement of the residue of the lands in the reservation and the sale thereof for the benefit of the said Indians; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3127) for the payment to Andrew J. Stewart, jr., of the balance due him for surveying public lands; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CARMACK introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 43) for the relief of the enrolled militia of the city of Memphis and western district of Tennessee; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORT ON CHURCH LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on the Philippines 300 copies of Senate Document No. 190, Fifty-sixth Congress, second session.

DEATH SENTENCE OF COMMANDANT SCHEEPERS.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I desire to introduce a concurrent resolution, and I wish to say a word or two about it. I send the resolution up and ask to have it read, and then I wish to state why I introduce it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

Mr. TELLER. I do not ask for its consideration to-day, but I shall to-morrow.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas it is announced that sentence of death has been passed upon Commandant Scheepers, of the Orange Free State army, now a prisoner of war in the hands of the British forces in South Africa; and

Whereas it is known that said Commandant Scheepers was captured while lying sick and wounded in hospital, such capture being in violation of articles 1 and 5 of the Geneva Convention; and

Whereas his execution by the British authorities will lead to acts of retaliation and reprisal: Be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President request the Government of Great Britain to set aside, in the interest of humanity, such sentence of death, and accord to Commandant Scheepers the privileges and immunities guaranteed under the Geneva Convention.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, the press dispatches from Graaf-Reinet, Cape Colony, January 19, contain the following:

Lord Kitchener has confirmed the death sentence passed upon the Boer commandant, Scheepers, who was captured last October. He will be shot next Saturday.

From Brussels, January 20, we have the following:

Dr. Leyds, the European representative of the Transvaal, has addressed a protest to the powers against the execution of the Boer commandant, Scheepers, whose death sentence, confirmed by Lord Kitchener, he describes as an assassination justifying retaliation on the parts of Generals Botha and De Wet.

I am told that by to-morrow we can have some evidence showing that the statement in the resolution is correct. If correct, it is certainly a case that calls for the intervention of the United States or some other Government that has some humanity and purposes that, no matter where it is, war shall be conducted upon principles of humanity, or, at least, if not, that we will enter our protest against it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will go over under the rule.

PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution which was laid on the table to be taken up this morning, by unanimous consent.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted on the 20th instant by Mr. CULBERSON, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all suggestions, statements, criticisms, and correspondence between the War Department or any official thereof and any person or corporation, and between the War Department or any official thereof and the Philippine Commission, relating to the customs tariff affecting the Philippine Islands which culminated in the tariff adopted by the Philippine Commission September 17, 1901.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, in Senate Document No. 134, just printed, some of the information sought by this resolution is furnished. Accordingly I suggest an amendment to the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas moves to amend the pending resolution. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Strike out the words "and between the War Department or any official thereof and the Philippine Commission;" so that if amended the resolution would read:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all suggestions, statements, criticisms, and correspondence between the War Department or any official thereof and any person or corporation relating to the customs tariff affecting the Philippine Islands which culminated in the tariff adopted by the Philippine Commission September 17, 1901.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 21st instant approved and signed the joint resolution (S. R. 15) to encourage the holding of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition in the city of Charleston, county of Charleston, State of South Carolina, during the years 1901 and 1902.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. MCKENNEY, the enrolling clerk of the House, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5814) to provide for the execution in the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico of deeds for land situate in the District of Columbia, asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. JENKINS, Mr. BLACKBURN, and Mr. COWHERD managers at the conference on the part of the House.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The morning business is closed, and the Calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 569) to establish the department of commerce.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota if the bill has been reprinted as amended by the Senate? I thought the Senate ordered a reprint.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It was not ordered, the Chair is informed.

Mr. NELSON. There has been one reprint of the bill. The amendments that were made the last time it was under consideration were very slight. I can explain them to the Senator.

Mr. QUARLES. I desire to offer an amendment to the bill which has grown out of the discussion we had the other day. I ask the Secretary to read it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. One moment, before that is done. This bill having been taken from the Calendar under Rule VIII by unanimous consent, it is subject to the rule limiting debate. Day before yesterday morning the debate went on without limit by general consent. The question is whether the Senate desires the Chair to enforce the five-minutes rule. If not, consent should be asked that that rule be waived.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent that the rule be waived and that there be no limit to debate.

Mr. HOAR. If we can debate the bill under the five-minutes rule, it would hasten the Senator's purpose very much to do so.

Mr. NELSON. I do not feel like cutting off gentlemen who desire to debate the bill, and therefore I ask that it be considered without reference to the rule.

Mr. HOAR. But if no one should desire to speak more than five minutes it would not be necessary to waive the rule.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that the limitation of five minutes be waived in the discussion of the bill. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] has offered an amendment, which is the pending amendment, and which will be read. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES] to it.

The SECRETARY. After the word "commerce," in line 4, page 4, section 4, strike out the words "and the chief of said bureau of foreign commerce shall be the assistant chief of the said bureau of statistics," and insert:

And the two shall constitute one bureau, to be called the bureau of statistics, with a chief of the bureau and one assistant.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES] offers an amendment as a substitute for this amendment?

Mr. QUARLES. Yes, sir.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read to the Senate.

The SECRETARY. In line 6, page 4, of the printed bill, strike out all after the words "Statistics and" down to and including the words "United States," in line 12, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That the secretary of commerce shall have complete control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confided to his department; and to this end said secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the said bureaus and to rearrange such statistical work and to distribute or consolidate the same, as may be deemed desirable in the public interest; and said secretary shall also have authority to call upon other bureaus or departments of the Government for statistical data and results obtained by them, and it is hereby made the duty of such bureaus or departments to furnish such information when so requested, and said secretary of commerce may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator from Wisconsin pardon the Chair for calling his attention to the fact that the Senator from Missouri who offered the amendment to which this is a substitute is attending a meeting of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and will shortly be here? The Chair suggests that the Senator from Wisconsin withhold his amendment until the Senator from Missouri arrives.

Mr. QUARLES. I comply with great pleasure with the suggestion of the Chair. However, I should like to have as prompt consideration of the amendment as possible.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there further amendments to be offered to the bill?

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, it is quite impossible for us in this vicinity to know what is going on. If the purpose is to consolidate these two bureaus, it may be done by the amendment, which I suppose has been adopted; but there is not anyone around in this section of the Senate, I think, who can form any opinion as to what that amendment is.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. An amendment has just been offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES]. The Chair took the liberty of suggesting to him, as it was a substitute for one offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], that the Senator from Missouri is absent as a Regent of the Smithsonian, and will shortly be here, and the Chair suggested that he allow both amendments to lie over until the Senator from Missouri comes in. So nothing has been done with either amendment.

Mr. TELLER. I am very glad to know that that is the case, although I think it is a little hard on the Presiding Officer that he shall have to inform us on this side of the Chamber what is going on upon the other side.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I think there is a misapprehension. The amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES] comes in at the end of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], and does not conflict with it. The Senator from Missouri proposes to strike out, commencing in line 4, the following words:

And the chief of said bureau of foreign commerce shall be the assistant chief of the said bureau of statistics.

And then to insert in place of that the language which I ask the Secretary to read.

The Secretary read as follows:

And the two shall constitute one bureau, to be called the bureau of statistics, with a chief of the bureau and one assistant.

Mr. NELSON. That is all. Now, the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin comes in subsequent to that, commencing with the word "and" in line 6, and is supplemental to it. I think there is no conflict between the two, and that the amendment of the Senator from Missouri could well be adopted, leaving the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin to be acted upon.

The object of the amendment of the Senator from Missouri is to make it perfectly clear that the two bureaus—the one on Foreign Commerce, brought from the State Department, and the Bureau of Statistics, from the Treasury Department—shall be consolidated into one. A question was raised the other day by the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] as to that point, doubting whether there was a consolidation. The amendment of the Senator from Missouri is to clear up that question, and does not relate to the subsequent amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin.

I am quite content that the amendment of the Senator from Missouri should be adopted, because it is in line with what was intended in the bill originally—to consolidate the two bureaus.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senate agree to the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri?

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES] offers an amendment, which will be read.

The SECRETARY. Insert after the amendment just adopted the following:

That the secretary of commerce shall have complete control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confided to his department; and to this end said secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the said bureaus and to rearrange such statistical work and to distribute or consolidate the same, as may be deemed desirable in the public interest; and said secretary shall also have authority to call upon other bureaus or departments of the Government for statistical data and results obtained by them, and it is hereby made the duty of such bureaus or departments to furnish such information when so requested, and said secretary of commerce may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senate agree to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. PETTUS. It seems that those two amendments are somewhat inconsistent. One makes the consolidation itself, and the other authorizes the secretary of commerce to make it as he may think best.

Mr. QUARLES. It seems to me that my amendment does impinge upon the other, at least slightly. The contemplation of the Senator from Missouri evidently was, in the latter clause of his amendment, to create a bureau to be known as the "Bureau of Statistics." To that extent it would interfere with the more elastic scheme covered by my amendment, which leaves it discretionary with the new secretary to use these bureaus or to combine or consolidate them as he may deem wise. I think in that respect the Senator from Alabama is right, perhaps.

Mr. SPOONER. I ask that the section may be read as amended by the amendment of the Senator from Missouri.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read that part of the section as already amended, and will then read it as it would stand if amended as proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin.

The SECRETARY. Beginning in line 23 on page 3, as amended, section 4 reads as follows:

That the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, now in the Department of State, be, and the same hereby is, transferred to the department of commerce and consolidated with and made a part of the Bureau of Statistics, hereinbefore transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the department of commerce, and the two shall constitute one bureau, to be called the bureau of statistics, with a chief of the bureau and one assistant.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES] will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

That the secretary of commerce shall have complete control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confided to his department; and to this end said secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the said bureaus and to rearrange such statistical work and to distribute or consolidate the same as may be deemed desirable in the public interest; and said secretary shall also have authority to call upon other bureaus or departments of the Government for statistical data and results obtained by them, and it is hereby made the duty of such bureaus or departments to furnish such information when so requested, and said secretary of commerce may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senate agree to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. HOAR. I should like to inquire of that Senator whether it is in accordance with our legislative policy and habits to order one Department as of right to demand a compilation of statistical information from another? It might require a great deal of expense. Very often the Senate makes a demand and is met by the answer of the Department that they have no appropriation which enables them to furnish the statistical information required. As I understood it, upon listening to the reading, the amendment gives the secretary of commerce absolute right to require any other department of the Government to furnish any statistical information which he shall need, and that he shall compile it.

Mr. QUARLES. That is true.

Mr. HOAR. Let the amendment be again read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be again stated.

The Secretary again read the amendment.

Mr. HOAR. May I ask the Senator if it would not be true, as expressed in the amendment, that an officer in the Department of Justice, or in the Treasury, or the Interior Department, busily engaged in performing a duty assigned to him by his own official superior, might be called upon directly—not through the Secretary of his own Department—and commanded to do some work for another Department, and obliged to lay aside all of his pending business until he complies with that request?

Mr. QUARLES. I should hardly think, Mr. President, that that would be a fair construction of the amendment. I certainly had no such thought in its preparation.

I may simply say to the Senate that my interest in this matter arises out of a certain responsibility which I feel regarding the Census Bureau. My attention has been called to this on account of the action of the Senate in excluding the Census Bureau from this new department. A debate arose here the other day as to what it was wise to do, and it occurred to me that, instead of having these statistics prepared in different departments, each under the head of a bureau chief, where they were overlapping each other, where the thing was being multiplied and duplicated, it would be far better to bring the Census Bureau into this new department, bring these other bureaus in, and then leave it the duty of the new chief of this department to gather all those statistics and have them issued with all the authenticity that the Government could give them, so that every statistical fact that we sent out would be backed by the authority of the nation, instead of being sent out simply with such authenticity as the head of a department not primarily charged with the gathering of statistics might give it.

That impression seemed to me so meritorious that I ventured to prepare this amendment, although at the present time, under the action the other day in Committee of the Whole, the Census Bureau is not included in the proposed new department. But whether it be included or not, it has seemed to me very desirable that we should give the new secretary this authority, because every Senator recognizes the difficulty of reaching out into a department by a kind of surgical operation and taking a bureau away from a department. But here we are organizing a new department, when the thing can be done without jealousy, without friction. It has seemed to me exceedingly desirable that there should be one central head, one central jurisdiction presiding over this matter of statistics, so that trained men might be employed and greater authenticity given to the statistics.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator allow me to make a suggestion?

Mr. QUARLES. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. I entirely sympathize with the purpose of the Senator, but instead of authorizing the head of the new department to require specific work from the bureaus of other departments, thereby establishing relations between the head of one department and the subordinates of another department, he should deal with the head of the department directly, and should obtain, so far as practicable, from the heads of the other departments of the Government the desired information. He would naturally make his application to the head of the other department, and the statute would, of course, make it incumbent upon the other department to respond. The insertion of some phrase of that sort would remove my difficulty.

Mr. SPOONER. Will my colleague permit me to interrupt him there?

Mr. QUARLES. With pleasure.

Mr. SPOONER. I do not think the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] has made a fair construction of the amendment. It only authorizes the secretary of commerce to call upon other departments for statistical data. The amendment reads:

> And said secretary shall also have authority to call upon other bureaus or departments of the Government for statistical data and results obtained by them, and it is hereby made the duty of such bureaus or departments to furnish such information when so requested.

I do not conceive that request as authorizing the secretary of commerce to require an investigation, but simply to furnish information which has been obtained.

Mr. HOAR. I did not so understand it, but I understood they were required to furnish data in their possession, to compile and copy the same.

Mr. SPOONER. Well, they compile it anyway; they obtain it for that purpose; and the idea of that is to furnish the information. It is entirely proper. The Senator agrees with me that all statistical information should in some method find its way to the department of commerce.

I think one suggestion made by the Senator from Massachusetts should have serious attention, and that can be easily reached if my colleague will strike out from his amendment the words "bureaus or." The amendment now reads:

> And said secretary shall also have authority to call upon other bureaus or departments of the Government for statistical data and results obtained by them, and it is hereby made the duty of such bureaus or departments to furnish such information, etc.

I suggest that my colleague strike out the words "bureaus or," so as to leave it simply "departments," so that they will communicate each Secretary with the other Secretary. I think that would eliminate the objection made by the Senator from Massachusetts, which is well founded in that respect.

Mr. QUARLES. I shall be very glad to consent to that change.

Mr. SPOONER. I think one Cabinet officer ought not to be dealing directly with bureaus under another Cabinet officer.

Mr. QUARLES. Mr. President, while I have the floor, I wish simply to call the attention of the Senate, and especially of my distinguished friend from Georgia [Mr. BACON], who participated in the debate the other day, to this feature of the amendment: That, instead of providing that these bureaus should be abolished or undertaking to determine in advance what should be done with them, we leave it optional and discretionary with the new secretary to leave these bureaus affiliated as they are if he shall conclude that the public interest will be promoted by that course, giving him, however, the discretion to rearrange and consolidate if he shall think that course to be more wise and beneficial.

As to the Census, at the proper time I shall call the attention of the Senate in some proper way to the propriety of placing back the Census Bureau in this new department. Whether it be made permanent by subsequent legislation or left as it is, I think it ought to be in this department, because its function is essentially the gathering of statistics. I hope for that reason it may be left under this new department, to be dealt with in the discretion of the new secretary.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will permit me, before he takes his seat I simply wish to make an inquiry of him. Of course those of us who have not been specially charged with the preparation of the bill have depended largely upon the conclusions which have been reached by those who have given it their particular attention. The inquiry which I desire to submit to the honorable Senator from Wisconsin is whether the placing of the Department of Labor under this proposed new department has been done with a view of equalizing the labors of the various departments, or whether it has been done because of any particular relation that it is thought the Department of Labor bears to the department of commerce? I simply wish to know by what reasons the committee were influenced in assigning to the department of commerce what is now known as the Department of Labor; whether it was because of the peculiar relationship of the Department of Labor to the proposed department of commerce and the consequent fitness that there should be some connection, or whether, in the effort to equalize the labor of the different departments, it was found necessary to take the Department of Labor and put it in the department of commerce, thus relieving some overcrowded department? Which of these two were the motives and reasons by which the committee were guided?

Mr. QUARLES. In regard to that matter, Mr. President, I think it wiser to refer to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] who has this bill in charge and who, I am sure, is better equipped to answer the question than I am.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

Mr. HOAR. With the permission of the Senator, perhaps the matter that has been pending can be first disposed of.

Mr. NELSON. Very well. I would suggest to the Senator from Georgia that I will defer for a moment to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. BACON. That is entirely satisfactory.

Mr. HOAR. I merely desire that the pending amendment to the amendment shall be disposed of, as we seem to be agreed all around that it is proper. I think the suggestion of the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] answers my difficulty so far as it is important. I will ask the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES] if he will modify his amendment by striking out the words "bureaus or," where they twice occur, so as to read "other departments." If the Senator will modify his amendment in that way, it will meet my objection.

Mr. QUARLES. I will do so with pleasure. I ask to amend the first draft of the amendment——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has that right.

Mr. QUARLES. I will then modify the amendment by striking out the words "bureaus or" where they occur.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator has the right to do that, the yeas and nays not having been ordered on the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The modification of the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin made by him will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Strike out the words "bureaus or" where they twice occur.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, for a great many years, as is well known to all members of this body, the great commercial interests of the country have been asking for the establishment of a department of commerce, and in response to that demand the Committee on Commerce, charged with such matters, gave very careful consideration to a bill, which I think was reported favorably at the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress. I will ask the Senator from Minnesota if I am not right?

Mr. NELSON. It was originally reported, I think, in the Fifty-fifth Congress, by the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE], now presiding over the deliberations of this body.

Mr. GALLINGER. That bill went to the Calendar and was not reached for consideration. At the present session it was reintroduced practically as it had been reported, and it again received very careful consideration by the Committee on Commerce. It was reported, is now on the Calendar, and under consideration.

I desire, Mr. President, as a member of that committee, to take a very few moments of the valuable time of the Senate in some observations on this measure, which has been somewhat severely criticised, and perhaps properly so, by Senators not members of the Committee on Commerce.

Section 3 of the bill declares the purpose and the scope of this new department:

SEC. 3. That it shall be the province and duty of said department to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishery industries, the labor interests, and the transportation facilities of the United States; and to this end it shall be vested with jurisdiction and control of the departments, bureaus, offices, and branches of the public service hereinafter specified, and with such other powers and duties as may be prescribed by law.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] a moment ago asked why it was that the Department of Labor was included in this bill. He wanted to know whether it was because the committee recognized that the matter the Department of Labor deals with properly belongs to a department of commerce, or whether it was to relieve the pressure upon some other department of the Government. I will say to the Senator that, as I understand the matter, it was for the double purpose. First, the Department of Labor deals with statistics, and it is proposed to place the collection and promulgation of statictics in a bureau in the department of commerce, and next because of the fact that the Department under which the Bureau of Labor now is operating is beyond a question overwhelmed with work, and may well be relieved by Congress in the establishment of a new bureau.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. GALLINGER. With pleasure.

Mr. NELSON. I think the Senator is laboring under a misapprehension in one respect. The Department of Labor is not now in any Executive Department; it is isolated; it is by itself.

Mr. GALLINGER. Upon reflection I recall that that is so, and I was mistaken in the statement I made. It is an independent department, and yet not an Executive Department. It was thought wise by the committee to place it under this new department, making it a bureau in the ordinary acceptation of the term.

Mr. President, this bill has had, as I before stated, very careful consideration. Doubtless the committee has made some mistakes in its construction and in the bureaus and departments they have included in it, but it is not a crude bill, and it is not a proper subject for criticism in that direction. The bill has already been amended, and I think, Mr. President, amended not in a way that improves it. The Census Office has been stricken from the bill. I quite agree with the chairman of the Committee on Census of this body that that office should be included in this new department, and that the statistics which that office is collecting should be made part of this proposed department and put under the bureau of statistics, which this bill proposes to create.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator pardon me if I make an inquiry as to the matter on which he has been speaking before he passes to another point?

Mr. GALLINGER. With pleasure.

Mr. BACON. My inquiry is, whether, in the practical operation of the present Department of Labor, there has developed any such inefficiency as requires that its status shall be changed and that it shall be put under one of the great Executive Departments?

Mr. GALLINGER. Well, Mr. President, I think we will all agree that no man has been rash enough to assert here or elsewhere that the Department of Labor as at present constituted has not done magnificent work or that it is subject to any criticism whatever; and yet it is an independent department under the law to-day. The committee thought it was wise to include it in this new department. That is all. It may not be wise to do so, but the committee thinks it is. The Senate may think otherwise, and, of course, the committee will yield to the judgment of the Senate.

I could not, Mr. President, if I tried, utter words of too great praise for the distinguished statistician who is at the head of the present Department of Labor. His work is beyond praise; it has commended itself to all classes of our people; and I have never heard a word uttered by any man in public life in criticism of the administration of that Department.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator permit me, then, to ask him, as a member of the committee, another question?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. If, under the present arrangement, there is such distinguished success, would it not be the part of wisdom to allow the present arrangement to continue, rather than to subject the present head of that Department to control which might in some degree impair or interfere with that efficiency, if it is now so perfect?

Mr. GALLINGER. Well, Mr. President, that is, of course, a matter of judgment. I have no doubt the same gentleman will be continued at the head of the work who has it now in hand if this change shall be made. As I stated a moment ago, it is a matter for the Senate to decide for itself.

Again, Mr. President, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which the committee recommended should be included in this new department, has been stricken from the bill, and I think there a mistake has been made. I suppose it is safe for me to say, Mr. President, that the best charts published in the world are published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey; but there is an anomaly in that service being in the Treasury Department, and if it is proposed by some future legislation to transfer it to the Navy Department, as has been hinted, I am clearly of opinion that it would be a mistake to do that.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey, if I properly understand its function, has to do with commerce. It charts the harbors and coast lines almost exclusively, and, while the Navy Department may well give its spare time to the deep-sea soundings, it seems to me that the specific work the Coast and Geodetic Survey has in hand belongs almost exclusively to this new department of commerce, if it shall be created; but the Senate has stricken from the bill that provision, and it very likely will adhere to the conclusion it reached on that point, although I give notice that when the matter comes into the Senate I shall ask for a separate vote on that proposition.

Mr. President, as to the matter of statistics, which is immediately in hand, I do not think the criticisms which were made upon the bill in that regard were well founded. Possibly the provisions are not sufficiently clear; possibly the scope may not be as broad as it ought to be; but the committee had clearly in mind the establishment of a single bureau of statistics, and the bill very pointedly accomplishes that result, as I understand. If you turn to page 3, line 16, you will find it is provided:

That the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, now in the Department of State, be, and the same hereby is, transferred to the department of commerce and consolidated with and made a part of the Bureau of Statistics, hereinbefore transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the department of commerce, and the chief of said Bureau of Foreign Commerce shall be the assistant chief of the said Bureau of Statistics; and it shall be the duty of said bureau—

Not of two bureaus, as has been contended here, but—

it shall be the duty of said bureau, under the direction of the secretary, in addition to the duties now prescribed by law, to gather, compile, classify, and publish statistical information showing the condition of the foreign and domestic commerce, of the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishery industries, and of the transportation facilities of the United States.

Mr. President, in creating this bureau of statistics the bill proposes that we shall transfer to the department of commerce the Bureau of Statistics now in the Treasury Department; that we shall take the Bureau of Statistics in the State Department and consolidate them, and if Senators will turn to page 5 of the bill they will perceive that we provide that the consular officers shall likewise continue to gather statistics, and that their work shall be turned over to this bureau of statistics in the department of commerce.

I say, Mr. President, that the criticisms which have been made that we were not sufficiently explicit in saying that there should be one bureau are not, to my mind, justified by the language of the bill; but of course if it can be made more clear by the amendment submitted by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] and the amendment which is now pending, submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES], the committee will be glad to have the text of the bill perfected in that respect.

I do not know that I have anything further which I ought to impose upon the Senate in this matter, but I will say further that the committee has had one object in view, and that was to respond to the almost universal demand of the commercial bodies and interests of this country for the establishment of another executive department of the Government to be known as the department of commerce. Their purpose has been to have a bureau of statistics which would accomplish the very results which the Senators who have criticised the bill think it desirable for us to accomplish. In creating this new department we, of necessity, invaded the other departments; we had to take one bureau from

one department and another bureau from another department. We had to give this new department some work, and we found some of the other departments so overcrowded that we could well invade their domain and transfer to this new department the work which more properly belongs to a department of commerce than to any existing executive department.

Mr. President, I trust the bill will be speedily voted on. It is, to my mind, a bill which is demanded by the best interests of the people of the United States, and which will receive the commendation of the great commercial bodies of this great commercial country of ours.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Presiding Officer of the Senate received a letter, addressed to him by Mr. Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, with the request that "you may extend the courtesy of submitting this communication to the Senate of the United States." As it relates to the pending bill, and possibly to the proposed pending amendment, if there be no objection, the Chair will comply with the request of this gentleman and submit the letter to the Senate. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read the letter.

The Secretary read as follows:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1902.

Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE,
President pro tempore United States Senate.

DEAR SIR: The bill pending before your honorable body, Senate 569, is, as you know, to establish a department of commerce, with the creation of an office to be known as secretary of the department of commerce. A perusal of the bill shows that it proposes to transfer the Department of Labor to the proposed department of commerce, and it is this particular feature to which your attention is respectfully directed.

As you know, the Bureau of Labor Statistics was created at the earnest solicitation of the organized labor movement of America, and subsequently changed to the higher position of the Department of Labor. This, too, in response to the earnest request of the American Federation of Labor, and the hope has been long entertained that time would demonstrate the wisdom of an independent executive department and its chief officer a secretary with a voice in the councils of the President, affecting matters particularly relating to the great interests of labor.

No keen observer disputes that the all-absorbing and burning question of our time is expressed in the terms, "the labor question." In the effort to establish the rightful relation of the workers to society, in the production of wealth and in its just distribution, is encompassed all the complex questions of our lives.

That justice should be meted out to all the workers, no thoughtful man will deny.

Anything which is not based upon ethical considerations for all, no intelligent trade unionist asks.

Questions often arise in the official family of the President of the United States in which justice, fair dealing, ethics, and the law and its administration must frequently be under consideration, and, unless there is some representative of the workers competent to speak in their name, to advocate their cause, to convey to the executive head and his advisers the laborers' side of labor's contention, he and they must be deprived of valuable and far-reaching information. It is to supply this present deficiency that the American Federation of Labor has asked, and should repeat and increase its efforts, to secure the enactment by Congress of a law creating a department of labor, with a secretary who shall have a seat in the President's Cabinet.

The creation of a department of commerce with the provision for the subordination of the Department of Labor, will minimize the importance of labor's interests and minimize the present Department of Labor. Against such a procedure, in the name of American labor, I enter my most solemn protest.

There can be no question that the members of a President's Cabinet are representatives of the employers' and business men's side of industry, commerce, and finance. Our ambassadors and consuls to foreign countries are agents and advocates of the same interests, and there can be no good reason for the creation of a department of commerce, particularly when the Department of Labor, which was created for a particular purpose, in no way germane to a department of commerce, and which it is purposed shall be absorbed thereby to the detriment of the interests of all our people.

It is therefore urgently requested that in the event that the honorable Senate should deem it wise to enact Senate bill 569, that the Department of Labor as now constituted may be eliminated from its provisions. I trust, too, that you may extend the courtesy of submitting this communication to the Senate of the United States.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very respectfully,
SAML. GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin as modified.

Mr. TELLER. I do not think the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] need infer that we are criticising the work of the committee because we do not agree with the bill in all its provisions. I believe it is customary in the Senate for Senators who do not entirely agree with a committee to make suggestions of amendment, and I hope that will be continued. Certainly the proposition of two bureaus of statistics in one department and the chief of one the assistant chief of the other is a new departure in administration. Nobody ever heard of such a thing before, and anybody who has had experience in those affairs must know that it will not work. All that has gone out, however. The Senator from New Hampshire seems to think it is a reflection upon the committee to strike it out.

Mr. GALLINGER. No, Mr. President, if the Senator from Colorado will permit me, I did not mean to say that.

Mr. TELLER. It sounded like it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I meant to say, and I repeat, that I am of opinion that the language of the bill does not bear out that construction. That is all I meant. It is a difference of opinion between the Senator and me.

Mr. TELLER. It is possible that we are mistaken, but it does not seem so to me. However, that has gone out.

Here is another proposition which I think ought to be considered a minute. As I said before, I am not making objections in hostility to the bill. I expect the bill to pass. I should like to see it in such shape, however, that it will be a proper bill to be passed. On page 5 there is a very proper provision. I do not find fault with it.

And all consular officers of the United States, including consul-generals, consuls, and commercial agents, are hereby required, and it is made a part of their duty, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to gather and compile, from time to time—

That is what they are doing, perhaps without any law, but there is no objection to it. What I object to is this:

From time to time, upon the request of the secretary of commerce.

In other words, you take away from the Secretary of State the power to do this, unless the secretary of commerce requests it to be done, do you not?

Mr. LODGE. I do not think that is the intention, certainly.

Mr. TELLER. I do not know that it is, but does it not look a little——

Mr. LODGE. The line which the Senator has read is my amendment. That is the reason why I have replied to the Senator.

Mr. TELLER. I think what the Senator had in mind perhaps was that upon the request of the secretary of commerce the Secretary of State should furnish the statistics to this bureau. I think that would be proper, but I hardly think it would be proper to say that he is to make these inquiries upon the request of the secretary of commerce. That work has been done for a number of years, and it has been very valuable.

Mr. LODGE. It has been done under the law—the law establishing the Bureau of Foreign Commerce in the State Department.

Mr. TELLER. I did not know it had been done under the law.

Mr. LODGE. I think that is the way it has been done.

Mr. TELLER. I did not know whether the law required it or whether it has grown up; but either way, it has been a useful and valuable service.

Mr. LODGE. Of course, the Secretary of State has the power to direct the consuls to transmit any information that he desires.

Mr. TELLER. I think it would be better to change this so that, upon the request of the secretary of commerce, he should furnish the statistics to the department of commerce.

Mr. LODGE. Then the Senator would strike out the words "upon the request of the secretary of commerce." That is all that is necessary.

Mr. TELLER. Then I would strike out those words.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator from Colorado allow me to suggest that we can meet the suggestion he has made, and it will not mar the bill in the least in that respect, by striking out, in line 15, the words "upon the request of the secretary of commerce."

Mr. TELLER. I think that will do it.

Mr. NELSON. If that is satisfactory, it will not change the effect of the bill. If the Senator from Colorado will move that amendment, I shall have no objection to it.

Mr. TELLER. I move, then, to strike out in line 15 the words "upon the request of the secretary of commerce."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Colorado moves an amendment. The Chair will entertain the motion now, although there is an amendment pending.

Mr. TELLER. As this is an informal amendment, I hope it will be entertained.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will entertain the amendment. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 15, page 5, it is proposed to strike out the words "upon the request of the secretary of commerce."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I merely wish to say a word about the statistical bureau. It is a matter I have had considerably at heart, and I know some other Senators have. I do not know but that we have it now so that it is thoroughly complete and efficient. I can hardly tell by hearing the bill read, and nobody else can, for that matter.

What I think we need is that when the Director of the Mint shall make up his estimate of the amount of gold, when the Comptroller of the Currency shall make up his estimate or his statement, that somebody, before those statements become published or become a part of a report, shall oversee them. I do not

know whether this bill provides for that or not. I do not know whether it would be regarded as offensive to the bill if I were to suggest it. I believe that is what we ought to have.

Mr. NELSON. I will say to the Senator from Colorado that I think the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin will reach the point to which he has referred.

Mr. TELLER. The other day I understood the Senator from Missouri to indicate that to his mind the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics had control of these estimates of other departments. I challenge that. I think perhaps he did not mean that. He meant to say, I guess, that the Chief of the Bureau was acting under authority of law. That is right. But he has no power over the Director of the Mint. He could not change his figures if he wanted to, except to change them in his own report. He could see that the Director of the Mint made his figures conform to those of the Bureau of Statistics. That is where the trouble comes in.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I should like to say a word before the amendment is acted upon. As I understand, it is now proposed, by the scope of this bill, to transfer to the new department all matters relating to statistical information, and the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin proposes to give this new secretary the power to subordinate all other departments to this department, because, whatever he asks from them they are bound to furnish, if I understand the purport of the amendment.

Mr. CULLOM. All other departments?

Mr. ALLISON. All other departments. That is to say, if the secretary of commerce wishes any information or statistics as respects anything connected with another department, it shall be the duty of that department to furnish it.

Now, I doubt very much whether it is worth while for us to insert in this bill a provision of that character, even applying to the departments. It is true that the amendment originally proposed has been amended so as to strike out bureaus, but that does not meet my objection thoroughly. I understand now that this bill transfers the Bureau of Statistics from the Treasury Department to the department of commerce, the object being to have that department do what the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department is now doing. Am I right in that respect?

Mr. NELSON. Certainly the Senator is right. If he will allow me in this connection, I wish to say to him that in one respect he misapprehends the bill. There is no attempt to transfer any statistical division of the Government, except what is known as the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, which used to be called the Bureau of Statistics, in the State Department. That is transferred to the new department and consolidated with the Bureau of Statistics, now in the Treasury Department, with a view of making one entire bureau of statistics. That is the only consolidation. The bill does not attempt to enlarge the scope of the work that is now conferred upon the Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. ALLISON. I am glad to have the information. That was really my understanding, and I intended to state it.

Now, if that be true, as I understand it to be true, I submit that the amendment now offered by the Senator from Wisconsin is not necessary, because it is the duty of the Bureau of Statistics to collate and compile the information which it is now proposed to provide for by specific statute. I have before me the requirements with respect to the Bureau of Statistics, and I find that they embrace practically everything connected with our internal and external commerce, and they also contain every proper thing, I should think, as respects the industries of the country.

Mr. NELSON. I may say, if the Senator will allow me to interrupt him right here, that that was the very reason why we thought it was appropriate to the department of commerce.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well. The Senator does not understand me to oppose this transfer or to oppose his bill. I suppose a little bit of criticism on this bill as it occurs to Senators on the floor can not be considered as hostile to the measure.

Mr. COCKRELL. Will the Senator from Iowa read that section?

Mr. CULLOM. Let us hear it read.

Mr. ALLISON. I will not read the whole of it, because it is an elaborate arrangement and seems to be very well prepared.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually prepare a report—

That is what he is to do—

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually prepare a report on the statistics of commerce and navigation of the United States with foreign countries to the close of the fiscal year. Such accounts shall comprehend all goods, wares, and merchandise exported from the United States to other countries; all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States from other countries, and all navigation employed in the foreign trade of the United States; which facts shall be stated according to the principles and in the manner hereby directed.

And then the manner is set forth in considerable detail, which I will not read.

Then another section provides what the collectors of customs shall do in order to enable him to prepare these statistics, and there are a great many other things which he is obliged to do.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, prepare and publish monthly reports of the exports and imports of the United States, including the quantities and values of goods warehoused or withdrawn from warehouse, and such other statistics relative to the trade and industry of the country as the Secretary of the Treasury may consider expedient.

Now, I submit to the Senator from Minnesota that it will be impossible, as I conceive it, for this new secretary to secure these statistics in any way except from the Treasury Department. He will not have in his department that upon which this information can be founded or from which it can be derived. All this information as respects exports and imports is necessarily in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury and within the purview of that Secretary. So I think there will be difficulty in transferring this particular duty from the Secretary of the Treasury to the new secretary.

Mr. LODGE. Do I understand the Senator from Iowa to mean that because the Secretary has to get this information from collectors of customs, therefore it ought to remain under the Treasury Department?

Mr. ALLISON. No, sir; the Senator should not so understand me.

Mr. LODGE. Will the Senator kindly explain to me what the objection is?

Mr. ALLISON. I undertake to say that it is not a practicable thing to undertake to transfer to the new bureau all the warehouses of the United States which contain foreign goods. It is not practicable to transfer to the new secretary the duty of making a monthly statement of the value of goods in warehouse or withdrawn from warehouses, except he obtains the information through the Secretary of the Treasury, unless the new secretary is to take upon himself the control and direction of the importation of merchandise and the collection of revenue thereupon.

Mr. LODGE. I understand—and the Senator will correct me if I am wrong—the officers in charge of the warehouses and the collectors of customs, etc., now transmit these statistics to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics does not collect them himself at the warehouses and ports. They are transmitted to him by those officers.

Mr. ALLISON. They can be by law. They are not now authorized to be transmitted to the Bureau by any statute I know of.

Mr. LODGE. I thought that was what the Senator read.

Mr. ALLISON. I have no doubt the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics is in communication with these collectors for the purpose of securing information.

Mr. LODGE. I mean that the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has a large mass of statistics, as we all know, gathered from the collectors of our ports and from warehouses, etc. Now, he does not himself go around to the various ports and get them. They must be transmitted to him by those officers.

Mr. ALLISON. That may be, but they are now transmitted necessarily to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly; and by him sent to the Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. ALLISON. Yes.

Mr. LODGE. Now suppose the Bureau of Statistics were moved into the department of commerce. We are proposing to transmit from the State Department the statistics gathered by consuls.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well.

Mr. LODGE. Why can not the Treasury transmit those gathered from collectors?

Mr. ALLISON. Possibly it can. I am only saying that possibly there will be a little difficulty in providing that the head of one department shall transfer monthly to the head of another department, or to a bureau of another department all these statistics. It will require duplication, undoubtedly, but I make no special point on that.

The law continues:

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics shall prepare an annual statement of all merchandise passing in transit through the United States to foreign countries, each description of merchandise, so far as practicable, warehoused, withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, for exportation, for transportation to other districts, and remaining in the warehouse at the end of each fiscal year.

Of course this can all be furnished by the Treasury Department to the new department, if necessary, and that is the way it will have to obtain it—through customs officers and not through any officers that the secretary of commerce can possibly employ.

Now, then, in addition to that, the law provides:

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics shall collect, digest, and arrange, for the use of Congress, the statistics of the manufactures of the United States, their localities, sources of raw material, markets, exchanges with the producing regions of the country, transportation of products, wages, and such other conditions as are found to affect their prosperity.

Now, that is all done under the law by this bureau which is to be transferred to the new department, and I submit that with

this statement it is unnecessary for us to inject into this new statute mandatory provisions. I think a head of a department when called upon for statistical information will furnish it as a matter of comity, and I do not think one secretary should be subordinated to another in this regard. Therefore I find more ample provision made here than I had supposed the other day when I was speaking somewhat of the importance of what the Senator now proposes and what is proposed in this bill, and to which I cordially agree. I have no fault to find with it, but I think the method now adopted is one which has proved satisfactory and which, with an efficient chief of bureau, will gather under this new secretary all the information from every source available which will be required in this annual statement.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to ask the Senator a question, if it does not disturb him.

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. LODGE. Whether the Bureau of Statistics remains where it is or whether it is transferred, it will perform the duties which the Senator has read from the original statute and are repeated and amplified here?

Mr. ALLISON. Undoubtedly.

Mr. LODGE. Now, we have gone to work and imposed on the census the task of collecting the same statistics that this Bureau is collecting from month to month and year to year. Why should we duplicate this work? Why can we not in some way consolidate the statistical work instead of having it done twice?

Mr. ALLISON. If the Senator from Massachusetts understands me to propose duplication——

Mr. LODGE. Oh, I do not.

Mr. ALLISON. I must certainly disabuse his mind. I am endeavoring to do exactly what the committee is endeavoring to do, but I am criticising now a suggestion made by the Senator from Wisconsin, which I agreed to practically in advance the other day, because I did not know then in detail what I see now on looking at the statute—that there is ample and complete power now to gather all that is possible to be gathered by the new secretary. Therefore it is that I want the secretary to have the widest scope, and that the best comity, if I may use that term, shall prevail between the secretaries, and not have clerks of one department write letters to the other, and make it the duty of that other to respond thereto.

Mr. QUARLES. If it will not interrupt the Senator from Iowa, I should like to make a suggestion.

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. QUARLES. The fact that the statistics gathered in that bureau—as the Senator has read from the statute—are valuable and accurate does not meet the case, I suggest to the Senator. Let me illustrate from the statute which he has just read. It requires the Bureau of Statistics to gather full information regarding manufactures, for instance. Is there any necessity in the decennial year, when the Census is expressly charged with the duty of gathering those identical statistics, of having the work duplicated by that Bureau? Under my amendment, as the Senator will see, there would be a discretion left in this officer to suspend the work of the Bureau for the particular year when the Census is charged with the duty of gathering those identical statistics, and there is no object in paying for them twice.

Mr. ALLISON. I agree thoroughly with the suggestion made by the Senator, but that is a criticism upon the census bill which we passed two years ago. If it is true that these statistics are as comprehensive as the statistics of the census, then we should not have provided for them; but I think the decennial census is intended for a wider and perhaps more important purpose—that of showing in detail the growth and development of our country for each decade, so that we can compare the census of 1900 with the census of 1890 and ascertain as respects our agricultural, our manufacturing, our farming, and our mining production the progress and development made in ten years.

Therefore, decennially we have in the past—it may not have been wise—provided for an enlarged and specific and detailed statement, which it is not expected will be done in the Bureau of Statistics. It is, as a matter of fact, impossible that it shall be done, and it is impossible that any department can do it every year. We shall have expended, when we have finished this decennial census, ten or twelve million dollars, because every home has been visited, every farm has been visited, every manufacturing industry has been visited, and the details have been shown, for this decennial period, as to the number of men employed in each, as to the wages paid in each, so far as practicable, because all that information is difficult to secure.

I suggested yesterday that when the Senator from Wisconsin brings in his elaborate provision here for a continuation of the census, without regard to decennial periods, making it a bureau or an office in some one of the departments of the Government, then is the time to arrange for that class of statistics specifically and, perhaps, more in detail for the imposition of new duties, if there are additional duties required, upon the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

Therefore it is, Mr. President, that I would rather we would not now deal with the new powers that are proposed here as respects the gathering of statistics, but that we should rest for the moment, at least until we get this new department into play, upon the very comprehensive statute and the comprehensive powers that are now given to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, which Bureau is to be here transferred. That is my general idea.

I may be mistaken about it, but I undertake to say that it will be impossible for us each and every year to deal at large with the question of our occupations, our wages, our labor, our manufactures, our mines, our forests, and our agriculture in detail as they are dealt with every ten years. So, after further consideration, I believe it is unwise for us now to legislate whereby we shall enlarge the duties and powers of this new secretary so as to make every other Secretary who happens to have a statistical bureau in his department subordinate to the new secretary, as will be the case if this amendment is agreed to.

I hope the Senator from Wisconsin will withdraw the amendment and allow the law to stand, as I think it does stand, with comprehensive powers as respects the gathering of statistics. I am sure that every Secretary of any department will gladly furnish the statistics in detail when called for, and they will furnish them, and do furnish them, in their annual reports, which are always transmuted right into the Statistical Abstract.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, as I understand it we have had censuses of late which were intended to chronicle the decennial growth of which the Senator has spoken. We added one subject to another until by the time the census was published the statistics were completely obsolete, and nobody thought of using them. In fact they became, except for the statistics of population, such gloomy failures, that is, for current knowledge, that at the last census we undertook to change, and did almost completely change our system. We provided that we should have a very limited number of subjects and get the returns in two years, and then that the other subjects on which we wanted detailed statements should be referred to a permanent bureau to report upon them from time to time. That seems to me to be an intelligent way of dealing with it.

If we are to have a permanent bureau to deal with these statistics, why not concentrate it in one hand? We have bureaus of statistics scattered about in almost every department of the Government publishing and republishing—many of them—the same information. I do not care whether the central bureau is put under one department or another, but it seems to me we ought to have one bureau of statistics and that all statistics should be sent to that bureau, no matter where you place the bureau. Then we shall have one issue. We will not duplicate. We will not spend twice as much money as we need. We will get reports on different subjects from time to time with some degree of freshness. We shall save more money and get better returns, it seems to me, in that way than any other.

The plea I am making is the old plea that I have heard made here by many Senators on other subjects, for a concentration of all the bureaus in the Government which are doing the same work.

The census, which is the great statistical bureau of the Government, it seems to me, ought to be the nucleus around which all the others should gather, and the census, the Bureau of Statistics, the Bureau of Commercial Statistics, and the Bureau of Foreign Statistics should all be grouped together under one head, and we should have all the statistics gathered in the different departments transmitted by the heads of those departments to the central bureau. I do not think anyone can question that we would get better results very much quicker, and that we would simplify and cheapen the whole of this important branch of the Government.

I welcomed this bill because it seemed to be making an advance in that precise direction. I was very sorry to see that the census had been stricken out of it. I think the census ought to be there. I think the Bureau of Statistics ought to be there. I tried to arrange the part relating to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce so that all that was statistical might be delivered by the State Department to the new department.

It seems to me that we ought to apply the same system to the Treasury—that let that which is statistical in the Treasury be transmitted to the new bureau formed under the new department. That, it seems to me, should be the true object for which we should try to legislate.

As I understand it, the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin is predicated on the return of the census to this department, but wherever we put the census I think we ought to aim by our legislation to bring all the other statistical bureaus around it and consolidate them with it, so far as it is possible to be done.

Mr. ALLISON. Now, Mr. President, one word. The Senator

from Massachusetts seems to think that I am opposed to what he is for.

Mr. LODGE. Not the least of it.

Mr. ALLISON. I agree with him in everything he says appertaining to the consolidation of the different statistical bureaus wherever it is practicable. That is done now by this bill, and I am for it. I do not object to it.

Mr. SPOONER. If the Senator will allow me, what is the particular provision to which he does object?

Mr. ALLISON. I will endeavor to state the particular provision to which I object. It is that now, having ample provision already made, as I understand it, this amendment which I see before me in the hands of the Senator and which he is ready to comment upon I have no doubt, when I take my seat, provides that the secretary of commerce shall have complete control—that means something—of the gathering and distributing of statistical information. Now, that is number one. I submit that that goes beyond the scope of the original purpose and intent of the bill, which I am for and which I am going in my feeble way to support as best I can.

This secretary is to have all this within his scope and purview, to begin with. He is then to get it first from original sources, if he chooses. Under the scope of this amendment, as I understand it—I may not be able to understand it; I hope to have it explained if I do not—if the secretary chooses, instead of entering upon an original investigation, he can call upon the head of any other department for information which he is to have the complete control of, and it is made the duty of the heads of the departments to furnish to him what statistical data they have.

Now, to answer the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER], my criticism is that, in establishing this department of commerce, we had better proceed in such a way as to give the secretary additional powers, if he needs them, but not for the moment to give him the powers that now devolve upon the heads of other departments which are transferred to him by this bill. Here is an elaborate statute about the Bureau of Statistics. If we want to amend that statute, if it is not comprehensive enough, let us deal with it after we have made this segregation, if I may use that term, of bureaus from one department to another. That is my criticism.

On yesterday I was rather of the opinion that something ought to be inserted here, and I do not know but that I said so to the Senator from Wisconsin; but when I came to examine the statute as respects the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, I found a comprehensive and carefully prepared statute, under which we have acted for twenty years without any great difficulty, and under which we have had numerous Statistical Abstracts of great value. They may not be as comprehensive as they ought to be or will be with this new head, who, it is to be supposed, will give particular attention to it and see to it that we have a volume which will contain all the information respecting our industries and occupations. What I want to do is to rest upon the statutes that we have and to transfer this Bureau as proposed to the new department of commerce; that is all.

Mr. SCOTT. The Senator is in favor, then, of establishing the new department?

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from West Virginia must have been absent a part of the time while I have been speaking.

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir; I have been here all the time.

Mr. ALLISON. I have been trying to say over and over again that I am in favor of this bill, and I have been trying, in a feeble way, perhaps, to suggest amendments which are proper. But just now I am absolutely in defense of the committee, because the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES] proposes an amendment, and I am rather inclined to ask the committee to resist the amendment, because there is enough in the bill now for our present purposes.

Mr. NELSON. It is about the hour of 2 o'clock. I ask unanimous consent that we may continue the consideration of this bill.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it is the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I understand that there is no Senator on the other side who is ready to go on to-day with the discussion of the Philippine bill. I have no desire to press it unreasonably or unduly, and I shall not therefore urge the consideration of it to-day. I will express again the hope that Senators will so far oblige me as to continue the discussion as steadily as may be from day to day as the bill comes up.

I promised the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE], who has a very important matter which he wishes to deal with, that at the hour of 2 o'clock, when I took the floor on the Philippine bill, I would move to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside?

Mr. LODGE. It, of course, would not be affected by a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. NELSON. I trust that the Senator from Massachusetts will not move to go into executive session. I hope he will let us continue for a little longer the consideration of this bill.

Mr. LODGE. So far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing to lay the Philippine bill temporarily aside and to go on with the consideration of the department of commerce bill, but I promised the Senator from Indiana, whom I do not see in the Chamber, that I would move an executive session.

Mr. NELSON. He is not here.

Mr. LODGE. I do not feel, in justice to that Senator, who I understand will be here in one moment, that I ought to fail to make the motion as I promised.

Mr. BEVERIDGE entered the Chamber.

Mr. KEAN. He is here now.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator from Indiana has returned. I have no objection, if the Senator from Minnesota desires it; I am simply carrying out my promise to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. NELSON. I ask the Senator from Indiana to allow us to continue a little longer with this bill. I think we will make as much progress with the nomination that was in controversy by pursuing that course.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I am perfectly willing to yield if there is any prospect that the Senator from Minnesota will get to a vote, but as I said in private conversation with the Senator, at no distant time I shall ask for an executive session.

Mr. NELSON. I hope we will go on for the present with the bill.

Mr. LODGE. Then I ask that the Philippine bill may be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the unfinished business will be temporarily laid aside.

FRANCIS S. DAVIDSON.

Mr. HOAR. I ask unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amended and passed the bill (S. 1115) for the relief of Francis S. Davidson, late first lieutenant, Ninth United States Cavalry, and that the same be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL. I hope that will be done by unanimous consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and the votes whereby the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed will be reconsidered, and the bill will be recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOAR. Should we also reconsider the vote amending the bill?

Mr. COCKRELL. The whole thing will be recommitted to the committee. The bill and the report will be sent to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the bill having been recommitted, the amendment follows.

Mr. SPOONER. Has the bill gone to the House?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has not.

Mr. HOAR. It has not gone to the House. That is the reason why I made the motion.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 569) to establish the department of commerce.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES].

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, I listened to the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] with a great deal of interest and a great deal of pleasure. I do not know of anyone who is in the legislative public service who, taken all in all, is as familiar with the various departments of the Government as he is, and I am accustomed to defer to his opinion. But I hardly think the criticism which he makes upon the amendment proposed by my colleague is a just one. There are a number of bureaus transferred from various departments to this proposed department of commerce, including the Bureau of Statistics. The duties and powers of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics are established by statute. They are very broad; but they are not interfered with, as I understand it, by this bill at all.

Mr. ALLISON. Not in the slightest degree.

Mr. SPOONER. Nor do I understand it to be the purpose of this amendment to interfere with them. The duties and functions of, I suppose, every bureau transferred from any department to this proposed new department are defined by law, although many of those duties, and perhaps nearly all, are discharged under the direction of the particular Cabinet officer in whose department they now are. This proposed bill works no change in that respect. It provides:

That all laws prescribing the work and defining the duties of the several bureaus, offices, departments, or branches of the public service by this act transferred to and made a part of the department of commerce shall, so far as the same are not in conflict with the provisions of this act, remain in full force and effect until otherwise provided by law.

It is simply a transfer of these bureaus from one department to another more in harmony with the general purpose for which the new department is created. The law in relation to the Bureau of Statistics, I understand, is not changed by this proposed bill, nor do I think it is proposed by the amendment introduced by my colleague to change it. That amendment is limited to the collection of statistics. Of course, there are a large number of bureaus here transferred which deal with specific subjects, as the Fish Commission, the Light-House Board, and the Bureau of Navigation. A large number of bureaus are transferred with the same officers, the same administration, the same functions to perform.

Now, as to the matter of statistics, my colleague, moved of course by the general expression which was made here the other day in favor of a centralization of the functions of collecting and publishing statistics, has drawn this amendment relating only to that particular subject:

The secretary of commerce shall have complete control—

Perhaps that language is a little stronger than need be, although that means only administrative control; I think it does not mean any more than to say that these duties shall be discharged under the direction of these various officers, except in one particular:

Shall have complete control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confided to his department—

That is, to the work of gathering and distributing statistics to be obtained, as pointed out by law. This power ought to be given to a Cabinet officer whose department is charged with the general duty of collecting, distributing, and publishing statistics, because it will enable him to stop in some measure the duplication of statistics.

When this bill was introduced, the Geological Survey was transferred to this department of commerce. There were some good reasons, it seemed to me, why it should be transferred. If it had remained in the bill this power would have enabled the secretary of commerce to prevent a duplication of some investigations and reports of a statistical nature which confessedly now at very large expense are being duplicated.

In other words, it was stated here the other day, I think by the Senator from Iowa, that under the present system at large expense statistics covering the same subjects are being taken and published by different departments. It is costly and it is absurd. I know it was the general purpose of this amendment to give to the secretary of commerce control over the work of gathering and distributing statistical information, to the end that he might, as far as the subjects came within his jurisdiction, put an end to this duplication. It only gives him general administrative control, in my judgment. If it does more than that, it does too much, perhaps—

and to this end said secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the said bureaus and to rearrange such statistical work.

He can not consolidate the bureau; he can abolish the bureau. Bureaus which have hitherto existed under the law, transferred to this department of commerce to discharge the same function, are still to continue, but in the matter of statistical distribution he is given control, and I think for a wise purpose, and we are to assume that it will be exercised for a wise purpose.

Mr. ALLISON. I think it will be.

Mr. SPOONER. I thought the Senator objected to that—

and to distribute or consolidate the same as may be deemed desirable in the public interest; and said secretary shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the Government for statistical data and results obtained by them.

Not authority to compel them by request to engage in an original investigation to suit his purpose. They are not subordinated to him or to his department in any way. The Department of Agriculture collects a great deal of very valuable statistical information. It can better be collected by that Department than by any other.

Mr. ALLISON. It is all included in the Abstract.

Mr. SPOONER. I know it is all included in the Abstract, but the point is to concentrate, if possible, the collection of statistical information. Why should not the secretary of the department of commerce be authorized by law to call upon other departments for statistical information obtained by them? Is there anything at all offensive to a department in that language?

And it is hereby made the duty of such departments to furnish such information.

That is, statistical information only. That does not put any department in any way, in the discharge of their general duties and the general duties of administration, under the control of this proposed secretary of commerce. He should have a right to call on the departments, it seems to me, and it is a correlative provision. It requires them to respond to his request. We add to the duties of the departments all the time. They are statutory officials. They are created by the law. It is not any invasion of the dignity of the departments to provide that for a general public purpose, as to the mere matter of statistics, the department of commerce shall be at liberty to levy contributions, so to speak, upon all the other departments which collect statistics which should be massed and published as a whole.

I fail to see, unless it be in the use of the word "complete," warrant for a just criticism of this amendment. It leaves the bureaus with the same functions. The law is continued; the officials and employees are transferred to the new department at their present grade and salaries. The duties are the same, except that when you come to the mere matter of collecting statistics—the distribution of statistics—that is put under the general control of the secretary of commerce. Does my friend think that that is offensive or would be properly offensive to any other department?

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, this amendment was offered this morning, and my attention had not been called to it. The language "having complete control of the gathering of statistics," I think, might lead to embarrassment. I know perfectly well that there is a great deal of statistical information that is valuable, I will say, to the farmers of the country that will not be found in an annual publication such as this will be; and yet I am afraid that it will be considered that the secretary of commerce, having control of all statistics coming within the purview of this law, will gather up a great many things that are now furnished—monthly bulletins, if you please, monthly communication by other departments—that are of value and are needed by the various industries and occupations of our country. Therefore my criticism would apply to that as well.

I do not object to the consolidation of the bureaus. I think that power is a very wise one. The census provision is a matter about which I am indifferent. I wished to have it stricken out, because I wanted the perfected bill of the Senator to appear and deal with it. I care nothing about that. I am willing to have these bureaus consolidated. I think the Secretary might very well have that power. But I do not think it is a wise thing to cut off, if need be, certain statistical information that may be gathered from time to time by other departments.

Mr. SPOONER. Does this do it?

Mr. ALLISON. It may do it. I am not sure that it does it, but I do not see the necessity of making here an ironclad provision. It is possible that as a courteous request it would be complied with by the other departments. I only made that criticism because it seemed to me the other departments would be subordinate to it. I should be glad if we could so finally provide for this new department without too far intrenching upon the duties and powers of the other departments of the Government, and, therefore, in the general way proposed here for the transfer of bureaus with their present authority and powers I agree. That is my criticism in brief.

Mr. SPOONER. The amendment reads:

That the secretary of commerce shall have complete control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confided to his department.

Mr. ALLISON. But nearly everything is "confided to his department." He is to have control of all the industries and all the commerce of this country, external and internal.

Mr. NELSON. I will call the Senator's attention to the fact that the secretary of commerce will have nothing to do with the subject of agriculture. [Laughter.] That is not in the bill.

Mr. ALLISON. I am glad the Senator has suggested that, but I had already observed it accidentally. [Laughter.] I fell upon that situation myself; and therefore I do not know precisely how it occurred to the Senator. But I think it is wise for us to generalize, so far as we can, in transferring bureaus. Transfer the census, if you will, although it will amount to nothing unless you devolve upon the present Director some new scheme or project or plan.

Mr. SPOONER. Of course, Mr. President, no one in the Senate is opposed to this bill, as I understand, but everyone here wants to perfect it as far as it can be done. I understand that amendment to refer to the bureaus which are transferred by this bill to the new department, and the secretary of that department

ought to have control of his own bureaus and the matters with which they deal.

Mr. QUARLES. Mr. President, I certainly feel great diffidence in discussing a question which relates to legislative history, especially if such discussion would make it necessary for me in any way to disagree with the distinguished Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON]. I feel, however, that the Senator from Iowa has not gathered the object and purpose we have in this amendment, which is not at all to interfere with the gathering of these statistics. They are gathered now by several bureaus and edited and published by them. The principle of this amendment, stated briefly, is simply this: There can be only one standard of truth. To say that there could be more would be to bring reproach upon the truth and to recall the old query of Chadband, "What is truth?" The secretary of commerce will, under this bill, have dumped into his office a vast amount of this statistical information, very much of it amounting to a duplication.

The question involved in this amendment, as I understand it, is whether the several reports of the several bureaus should go out to the people separately, containing all these duplications, or whether that material so acquired should be taken by this new secretary, reviewed, edited, collated, and then sent out without duplications as the very facts, final, consistent, and conclusive.

As said by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] the other day, these several bureaus do not always agree. It will be the province of the new secretary, I suppose, to take all this information and send it out to the people, backed by the authenticity that it can only have by such a high source of truth and veracity as a department of this Government. So that we would save money, we would not reproduce the same thing, and we should secure accuracy. Those qualities lend the chief value to all statistics.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES].

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the amendment be again stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be again stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 6, page 4 of the printed bill, strike out all after the words "Statistics and" down to and including the words "United States," in line 12, and insert in lieu thereof the following——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment follows the amendment of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], which was adopted before the Senator came in.

The SECRETARY. The words proposed to be inserted are as follows:

That the secretary of commerce shall have complete control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confided to his department; and to this end said secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the said bureaus and to rearrange such statistical work and to distribute or consolidate the same as may be deemed desirable in the public interest; and said secretary shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the Government for statistical data and results obtained by them, and it is hereby made the duty of such departments to furnish such information when so requested; and said secretary of commerce may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise.

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President, so as to raise the question directly, I move to strike out the words "and it is hereby made the duty of such departments to furnish such information when so requested"—the whole of that sentence. That is the exact objection of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], and I move to amend by striking out those words.

Mr. GALLINGER. How will it then read?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment of the Senator from Alabama to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the amendment, after the words "obtained by them," by striking out "and it is hereby made the duty of such departments to furnish such information when so requested."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PETTUS] to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES].

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is on the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin as amended.

Mr. COCKRELL. Now let the whole clause be read together as amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will again be read, including the amendments to the amendment which have been adopted.

Mr. COCKRELL. Yes; the amendments already agreed to from the beginning of the sentence "That the Bureau of Foreign Commerce," etc.

The SECRETARY. Beginning in line 23, on page 3, section 4, of the bill, after the word "commerce," if amended as proposed, it will read:

That the Bureau of Foreign Commence, now in the Department of State, be, and the same hereby is, transferred to the department of commerce and consolidated with and made a part of the Bureau of Statistics, hereinbefore transferred from the Department of the Treasury to the department of commerce. And the two shall constitute one bureau, to be called the bureau of statistics, with a chief of the bureau and one assistant. That the secretary of commerce shall have complete control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confided to his department; and to this end said secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the said bureaus and to rearrange such statistical work, and to distribute or consolidate the same, as may be deemed desirable in the public interest; and said secretary shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the Government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and said secretary of commerce may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, I desire to call attention to the part of the amendment which reads, "said secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the said bureaus." If that language refers to the two bureaus which have been consolidated in the sentence before, it is incorrect; if it refers to all the bureaus which have been placed under it, probably it would not be incorrect. What was the intention of the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. QUARLES. The intention of the amendment was to include all the bureaus covered into this new department.

Mr. COCKRELL. And not to refer to the two bureaus that were brought in from the State Department and from the Treasury Department and consolidated into one?

Mr. QUARLES. I suppose the object was to give the secretary control of the manner in which this work should be done and how the statistics should be arranged.

Mr. COCKRELL. We do not want two bureaus in one, with two chiefs, one an assistant to the other. That was expressly disowned and disavowed in the discussion. I do not want any language used here that may be interpreted in that way. The amendment reads:

And to this end said secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the said bureaus and to rearrange such statistical work and to distribute or consolidate the same.

The question is whether we ought to give the secretary power to consolidate bureaus.

Mr. QUARLES. No; that is merely to consolidate the statistical work. It does not reach the bureaus. I selected that word "work" so as to leave the bureaus to their ordinary functions.

Mr. COCKRELL. Then, am I to understand that the words "to distribute and consolidate the same as may be deemed desirable in the public interest" refer only to the work and not to the bureau?

Mr. QUARLES. Yes, sir; that was my intention.

Mr. SPOONER. I think since the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] has called attention to the amendment it might be improved by a further amendment. Suppose we say "the bureaus in this act transferred to the said department," so that the head of it, in gathering a certain line of statistics, could employ the proper bureau. It would simply give him general authority in that respect.

Mr. COCKRELL. I think it does that now. The amendment reads:

To this end said secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the said bureaus and to rearrange such statistical work and to distribute or consolidate the same.

If that refers to the work, it is all right about distributing and consolidating; but if it refers to the bureaus, I do not think any secretary ought to have such power.

Mr. FORAKER. I supposed the great purpose of this amendment was to consolidate the bureaus, to have only one bureau of statistics.

Mr. QUARLES. That has already been done.

Mr. FORAKER. I do not understand that it has been done. I understand the Senator from Missouri does not want the bureaus consolidated; he does not want the secretary to have the power to consolidate.

Mr. COCKRELL. No. The amendment I have offered made it absolutely conclusive that it was to be one bureau, with one chief and one assistant, not two chiefs, one an assistant to the other.

Mr. FORAKER. I should be glad to have that distinctly brought out, because I think we ought to have only one bureau of statistics and have the consolidation of all into one. We ought to have a consolidation of the work, and it ought, of course, to be under the direction of the secretary at the head of that department.

Mr. COCKRELL. If this interpretation is correct, then the secretary will have no authority to consolidate two bureaus.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is very evident that this is a very comprehensive amendment to a very important bill, and it is somewhat complicated, I judge, from the remarks made by Senators around me. I will suggest, therefore, that this amendment be printed—I think it has not been printed in the form in which the mover desires to have it presented—and that its further consideration be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. FORAKER. May I make a further suggestion, that the bill, with all the amendments which have been adopted, be also printed?

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes.

Mr. COCKRELL. It ought to be printed as it has been amended, so that we can see what it proposes to do.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] asks unanimous consent that there be a reprint of the bill, with all the amendments adopted to the present time.

Mr. NELSON. And also that the pending amendment be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. And that the pending amendment be printed. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and that order is made.

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President, I want to go along with the other amendments. I move to strike out the Department of Labor from this bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Alabama will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 3, section 4, line 19, after the word "that," it is proposed to strike out "the Department of Labor, and."

Mr. CULLOM. If the bill is disposed of for the present, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. TELLER. Have the words just read been stricken out?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Illinois withdraw his motion for the present?

Mr. CULLOM. I withdraw it for the present.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state, in reply to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], that the amendment referred to has not been adopted. It is pending.

EXECUTION OF LEGAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5814) to provide for the execution in the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico of deeds for land situate in the District of Columbia, and asking for a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments disagreed to by the House of Representatives, and agree to the conference asked for by the House.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the President pro tempore was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate; and Mr. GALLINGER, Mr. MCMILLAN, and Mr. MARTIN were appointed.

READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the Senate of January 24, 1901, the Chair appoints Mr. BURROWS, the junior Senator from Michigan, to read Washington's Farewell Address on February 22 next.

VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. QUARLES and Mr. PETTUS members of the Board of Visitors on the part of the Senate to attend the next annual examination of cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., under the requirements of section 1327 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

VISITORS TO ANNAPOLIS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. GALLINGER and Mr. TALIAFERRO members of the Board of Visitors on the part of the Senate to attend the next annual examination of cadets at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., under the requirements of the act of February 14, 1879.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After two hours and twenty-two minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 23, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 22, 1902.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

William W. Bowers, of California, to be collector of customs for the district of San Diego, in the State of California. (Reappointment.)

John Daland, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Salem and Beverly, in the State of Massachusetts. (Reappointment.)

John T. Rich, of Michigan, to be collector of customs for the district of Detroit, in the State of Michigan. (Reappointment.)

Robert Carson, of New Jersey, to be collector of customs for the district of Perth Amboy, in the State of New Jersey. (Reappointment.)

Benjamin F. Keith, of North Carolina, to be collector of customs for the district of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, to succeed John C. Dancy, resigned.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

John R. Puryear, of Kentucky, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Paducah, in the State of Kentucky. (Reappointment.)

DEPUTY AUDITOR FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

George P. Dunham, of Ohio, to be Deputy Auditor for the Interior Department, to succeed Robert S. Person, promoted. Mr. Dunham is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Robert V. Cozier, of Idaho, to be United States attorney for the district of Idaho. A reappointment, his term having expired January 9, 1902.

William Warner, of Missouri, to be United States attorney for the western district of Missouri. A reappointment, his term expiring February 27, 1902.

Abram M. Tillman, of Tennessee, to be United States attorney for the middle district of Tennessee. A reappointment, his term expiring January 31, 1902.

Harry Skinner, of North Carolina, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of North Carolina, vice Claud M. Bernard, whose term will expire January 30, 1902.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Littleton S. Crum, of Kansas, to be United States marshal for the district of Kansas, vice William Edgar Sterne, whose term expired January 11, 1902.

John W. Overall, of Tennessee, to be United States marshal for the middle district of Tennessee. A reappointment, his term expiring March 8, 1902.

Benjamin B. Heywood, of Utah, to be United States marshal for the district of Utah, vice Glen Miller, whose term expired January 9, 1902.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION OF PORTO RICO.

Samuel M. Lindsay, of Pennsylvania, to be commissioner of education of Porto Rico, vice Martin G. Brumbaugh, resigned.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Frank A. Morris, of South Dakota, to be surveyor-general of South Dakota, his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

John S. Vetter, of South Dakota, to be register of the land office at Aberdeen, S. Dak., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

George E. Foster, of South Dakota, to be register of the land office at Mitchell, S. Dak., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

John J. Boles, of Guthrie, Okla., to be register of the land office at Guthrie, Okla., to take effect March 8, 1902, at the expiration of his present term. (Reappointment.)

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Thomas C. Burns, of South Dakota, to be receiver of public moneys at Mitchell, S. Dak., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

Morris H. Kelly, of Aberdeen, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Aberdeen, S. Dak., vice Frank A. Brown, term expired.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 22, 1902.

GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

Miguel A. Otero, of East Las Vegas, N. Mex., to be governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

APPOINTMENT IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Eben Barker, of Massachusetts, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Alva E. Kennard, of Lincoln, Nebr., to be receiver of public moneys at Lincoln, Nebr.

INDIAN INSPECTOR.

James E. Jenkins, of Estherville, Iowa, to be an Indian inspector.

INDIAN AGENT.

Ross Guffin, of Kansas City, Mo., to be agent for the Indians of the Sac and Fox Agency, in Oklahoma.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Ben Westhus, of Missouri, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Missouri.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Stephen J. Weekes, of O'Neill, Nebr., to be register of the land office at O'Neill, Nebr.

William E. Culkin, of Minnesota, to be register of the land office at Duluth, Minn.

Charles Kingston, of Wyoming, to be register of the land office at Evanston, Wyo.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Jesse W. Elliott, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Newport News, in the State of Virginia.

Thomas O. Thompson, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the district of New London, in the State of Connecticut.

Frank J. Naramore, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the district of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut.

Thatcher T. Hallet, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Barnstable, in the State of Massachusetts.

POSTMASTERS.

Julius O. Belknap, to be postmaster at South Royalton, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont.

William C. Slagle, to be postmaster at Grandin, in the county of Carter and State of Missouri.

W. B. Noland, to be postmaster at Parkville, Mo.

Ella A. Wade, to be postmaster at Mullan, in the county of Shoshone and State of Idaho.

David F. Mason, to be postmaster at Coeur d'Alene, in the county of Kootenai and State of Idaho.

Richard O. Edwards, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Hinds and State of Mississippi.

John T. Wagoner, to be postmaster at Odessa, in the county of Lafayette and State of Missouri.

John E. Swanger, to be postmaster at Milan, in the county of Sullivan and State of Missouri.

Marcellus J. Gray, to be postmaster at St. Anthony, in the county of Fremont and State of Idaho.

John Marshall, to be postmaster at Bonneterre, in the county of St. Francois and State of Missouri.

John M. Armstrong, to be postmaster at South St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan and State of Missouri.

George C. Greenup, to be postmaster at Pleasanthill, in the county of Cass and State of Missouri.

Albert L. Jurden, to be postmaster at Marshall, in the county of Saline and State of Missouri.

Herschel P. Kinsolving, to be postmaster at Malden, in the county of Dunklin and State of Missouri.

Charles E. Gross, to be postmaster at Boonville, in the county of Cooper and State of Missouri.

Willis E. Flanders, to be postmaster at Paris, in the county of Monroe and State of Missouri.

Frank E. Miller, to be postmaster at Neosho, in the county of Newton and State of Missouri.

William C. Shannon, to be postmaster at Marshfield, in the county of Webster and State of Missouri.

James W. Mills, to be postmaster at Versailles, in the county of Morgan and State of Missouri.

Frank Sigel Jones, to be postmaster at Sarcoxie, in the county of Jasper and State of Missouri.

Charles L. Porter, to be postmaster at Plattsburg, in the county of Clinton and State of Missouri.

Adelbert O. Welton, to be postmaster at Butler, in the county of Bates and State of Missouri.

Ira D. McCullah, to be postmaster at Marionville, in the county of Lawrence and State of Missouri.

Peter C. Van Matre, to be postmaster at Warrensburg, in the county of Johnson and State of Missouri.

Theodore N. McHaney, to be postmaster at Kennett, in the county of Dunklin and State of Missouri.

Elias S. Bedford, to be postmaster at Huntsville, in the county of Randolph and State of Missouri.

Frank M. Filson, to be postmaster at Cameron, in the county of Clinton and State of Missouri.

Thomas M. Bailey, to be postmaster at Rockport, in the county of Atchison and State of Missouri.

Frank B. Miller, to be postmaster at Maysville, in the county of Dekalb and State of Missouri.

Cassius M. Gilchrist, to be postmaster at Lathrop, in the county of Clinton and State of Missouri.

Samuel A. Chapell, to be postmaster at Monett, in the county of Barry and State of Missouri.

Thomas Francis, to be a postmaster at Bevier, in the county of Macon and State of Missouri.

George H. Gardner, to be postmaster at Unionville, in the county of Putnam and State of Missouri.

George M. Goodnight, to be postmaster at Cassville, in the county of Barry and State of Missouri.

McCord L. Coleman, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Lawrence and State of Missouri.

James M. McAnulty, to be postmaster at Nevada, in the county of Vernon and State of Missouri.

Francis B. McCurry, to be postmaster at Salisbury, in the county of Chariton and State of Missouri.

Samuel J. George, to be postmaster at Humansville, in the county of Polk and State of Missouri.

William E. Crow, to be postmaster at De Soto, in the county of Jefferson and State of Missouri.

Aaron Frost, to be postmaster at Wardner, in the county of Shoshone and State of Idaho.

George W. Schweer, to be postmaster at Windsor, in the county of Henry and State of Missouri.

V. T. Williams, to be postmaster at Stanberry, in the county of Gentry and State of Missouri.

Otis D. Lyon, to be postmaster at Sidney, in the county of Cheyenne and State of Nebraska.

Fred G. Havemann, to be postmaster at Salmon, in the county of Lemhi and State of Idaho.

Dora Clegg, to be postmaster at Rexburg, in the county of Fremont and State of Idaho.

Dennis Eagan, to be postmaster at Jacksonville, in the county of Duval and State of Florida.

John McDougall, to be postmaster at Tallahassee, in the county of Leon and State of Florida.

George W. Burroughs, to be postmaster at Fort Worth, in the county of Tarrant and State of Texas.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *January 22, 1902.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PRESS REPORTERS ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer a privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio offers a privileged report from the Committee on Rules, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution No. 82.

Resolved, That section 2, Rule XXXVI, be amended by striking out the words "and one to the United Press reporters" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one to the Sun Press Association and one to the Scripps-McRae League."

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous report from the Committee on Rules.

The question was considered; and the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. GROSVENOR, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

EXECUTION IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PORTO RICO OF DEEDS TO REAL ESTATE IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following House bill with Senate amendments: H. R. 5814. An act to provide for the execution in the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico of deeds of land situate in the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I move to nonconcur in the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of order. I did not understand the gentleman.

Mr. JENKINS. It is simply to put the matter into conference.

The motion of Mr. JENKINS was agreed to; and the Speaker appointed as conferees on the part of the House Mr. JENKINS, Mr. BLACKBURN, and Mr. COWHERD.

ADMISSION TO THE HALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers the following privileged report from the Committee on Rules, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Rules, to whom by resolution of the House of December 19, 1901, was referred the subject of admissions to the Hall of the House, have had the same under consideration, and report the following as an additional paragraph to Rule XXXIV, to be numbered 2:

There shall be excluded at all times from the Hall of the House of Representatives and the cloakrooms all persons not entitled to the privilege of the floor during the session, except that until fifteen minutes of the hour of the meeting of the House persons employed in its service, accredited members of the press entitled to admission to the press gallery, and other persons on request of members, by card or in writing, may be admitted.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, the commission that had in charge the refurnishing of the House drafted this rule and submitted it with their report. The House, by resolution, referred the proposed new rule to the Committee on Rules, and upon consideration that committee has unanimously agreed upon this report. It is in the interest of the comfort of the members, of the health of the members, and is in the interest of public economy.

If this rule shall be adopted, there can be no admission to the floor of the House at any time, except to those parties who, under the rules, are specially named; that is to say, members, ex-members, and others, newspaper men entitled to admission to the gallery, and such other persons as may be admitted on the request of members, either in writing or by card.

Every member is familiar with the situation now—that this Hall is occupied every morning from 9 o'clock until a quarter of 12 by persons who come here for various reasons, trying, I think, to get out of the cold and to have a comfortable seat for a little while. It is not an unusual thing for a member to come in, desiring to sit down at his desk, and find his chair being occupied by somebody who has a cigar on one corner of the desk and is taking his ease, to the discomfort of the member.

And, in addition to that, the members of the House are entitled to come to a House at 12 o'clock, where they have to sit for five hours, that has been unoccupied up to that time. It is in the interest of their health that that should be so. It is also in the interest of public economy that a House furnished as this is now in a manner worthy the representatives of the American people, should be kept in as good condition as possible.

Mr. SIMS. Will the gentleman allow me an interruption?

Mr. DALZELL. Yes.

Mr. SIMS. Sometimes, when delegations of schools in charge of teachers and others come here—sometimes a thousand miles, perhaps 40 or 50 of them together—will each one have to have a card to get upon the floor?

Mr. DALZELL. Not at all. The gentleman has, no doubt, issued gallery cards many a time for "Mr. A B and friends." One card would admit a delegation of that kind. I was about to say that this would work no disadvantage to anybody, for people who come legitimately to inspect the House will be admitted at all times on a member's card. It will not be difficult to secure a member's card. The Doorkeeper will have them prepared, and members can have them in their committee rooms or in their pockets, if they choose. It seems to me that the rule ought to appeal to the good judgment of every member of the House.

Mr. RIXEY. I would like to make a suggestion to the gentleman from Pennsylvania. It seems to me there ought to be provided some reception room where members can meet persons who wish to see them during a session. As the situation is at present, when members are called out to see ladies and gentlemen they can only see them in the corridors, and it is very inconvenient. They have to stand and wait sometimes an hour or an hour and a half to see a member.

Mr. DALZELL. The only difficulty that I can see is that we have no room to set apart.

Mr. RIXEY. Would it not be possible for the Committee on Rules to set aside some place for that purpose?

Mr. CLARK. In the cutting up of the old library you have many good committee rooms. Why can not you send the Ways and Means Committee out there to one of the best rooms and take the present Ways and Means Committee room for a reception room or send the Committee on Appropriations out there?

Mr. DALZELL. The answer to that suggestion is that neither of those committees would be willing to go.

Mr. CLARK. Well, we might make them go. They are subject to the orders of the House.

Mr. RIXEY. Would it not be possible or proper that persons wishing to speak with members might come into the lobby back of the Speaker's chair? Something similar to this is allowed in the Senate. Why should we not be allowed the privilege of inviting into the lobby, upon our cards, persons whom we desire to see?

Mr. DALZELL. Of course the arrangement suggested by the gentleman is "possible." Whether it would be expedient or not I do not know. It is "possible," of course, for us to make any rule we may please disposing of the space here, inside the Hall or outside.

Mr. RIXEY. I think there ought to be some provision of that kind.

Mr. CLARK. Does not the gentleman from Pennsylvania think the part of that part of the rule which shuts out newspaper men at 11.45 will work great inconvenience to members of the House?

Mr. DALZELL. They are already shut out under our existing rule.

Mr. CLARK. I know that; but they ought not to be shut out. I speak not for their convenience especially, but for the convenience of members. If they are shut out fifteen minutes before the House meets, they will be sending in their cards to us and getting members to go out and stand in the corridors and perhaps catch their death of cold.

Mr. DALZELL. We do not change the rule in that respect.

Mr. CLARK. I know that; but I think the rule ought to be changed, because most of the members get in here before the House meets, and if the reporters were allowed to come in and see them when they wish to do so it would be more convenient all around.

Mr. SIMS. I can see some force in the reasons suggested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL], but when delegations visit the Capitol of the United States—and it is their Capitol; they have certain rights here, it seems to me—these delegations I think ought to be admitted here upon the card of the Clerk or Sergeant-at-Arms or some other official, without being obliged to look up some member to issue a card. It seems to me that the arrangement now proposed will cause a good deal of vexation and annoyance.

Mr. DALZELL. Of course there will be some annoyance to members in issuing these cards, just as there is annoyance now sometimes in being called upon to give cards of admission to the gallery. But the annoyance will be far more than offset by the advantages which will result. Of course, this is "the people's Capitol," but it is appropriated to certain purposes, and members of the House are entitled to all that contributes to their comfort and their health.

Mr. SIMS. I admit that; but it seems to me that when delegations come here from a long distance and at great expense they should not be subjected to great inconvenience in getting upon the floor of the House when it is not in session.

Mr. DALZELL. I have already answered that suggestion by saying that there will be no trouble in getting cards from members. There will always be members about who will honor a request of that kind.

I understand that the day before yesterday the new edition of the Congressional Directory was distributed in this House by being placed on the desks of members, and I have heard from four or five different members that when they came in their Directories had disappeared. I understand from the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] that his copy had gone.

Mr. CANNON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BELL. And mine.

Mr. DALZELL. These books had been taken by persons who had no business upon the floor at all.

Mr. CLAYTON. Does this report come from the Committee on Rules, and has it been unanimously adopted by that committee?

Mr. DALZELL. Unanimously.

Mr. CLAYTON. Then I think we are ready to vote upon the question, unless the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] wishes to say something.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I have no desire to occupy the time of the House. I think this proposed rule ought to be agreed to in the interest of convenience and good order.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the report of the Committee on Rules.

The question having been taken—

The SPEAKER. The ayes seem to have it.

Mr. SIMS. I call for a division.

The question being again taken, there were—ayes 103, noes 23.

So the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DALZELL, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CANNON. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to resume the consideration of the urgent deficiency bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. SHERMAN in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9315) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Mr. CANNON. I see that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON] is now in his seat. I should be glad to know whether we can now agree upon a time for closing general debate.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. So far as I know, we can agree at any time.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. There are three gentlemen on our side who have expressed a desire to occupy twenty minutes each—the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PADGETT], the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ZENOR], and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. CANDLER].

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If there is no one else desiring to occupy time——

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I believe those are all on this side.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Then I am ready to agree to a proposition which will allow an hour's debate on this side.

Mr. CANNON. Then I suggest that we allow one hour more on each side of the House, so that the debate will close at twenty minutes after 2 o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois that the general debate upon this deficiency bill shall close at the time he has indicated?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. In the absence of any specific agreement, the Chair supposes that the control of the time on each side will be within his jurisdiction.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to yield twenty minutes of the time on this side of the House to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PADGETT].

Mr. PADGETT. Mr. Chairman, it is my purpose when this bill is read for debate and amendment under the five-minute rule, if it shall then be in order, to offer an amendment and to give notice of the amendment at the present time, and I send to the desk and ask to have read the amendment which I shall propose.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it will be read in the time of the gentleman.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 17, end of line 13, add:

"The Government of the United States hereby declares its policy and purpose is to relinquish the sovereignty of the islands of the Philippine Archipelago, acquired under the terms of the treaty of Paris, and to restore the sovereignty thereof to the people of said islands so soon as they shall make manifest their fitness and capacity for self-government."

Mr. PADGETT. Mr. Chairman, the charge has often been made that the Democratic party had failed to outline any definite and specific policy with reference to the treatment of the Philippine Islands. I shall offer this amendment, in which I believe is embodied a clear, specific, and emphatic outline or definition of policy, and if the amendment shall be adopted it will give assurance to the people of those islands which will result in the speedy restoration of peace and order in the islands and relieve the United States of many serious embarrassments which now exist.

I am aware, Mr. Chairman, that this question has been debated very extensively, and it is not my purpose to enter at length, or into any detail, within the limited time allotted to me in the discussion, of all the phases surrounding the question. I wish, however, to offer a few suggestions in support of the policy outlined in the proposed amendment.

I shall call attention first to the suggestion that the past struggles of the people of the Philippine Islands for civil and political liberty and freedom indicate that these people have an adequate conception and comprehension of the value of political and civil liberty secured under an independent local self-government.

For more than three hundred years the people of these islands have battled for their independence and for securing liberty. And I am persuaded that any people who are so persistent to maintain a struggle throughout the centuries to secure for themselves the right and the privilege of local self-government, and authority to make their own laws and to execute their own laws, have a proper conception of the value of liberty and of the value of an independent government.

Another suggestion to which I desire to invite the consideration of the House is this: The peace, quiet, and good order which prevailed in the Philippine Islands after the fall of Manila and until the publication of the proclamation of the President of the United States asserting sovereignty over the islands not only attest the right conception of civil and political liberty and the value thereof by these people, but is a demonstration of their purpose and intention to maintain an orderly government adequate to their conditions.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we are all aware of the conditions prevailing in those islands at the time of our first occupation of them. As one of the incidents of the Spanish war, a war inaugurated, as the people of the United States and this Government proclaimed, in behalf of the rights of man and for the welfare of a downtrodden and oppressed people, found cordial expression of approval on the part of the people of the United States regardless of section or territory.

But, as I said, an incident of that war caused a portion of the American Navy in the Bay of Manila to destroy a portion of the Spanish fleet; and when our armies found it proper and necessary to occupy the land of the Philippines they found there a people struggling for self-government, striving for the attainment of their liberties, and seeking to secure relief from a foreign sovereignty.

I do not deem it necessary to assert that there was a specific oral declaration of alliance between the Filipinos and the American armies, nor do I conceive it necessary to assert that there was a written agreement to that effect; but it is well known that the armies of the Filipinos stood side by side with the armies of the United States, and that there was a mutual cooperation between these two armies in a cause which they believed was a battle in behalf of the rights of man and the maintenance and establishment of civil and political liberty under local self-government.

Mr. Chairman, another consideration that I offer in support of this policy is the declaration that local self-government was the inspiration of the fathers of the Revolution and is the genius of our civil institutions. In 1776 our fathers found themselves encompassed with conditions very similar to and very suggestive of the conditions existing in the Philippine Islands. They were not content to submit to these conditions or longer to bear the deprivation of their rights and their liberties, so they inaugurated the revolution against the Government of Great Britain for the purpose of establishing their independence; and it was the love of liberty, the love of freedom, and the hope of local self-government which made Patrick Henry more eloquent than Demosthenes, John Adams more forceful than Cicero, Washington more courageous than Hannibal, and the rank and file of the patriots braver than the Spartans of old. Such was the spirit and the genius of the people who struggled to establish local self-government and secure personal and political and civil liberty in 1776.

But, Mr. Chairman, in those days the charge was brought against the patriots of the Revolution that the people of the colonies were incapable of and unfit for independence and its obligations and responsibilities, and this charge was brought and urged by the English Government and by its sympathizers. To-day we find the same criticisms offered, the same objections made to establishing a free government in the Philippine Islands. I wish to call attention to the fact and to the proof that our experiences and success in government have demonstrated that an opportunity for self-government should be afforded to people who have the intelligence and patriotism to maintain a persistent struggle for its acquirement.

I am aware that we are criticised by the Administration for the position that we take. I am further aware, as I said a moment ago, that the suggestion is put forth that these people are incapable of self-government. But I wish to call attention to the fact that an opportunity has not been offered to them to demonstrate their fitness, and I wish to emphasize the fact that a people who love liberty and who persistently seek to secure liberty and self-government are entitled to an opportunity to demonstrate their fitness and their capacity for these blessings.

Another suggestion is that a long-distance government is not promotive of personal, civil, or political liberty, and is a hazardous experiment for a popular government to undertake. For the truth of this assertion I appeal to the facts of history. It is unnecessary that I should call the attention of this body to the experience of the Roman Government, or the indictment contained in the Declaration of Independence against the Government at London. By a long-distance government I mean a government where the seat of power and authority is far removed from the people governed, where the authority of government is denied to the people governed and is vested in some central authority far removed from them. I am persuaded that if the people of the United States shall undertake to maintain a government in the Philippine Islands, that government will be unsatisfactory to the people of the islands, and will be a hazardous experiment to the people of the United States.

The next thought to which I desire to call the attention of the House is that there are no geographical, political, or commercial necessities or reasons which impel the perpetual holding of these islands. When we consider them geographically, they are on the opposite side of the earth to us. There is no consideration of relationship that impels or persuades us that they are important or essential to us as a part of our territory. When we consider them politically, the argument is still stronger. They are a people who in their spirit, in their genius, and in their purpose are as different and distinct from the people of the United States as day is different from night.

They have no thoughts or purposes in common with us, save the thought and purpose of securing for themselves their liberty and the right to govern themselves and to execute their governmental functions according to their own ideals and their own necessities. When we consider these islands from a commercial standpoint, it occurs to me that it has been demonstrated time and time again upon the floor of this House and in other ways and places that it is a losing experiment financially to the people of the United States.

I need not detain the House to call attention to the many million dollars that have been expended in an effort to retain our establishment there, the many millions of dollars that are expended in the support of the army, and in the attempt to maintain a civil establishment. But I believe I am justified in asserting that in the matter of expense and drainage of the General Treasury of the United States we are merely entering now into a conception of the magnitude of this proposition in the future.

Another thought to which I desire to call the attention of this body is this. Appropriations from the Treasury of the United States to maintain an official establishment in dependent colonies, not intended for incorporation as an integral portion of the United States is not consonant with the principles of American Government. As I said before, there being no necessity or reason for their identification with us as a part of our territory or of our Government, I may add that our Government has already declared by resolution in the Senate its fixed and determined policy that the Philippine Islands shall never be incorporated into the United States as an integral portion of our territory. If they are not to be so incorporated they must be denied statehood; then they must of necessity, so long as they remain under sovereignty of the United States, be held as colonies and their people occupy the position of vassals.

I am persuaded, Mr. Chairman, that there will be not only dissatisfaction with such a policy and such a government in the islands of the Philippines which will breed perpetual trouble, but there will be dissatisfaction among the people of the United States at this continued expenditure and appropriation of money from the Treasury of the United States. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I yield twenty minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. CANDLER].

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Chairman, for the relief of some I will say that it is not my purpose to further discuss the question in reference to the Philippine Islands at this time, because I am almost persuaded that the further we discuss the nearer we get into the condition of a good old friend of mine who said that he had been trying for a long time to find out who these people were, where they came from, and where they were going, and the more investigation he made and the further he went the more confused he became and further away from a solution he was. He said it reminded him somewhat of an occurrence which took place in his community once upon a time in the past, when an honored old gentleman who had been elected to the legislature and served his term and returned home to the bosom of his constituents, and by reason of the superior advantages thus obtained impressed the people with the idea that he was the happy possessor of a great deal of knowledge and information, and one of his neighbors received a letter from a friend who had a few years before removed to a distant Western State and was writing about the conditions out there, and he wrote to his friend, "We have been having a pretty hard time out here up to a short time ago, but lately times are improving. A great many 'immigrants' have removed into the country and they have been buying up our corn, and that has raised the price, which has brought a degree of prosperity to us."

Now, the man who received the letter did not know what an "immigrant" was, and so he went over to his old friend and showed him the letter and asked him to read it, and to then explain to him what was meant by an "immigrant." He adjusted his spectacles on his nose and read the letter with much dignity, and when he came to the word "immigrant" the man seeking information said, "That is what I want you to explain." The old man studied a moment, put on a serious look, and with much unction delivered himself as follows: "Well, I have read a great many books, and really have made a special study of this question for a long time, but I have not arrived at any definite conclusion as to what an 'immigrant' is; but from the best information I have, my best judgment is he is a sorter of a mongrel, a kind of a cross between a 'possum and a coon, and while I can not tell you definitely as to what he is, I am sure of one thing, and that is he is thunder on corn." [Loud laughter.] Thus, it seems to me, is our situation as to the Filipinos.

I do not know what race of people they are, and I have not been able to find out, and there is a very great difference of opinion among the gentlemen on both sides of this Chamber who have taken the time and gone to the expense of visiting these far-away islands to find out something about them. The people in the Philippines seem to be composed of Chinese, Japanese, Malays, Indians, negroes, and all sorts and kinds of mongrel Asiatic peoples, and I have about come to the conclusion that it is very hard to determine who and what they are, from whence they came, or whither they are going, and about the only thing that is a certainty about them is that they are "thunder on the United States Treasury" and a very extravagant luxury on the body politic, and therefore I agree with the gentleman who has just taken his seat and who has just discussed the Philippines, that the sooner we get rid of them the better it will be for us, for it will considerably lighten the burdens upon our own people and may possibly make the Filipinos happy; and hence I favor reserving whatever of coaling and naval stations we need to remunerate us to some extent for the money we have expended, and turn the islands over to them, and let them pay their own expenses and run their own affairs. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

But, Mr. Chairman, it was not my purpose, as I said in the outset, to discuss the Filipinos. I prefer to come closer home and discuss a question which more directly involves our own people, especially the people of the district I have the honor to represent. I was glad that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, my friend Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, called attention to the item in this bill of $220,000 for the extension of the rural free-delivery service. I paid strict attention immediately, because that item interested me, because it interests my people, and I desired to find out, if possible, from him what was the cause of the seeming delay in some parts of the country in the establishment of this service.

I asked him the question myself what the difficulty was, and he explained that this service had grown so rapidly that the appropriation of $3,500,000 made for the extension of the service had been exhausted, or was not now available, and it was necessary to have this appropriation of $220,000 to be available at once in order that the service might be extended to those now asking for it. Therefore I am glad to find it in this bill, because I believe there is no service that has been given to the American people for many decades, yea, for many and many years past, that is calculated to do more good for the people at large, calculated to bring so many blessings to the people who need them and who will appreciate and use them, than this rural free delivery of the mails which our Government has inaugurated.

It is intended to give conveniences and benefits to the people who do not have the advantages that others have who live near the great commercial centers. In 1863 free delivery was given to the people residing in the cities, and it has been continued from then until now, and the people who live in these populous communities only had to go a few steps to the post-office, where they could obtain their mails; and this Government years ago gave them the benefit of free delivery at their offices and stores and places of business and at their homes. I am glad that the Government has determined to take a step farther and give it to the people throughout the length and breadth of this great nation of ours. No better service could be rendered the masses of the people, and I hope the wonderful strides this system has already made may continue until every part of the territory which can be occupied by it will be reached.

President McKinley stated in his last message to Congress "that it was the most striking new development in the continued rapid growth of the postal service," and he spoke with the truthfulness of a prophet of old. It was originated by a bill that passed the Congress in 1893, during a Democratic Administration. The first service under it was put into effect by William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, a Democratic Postmaster-General, and the experiments he made demonstrated its usefulness and practicability, and so it was started on its career. Its development since that time has been wonderful. Its origin may be epitomized somewhat as follows: The law authorizing the service passed in 1893. In 1894 there was an appropriation of $10,000 in order that experiments could be made, and see whether or not it was practical.

In 1895 a similar appropriation was made. In 1896 $10,000 more was appropriated. These appropriations being considered insufficient by the Postmaster-General were not expended, but for the fiscal year 1897 there was an appropriation of $40,000 made by Congress, and under this appropriation the first experiments were made. In 1898 $50,000 was appropriated, and in 1899 $150,000, and in 1900 $450,000. In 1901 there was appropriated $1,750,000, and for the last fiscal year the appropriation amounted to $3,500,000. Every State in this Union, with the exception of Montana, a mountainous State, with few rural settlements, is represented in the free rural-delivery service at this time, and every Territory enjoys this blessing except New Mexico, where two applications for free delivery are now under investigation, and Hawaii, too new a Territory to be considered in this connection.

In our far away northern Alaska, within a short distance of the arctic circle, an exceptional good rural-delivery service was operated during the past summer for the accommodation of thousands of miners who congregate at that point.

I am glad it is thus spreading throughout this country. I regret, however, that in my own State of Mississippi there are to-day but two routes in operation and only 34 applications from that State under consideration and now on file in the Post-Office Department. But it affords me pleasure to know that 17 out of those 34 applications now on file and under consideration came from my district, and I do hope and trust that they may be granted soon and the routes petitioned for by those noble and deserving people be put into operation, and I shall certainly do all I can to bring about that felicitous and beneficial result. Hence I am interested in trying to push the service along as rapidly as possible in order that these routes now under consideration may be granted as speedily as it is possible to grant them.

Now, I want to call attention to the further development of this service, as shown by the following statistics:

During the year the special agents completed 3,067 routes, so that on July 1, 1901, including service established on that date, 4,301 routes were in operation. The work of the current year will provide for as many more routes, bringing the total up to 8,600 on July 1, 1902. On December 2, 1901, 6,000 will be in existence.

The number of pieces of mail of all kinds handled during the year was 151,259,160; 175,744 money orders were issued on applications received by rural carriers, and 49,839 letters registered en route.

Four thousand three hundred and one carriers traveled daily an aggregate of 100,299 miles of road, or an average of 23.32 miles per carrier. The total area covered by these routes includes 116,960 square miles, or an average of 27.2 square miles per route. This equals the land area of the New England States, New York, and New Jersey combined.

From this will be seen the wonderful development of this great service. Indeed, it has been extended until now whole counties are included where the carrier goes to every home—to every door, practically speaking—of every inhabitant within the limits of the county. The counties of which this is true are Anderson, S. C.; Carroll, Mo.; Delaware, Ind.; Fairfield, Conn.; Frederick, Md.; Hardin, Iowa; Jefferson, Ala.; Niagara, N. Y.; Washington, Pa., and Washington, Tenn.; and I am glad to say that in the two counties of the South that have received this service there is promise of the very best results. It is no longer a problematical question whether it is practicable or beneficial that this service should be thus extended. It is estimated that it will eventually cover a million square miles and will deliver the mails to 21,000,000 people living in the country.

How is this service obtained and how is it conducted? It is granted only upon a petition signed by the people themselves, who desire the service. A member of Congress can not have it established upon his personal application, but the people must sign a petition and then send it to him to be presented to the postal authorities. The Department prescribes the form of this petition and will furnish copies on application. The carriers are now appointed under the civil-service rules by competitive examination. The member of Congress can no longer control or influence the appointment of a carrier. The most desirable route should be 25 miles in length. The Government requires the carrier to observe on his route a fixed and definite schedule, and to have a certain hour to leave the post-office from which distribution is made, and a definite time when he will reach particular points along the route as he delivers the mail. Hence the people can soon learn with reasonable certainty the time when he will pass any given point; and they can meet him for the purpose of buying postage stamps, registering letters, or placing in his custody money with which to purchase money orders—for which he is required to give a prescribed receipt; and they can intrust to him the letters in which the money orders are to be placed, so they may be mailed at the nearest post-office, and it is his duty to take the letters, purchase the money order, inclose it in the letter, and mail it.

The carrier is virtually a traveling postmaster; the boxes along the road which he travels are practically the post-offices. Hence this arrangement will put the post-office, in one sense of the word, at the door of every citizen. He will have a postmaster every day at his door to supply him with the postal facilities which the Government provides. Another service which is proposed by the Department is that while the carrier goes through the country along his route he shall display a flag which will give the people information as to the reports of the Weather Bureau. It is very important to the farmer when he is cutting down a lot of hay or forage crops, and in fact when harvesting any and all of his crops, to know, if possible, the probabilities of the weather for the next few days. Sometimes such information would be worth to the farmer hundreds, yea, thousands of dollars. This service is proposed to be made an adjunct of the rural free-delivery system. Such a plan in operation to-day with the present service would enable the Department to deliver the weather reports to 600,000 farmers, which would be of incalculable benefit to them, and cost nothing additional.

Some people, in the consideration of this service, get nervous for fear it will cost too much, or that the expenses——

Mr. SIMS. Does the gentleman think that $500 a year is sufficient pay for one of these carriers in order to get efficient service?

Mr. CANDLER. I doubt seriously whether it is entirely adequate compensation for the services of the carrier and his equipment, in view of the fact that the carrier is compelled to provide at his own expense his own vehicle and horses and all the equipment with which to perform the service.

Mr. CLARK. Does not the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] know that if all these carriers were to die to-day, you could replace them ten times over to-morrow at the same salary?

Mr. SIMS. Let me ask the gentleman from Missouri a question.

Mr. CLARK. Answer mine.

Mr. SIMS. Does not the gentleman know that the carriers in our cities, who travel on foot and are not subjected to the expense of providing vehicles and horses, receive salaries of $700 or $800 a year?

Mr. CLARK. I know that for every man carrying the mail in connection with this free-delivery service there are ten ready to take his place if they get the chance.

Mr. CANDLER. As I was saying, some people get very nervous in reference to the cost of this service. So long as we can obtain carriers who will perform this service efficiently at the salary now paid by the Government, I shall be content to have them receive that amount; and I will say candidly that, so far as my information goes, there are, in my district at least, plenty of people who are anxious to accept employment in this service at the present salary; and if the Government will give us this service, I will guarantee to furnish the carriers.

But I was about to discuss the question of the expense of this service. The cost of maintaining a route, including the salary of the carrier and incidental expenses, is about $512 per year, or $18.50 per square mile. On the 1st day of July, 1901, the force of 4,301 rural carriers were serving a population of 2,840,644 people at a cost of a fraction over 75 cents for each person so served, and now there are being served about 4,000,000 people at about the same amount per capita of cost. At this rate, Mr. Chairman, it would cost about $18,500,000 to serve the 21,000,000 people on the 1,000,000 square miles to be included in this branch of the public service.

There are some people in this country who think that the expense of this service would necessarily increase taxation. Let us see, then, in this connection, what the effect of this service would be on the postal revenues. As a matter of fact, a gentleman in my district said to me once when I was discussing this question that he was in doubt about the propriety of this service, because he believed that it would necessarily raise the taxes. I made the proposition then and there that if it took a solitary additional cent from his pocket or raised his taxes a copper he could keep an account of it and draw upon me at sight for the amount so expended, and that while I did not have any very considerable amount of funds in the bank, yet I felt quite sure that the bank would take care of the draft and I would pay it. I told him that I would risk paying something out of my own pocket, if necessary, so that the people might have the great benefit of this service, but I am sure my friend will never call upon me, for his taxes will not be raised because of any expense of this service.

Now, I want to call your attention to another matter. Let us look at this question from another standpoint. On an average there are about 125 families on a route. Under the old system they traveled from 2 to 10 miles in going to the post-office. If the cost in time and other factors be reckoned at 10 cents a day for each family, and that is clearly a moderate estimate, that would make an aggregate of $12.50 a day for the families on the route. The Government can deliver the mail at the doors of all these people for $2 a day. Why should it not do so and save them this large burden? Extend the calculation to the entire country, and what is the result? There are about 4,000,000 families dependent upon the rural service. The aggregate cost to them of going to the post-office reaches an enormous sum annually.

The Government can carry the post-office to them and to their doors for a small fraction of the amount. Under such circumstances their claim to the service becomes irresistible. It is the business of the Government to deliver the mails to the people as far as may be practicable. It has delivered the mails during all these years in the cities, and the country people have all this time helped to pay the expenses of this free-delivery service, while they received no benefit themselves from it, and now I plead for them that they may be allowed the same service. The free-delivery service in the 866 cities in the United States having it cost about $20,000,000, and if this amount of money is expended in the service of 866 cities it would be only common justice to the farmers in this nation who live on the 1,000,000 square miles of rural territory to extend to them the same service, and especially so when I have shown it can be done for $18,500,000. I am earnestly in favor of giving it to them, because they deserve it and ought to have it. [Applause.]

I have a good old friend down home named Bill Dancer—a noble old fellow he is—who lives about 10 miles from Corinth, on the Iuka road, and I suppose Uncle Bill comes to town after his mail about once a week; and if so, he travels 20 miles every trip each week, or 1,040 miles each year, and in the last twenty-five years, at that rate, he has traveled 26,000 miles, or more than the distance around the world, in order to get his mail. I favor sending Uncle Bill's mail to him and the mail of all his neighbors to them by means of this system. They are patriotic, noble, generous people; in fact, all the people I represent are, and I want them to have every good thing possible to be obtained for them, and you need not doubt my watching their interests.

Now, in view of the fact that some people fear it will be too expensive, let us investigate its effect on the postal revenues. Everywhere it has been inaugurated the revenues have rapidly and permanently increased. In Carroll County, Md., where they

have a service covering the entire county, the increase of the revenues to the postal service has been a fraction over 10 per cent. In Washington County, Tenn., where they have also a whole county service, the increase has been about 7.4 per cent. A comparison between 35 post-offices with rural delivery and 35 post-offices without rural delivery, with about equal population, for a period of three years showed an increase of revenue of 11 per cent for those with rural delivery and only 4 per cent for those without rural delivery. Frederick County, Md., which joins Carroll County, Md., above referred to, has had no rural delivery until recently, and its increase in revenue was only 1.33 per cent as against 10 per cent in Carroll County. An analysis of the gross postal revenues of the United States for 1901, which was $111,631,193.39, shows that $74,295,394.47 came from the 866 free-delivery cities, the remaining 3,600 Presidential offices yielded $16,063,251.81, while the 72,479 fourth-class offices produced $18,913,519.21. These amounts show an increase over the preceding year as follows:

	Per cent.
Free-delivery offices increased	11.11
Presidential offices increased	3.56
Fourth-class offices increased	2.19

In strictly rural communities (except where rural free delivery is established) the postal service is deficient, and the patrons for whom it is provided are too remote from the post-offices to take advantage of the meager facilities except when some urgent necessity compels them to do so; hence the comparatively low rate of increase in fourth-class offices. It is safe to say that in rural communities it does not exceed 2 per cent annually. Frederick County, Md., demonstrates by actual figures that it is but 1.33 per cent.

These unsatisfactory conditions disappear as rural free delivery, with its attending benefits, reaches out into the country, giving the people equal postal facilities without regard to locality, which has the effect of increasing the revenues at a rate at least equal to that maintained in the free-delivery cities, where during the past five years it has averaged 8 per cent. It may then be reasonably claimed that a general extension of rural free delivery will increase the postal revenues from year to year at such a rate that the service will be self-sustaining. This is no more than was claimed by the friends of free city delivery in 1863, when the introduction of that service in our large cities was opposed by those who saw in it a senseless expenditure which would entail upon the future revenues of the service a burden which it was feared they could not bear; but instead of being a burden upon the revenues it has proven a good and paying investment, and rural free delivery will pay its own way, and in a few years, perhaps, a profit.

Now, let us go further and see about the increase in mail handled. I invite your close attention to the following statistics:

Every establishment of service is promptly followed by a phenomenal increase from month to month in the number of pieces of mail delivered and collected by the carrier, and it is remarkable that the increase does not cease after the first few months, but continues with regularity and without any appreciable decrease of rate.

This may be clearly shown by the statement made up from the records of 24 of the post-offices at which rural free delivery was originally established in 1896. The statement includes the years 1900 and 1901. In 1900 the carriers at those offices delivered 1,607,972 pieces of all classes of mail and collected 250,719 pieces. In 1901 the same carriers delivered 1,934,237 pieces and collected 305,578 pieces, showing in the number delivered an increase of 326,265 pieces, or 20.16 per cent, and in the number collected an increase of 54,859 pieces, or 27½ per cent.

It must be borne in mind that this remarkable showing is made by offices where the service has been in operation for four or five years, so that the increase for the year 1901 does not represent a "spurt" such as follows the introduction of the service.

The next statement is made up from the records of the Carroll County service, and is for corresponding periods of six months each in the years 1900 and 1901. During the first period the number of pieces delivered reached 780,315 and the pieces collected 218,240, while in the second period the deliveries increased to 1,173,425 and the collections to 308,006. This shows an increase of 393,110 in the number of pieces delivered, or 50.33 per cent, and 89,766 in the number of pieces collected, or 41 per cent. This wonderful record is due to the county system, in operation there for the past eighteen months, which permits of the development of an ideal rural service freely patronized by the people.

Another statement is made up from the records of 50 rural free-delivery offices at which no additional services have been established during the years 1900 and 1901. The summary shows that in 1900 the deliveries aggregated 3,110,640 pieces and the collections 471,495. In 1901 the same offices delivered 4,033,501 and collected 603,244 pieces. The increase in the number of pieces of mail delivered was 922,861, or 29¾ per cent, and of mail collected 131,749, or 28 per cent.

At many points the increase is almost beyond belief. A statement has just been made by the post-office at Owosso, Mich., to the effect that during the month of October just past carriers 1 and 2 delivered 28,560 and collected 1,772 pieces of mail. The same carriers during the corresponding month last year delivered 10,392 pieces and collected 1,131 pieces—an increase of 175 per cent in the number of pieces delivered and 56 per cent in the number collected.

An important feature disclosed by the foregoing statements is the comparatively large increase in the number of pieces of mail collected from rural routes. This means much more than the larger percentage of increase of mail delivered. The latter includes large numbers of newspapers and periodicals which are mailed at the rate of 1 cent a pound, and on which, it has been repeatedly shown, the service reaps no financial gain. But the collections from rural routes are made up almost entirely of letters and postal cards, first-class matter, from which the postal service derives the bulk of its revenues. The farmer seldom mails a newspaper; and when he does pays postage on it at the rate of 4 cents per pound; he never has occasion to send circulars. His mail usually bears the 2-cent stamp.

Rural free delivery stimulates letter writing. The letter box erected along the rural route is a standing invitation to the farmer to write letters. He would not hesitate to write, because he knows the letter will be called for at the farm gate and its answer eventually delivered to him at the same spot.

The comparative statements above will suffice, I think, to satisfy the most skeptical that the people are quick to make use of the facilities brought to them through the medium of rural free delivery, and that their appreciation and gratitude for the service are abundantly shown by the liberal manner in which they patronize the service wherever it is in existence.

This increase in mail matter means a corresponding increase in revenues. But suppose, for argument's sake, the expenses did exceed to some small extent the revenues. The Post-Office Department is not conducted to make money. That is not its purpose or object, but, on the contrary, it is a great public vehicle which belongs to the people, and is, and should be, run in the interest of and for the convenience of the people; and if it did not quite pay its own way, appropriations could be, and ought to be, made from the general fund in the Treasury to supply any deficiency. A great Government like this, the richest nation on the globe, can afford to be kind and liberal to its owners, the people, and especially when those people are the representatives of the paramount interest in this country, to wit, agriculture.

Mr. Webster, in his agricultural address at Boston upon his return from England, said:

> No man in England is so high as to be independent of this great interest, no man so low as not to be affected by its prosperity or decline.
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> The same is true, emphatically true, with us; agriculture feeds, to a great extent it clothes us; without it we would not have manufactories, we would not have commerce; they all stand together like pillars in a cluster, largest in the center, and that largest agriculture.

Alexander Hyde, who has contributed so much to agricultural literature and knowledge, said of it:

> The adaptation of agriculture to all ranks and conditions of society is not less wonderful. The king himself without any loss of dignity can be a farmer. Most of the Presidents of the United States have retired from their high positions to the cultivation of their broad acres. * * * Of Washington as a farmer we are almost as proud as of Washington the President. Adams on his farm at Quincy, Jefferson at Monticello, Jackson at the Hermitage were just as dignified as when in the Presidential chair. Van Buren prided himself as much upon his large patch of cabbages at Kinderhook as upon his sharp diplomacy at Washington; Clay surrounded by his shorthorns at Ashland, as when gazed upon with delight by his compeers in the Senate Chamber. The massive intellect of Webster was as conspicuous in the guidance of his farm at Marshfield as when he guided the affairs of state.
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> Prince and peasant alike feel that in cultivating the soil they are fulfilling the mission which the Creator gave to man when he placed him in the Garden of Eden.

This system is designed and intended especially to stimulate and benefit the agriculturist—the farmer. God in heaven knows he gets less direct help from the Government than any class of our citizenship, and I, for one, will, in this House and out of it, be found battling for what I believe will help him. I am for this service, therefore, because it will bring agricultural life into far closer relations with the active business world; it will keep the farmer in daily communication with the market prices of the products he raises; it will advance general intelligence through the increased circulation of journals, papers, and periodicals; stimulate correspondence, promote good roads, enhance prices of farming lands, make farm life less isolated and more attractive, and unite with other influences to check the drift from country to town or city.

These beneficent advantages would be of incalculable value to our whole country. In the interest of the farmer and for the welfare of every interest, I plead that this service be encouraged

by liberal appropriations, because what helps the farming interest builds up every other interest in this broad land. Their prosperity underlies the prosperity of all the people, and should have the earnest concern and careful consideration of every member of this House, and I appeal to both sides in this Chamber to foster this system for the common good of all our people. [General applause.]

Mr. ZENOR. Mr. Chairman, I do not rise to engage in any general discussion of the features of the bill now pending before the House. I have listened with great interest to the discussion of the various subjects which have presented themselves, by the several members of the House under the privilege of the general debate on the present deficiency appropriation bill. What I shall have to say will largely be with reference to our policy toward the Philippine Islands. There is, however, one provision of the bill on page 17 to which I desire to call the attention of the committee, and with regard to which I desire to make a few suggestions, as this has a direct reference to the subject to which I have referred. I find in the bill reported by the committee, on page 17, the following provision:

MILITARY POST.

For the establishment in the vicinity of Manila, P. I., of a military post, including the construction of barracks, quarters for officers, hospital, storehouses, and other buildings, as well as water supply, lighting, sewerage, and drainage, necessary for the accommodation of a garrison of two full regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, to be available until expended, $500,000.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the policy which is sought to be established in these islands by the appropriation of this large sum of money to establish a permanent military post in these far away islands of the sea. From the district that I have the honor to represent, an application has been presented to the War Department by the citizens of Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville for the establishment of one of these military posts at the Ohio falls—one of the posts that is proposed to be established by the Department in the near future. I think it has been demonstrated, in connection with this application, even to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, that the site proposed for the establishment of this post is equal, if not superior, in all respects to any site that can be afforded by any other State or any other locality in the Union.

It seems to me that the posts which are to be established for the benefit of our Army, for the accommodation of our cavalry, infantry, and artillery within our own borders, should be distributed throughout the country, and should be first established in our own country; and I trust that this proposition will commend itself to the members of this House rather than go away off to the Philippine Islands and spend a large amount of the money of the people of the United States for the establishment of a permanent military post in those islands. It is claimed by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, that the sum of money mentioned in this provision of the bill is necessary to suitably house, shelter, and provide for our army and soldiers now occupying the Philippine Islands, although it seems somewhat excessive. While I would cheerfully support any reasonable provision to sustain and support our soldiers in the best possible manner while they are compelled to remain in the Philippine Islands, and are there by the authority of our Government, I am, nevertheless, opposed to this provision as it now stands. As I have said, I am opposed to the whole Philippine policy as now pursued by the present Administration.

And I regard this provision of the bill as an effort upon the part of the party in power to initiate a system of permanent improvements in those islands with a view to commit our country to the very policy to which I am so much opposed, rather than to afford our soldiers there the temporary relief to which they are entitled, and of which the chairman of the committee says they so much stand in need. If our soldiers are wanting in suitable and proper shelter for their accommodation in these islands, there can scarcely be any doubt that proper and suitable buildings could be temporarily leased in the city of Manila or elsewhere adequate for all practical purposes at a much less sum of money, or temporary quarters erected at a mere nominal sum. Instead, however, it is here proposed to establish in the vicinity of Manila a permanent military post and erect permanent barracks, quarters, hospital, storehouses, and other buildings at a cost of $500,000 to our Government. I am opposed to this. If the distinguished chairman of the committee is in good faith; if he really desires to secure some immediate and urgent relief of this kind for our soldiers in the Phillipines; if the welfare of our soldiers is the chief object of his solicitude and not the establishment of the colonial policy of his party over in the Orient, then he can easily accomplish his patriotic purpose by withdrawing this amendment and submitting in lieu of it a proposition clearly setting out the exact purpose contemplated, and if it is such as will afford relief to our soldiers, provide them with needed comforts, and confine his proposition to this purpose alone, then he will have the cordial and cheerful support of every member on this side of the Chamber, for I can assure the gentleman that the Democrats of this House are just as patriotic, just as willing to support our soldiers in the field, as he or his party. I hope therefore, Mr. Chairman, that this proposition will be so modified before it is submitted to a final vote that I at least may be able to vote for it.

But I am opposed to this provision for other and more substantial reasons, Mr. Chairman. And I am now calling attention to the proposition of establishing a permanent post, when temporary provisions of this character are all that are needed. In the first place, the ultimate disposition of those islands has not yet been determined by the party in power or by the Government of the United States. I know that differences of opinion have been expressed during the progress of this discussion, different views with regard to what might be the future disposition of those islands, even upon the other side of the Chamber. I am unable to reconcile the consistency of the position assumed upon the other side with the purposes and policy defined in the declaration of war when we inaugurated the struggle with Spain for the liberation of the island of Cuba. In that declaration the policy and purposes of the Government of the United States were clearly defined and set forth. It was stated that we waged the war for no purpose of conquest, but in order to restore peace, pacify the islands, establish the independence of the Cuban people, and to form a stable government, and ultimately to turn over to the Cuban people the government of those islands.

Now, it is contended that as an incident of this struggle and by reason of the fortunes of war the Philippine Islands came to the United States and that we are charged with a moral and a legal obligation to hold and govern them. Mr. Chairman, what is the theory of the Republican party on this subject? Did we acquire those islands by virtue of conquest, by force of our Army and Navy? If we did, I want to ask why it was, when the American commissioners met the Spanish commissioners in the city of Paris to negotiate the treaty of peace, that our Government proposed to pay to the Spanish Government the sum of $20,000,000 for the cession of the Philippine Islands? If we had acquired a right to the Philippine Islands by virtue of conquest, by force of our arms, then I say it is inconsistent for our commissioners to have made a tender to the Spanish Government of the sum of $20,000,000 in order to secure the signatures of the commissioners representing the Spanish Government to secure title to the Philippine Islands.

I am opposed to the policy of the Republican party with reference to the government of the Philippines. I do not believe that it is in accordance with the genius of our Government, with the spirit of our institutions, with the history of our people in the past. Gentlemen say that the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are savages, that they are uncivilized, and incapable of self-government. Mr. Chairman, that has been one of the claims that has always been made in all the struggles of the past where a conflict arose between a mother government and her colonies. The stronger power in the contest has always suggested to the weaker that it is incapable of self-government.

Why, Mr. Chairman, I recall that when Vergennes sent Rochambeau with the French army and navy to save the nation at Yorktown, he did not forget to write to the Spanish Government that the American colonists were incapable of self-government, and at most would continue to be but a feeble body. Yet when we won our independence by achieving that grand victory at the battle of Yorktown, what was the course of the French Government, under the guidance and inspiration of that very man? Her armies and her navies were withdrawn, and the American colonists were told to solve the problems of self-government for themselves.

Ah, suppose that when we had won our victory at Yorktown and put an end to the seven years' struggle of Washington and his Continentals, that the British Government and the French Government had said to the American colonists, "You are incapable of self-government. You want benevolent assistance. You want the aid of stronger governments, and as a substitute for the freedom that you have won, for the independence that you have acquired, we offer you schoolhouses to educate your children, we offer to establish military posts in the American colonies, we offer you the construction of public roads and internal improvements."

What do you suppose would have been the reply of the patriots of '76 to such a demand as that? Ah, sirs, the old Liberty Bell upon Independence Hall would again have called forth the American colonists to renew the conflict just ended, to fight the seven years' war over again, to acquire their independence and freedom, And the world would have applauded, as the world has since been grateful for that grand achievement.

It is said by Sir George Trevelyan, in one of the most reliable

histories of the American Revolution, that just prior to that struggle George III, his ministers, and his army were all agreed that the American colonists, and especially the population of the rebellious "town of Boston," were the worst people upon the face of the earth. Yet, in spite of all this, when the news spread across the waters and reached the ears of the House of Lords, Lord Chatham, the great English statesman, said: "America has resisted, and, my Lords, I rejoice."

If it was not treason in Lord Chatham to rejoice over the fact that the American colonists had rebelled against the unlawful exactions of the British Government, how can you throw into the face of gentlemen upon this side of the Chamber the charge that we are guilty of a want of fidelity to the Constitution; that we are breathing the spirit of revolt against the Government; that we are uttering treason, when we demand for the Filipinos the same rights, the same principles, the same independence, that our forefathers demanded and for which they fought from the northern slopes of Bunker Hill to the southern swamps of Georgia, from the shot that sounded around the world to the glorious field of Yorktown.

How different the course of the French Government toward the American colonies at the close of that immortal conflict to the policy now pursued by the American Republic toward the people of the Philippine Islands. A people who for more than three hundred years had been asserting their right to liberty, their right to freedom, their right to independence, and as an evidence of their ability to appreciate the value of liberty, demonstrated their willingness to embark their lives and fortunes for its successful achievement against a powerful, cruel, and despotic oppressor; a people who had thus persistently wrought and suffered for their liberty; a people who hailed with royal welcome the brave and gallant Dewey and his American naval heroes at Manila Bay; a people who reenforced our arms, abetted our cause, and marshaled their forces in dealing the last final blow to the sovereignty of Spain in that unhappy archipelago, in the hope of realizing their long-cherished dream, are entitled as a matter of national gratitude as well as every consideration of right and justice to their independence.

Ah, my friends, I recollect that it was the proud boast of Maj. Gen. Rufus Saxton that he was the first commander of the first colored regiment that was organized in the late civil war. Right well did that regiment do its duty, and with faithful performance and discharge of its duty, its loyalty to the Government, its patriotism upon the field, it opened the gateway through which entered 178,000 other colored troops. Yet it is said, Mr. Chairman, that when some white officer came to that regiment and exhibited a disposition to govern and control by his arbitrary will, because he was white and because these men were black, a spirit of resistance, a spirit of disobedience, at once manifested itself in the rank and file. Why? Because the man thought he could command the colored regiment because he was white, and assumed a superiority over them because they were black. It was a failure not to recognize that they were men as he was a man.

As soon as the officer in charge discovered this mistake and learned these facts the men were obedient and easy to command. As soon as these colored soldiers under the command of white officers learned the fact that they were to be treated as other men were treated, that they were men indeed and in fact, they could control these men and almost wrap them around their fingers. It is the spirit of treating men as men. And here in the far-off Philippines what is their distinguishing characteristic, what is there in the history of that race, what is there in the conduct of that people, that justifies this Government of ours in denying to them the same rights that we fought for in the Revolutionary war? Did they ever offend us? No. I listened with exceeding great interest to the statement of facts by my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. GREEN], who has recently returned from the Philippine Islands. What does he say of the characteristics of the Philippine people? Many of them are ignorant, no doubt. What else could you expect from a race of people that have been subjected to tyranny and oppression, as they have been, for three hundred years by tyrannical Spain? But there are many of them with bright intellects, many of them with professional acquirements that entitle and enable them to rise to the highest positions in the judiciary there and hold civil offices under the Government.

Ah, my friends, it will not do to say that because the Filipino—his intelligence, his progress, his civilization—is not up to the standard of the Anglo-Saxon race that therefore we should continue to impose upon him an alien government, a foreign government, a government in which the people of the islands have no right to participate—a government that is carried on and conducted by Federal appointees paid out of the Federal Treasury to go there and make, execute, and administer their laws. There is no people under the sun anywhere, I may say, throughout the broad expanse of the world, who would not feel aggrieved and oppressed when they united with us, when they joined our armies and aided and abetted us in conquering Spain—a struggle in which they had been engaged from time to time for four hundred years—when in the hour of their final triumph, when victory crowned their long and patient struggle, their hopes and aspirations were crushed by a denial of their liberties. They knew that the spirit of our institutions was to grant liberty. They knew that the institutions of our Government were founded upon the eternal principles of right and justice, of equality to all men; that wars had been conducted for the vindication of those principles, and they had a right to believe, in the absence of an avowed public policy of subjugation, that we would accord to them ultimately their independence and their freedom.

Mr. Chairman, I do not say that the occupation of those islands by our Army and our Government for the temporary purpose of restoring order and enabling that people to establish a stable form of government is not a fit and proper thing. We should occupy those islands only for the purpose of restoring order, pacifying the people, and to aid and assist them in forming a government of their own. And to this end Congress should at once, by resolution or otherwise, declare the purposes of our Government to give the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the Republics of Central and South America. In proposing protection from outside interference the Democrats offer to the Philippine Republic the same guardianship which has been given to the Republics of Central and South America—a guardianship that gives to the smaller Republics the protection of our strength without making them the victims of our greed. For seventy-five years the Monroe doctrine has been a bulwark to the independent governments which have sprung up to the south of us. It has not involved us in any considerable expense, no complications, but has been immensely valuable to both guardian and ward. A firm and friendly warning from the United States has always sufficed to secure equity and justice and prevent a conflict when made in the name of this great American doctrine. A declaration by our Government against outside interference with the Philippine Republic would doubtless have the desired effect.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I believe the Democratic party can afford to take its stand upon such a platform. I, for one, at least, speaking for myself, am willing to assume the responsibility of now and here declaring my unqualified fealty to such a policy. I am willing to incur and meet all unfriendly criticism that may come to me from my people and from the country that such a course may invite. I believe that we, as Democrats, can safely occupy such grounds as these and challenge the attack of imperialists. Let us see, Mr. Chairman. More than a year has elapsed since the election of 1900, which, according to the Republican prophecy made in that campaign, was to terminate the war in the Philippines. Every prophecy indulged, every promise made, and every argument advanced has proven a dismal failure. On the other hand, every argument then submitted, every evil then predicted concerning the policy of imperialism of the Republican party by the Democratic party have been more than verified by the events which have since transpired. The wisdom of the policy declared in the Democratic platform of 1900 upon the subject of our relations with the Philippine Islands and our newly acquired possessions has been more clearly demonstrated since that time.

When we said that the Republican party had entered upon a new departure, a new policy, not warranted by precedent, not justified by the traditions and history of the Republic. When the Democratic platform charged that imperialism would involve the Republic in unnecessary war, would sacrifice the lives of many of our noblest sons, and place the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our allies to achieve liberty and self-government, we were charged by Republicans with having been instrumental in encouraging the insurrectos and prolonging the war in the Philippines. We were told by the Republican party in that campaign that but for the encouragement the Filipinos were receiving from Democratic speeches and literature the war would close at once; that as soon as it was known in the Philippine Islands that William J. Bryan was defeated for President the whole trouble in the Philippine Islands would end, and all further resistance to our authority in the archipelago would collapse. Well, Mr. Bryan was unfortunately defeated and the Republican party succeeded to power in every branch of the Government. But still, Mr. Chairman, the war goes on in the Philippines.

Recruiting stations are all still maintained and recruiting officers are kept busy all over the country securing fresh enlistments from the ranks of the young men of our country to replenish and replace the depleted ranks of our army over in the Philippines, occasioned by the continuation of the war that should have closed

more than a year ago, according to Republican campaign prophecy. Ah, Mr. Chairman, what are the facts? Has the war closed? No. It is true that the forces of resistance to the United States authority in the islands are not now so formidable as they were; that many of the insurrectos formerly engaged in open revolt against us have surrendered to our military authorities, some of them have abandoned the hostile bands and resumed their civil pursuits, while quite a loss in killed and wounded have been sustained in the numerous engagements that have taken place on the islands during the last year. So the outlook for peace at this time in the archipelago seems more encouraging than at any period since American occupation. But even with this prospect to encourage us the situation for our people presents no flattering inducements to permanently hold and remain in the Philippines. The Administration in power refuses to commit itself to any definite policy. Time and again that side of the Chamber has been challenged to state what would be the future and final policy of the Administration with relation to these islands. The answer has always and invariably been evasive, and no one to-day knows what the intentions and purposes of the Republican party are in reference to this new possession, except as we see them developed and unfolded in the evolution of the scheme of colonial government and imperial rule.

Republicans are not willing to say that they intend to make the people of the Philippine Islands citizens, with a voice in the affairs of our Government. This would be, as they well know, to propose the incorporation into our body politic elements of disintegration, producing a heterogeneous Government which would ultimately fall to pieces because of diversity of races and interests. Neither are they frank enough to declare, if this is what they mean, that the Filipinos are to be kept and held as subjects forever, for this, as they well understand, would be plainly violative of and inconsistent with our form of Government, our traditions, and the almost universal sentiment of our people. When the country is made to understand that we must put the Filipinos into training for ultimate citizenship or condemn them to perpetual and hopeless servitude under a colonial system; when one understands that we must either hold before the Filipinos the hope of sharing in our Government or doom them to despair; when these alternatives are understood and fully appreciated, one can readily see why the Republican party evade, equivocate, and refuse to divulge their purpose.

Mr. Chairman, the Democratic plan for the solution of the Philippine question is the only consistent, natural, and honorable one. It is identical with the plan proposed by the Republicans for the settlement of the Cuban question, and the Republicans can not reject the Democratic plan without showing some essential difference between the rights of the Cubans and the rights of the Filipinos. First, as already suggested, a stable government must be established in the place of the one overthrown by us, but it will be an easy work to establish this stable government when the Filipinos understand and know that it is to be their government. There would no longer be peace in Cuba; there would be insurrection and revolt among the Cuban people to-day if we were treating and proposed to treat the Cubans as we are the Filipinos. There would now be peace and order in the Philippines if we had treated them as we have treated the Cubans. We have not been overscrupulous in the observance of our obligations with Cuba; we have not hurried to fulfill our promises, and yet the confidence which the Cubans have felt and yet feel in ultimate independence has induced them to submit even when our demands have seemed to them unreasonable and unjust.

Mr. Chairman, these are the suggestions made by the two parties in relation to the Philippine question. It seems to me that there can and will not be much hesitancy by the American people when they come to consider and calmly reflect upon the situation as it now presents itself between the definite and plain American policy proposed by the Democratic party and the evasive, doubtful, and dangerous policy sought to be engrafted upon American institutions by the Republican party. But aside from this, let me call attention to another suggestion in connection with this subject. At a time when, by reason of exorbitant and unnecessary taxation, supplemented, if you please, by a large balance of trade in our favor we have a large and tempting surplus in the Treasury, we are apt to overlook all questions of costs and expenditures. I want to challenge the attention of the members of this House and the country at large to the immense sacrifice in treasure and human life in perpetuating this foreign, this European, this strangely un-American policy, and to draw attention to some comparisons.

For some reasons we are in the Orient, and, as our Republican friends tell us, we are there not so much for our own good as for the good of humanity and the benefit of our Filipino brethren. Let us see wnat we are paying, and are to pay, in life and money to remain there. General Chaffee suggested but a few days since, and it seems conceded that his suggestions are well founded, that it would in all probability require 30,000 soldiers for twenty-five years in the Philippines to overcome and subdue the Filipinos. What does this mean in money? Thirty thousand men in the Philippines means, according to well authenticated statistics, $1,500 a year for every soldier. Thirty thousand soldiers, therefore, means $45,000,000 per annum, and for twenty-five years it means the grand total of $1,125,000,000. This, it must be understood, includes the cost only of subjugation and military control of the islands, yet to be accomplished. Add to this the $20,000,000 paid to the Spanish Government for the cession of these islands, and you have the grand aggregate of $1,145,000,000. It is not an extravagant estimate that up to this time the expenditures have aggregated at least the sum of $300,000,000. Nearly as much money has already been expended in the prosecution of this war, and the larger part of it since the treaty of peace was signed, than was expended in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the war with Mexico.

The estimated cost of the Revolutionary war is $135,193,705; the war of 1812, $107,159,103; the war with Mexico, $100,000,000. I say that the cost to the people of our country of the policy of the party in power has nearly equaled the combined cost of the three great wars prior to 1861—and what for? Mr. Chairman, to show the loss of life sustained since this war began up to January 11, 1902—and the greatest death rate has been sustained in the Philippine Islands—I will incorporate as part of my remarks a communication from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 11, 1902.

Hon. ROBERT W. MIERS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Replying to your letter of the 10th instant to the Secretary of War, asking for a statement of the number of deaths in the Regular and Volunteer Army of the United States during the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, in Cuba and Porto Rico by reason of wounds or disease, I have the honor to advise you as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
From May 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	224	6,395
From June 30, 1899, to July 1, 1900	74	1,930
From July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	57	1,933
Aggregate	355	10,258

I regret that it is entirely impracticable to furnish you the number of soldiers discharged by reason of wounds or disease incurred in the service, because of the fact that no statement giving this data has ever been prepared in this office.

Very respectfully,
GEO. ANDREWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

These were brave American officers and enlisted men who paid the last full measure of devotion to their country. They followed the flag to the Tropics—to untimely but honored graves as became brave and heroic men—valiant American soldiers. They dared and died under the flag of their country in the discharge of the highest duty of an American citizen. Our country delights to honor the names and memories of her dead heroes, and the names and memories of these, with those of the past, will ever be cherished as a precious and sacred legacy to the nation.

I appreciate and glory in the sentiment that where duty calls the American soldier always has and always can be relied upon to follow the flag. The brave and heroic young men who compose the rank and file of our army in the Philippines and elsewhere in the scattered islands of the seas, no less than the gallant and chivalric men who lead them, are there under orders, in obedience to duty as soldiers fighting the battles of their country, against the disease and dangers of a tropical sun—a tropical climate. They have, by their courage, their fidelity, and devotion to duty, upheld the glory and renown of American arms, the honor of the flag, and the dignity and prestige of our country. But it is not improper to pause and ask the question whether the policy of the Administration which sends these brave men to these islands is not wrong.

If not required by some paramount national exigency, or demanded by some vital American principle involved, I say we should get out of the islands at the earliest possible moment. We are paying our Army in the field to subjugate the insurrectos, and supporting another army of Federal officeholders sent there from this country to eat out their substance at high and exorbitant salaries. These Federal officeholders and political favorites now in the islands are doubtless in favor of holding the Philippines for "eternity and a day." I can not blame them very much for feeling friendly to American occupation when I look over the list and see the good fat jobs they hold. I grant you that these men are men of high character and well fitted for their duties. Some of them are the ablest men the country affords—learned, scholarly, and accomplished—and may be safely intrusted to perform their duties honestly, faithfully, and well.

My criticism is not directed against the personnel of the official appointees of the President in those islands. It is the policy that creates the offices and authorizes their appointment. It is the policy that abdicates the function of legislating here at home by the Congress of the United States, where the Constitution vests this power, and transfers that function to a "Philippine Commission" over in those islands. It is the policy that creates a horde of Federal appointees, always the favorites of the Administration in power, and foists them upon the people of the islands without their consent and, no doubt, against their will; fixes exorbitant salaries and requires them to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States and the revenues of the Philippine Islands. It is against this policy, this imperial system of government, that I enter my protest and denounce as violative of every cardinal principle of our Republic. I wish now, Mr. Chairman, to incorporate as part of my remarks a list of some of our colonial officers and their salaries, furnished by the War Department, now performing duty in the Philippines.

Governor Taft, president of Commission	$20,000
Commissioners Wright, Ide, Worcester, and Moses, each	15,500
Secretary to the Commission	3,500
Assistant secretary to the Commission	2,750
Secretary to the Commission (Spanish)	3,500
Secretary to civil governor	7,500
Auditor for Philippine Islands	6,000
Collector of customs	6,000
Deputy collector of customs	4,000
Attorney-general	5,500
First assistant attorney-general	4,500
Second assistant attorney-general	3,000
Solicitor-general	4,500
Chief justice of supreme court	7,500
Associate justices	7,000
Clerk of supreme court	3,000
Judges of courts of first instance, in Manila	5,500
Judges of courts of first instance, outside of Manila, from $3,000 to	5,000
Members of municipal board, Manila	4,500
City clerk	3,000
City engineer	3,500
Superintendent of police	3,500
Chief and assistant chief of secret service	3,000
City attorney	3,500
Assistant city attorney	3,000
Assessor	4,000
Deputy assessor	3,000
Superintendent of public instruction	6,000
Director-general of posts	6,000
Assistant director-general of posts	3,250
Insular purchasing agent	3,500
Commissioner of public health	6,000
Chief health inspector	3,500
Sanitary engineer	3,500
Chief of insular constabulary	4,000
Four assistants to chief of insular constabulary, each	2,750

These, Mr. Chairman, are but mild samples of the benevolent assimilation we are giving the Filipinos in these islands of the seas over in the Orient. These are the types of occidental Christian civilization with which we hope to break up the tribal bands of the oriental archipelago and compel them to adopt American customs, American habits, American modes of living and thinking—in short, to transform their civilization—an oriental and tropical civilization—alien to us in blood, tradition, and history, and teach them a new civilization to which they are incapable of adapting themselves, a thing heretofore never successfully accomplished and believed to be hereafter impossible of achievement. But they are capable of organizing and conducting a government of their own, and have shown themselves worthy of it by fighting for it.

To hold such a people in subjection, to compel them by force against their will to submit to a government imposed upon them not of their choosing, in which they have no voice, is, Mr. Chairman, according to my conception, a violation of every fundamental principal of our Government, of every tradition of our history, and of the very soul and spirit of the Declaration of Independence; and yet, Mr. Chairman, this is just what we are doing and proposing to do in the Philippine Islands. That the people of the islands desire independence and self-government I take it there can be no doubt. It is demonstrated by the testimony of those who have visited the islands and conversed and mingled with their people, and by the numerous petitions and memorials of their people sent and addressed to the Congress of the United States. Then why deny it to them? What reasons have been assigned by gentlemen on the other side of this Chamber; what reasons have been assigned by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who reported this bill?

None, Mr. Chairman, except that we are in the Philippines, and we are there to stay. None, except that the fortunes of war brought to us the Philippine Islands and cast upon us the duty to govern and take care of them. That they came to us not of our own seeking, but they came, and we will hold them permanently—for "eternity and a day," to use the unique and somewhat original expression of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], whatever that may mean. So we are given to understand by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois—and I presume he speaks for his party, speaks for the Administration—that we are to hold these islands in perpetuity and for all time, and according to his idea and the theory of his party, to be governed by Congress in the exercise of its discretion, without the Constitution and without any of the salutary restraints imposed by that instrument. Already a law has been enacted by Congress vesting in the President of the United States and such persons as he may designate all civil, political, judicial, and executive authority to govern these islands. Pursuant to this extraordinary, remarkable, and unprecedented grant of authority, the President has appointed what is known as the "Philippine Commission," of which Judge Taft, of Ohio, is chairman, and this Commission is now in the Philippines.

This Commission is vested with, and is now and has been since its organization engaged in, the enactment of laws and in the establishment of civil and municipal governments in various provinces, cities, and towns in these islands for the government of these people. At this session of Congress another law has been enacted ratifying and confirming the tariff duties fixed by the Philippine Commission upon all articles included in the Philippine schedule exported from and imported into the Philippine Islands, and further extending the Dingley tariff law and applying its provisions to all commerce between the United States and the Philippine Islands. Both of these laws, Mr. Chairman, utterly ignore the Constitution and defy the mandate of its provisions. This is justified, or perhaps I should better say attempted to be justified, by the advocates of this new, strange, and un-American doctrine—this colonial policy, if you please—upon the alleged ground that the Philippine Islands, while belonging to, are not a part of, the United States, and hence not subject to the provisions of the Constitution. Mr. Chairman, I can not yield my consent to a doctrine that permits the exercise of such arbitrary and despotic power over any people under the flag and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

I can not yield my support to a policy that places the property, personal rights, liberty, and destiny of a people subject to the jurisdiction of our Government at the disposal of such arbitrary and unrestrained power of the legislative branch of the Government, whose discretionary will shall become the supreme law. I care not how much confidence we may have in the good intentions, integrity, and patriotism of the party in power or those which may come after, no party, no Congress, no legislative body in a republic like ours should ever be intrusted with such dangerous and despotic power.

But, Mr. Chairman, there is another phase of this question that must appeal to the calm and sober judgment of our people. I have heard the charge iterated and reiterated in the course of this and other discussions upon this floor by gentlemen on that side of the Chamber that the Democratic minority had driven and forced the Administration into the late war with Spain against the better judgment and over the protest of the Republican majority, and now that we are in the business Democrats are attempting to shirk responsibility for the results, for the logical sequence of that war. While it may be true, Mr. Chairman, that the Republican majority—at least a portion of that majority—reluctantly yielded to the demands and will of the people in declaring war against Spain and equally true that the Democratic minority were somewhat persistent in urging the necessity of some action upon the part of Congress to put a stop to that unholy war then being carried on at our very doors, a war which had degenerated into a war of extermination of the Cuban people, waged and conducted in defiance of all well-known usages and rules of civilized warfare, involving serious damage to American interests—while this may be true, yet I disclaim for the Democratic party that it is entitled to all the credit for such a monopoly of patriotism. That war was commenced by common consent for a high and holy cause, but the war with Spain has no necessary connection with and affords no adequate excuse or justification for our presence in the Philippines now. This is a mere pretense, a mere sham, a hypocritical pose to cover up and conceal the real purposes of the party in power—the real motives that actuate and control those who are molding and shaping this Philippine policy. Tell me, Mr. Chairman, if you please, what connection direct or indirect the presence of our Army in the Philippine Islands to-day has or sustains to the war with Spain—a war that has been concluded for more than three years and a treaty of peace entered into? What relation does the present war against the people of the Philippine Islands—carried on, not against Spain, for Spain has ceded all the rights she ever possessed to us, but against the people of the Philippines because they refused to yield up their contest for independence—abandon their struggle for freedom—their hope for liberty. What relation does it bear to the war with Spain?

None whatever, Mr. Chairman, and the advocates of this nefarious business must find some other barricade behind which to

hide and shelter. Assuming the guise and garb of an unreal civilization; untrue to every principle and tradition of our great Republic; actuated by the base and sordid motives of selfishness, greed, and cupidity; utterly forgetful and wrecklessly disregardful of our own open and tacit promises, we arrogate to ourselves the right to take their lives, destroy their property, and lay waste their country unless they surrender to our imperial will. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that we are wrong in our war, in our policy in the Philippine Islands, and the sooner we candidly confess and acknowledge it the better it will be for all concerned, but especially for the American people, and the honor and glory of the great American Republic.

Mr. Chairman, in this connection, and right here, let me say in reference to another suggestion made in the course of this discussion.

The inclination to drift into royalty is so manifest in the official center of our Government that it is now suggested, even by so distinguished a gentleman as the chairman of the great Appropriations Committee of this House, that later on we will be called upon to make an appropriation out of the public Treasury to defray the expenses of an embassy of special envoys, to be appointed by the President, to represent the United States Government at the coronation of King Edward. Our Government seems no longer content to follow the usual and hitherto universal custom of intrusting our ambassador at the Court of St. James with the function of giving expression to such interest as all Americans feel in the crowning of England's sovereign. No; we must abandon the simplicity of democratic institutions, of republican government, and ape the mannerisms and customs of monarchy, bow ourselves on bended knees to gilded crowns on empty heads. We must emulate the imperial example of fawning courtiers who kneel and prostrate themselves before His Royal Majesty. I have no criticisms to offer on England's coronation jubilee—none to the ceremonies of crowning this man as her King, if the British nation and the English people see fit to do so. But I do say that I think it wrong and a national humiliation to tax the American people to pay the expenses of any select coterie of official favorites chosen to go there to represent the American people at this royal spree.

And for my part, Mr. Chairman, I would say not one dollar, not one cent, for any such ignoble purposes. We are the chosen representatives, the public servants, of the American people, of the American Republic, and if we are true to our traditions, true to our past history, true to the memory of our sires and the principles for which they fought, bled, and died, and are in touch with the patriotic sentiment that throughout our country animates and inspires the American heart, we will refuse to vote their money for any such unnecessary and unpatriotic purpose. Kings and emperors of the Old World do not pay us tribute by the delegation of special ambassadors from Europe to express their sentiments of good will and do homage to our President and people upon the occasion of our inauguration ceremonies. Why, then, should we take pride and feel honored in having American representatives hang around a throne and pay homage to one who rules, not by the voice of the people or because of personal merit, but because by accident of birth he is the eldest son in the royal line of descent from George III? Well might His Royal Majesty salute our visiting envoys: "I, the royal and crowned heir of your former lord and King, George the Third, accept with a keen sense of pleasure the respectful homage and adoration paid me by the repentant descendants of George Washington."

No, Mr. Chairman, the American people are not admirers of kings. They do not admire the systems of government they represent. Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, as much as they respect and love the common people of England; as proud as they feel of the blood, common language, literature, and civilization inherited from the mother country, the American people despise and detest the idea of kingcraft, of monarchy, of the assumed divine right to rule. They recall with a new tingle in their blood that England is to-day engaged in the unholy cause of attempting to crush the life of two weak Republics in South Africa and destroy the liberties of a brave, chivalrous, and Christian people. They are reminded by this unholy crusade against the struggling, patient, patriotic Boers of their past experience, and in their great hearts of hearts pray that these poor, oppressed, and persecuted patriots may take courage from our example and share a like glorious victory, as when this same England held us by the throat and throttled us until we threw her off with indignant scorn at the mouth of belching cannon, keen-edged sword, and saber stroke.

Gentlemen boast of our Anglo-Saxon blood and inheritance, and seem to think we should feel especially proud that we are related in these respects to England. I am as proud of all that we owe to England as any man upon this floor, and am as willing to accord credit where it is due. But our people are not all of Anglo-Saxon blood or descent, and I am glad of it. I think we have a better, a superior civilization from the mingling of the better blood and races of all countries. Our population is a concrete population, composed of English, French, German, Hollanders, Swedes, Norwegians, Irish, Scotch, Italians, Russians, and other nationalities and their extractions. These other countries are likewise our mother countries, and none of them but what have treated us better than old mother England. We are the heirs of all the good and great who have wrought the highest and best in all the fields of useful and elevating activity in all the countries of the earth. I therefore suggest that our participation in the observance of these coronation ceremonies will, under existing circumstances, be taken as a discrimination among the reigning monarchies of Europe, and be regarded everywhere as evidence that we are in sympathy with England's cruel war against the South African Republics. To remain silent when we should express sympathy for the Boers in their unequal struggle for liberty is a national reproach, but to show in an official and public way our indorsement or approval of England's course is infinitely worse. Let our country stand for liberty everywhere, not only in South Africa, but in the Philippines as well.

Mr. Chairman, the spirit of liberty burns in the hearts of all men. Although it may be weak in the Filipino heart, still it has an abiding place there. It was instinct in the breasts of those who dared and died in the cause of our freedom, our liberty, our independence. This was the spirit to which Patrick Henry gave utterance in that outburst of his soul when he said in the Virginia House of Burgesses, "Give me liberty or give me death." [Applause.]

It was the same as that to which Abraham Lincoln gave utterance when he said that "for a man to govern himself is self-government, but for a man to govern himself and another without that other's consent was more than self-government; it was oppression;" that "a nation which denies to others the same right to liberty which it claims for itself will not long itself enjoy it."

Sirs, the love of liberty, the aspirations for freedom, are natural passions of the human heart. Since time began, since the great Creator breathed into the nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul, the fires of liberty have smouldered and burned in the human breast. In all the ages of the world, in all lands and climes, that passion has lived. It has faced the scorn and frowns of royalty. It has defied the edicts of kings and despotic decrees of crowned heads. It has challenged the combined cruelties of inquisitions, prisons, and dungeons to crush it. It has paid the last full measure of its devotion at the stake. It has reared monuments throughout the world to commemorate its virtues and shed undying luster upon countless fields of battle on which it has struggled through all the dark and gloomy past.

In the heart of the far-away brown man in the Tropics of the Philippines, as in the great hearts of the liberty-loving Boers in the stricken land of the South African Republics, this love, this passionate longing for liberty, throbs and pulsates the same as in our own. In the name of the great American Republic, the only great Republic of the world founded upon this cardinal principle and exemplifying its virtues; in the name of this, the greatest, the grandest, most powerful in influence and glorious in achievements in all the annals of time, I appeal to the calm and sober thought of the nation, and confidently believe that when the sober sense of our people are once aroused to a fair and just appreciation of the awful responsibilities resting upon us that they will turn away from the tint and tinsel, pomp and splendor of this "Republican god of imperialism" and return once more to the God of their fathers, to worship at the more congenial shrine of the "Goddess of Liberty." [Loud applause.]

[Mr. WATSON addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will please be in order. General debate upon the bill being closed, the Clerk will proceed with the second reading of the bill.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.

To defray the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, being additional to the permanent appropriation for this purpose, on account of the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year 1902, $1,750,000.

For the fiscal year 1901, $100,000.

Mr. SELBY. Mr. Chairman, in the bill now under consideration is a provision for the erection of military barracks at Manila. If this appropriation is a necessary one for the temporary comfort and protection of our troops there, then it may not be so objectionable; but if it is the beginning or continuation of a system of appropriations for permanent military establishments in the Philippines without definite ending and for the purpose of keeping the inhabitants of those distant islands in subjection under military rule, then I am opposed to the measure. The expenditures of vast sums of money and the great loss of life incurred in the attempt to conquer and subjugate the Filipinos that the Republican

party may have the honor of fathering a "new policy" heretofore unknown to the system of American government—contrary to history and precedent, contrary to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, contrary to all Christian teaching in this country, contrary to the God-given rights of humanity, and contrary to all the better instincts of American manhood—now admonish us that colonialism is a crime against the people of these United States.

Three hundred millions of dollars are already wasted—worse than wasted—in trying to force upon the people of this country the Republican dream of colonialism. But this is the least part of the cost. There is another loss to the country which money can not replace, and that is the loss of more than 11,000 brave American soldiers—the best of American manhood. But the deluded politicians who are following this ignis fatuus seem not to care for life or money in their mad race for what they call commercial supremacy. With them the dollar seems to be of more importance than men, provided they get the dollar.

Is it possible that the Republican party, whose name once stood for human freedom, will follow this ignis fatuus in the Philippines with a persistence and recklessness known only to the voracity of greed and the cruelty of pirates? Take the time, gentlemen, to think it over. Why should the people hesitate to denounce this "new policy" called colonialism? What is there in it for the man who toils—who earns his bread in the sweat of his face? What are the benefits labor is to receive from this new policy—these colonies in the Orient—in return for this criminal sacrifice of life and treasure? You had better stop now and think about it. You would better ask yourselves now, Are we drifting from the Republic to the Empire? Is it not time to pause, to halt, and view the situation in the light of reason, and ask the meaning of this armed struggle in these islands of the Orient? What of good or evil will it bring us? Is there to be no cessation of this strife—no truce for those who fight for home, liberty, and independence?

And let me ask, Will this appropriation of $500,000, and other appropriations of millions to follow, bring us any nearer to peace and safety in those islands, or will it be to foster a standing army there that military gentlemen may have positions of profit and others opportunities for plunder? In a few days the distinguished gentleman having this bill in charge will report others containing still greater, much greater, amounts for the Army and Navy and civil Commission over there. These bills, too, will not be in the interest of peace, liberty, and safety for those distant people, nor will they be for the purpose of building up cities and towns of commerce, nor to favor agriculture, manufactures, and labor, but they will be for the purpose of carrying on a more vigorous prosecution of the war, for the desolation of the country, "so that a bird flying over the land can not live" after the Army is done with its march of destruction. Such is, I understand, to be the humane policy of General Bell in the province of Batangas. He is to wage a war of extermination there. That is what it means, for he says that "a policy should be adopted that will, as soon as possible, make the people want peace, and want it badly;" and then he issues an order as a Christmas gift to the Filipinos, after the fashion of Weyler in Cuba, concentrating all the inhabitants within the limits of a certain established zone, under penalty of confiscation of goods and the certainty of being treated as traitors and spies if found outside of the prescribed limits.

Is this the work of "criminal aggression" or of "benevolent assimilation?" The military call it "pacification." An American who loves liberty and independence, and is willing that other men shall enjoy these blessings, would call it military despotism. Whatever we may choose to call it, the devil looks on admiringly and approvingly. He is doing a wholesale business in the Philippines just now—a most valuable ally to General Chaffee and General Bell in their work of "pacification." Government by the military power is a government of force, and this is despotism. What General Bell is doing openly in Batangas and Laguna General Chaffee is doing secretly at Luzon. What American ever dreamed that within four years after our denunciation of Weylerism in Cuba our generals in the Philippines would be following the notable and brutal methods of that Spanish dictator in Cuba? But such is the evolution of militarism; such the fruits of government without the consent of the governed. Do you believe that the methods now being pursued by the military in those islands will promote peace and good will there? If it does it will be the peace born of extermination—the peace that death brings.

We have never learned the whole truth about our warfare and its results in the Philippines; perhaps we never shall, for the party in power, riding its military horses of conquest and of colonialism, does not believe that the people should know the truth concerning its "new policy." This "new policy" business has given birth to the biggest crop of liars at Washington and Luzon known outside the realms of hades. It has turned out that no Republican can visit Manila and return to Washington a truthful man. Even the Commission headed by Governor Taft is largely under suspicion of prevarication, if not of fraud, while Generals Otis and Chaffee have always been under suspicion. Is it possible that large salaries and the hope of great perquisites influence these gentlemen and their retainers in distorting the situation at Luzon? Who knows, for the almighty dollar is a great magnet in all colonial schemes, and its cobra head is visible in all the Philippines. Let me call your attention to the magnificent salaries, payable in gold, voted to themselves by the civil Commission at Manila. Here is the list of per annum salaries, as furnished by the War Department:

Governor Taft, president of Commission	$20,000
Commissioners Wright, Ide, Worchester, and Moses, each	15,000
Secretary to the Commission	3,000
Assistant secretary to the Commission	2,750
Secretary to the Commission (Spanish)	3,500
Secretary to the governor	7,500
Auditor for Philippine Islands	6,000
Collector of customs	6,000
Deputy collector of customs	4,000
Attorney-general	5,500
First assistant attorney-general	4,500
Second assistant attorney-general	3,000
Solicitor-general	4,500
Chief justice of supreme court	7,500
Associate justices	7,000
Clerk of supreme court	3,000
Judges of courts of first instance, in Manila	5,500
Judges of courts of first instance, outside of Manila, from $3,000 to	5,000
Members of municipal board, Manila	4,500
City clerk	3,000
City engineer	3,500
Superintendent of police	3,500
Chief and assistant chief of secret service	3,000
City attorney	3,500
Assistant city attorney	3,000
Assessor	4,000
Deputy assessor	3,000
Superintendent of public instruction	6,000
Director-general of posts	6,000
Assistant director-general of posts	3,250
Insular purchasing agent	3,500
Commissioner of public health	6,000
Chief health inspector	3,500
Sanitary engineer	3,500
Chief of insular constabulary	4,000
Four assistants to chief of insular constabulary, each	2,700

Compare this salary of $20,000 of Governor Taft with that of $6,000 received by Governor Yates, of Illinois, and its munificence, as well as imperial extravagance, will be seen at once. Illinois contains a population of four millions. It is one of the greatest States in the Union, and to be its governor is an honor next to that of President of the United States.

No wonder that Governor Taft is sick and broken down in health! The weight of his salary is enough to break down a stronger man, and that, together with the weight of secrets of "pacification" he carries with him back to this country, and which he will not dare to fully tell the people, will be quite enough to make him old before his time. And while I am on this question of salaries permit me to call attention to the salary grab or bribe contained in the agreement with that good old slave-holding polygamous Mohammedan, the Sultan of Sulu, who is "monarch of all he surveys," of the island of Mindanao. This agreement was another and different kind of "pacification" from that of Generals Chaffee and Bell. It provides for the payment of salaries of $9,120 a year, payable monthly, to this old harum-scarum Mohammedan and his royal attendants. Besides this, it was stated that in order to make him see the "beneficence" of American republican institutions a present of $10,000 in Mexican money was made him as "evidence of good will," and thus it was stated that His Highness the Sultan of Sulu and of all Mindanao became, and no doubt still is, an ardent admirer of American generosity and morality.

No doubt every morning with the rising sun this new royal subject of the United States turns his face to the east and salutes the American flag with "Great is Allah and the Republican party! Blessed is the 'pacification' that bringeth me Mexican dollars!" And this royal scoundrel will no doubt be a loyal Republican as long as he lives, and some day when "pacification" of the islands is completed, if it ever is completed, he will receive the appointment of postmaster-general of the imperial colony of Mindanao. Glorious Sultan of Sulu! Magnificent King of Mindanao! The American flag bows to you and your lovely harem.

Great indeed is Republican imperialism in the distant Orient. Mr. Chairman, we are told that the President of the United States and emperor of the Philippines is clothed with such extraordinary autocratic power under the Spooner resolution that he can direct—even command—the expenditure of money in the Philippines in any manner he sees fit; that as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy his power is unlimited over these rebellious islands. Perhaps that is true; but while it is true it is a power that belongs to monarchy and to the empire.

No man, be he President, King, or Emperor, should have such unlimited power over men and money. It is a one-man power that should have no advocates in this country. It is unrepublican—full of dangers, present and future, to our Republic. This Medusa-headed Spooner resolution is, in my opinion, the most dangerous legislation of the century. It is in spirit and letter, if carried out to its full extent and purpose, the egg that will in time hatch out the empire. Its operation at least will silently and surely change our form of government to that so earnestly desired by Hamilton in 1787, when he "anticipated the time would come when others as well as himself would join in the praise bestowed by Mr. Neckar on the British constitution, namely, that it is the only government in the world which unites public strength with individual security."

We had Anglomaniacs in 1787 and we have them now. These followers of the Hamilton idea of a "strong government" are now openly for adopting the colonial system of Great Britain in the governing of our "appurtenant territory." This territory is to be held and governed by the United States, but never to become a part of the United States—citizenship of its inhabitants is not to be allowed. If this territory and its people are unfit to become part and parcel of this Republic, what in the name of common sense do we want of the Philippines? Is it for the purpose of furnishing partisan favorites, military and civil, with paying provincial offices and positions? Is it for purposes of exploitation or for both offices and plunder? No matter what the purpose, wisdom dictates that we should let them alone to work out their own salvation, under our protection if needed. Had Bryan been elected President last year the Filipinos would now have their independence and a government of their own; there would be peace to-day in the Philippines, and the cost of life and treasure there would be a thing of the past; our soldiers would have returned to peaceful homes and our war ships would be in peaceful harbors. Instead of that we are still in the hornet's nest, and the hornets seem to breed faster than we can destroy them.

What is the value of these islands of the Orient? What of them and their people that the Republican party becomes crazed to possess them and rule them? There they are, 2,000 of them—these islands of the Orient—the Orient that has killed so many trade-hunting people. They sit out there in the sea, a nest of them, 7,000 miles away from us, under the tropical sun, unfit for the homes of white men or of civilized beasts. For four hundred years Spain held partial dominion over them and kept a standing army there to protect commerce and commercial people from the depredations of wild men from the jungle and the mountains. And this long possession helped to make Spain poor. Her 400 years with soldiers and friars in the Philippines, principally in Luzon, produced in time a type of men neither Spanish nor Malay. The work of keeping order devolved on the soldier. The work of education belonged to the priests or friars. Whatever knowledge of Christianity the inhabitants obtained was due to the work of the friars. These friars soon wielded a great influence over their converts, and in time became possessed of great wealth, by oppressive stealth. These converts were taught the Spanish language as well as Spanish deceit. Some of them were educated in European schools to make them useful to the Government; some became well educated for the professions and for business purposes, and became merchants and tradesmen; but by far the most were toilers of the sea and land.

Spanish imperialistic greed divided Luzon into two classes, master and slave. There were the rich and the poor and the very poor. The Spaniards they knew, while ships of commerce from foreign ports taught them of other races of men, but during all the years of their oppression and distress under Spanish rule they had never heard of the "great Republican party." By far the greater population of the island was "wild and woolly," of the Malay-Mohammedan variety. Spain ruled, and we all know what that means. Corruption in office of the greatest sort was the rule of official conduct—a money-sucking crew. The Filipino was robbed of his land by the friars and robbed of his labor and goods by the officials. Tyranny, cruelty, brutality of an inquisitorial sort were practiced upon the natives. The poorer classes were permitted to live on a little rice, but no expansion of the stomach was allowed. Tyranny and oppression by Spanish soldier and civilian taught the Filipino the meaning of liberty. The city of Manila was the city of refuge for most of the "civilized" scoundrels on the island of Luzon, with occasional visitors of like character from the adjoining islands or from foreign seaport towns. This city was the delight, also, of the resident Spaniards, and was under the special protection of Spain's soldiery, both aristocratic and scoundrelly. Spain never learned any sense in the treatment of her colonies. The rule by force was her colonial rule of conduct.

One day these Filipinos found a leader who longed to taste the sweets of freedom, and they rebelled against Spanish oppression and robbery. They had done this many times before, but this rebellion was different from previous uprisings—it would not down at the bidding of Spain or her army. Reconcentrado orders failed to stop it. The Spanish army and Spanish war ships failed to put it down. Spain was at war with Cuba—another oppressed people longing for liberty and independence—and later at war with the United States. In Manila Bay were the war ships of Spain. One morning before breakfast an American fleet of war ships, under command of Admiral Dewey, steamed into the bay, and before the smoke of battle could clear away, the Spanish war ships went to "join McGinty at the bottom of the sea." Glorious victory! Deified Dewey! Don't destroy the city of Manila if possible to avoid it. Hold the bay and whip the Spanish army, was the order from Washington.

These Filipinos worshipped Dewey. He was their savior. He had broken the yoke of oppression. He brought them the dawn of freedom and independence. They said to him, in their gratitude, We will help you fight the Spaniards and drive them from the Philippines. Dewey gave them guns and ammunition and turned them against the common enemy. They fought, and helped the American soldier compel the surrender of Manila. The struggle was over. What were to be the fruits of victory? What the future of the Filipino? Is it to be "liberty or death?" Ah, sir, these are questions still before us. When will they and how will they be answered? We will wait; we will see. It was no trouble for us to whip the Spaniards at Manila, at Cuba, at Porto Rico, and upon the seas, but there is no peace at the Philippines. What is the trouble? Why is it the Filipinos will not take kindly to this Republican "new policy?" Because it is the forcible attempt on our part to take from them all they hold dear—home, liberty, and independence. These are precious rights men will fight to secure and maintain. These rights, sacred to ourselves, should be freely accorded to others.

This principle is found in our Declaration of Independence, in the Constitution, in the Monroe doctrine, and in our diplomatic conduct of more than a hundred years. Oh, the miserable and foolish desire of this imperial party to conquor 8,000,000 of people whose only offense is to have in their hearts that love of liberty and independence which God has securedly anchored in the bosoms of all men, in all countries, and in all ages! It is the greatest crime of the century, except that of Great Britain in her attempts to destroy the Boer Republics in South Africa.

It was said by Napoleon that the British Empire would some day find its grave in South Africa. God grant that in our Angliphobia passion for colonial possessions we may not be digging the grave of this Republic in the Philippines. Let us look well before us. The road to empire is beset with dangers. The lust of power, of greed of gold is there, their gorgon heads concealed beneath the cap of liberty.

Let us look backward, seek the lights of history, the record of humanity, and behold the wrecks of monarchies and empires strewn along the highway of nations. They belong to the dead past. The cause? "Man's inhumanity to man." The extravagance of empire induced by accumulated wealth, taken from the fruits of labor, always breeds the evils of empire, and the working poor become poorer until poverty and hunger appear with the torch of revolution, and the earth goes back to chaos until the Creator shall say, "Let there be light." And thus it is, nations live and nations die.

Some writer has said that Roman imperialism had divided the world into two classes—master and slave. That is the fruit imperialism bears. It is a slave maker, a taskmaster that in time brings blight and death to mankind. The rich were masters; the poor, slaves, under Roman imperialism. Great wealth itself always becomes imperious. The good old ways of the Republic are too slow for wealth, and the sober life of honest toil is too tame.

Imperialism is fed and fattened by wealth, and demands an armed force to protect it. Under imperialism, if the poor increase in numbers, the army is open to them. If the poor become wretched, hungry, riotous for work or bread, there is the army to check them, or they can become industrial slaves. The way to build up to the empire is to create millionaires and multimillionaires and concentrate wealth in the hands of the few at the expense of the many. And thus by such concentration and aggregation of wealth into the hands of the few the many become poor. It has always been so. Protected industries in this country have built unto themselves an empire of wealth so great that its power is felt everywhere—a fetich god to which mankind is bowing. This creature, wealth, is never satisfied, and looks about for its kind, that it may seek and draw to itself all the fruits of labor. And thus having aggregated all things to itself—it controls all things—until now it has become more powerful than government; in fact, it is said to govern government, and in such a way that the principles of the Declaration of Independence are denied by it, and all Constitutional restrictions disregarded. Why? Because these principles and restrictions

sometimes are in the way and hamper and interfere with the great commercial projects of ambitious men and the schemes of corrupt partisans. With them everything is regarded as merchandise, purchasable, marketable, even the brains of men, the votes of men.

And so it happens that greed, which is the soul of wealth, stops at nothing to accomplish its purpose, is never satisfied, never gets enough. It is organized into syndicates, great corporations, and trusts to control things and men. These have no use for government except for the power it gives them over men and things and the profit it brings them. With them the dollar is supreme over all else, even the bodies and souls of men. These powerful aggregations of wealth have a way of getting close to the throne of office. It has been said that a whisper from them seems to catch the official ear with potent influence. This powerful influence was present to strike down bimetallism; it was present to prevent tariff reform; it was present to defeat the income tax, and now one can almost feel its freezing breath passing over isthmian canal legislation. It is ever present whenever so-called banking and currency reforms are before Congress, and it has been most potent in committing this country to England's colonial system in our treatment of "appurtenant territory." It has its eye on Porto Rico, on Cuba, and the Philippines.

How can we get from under this money power, whose influence now seems dominant everywhere? First, reform the tariff, which is the mother of all trusts. But they say that is Bryanism. Then let us have Bryanism, and lots of it. Next, reform the money question, so that the power to create money shall be taken away from private corporations and left absolutely with the people. But we are told this is more Bryanism. If so, I say good for Bryan! What a pity he is not the President. Strike down colonialism whenever and wherever it rears its monarchical crest in this country. But we are told that is the Kansas City platform. If so, I am for the Kansas City platform, and everybody ought to be for it. Return to the principles of Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson, preserving the rights of the "State governments as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against antirepublican tendencies—the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." Let us have "equal and exact justice to all men," and special privileges to none. Let us have "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." Let us have "economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened." If we have wandered from the principles of Jefferson, "let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety." But let us indulge a little more in recalling some of the reminiscences of the past three or four years, to show further the potency of organized wealth in this country.

When the beautiful but Spanish-cursed island of Cuba cried to us for help in her struggle against oppression, the Administration in power was slow to listen to the appeals of that distressed island. For years—a century or more—the Cuban people had fought for their liberty and independence against the brutal oppressions of Spain. Cruelties and punishments and murders had been perpetrated upon these people by Spanish officials and Spanish soldiery unknown to civilized nations. And when nearly 300 Americans lost their lives through Spanish treachery at Habana Harbor, the Administration still waited and hesitated to act. Why? Because the money power feared war would demoralize the stock market and damage the prospects of the Republican party. A great Republican leader openly proclaimed that there would be no war with Spain.

But popular feeling and popular indignation ran so high throughout this country that the Republican managers became alarmed, and finally the decree went forth that Cuba should be free and independent. That was right. Every true American indorsed the sentiment and the action of Congress. The declaration was hailed with joy by the Cuban patriots. War with Spain followed. It was a short struggle and was as disgraceful and disastrous to the armies of Spain as it was short. Admiral Schley did the work at Cuba as quickly as Admiral Dewey did it at Manila. General Shafter, an Administration favorite, on account of his great weight, became the paper hero of the land forces, and Sampson, 20 miles away, became the paper hero of the naval forces at Santiago. Ach Gott! How the jackals barked at the heels of these old naval heroes, Schley and Dewey! While the nation cheered there were those in the Army and Navy who jeered; but Schley and Dewey are safely and lovingly enshrined in the hearts of the people never to be forgotten while the Republic lives.

And what of our volunteers in Cuba? We all remember their splendid service. We remember the attempt to fatten them on "embalmed beef," the expressed indignation of General Miles, the investigation, the court-martial verdict against Eagan, the whitewashed report that embalmed beef is "sweet and good," and how the President would not enforce the verdict against Eagan, but retired him to his coffee plantation in the island of Hawaii on a salary of $5,000 a year. We remember all these things and many more that go to our discredit at home and abroad. Our volunteers were the true heroes of the war, and we honor them. But the war ended, and to-day Cuba stands before us imploring us to give her relief, to save her from bankruptcy and poverty. Will we grant her any trade concessions? I doubt it—none at least that will do her people any good. The great power of the sugar trust forbids it, and, as the Republican party lives on sugar, it will obey the commands of the sugar trust. There are some gentlemen bold enough to say "Cuba be d—d. We owe her nothing. She is ungrateful. She can wait until she has an organized government approved by the Republican party before asking us for anything more." Cane sugar and beet sugar applaud this declaration of independence. Great is sugar! Poor Cuba!

But the people of that unfortunate island will not have to wait much longer in order to learn the Republican party's programme concerning the treatment they are to receive.

As a matter of fact, that party would like to see Cuba annexed to the United States as "appurtenant territory" in order to fill out the measure of colonial possessions; but the time is not yet ripe for that—not quite. Cuba must be patient. Cuba must wait for the annexation that Democrats will give her, and become a gem in the American system of States.

"ACCRETION, NOT COLONIZATION."

has been the American doctrine and rule of action from the beginning of our Government. This policy had the indorsement of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. It was officially announced by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State, in 1844, in the following language:

> It is our policy to increase by growing and spreading out into unoccupied regions, assimilating all we incorporate—in a word, to increase by accretion and not through conquest by the addition of masses held together by the cohesion of force.

And in 1883 Mr. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, declared that—

> The policy of this Government, as declared on many occasions in the past, has tended toward avoidance of possessions disconnected from the main continent.

This policy is in harmony with our form of government—in accord with the principles of the Declaration of Independence—and is founded in reason and humanity. The only exception to this policy was in the desired acquisition of Cuba by us. The reasons for this exception are given by Jefferson, as follows:

> It will be objected to our receiving Cuba, that no limit can then be drawn to our future acquisitions. Cuba can be defended by us without a navy, and this develops the principle which ought to limit our views. Nothing should be accepted which would require a navy to defend it.

Again, in 1823, in his letter to Mr. Monroe, Jefferson, in speaking of the desirability of our acquisition of Cuba, said:

> I candidly confess that I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States. The control which, with Florida Point, this island would give us over the Gulf of Mexico and the countries and Isthmus bordering on it, as well as those whose waters flow into it, would fill up the measure of our political well-being.

Thus owing to the important geographical situation of Cuba—her commanding position over the waters of the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, the mouth of the Mississippi River, successive Administrations, from Jefferson to Harrison, have all agreed to the importance of our ultimately possessing that island and of permitting no other country to ever gain a footing there. We desire Cuba, not for colonial purposes, but with a view to her territory becoming a State in the American Union of States. This would give Cuba peace and prosperity.

We desire Cuba for the reasons given by Jefferson and because she is the great doorstep to the United States. But at no time has it ever been the desire to acquire Cuba except to make her a State in our system of States. The idea of acquiring the island for the purpose of making her territory colonial never occurred to any American statesman. The idea was too un-American to have been entertained by anyone having a just regard for our republican institutions. The doctrine that the Declaration of Independence is an obsolete doctrine—that the Constitution of the United States is not one of delegated powers, applicable to the States and Territories alike, but is an "elastic Constitution" that reaches where you want it to reach and does not reach where you do not want it to reach, a sort of a "rubber-neck" affair—is a modern invention of the Republican party to suit its ideas of "expansion."

"Appurtenant territory" is a new coinage of the gold-standard variety, meaning territory unfit for States, but fit only for colonies, to be controlled outside of the Constitution in any manner Congress may choose to assume. Congress may withhold government from these territories, or may establish any form of government, from republican in form to provincial or colonial,

or military. The situation to-day and the position taken by the Republican party, with its "elastic Constitution" ideas, are such as would naturally grow up out of the doctrines of Hamilton. It is the sequel of a long line of decisions of the Supreme Court, whereby the powers of the General Government have been enlarged to the detriment of the States (which created both Constitution and Government) by the doctrine of "implied powers" by a forced construction process.

This "expansion" of authority has now become imperial in its character to such a degree that to go further would be to reach the point of revolution It is not the name republic that makes a republic. When legislation becomes the vehicle for carrying great fortunes to those who are favored by it at the expense of labor, when the doctrine of "equal rights to all men and special privileges to none" is disregarded by the people's servants, the Republic is near the danger line.

Another thought occurs to me concerning these distant islands in the Philippines: Will gentlemen tell me what they seek there with the Army and the Navy and their civil government Commission, with its military and civil appendages? Is it the mineral wealth, the timber, sugar plantations, rice and tobacco and hemp lands there that you want? Is it trade relations you wish to establish? Then why do you seek to impose tariff restrictions that amount to a prohibition of trade? Is it to give a chance to school-teachers to educate the little chimpanzees over there? Perhaps it is to perfect the gold standard and teach its blessings. Maybe there are opportunities there for establishing banks, building railroads, mud roads, harbor building, public buildings, dredging of rivers and bays, and for a thousand other things, including colonial offices. Perhaps it is a determination to demonetize Mexican dollars and make them redeemable at par in gold—or is it simply to increase the "sphere of influence" of the Republican party? Whatever your mission there, Christian or Gentile, Mohammedan or Hoodoo, you are making a terrible mess of it.

There is not a thing produced in the Philippines that we need here. This country would get along prosperously, even if the Philippines were sunk in the ocean or we had never heard of them. Why should we spend millions over there when the money could be put to much better use at home? Why not apply it to making needed improvements in our own country—to public buildings, to irrigation for the arid West, the improvement of rivers, harbors, and bays, and to increase pensions to old veterans of the civil war, and to give pensions to all of those old soldiers and to widows of soldiers who are not now receiving pensions? Why should this Philippine hopper of extravagance and folly be fed by the already overburdened taxpayers of this country just to satisfy the ambition of the Republican party in its scheme of colonialism? I regard this scheme the worst foe to American labor that has appeared during the nineteenth century. The man who labors should think of this "new policy" of the Republican party, and ask himself what of good or evil will it bring him. Labor in a republic is king, if it wills it; in the empire it is cringing servility.

There is nothing great or grand in science and art that is not due to labor. Wealth, ease, and comfort all depend upon it. Labor should be left free to earn its just reward. "Equality is equity." And now what of the millions of people—the common people of this country, who constitute the foundation of its prosperity in peace and who are its defenders in war—what heed will they give to this "new policy" that so silently and insidiously threatens them? Will they turn their eyes to the "cross of gold" worshipped by greed and be damned, or will they turn to the cross of peace and be saved? Will they choose the road that leads to empire, or "the road that leads to peace, liberty, and safety?" Will they still sit under the seductive influence of organized wealth and wait and wait, until compelled to pass under the yoke of imperial servility?

The Democratic party stands opposed to this Philippine business. It opposes imperialism. It opposes colonialism. It opposes militarism. Its policy is not evasive. It does not appeal to the brutal instincts of men, but it appeals to their love of liberty and independence, their love of justice and right. It believes that colonialism has no place in our system of government, that it is a creation of monarchy and empire.

No Democrat can sanction a policy so un-American. The Democratic position on the Philippine question is stated in the platform, as follows:

> We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present Administration. It has embroiled the Republic in an unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of its noblest sons, and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos can not be citizens without endangering our civilization; they can not be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the Republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence; and, third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America.
>
> The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the Republican Administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of facts. The war of "criminal aggression" against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty the price is always too high.

On the question of militarism the Democratic platform of 1900 declares as follows:

> We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fleed from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people a large standing army, an unnecessary burden of taxation, and would be a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing and well-disciplined State militia are amply sufficient in time of peace.
>
> This Republic has no place for a vast military establishment, a sure forerunner of compulsory military service and conscription. When the nation is in danger, the volunteer is his country's best defender. The National Guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history, and coeval with the Philippine conquest, has there been a wholesale departure from our time-honored and approved system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as un-American, un-Democratic, and un-Republican, and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

There is no uncertain sound about these declarations of principles. There are many great men in the Republican party who warn us against the imperialistic tendencies of their own party leaders; who warn us against a policy of subjugation; who warn us against treating the inhabitants of acquired territory as colonial subjects after the systems of Great Britain and Holland. The entire Democratic party adds its warning voice to the cry of these Republican statesmen. In a few months more the people will be called upon to choose whom they will serve, the Republic or Empire. Will they choose to stand by the ideas of the fathers, for liberty and independence, or the ideas of Great Britain, for colonial subjects? We will wait and see. As for Democracy, the world knows where she stands always when the issue is between British vassalism and American freedom.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

Remember, it was Republican Rome that made the Empire possible. It was Republican Rome that made conquests and took within her greedy grasp province after province by force of her arms, extending her dominion and power over the world.

And it was Imperial Rome that opened the way to lose all the Republic had gained. Her first conquest was the island of Sicily, and here imperialism organized its first province and established its first provincial government. And next Carthage fell a prey to Roman aggression and there arose the province of Africa; then Greece and other countries, until the weak powers were absorbed by this one great power. The rule established over these subjugated countries was termed provincial government. What is this sort of government?

"Retaining their native habits, religion, laws, etc., the inhabitants of every province were governed by a military president sent from Rome, with a staff of officers. The provincials were required to pay taxes in money and kind, and these taxes were farmed out by the censors to Roman citizens who, under the name of publicans, settled in the various districts of the provinces. Thus like a network proceeding from a center, the political system of the Romans pervaded the mass of millions of human beings inhabiting the shores of the Mediterranean; and a vast population of various races and languages were bound together by the cohesive power of Roman rule."

Imperial Rome! The grandeur that wealth and power could bring was hers. Fame was hers—glory was hers. Wealth enervated her rulers and her people; corruption gnawed at her vitals; fame increased a fatal ambition; dissolute power debauched her virtue and her morals, and her glory blazed out upon the world but to consume her in its brilliant flame.

Her great imperial highways have been the wonder of the ages; her architecture, grand, colossal, yet beautiful; her acqueducts, public edifices, and temples have never been surpassed. The home of scholars, orators, statesmen—and yet Rome became a country of assassins, poisoners, adulterers, and harlots, all drowned in the cesspool of political vice and corruption, and when the votes of her citizens became an article of merchandise her heart was eaten as with a cancer.

Degenerate Rome! Where now are your armies, your great generals and orators, your noble patricians, your plebians and slaves, your palaces and temples? The wealth of the world was yours to curse and destroy you. Where now are your Circus Maximus; your great games and feasts, such as imperialism alone could invent and pompously display; your bribes and gifts of corn and wheat and money to keep a depraved populace from riot and tumult? All gone; things of a cruel past buried in the dust of ages. Will the time ever come when mankind will again imitate your glory and grandeur and depravity; will again demand

gladiatorial fights in the arena and human sacrifices in imperial gardens and groves, the victims procured from conquered and enslaved provinces?

Degenerate Rome! Her death spread mental darkness over the world. Her debauched plutocratic nobles, for the gratification of a weak ambition, for a span of power, an hour of pomp and show, sank the Roman world into eternal night.

There was no deliverance for her people. They had chosen the broad way that led to death.

A Gracchus produced a Marius and a Sulla. He that attempted to stay the tide lost his life, and murder and massacre of populace and nobles held high carnival.

Let us hope that another era of patrician and plebian is not again returning to curse mankind.

And now in conclusion I admonish the people of this country, in the words of one who made the Constitution of the United States a special study, and who, on contemplating the consummation of his great labor, said:

The past is secure. It is unalterable. The seal of eternity is upon it. The wisdom which it has displayed and the blessings which it has bestowed can not be obscured, neither can they be debased by human folly or human infirmity.

The future is that which may well awaken the most earnest solicitude, both for the virtue and the permanence of our Republic.

The fate of other republics—their rise, their progress, their decline, and their fall—are written but too legibly on the pages of history, if, indeed, they were not continually before us in the startling fragments of their ruin. They have perished, and perished by their own hands.

Prosperity has enervated them, and a venal populace has consummated their destruction. Alternately the prey of military chieftains at home and the ambitious invaders from abroad, they have been sometimes betrayed into a surrender of them by false patriots and sometimes they have willingly sold them for a price to the despot who has bidden highest for his victim. They have disregarded the warning voice of their best statesmen and have persecuted and driven from office their truest friends. They have listened to the fawning sycophant and the base calumniator of the wise and good.

They have reverenced power more in its high abuses and summary movements than in its calm constitutional energy, when it dispensed blessings with an unseen but liberal hand. They have surrendered to faction what belonged to the country.

Patronage and party, the triumph of a popular leader, and the discontents of a day have outweighed all solid principles and institutions of government.

Let us be true to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, let us be true to the Constitution of this Republic, let us honor the memory of our fathers, let us be just to Cuba, let us be just to Porto Rico, let us be just to the Philippines, let us be just to all mankind, and God will bless this nation as a Christian, liberty-loving people were never blessed before. [General applause.]

The Clerk read as follows:

For wages of plate printers, at piece rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work, including the wages of printers' assistants, when employed, $288,607.76, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That no portion of this sum shall be expended for printing United States notes or Treasury notes of larger denomination than those that may be canceled or retired, except in so far as such printing may be necessary in executing the requirements of the act "to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," approved March 14, 1900.

[Mr. COCHRAN addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

For rent of building now occupied by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for storage and other purposes, at the rate of $60 per month, $720.

Mr. BELLAMY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I do not rise for the purpose of antagonizing any provision in this bill, but I have observed scattered over it numerous items for rent of buildings now occupied by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, for the rent of a building for the use of a rural free-delivery clerical force, and the like. I have taken the occasion, Mr. Chairman, to ascertain that this Government is now paying out in Washington nearly $200,000, or more accurately $199,505, a year for the rent of offices and buildings for the purposes of storage and the use of the various departments. From the estimate of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the following is the amount needed for buildings rented by the various departments in Washington:

State Department	$600	Interstate Commerce Commission	$12,300
Treasury Department	12,394	For rent of a suitable building for storage of the files of the Post-Office Department	1,500
War Department	15,000	For the accommodation of the rural free-delivery force	1,800
Navy Department	5,700		
Interior Department	48,080	Making a total of	199,505
Post-Office Department	17,676		
Department of Agriculture	10,840		
Department of Labor	7,500		
Department of Justice	16,000		
District of Columbia	50,055		

It does seem to me that business sense requires this Government to own buildings sufficiently large and commodious for the use of the various departments instead of paying extravagant rents. This Government is rich and powerful. We have to-day probably $175,000,000 surplus money in the Treasury. Business prudence would require that we should at least take two and a half millions of that amount and use it in the construction of a public building for the use of these various departments. It is idle, uninvested, and unproductive. If we do not wish to use a portion of the surplus, then bonds could be issued for that purpose. I see from the papers that our 2 per cent bonds are bringing to-day 108 in the open market.

Now, if we spend two and a half millions in a building situated somewhere between the Post-Office and the War and Navy building, and another in a building, probably costing two or two and a half millions, somewhere in the eastern part of the city, it would afford all the opportunity necessary for the storage of documents and for the use of the clerical force of the various departments, and save this enormous rent. If it costs $2,500,000 or even $5,000,000, 2 per cent would only be $100,000 a year, and thereby at least $100,000 be saved out of the annual appropriations for this purpose. I am informed that the present Post-Office building cost about $3,000,000 and the new Government Printing Office is to cost $2,000,000. It strikes me that this matter ought to be called to the attention of the country and some economy practiced in this respect. [Applause.]

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

For salaries of special agents, and for actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several subtreasuries and depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the requirements of section 3649 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, also including examinations of cash accounts at mints, $3,000.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I do not see the Delegate from Oklahoma present, and I will offer the following amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 14, line 14, insert "Territory of Oklahoma: For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, $1,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

FISH COMMISSION.

For the purchase of land for site for the fish-hatching and fish-culture station authorized at Tupelo, Miss., by the sundry civil appropriation act approved March 3, 1901, $2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

For the completion of the marine biological station of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries of Beaufort, N. C., including the construction of buildings and wharfs, the purchase and installation of pumping and electric-light plant, and equipment of the station, $12,500.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered seriously, and I ask the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON] and the House just a moment to the reason why it is offered. At the last session of Congress a biological station was established on the coast of North Carolina, at Beaufort, and $12,500 was appropriated for its construction. The building is now about completed, and the fund appropriated at the last session being exhausted, it is absolutely necessary that the building be completed and occupied by the summer season, and this amount is necessary for its completion and equipment.

There are only two of these biological stations on the Atlantic coast, this one at Beaufort and the other at Woods Hole, on the coast of Massachusetts, which has been in operation a number of years. The object of the station is to investigate all forms of sea life, and such biological and experimental work must necessarily precede all work of the Fish Commission in the artificial propagation of fish.

It is unnecessary at this late day to state any apology for existence of the Fish Commission or to recite the efforts which have been made in the successful propagation of the various varieties of fish. I have obtained a few figures, however, as illustrating in part the work which they have accomplished. Referring to the New England coast and waters, the last figures available for 1898 show that the catch of cod had increased 43,000,000 in ten years, and inshore cod fisheries have been established and successfully maintained where no cod had been caught before.

The catch of shad along the Atlantic coast had very materially decreased prior to the efforts of the Fish Commission, and as a result of their work in the artificial propagation of this popular variety of sea food there has been an increase in the catch from 3,000,000 in 1880 to 11,760,000 in 1898, an increase of 30,000,000 pounds. At an expenditure of not exceeding $4,000 shad have been carried to the Pacific coast, and recently there have been caught 5,000,000 pounds upon that coast, where none had been caught before. The catch of salmon on the Pacific coast has

been increased by the work of the Fish Commission. As stated, biological work of this character must precede the work of the Fish Commission. This station was located on the coast of North Carolina for a specific purpose, and after a most careful investigation upon the part of the Commission and the scientists of the country.

Some of the reasons for this location were that the species of fish on the South Atlantic coast are entirely different from those on the New England coast. Now, an investigation of their breeding habits, their food, and the manner of their propagation must proceed along entirely different lines from those upon the coast farther north. This location is the nearest point to the Gulf Stream, is in the middle of the zone of the migratory fishes of the entire South Atlantic coast, and is therefore not a local matter peculiar to the State of North Carolina, but the entire country is interested in the completion and equipment of this station, in order that its work may go forward.

The reason for the immediate consideration and passage of this amendment is that unless this appropriation is forthcoming the work must stop and at least twelve months will be lost, which will be gained if this appropriation is made available immediately, and I hope the amendment will be adopted by the committee.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee preparing this bill devoted the best part of two days to the items of the Fish Commission, and finally when the bill was reported it was the opinion of the committee that still further investigation ought to be given to this service, and as this was an urgent deficiency bill we left the items out as to various establishments, intending to have a further hearing and give further investigation before the general deficiency bill was reported later on in the season. I think we were wise in that conclusion, for the following reasons:

I have nothing against the Fish Commissioner; as an individual he seems to be a very pleasant gentleman. I am not here to allege that he is not performing his duty as he sees it, but I am here, as a foundation of my remarks, to make this declaration: There is no service, so far as I have knowledge, which, in its administration, is so absolutely lawless, so far as the law is concerned, so far as appropriations are concerned, as the Fish Commission service. I say that without any disrespect to any individual. I do not say there is any corruption; I do not intimate that. But I do say that a provision of law in connection with an appropriation has no more influence upon the Fish Commission service than would the pouring of water have upon a duck's back to drown it.

Take this very amendment which my friend on the other side moves here—a matter which we have proposed to allow to go over with other items to the general bill. What are the facts about this case? In the last Congress, on the 12th of May, 1900, an act was passed authorizing the construction of this biological station building for $12,500, and the money was appropriated. That was a separate act, which I have before me. Now let me read from the examination before the Committee on Appropriations:

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is marine biological station, North Carolina. My recollection is that $12,500 was set aside to do that work.

Mr. BOWERS. Originally; yes, sir. The original bill carried with it $25,000, and at my suggestion it was cut down to $12,500; and I find with the purchase of the property there to complete that station, and install an electric plant, and fully equip it with wharves, buildings, etc.—the location is on an island—will be a little more expensive than we had at first expected it would be.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you first asked $25,000?

Mr. BOWERS. No; we did not ask for anything. A bill was introduced carrying with it an appropriation of $25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. On looking into the matter, and prior to any enactment at all, on your own motion you thought $12,500 was enough?

Mr. BOWERS. I thought $12,500 at that time would complete it.

The CHAIRMAN. And so recommended?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Following your recommendation was legislation by Congress. Now you come and say that you want $12,500 additional.

Now listen:

Mr. BOWERS. We are building a larger laboratory there than I had originally expected to build.

What right had the Fish Commission to build a larger laboratory than Congress authorized and had in contemplation when the original legislation was enacted? And now my friend from North Carolina rises and moves an appropriation of $12,500 more, in the name of science. This establishment does not hatch any eggs, but it does allow a lot of scientific gentlemen to go down there, as the examination shows, and study at that university of collegiate investigation, for that is what it is.

The gentleman says that this establishment is like the one at Woods Hole. Yes; the establishment at Woods Hole has cost a good deal of money. Woods Hole is to-day, as I think is shown by this investigation, an annex of Yale and Harvard—supported in large part at public expense. Scientists go down there, and, as stated in this investigation, 400 students—embryo scientists—go down there and study the ways of the animals of the deep blue sea. Now, this may be very proper; it may be all right; but, for one, I have always been opposed to national universities at the expense of the United States Treasury. And I do not want to establish any annexes. But we have Woods Hole, and we have a start down here in North Carolina. The Fish Commissioner says that he wants to build one of these stations on the Great Lakes, and one on the Pacific coast, in order to further scientific-fish culture. I asked him whether we could not find some way to run the "whole shooting match" by science, dispensing with all labor. I wish we could find something of that kind.

I am not here to say that something ought not to be done in this case. I am not here to say that if the Fish Commissioner had gone to work as he first intended when he induced Congress to enact this legislation a little over a year ago, when he said he could do the whole thing for $12,500—when he proposed to cut down the sum originally proposed, $25,000—he would have cut his garment according to his cloth and not changed his plan, as he said he did, in the name of science.

Let me refer to another case. Up in Maine it was discovered about a year ago that they needed a station to study the habits of the lobster [laughter], and after great consideration Congress passed a law appropriating $10,000 for a lobster station.

A MEMBER. A hatchery.

Mr. CANNON. No; a station. They wanted to study the habits of the lobster, I suppose. They may have done some hatching also. In the name of science Congress established that lobster station. But in that case Congress put an express limitation on the expenditure, providing that the appropriation should be $10,000 and no more. It was alleged, as I recollect, in the hearings that the lobster was a cannibal; that some means must be devised to keep him from eating himself. [Laughter.]

It was said that the lobster was disappearing. Anyhow, the appropriation was made. But some zealous brother, knowing the facility with which people go on, paying no attention to any ordinary limitations, provided that the sum should be $12,500 and no more. Well, what has happened? They bought some land there. They have not yet established the station. [Laughter.] And now they want some more land with a residence on it which cost $6,000, but which they think can be bought for $3,500. Whether the lobsters are to reside in the house I do not know; but I suppose that some of our volunteer scientists will live there. I do not know about that.

But here is the language now, here we are confronted with the proposition to come in and found that lobster station, or "hatchery," and spend $10,000 more for that purpose. He tells us that it can not be done without that expenditure. Well, what says the law? What about the law for the expenditure? We did not give the appropriation because it was not authorized by law. Congress enacts the law, we tell the Commissioner, and although he informs us that he had it in mind to make it a good fish hatchery as well as a lobster station, we are compelled to tell him that Congress enacts the law and that his mind does not control, or ought not to control, although it seems to do so in fact, because in the establishment of the lobster station there seems to be no law whatever authorizing it. Well, what is the result? Simply that we did not put the provision into the bill.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there are various other items kindred to this that we left out of the bill. I will give you an instance of one of them. Under the organic act for the Hawaiian Islands, authority and a provision was made for a fish station for the purpose of studying the habits of the fish living in the waters adjacent the Sandwich Islands. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. BELLAMY. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Well, now, there is the bald authority in the organic act, which is just like the thousands of things in the acts organizing the Territories, and other things of a similar character. Sometimes, and in some of these cases, it is the duty of the United States as well as its interest to do the work. But it was not called to the attention of Congress as to what the cost would be, or whether it was the sense of Congress to make the appropriation at all. Yea, yea, we are told, without a word of explanation, the Fish Commissioner selects an eminent scientist on the Pacific coast, and how many others I do not know, and they traveled to the Sandwich Islands to study the habits of the fish of that region, and I believe that they have the report about ready to submit—a report which will cover a large number of pages.

But the question is, Who paid the expenses? From what fund were they paid? Why from the general appropriation for vessels, maintenance, etc., that is intended to be made by Congress for the existing fish service? But he comes in and wants a supplemental provision in the shape of a deficiency. We say no. He says he wants to send them back to the Sandwich Islands and put them on the *Albatross*, and let it lie off in the waters of these islands for several months, and for what purpose? Why, Mr.

Chairman, he wants them to stand off the shore 10, 15, or 20 miles and make deep-sea soundings, and also at the same time to study up the habits of the fish of those waters. Now, that is an entirely proper thing, but yet he wants about $10,000, as I recollect it, to do the work with. We held it up and did not put it in the bill. In other words, we are to be taken into the confidence of the Fish Commission and of the public service under the Executive Departments elsewhere, and to know something as to what is to become of the money that is to be expended before we appropriate it. That is the point we make.

Now, we left these items out. We wanted to make further investigation, and we treated the matter, so far as it can be treated, as a proposition that should properly come on the regular deficiency bill if it comes anywhere, and it will be reported later on in the session, after mature consideration.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to say merely this in closing: I have no malice against the Fish Commissioner. I do not say that he has not been performing his duty as he sees it, but he does not see it in the light that I see it; and as soon as he comes to understand that, as an executive officer of the Government, he should expend the money of Congress, which it sees proper to appropriate, in the manner that Congress has determined it shall be expended and there stop, the better that service will be for all of us; and while it is a most popular service, I wish to call a halt on it. The estimates come in and are considered and passed upon by the proper committee, and then let the service go on accordingly after they shall have made the appropriation.

Now, that is all I have to say. The committee thought it best not to put any of these items in this urgency bill; but let them stand for the present, even until the general deficiency bill comes in, and then, in the meantime, let us make something of an investigation.

Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment proposed by my colleague from North Carolina will pass the House. I simply rise for the purpose of speaking briefly in behalf of the proposed amendment, and do not desire to debate the matter with the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. But I am interested in this amendment, Mr. Chairman, not only in behalf of the cause of science, but also somewhat interested personally in the matter, because the county in which this marine laboratory is located is the county of Carteret, which I not only had the honor to represent in the State legislature, but which, after the next general election, will become a part of the Third Congressional district of the State of North Carolina, my district.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it is true that the act of the last Congress appropriated only $12,500, and this amount at the time was considered sufficient, but it has proven entirely inadequate. The original appropriation was for a marine laboratory to be located at some point in North Carolina, and the town of Beaufort was selected, because, as my colleague has well said, there is no point on the south Atlantic coast, south of Woods Hole, Mass., where there are so many valuable specimens of marine life or so advantageous to the cause and interest of science as this particular locality. As the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] well knows, this marine laboratory is indorsed by all the leading scientists of this country.

The members of the House would be astonished if they could see the indorsements given to this enterprise by the scientific men at Yale, at Harvard, at Johns Hopkins, and all the leading universities and colleges of this country. The marine laboratory at Beaufort is therefore valuable to the cause of science. It is absolutely necessary that the buildings should be completed. I know personally, from a visit to the buildings, that they are exposed to the weather, and that unless the Government protects its property there is some likelihood of serious damage being done to it. The site has been purchased; the buildings are partially constructed; the United States must complete them or abandon the enterprise.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations says we are going to put an additional appropriation in the bill at the next session; but my colleague and myself insist, on behalf of the people who are interested, and on behalf of the Government of the United States, which is interested in this matter, that these buildings need this appropriation for the purpose of speedy completion, and that the matter is urgent. The Government has appropriated for a fish hatchery at Tupelo, Miss., and for a lobster hatchery on the coast of Maine, and all these enterprises are being pushed to a completion. Let us likewise complete the marine laboratory at Beaufort. This is an urgent matter, and in my opinion this item should be carried in this bill at this session and not wait for the next session to be incorporated into some other bill.

I appeal to the members of the House to pass the amendment and give us this additional appropriation now.

Mr. FLEMING. I should like to ask the gentleman a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from North Carolina yield to the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina. Certainly.

Mr. FLEMING. Will the gentleman please explain to the House the reasons why the officers in charge of this station exceeded their authority and apparently committed the Government to a twenty-five thousand dollars project under cover of a $12,500 appropriation?

Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina. That I can not say to the gentleman from Georgia. I confess I am not posted on that subject. I can only say that this Government frequently starts upon the construction of buildings and other enterprises, and that the limit of cost is often exceeded.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL] desire to be heard in opposition to the amendment?

Mr. SMALL. I should like the indulgence of the committee for a moment. I have listened with interest, as I always do, to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON] in what he has had to say concerning this amendment which has been offered, and I am not disposed at this time to take issue with him as to his criticism of the Fish Commission. The point I make is that unless some objection can be made to this particular amendment it ought to be submitted to the committee upon its merits.

Now, there was an inquiry made by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FLEMING] as to why the Fish Commissioner exceeded the original sum of $12,500 that was appropriated. I have in my hand a copy of the original letter, dated January 19, 1900, from the Commissioner, addressed to the Hon. GEORGE C. PERKINS, chairman of the Committee on Fisheries of the Senate, in which he uses this language:

> Although $25,000 would not be too large a sum for Congress to appropriate for a station of this character, yet in view of the comparatively cheap rates at which materials and labor can be had and the small outlay probably required for the necessary land, the Commission believe that a plain, substantial, and satisfactory station may be established for a smaller sum than is carried by the bill, to wit, $12,500.

And the Commissioner states in the hearing before the committee and in conversation with myself that he was simply mistaken in his estimate of the cost of the materials and of the other items which entered into the construction and equipment of this building.

Now, that is the explanation, and therefore I say that the only error which the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries has committed is an error of judgment. Why, gentlemen of the committee, do we have any urgent deficiency bill at all? Somebody has committed errors of judgment or we would not be called upon to-day to vote appropriations for urgent deficiencies. And this is only one of the necessities which arose before the committee in framing this urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. FLEMING. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. SMALL. Certainly.

Mr. FLEMING. Will he inform me whether this work for the erection of these buildings was done by Government agents or whether it was done by contractors?

Mr. SMALL. I can not say. My impression, however, is that it was not done by contract.

Mr. FLEMING. I was not going to ask why the contract was made double the amount of the appropriation.

Mr. SMALL. But the facts are that the original sums appropriated for this station were not sufficient for its completion and equipment. I do not think, gentlemen of the committee, with all due deference to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, that the scientific work carried on in this or any other station should be criticised and ridiculed after the manner of the distinguished gentleman. If we should abolish the scientific work in the various departments, we will abolish a large part of the Department of Agriculture, because in the many ramifications of that Department it is peculiarly dominated by scientists who would come under the condemnation of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

But, Mr. Chairman, we have another station of this character at Woods Hole, Mass., and I want to inform gentlemen of the committee that the Government has already expended in the neighborhood of $250,000 for Woods Hole station; and yet, when the additional paltry sum of $12,500 is asked, to make available the biological station in North Carolina, we are confronted by the opposition of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. It is proposed that this station shall do similar work as Woods Hole station, except that a hatchery is conducted in connection with the latter station, as I understand. I do not conceive that the objections to this amendment are well founded. The water territory which is intended to be covered and the investigations at on this station up the coast of North Carolina include a greater area than that located at Woods Hole, Mass.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired

Mr. SMALL. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that he may extend his remarks for five minutes more. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SMALL. Now, Mr. Chairman, referring to the lobster hatchery located on the coast of Maine, which I believe the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations voted for, he states that they will be asking a sum in addition to the amount of the original appropriation made.

The only questions to be considered, Mr. Chairman, are the merits of these several propositions which came before the House for consideration. I have no desire to take up the time of the committee longer. In conclusion, I submit that the amendment is meritorious. That is the only station of this character upon the south Atlantic coast, and it is not proposed that there shall be any other. The Government has been liberal toward the Woods Hole station in appropriating from first to last more than $250,000. Now, when only $25,000 is asked for the construction of buildings and the equipment of a station upon the coast of North Carolina, it is only fair that it should be granted. I sincerely hope that the committee will vote for the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be considered as withdrawn, and the question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMALL. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 65, noes 61.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Writs of lunacy: For amount required to pay the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia accrued fees in lunacy cases, for the six months ended December 31, 1901, $715.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 16, after line 4, insert:

"One-half of the foregoing amounts to meet deficiencies in appropriations on account of the District of Columbia shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The question was taken; and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Statue of Rochambeau: For the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for the statue of Rochambeau by Ferdinand Hamar in the city of Washington, said site to be selected on any unoccupied public ground by, and the said pedestal erected under the supervision of, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the chairmen of the Committees on the Library of the Fifty-seventh Congress, and to defray the expenses attending the unveiling of said statue of Rochambeau, $15,000: *Provided*, That any part of this sum not required for preparation of the site and the erection of said pedestal and for the expenses attending the unveiling of said statue may be used and expended for the completion of said statue and pedestal: *And provided further*, That said statue shall not be located in the grounds of the Capitol or the Library of Congress.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, there is one item in this bill which must appeal very strongly to every member of this House representing a rural constituency. That portion of the bill purposing to furnish the means for putting into immediate operation 1,800 rural routes, already having the favorable consideration of the Department and only awaiting the passage of this bill to go into effect, must challenge the active support of those members whose people are now suffering from the lack of sufficient mail facilities to meet the ordinary demands of enlarged business and advanced civilization. Members, many of whose constituents must go from one to eight miles for their mails, will be pardoned when they appear overanxious to see this item remain in the bill.

They know what country life means, and they know that nothing contributes so much to any monotony incident to that life as our inability to get a daily mail at our doors, as do our friends in the towns and cities.

It can hardly be possible that a majority of the members of this House can appreciate the true situation as it exists in our Southern States, where the population is sparse, railroads not overnumerous, and roads bad. It is not strange that members representing city districts, where the mail is delivered from three to nine times per day, can hardly realize or believe the assertion that many of our people, doing large business and employing much labor, must send from three and as much as eight miles each day for their mail, furnishing a boy and conveyance, or else do without it, trusting to luck to give them a good market when they haul their produce into town. Yet this statement is true, as every Southern member will testify.

To these people, situated thus, a daily mail means something. It is a blessing. It means the introduction of the world to the farmer, the introduction of the farmer to the world. It means each will better know the other, more thoroughly understand the mutually dependent relation that each bears the other, and more correctly comprehend their rights and relative duties. It means the farmer, for once in his life, will be brought in direct touch with some of the benefits of the Government, and we feel safe in assuring his deepest appreciation, for there is no class more grateful for a benefit, even if it does come as a matter of right and justice, than the American farmer. It means the broadening of his vision, the sharpening of his intellect by contact with other intellects, and his conception of new ideas and new resolves. This, and much more, it means to the farmer to have a mail at his door each day in the week save Sunday. If our Southern farms are becoming depopulated and our farmers becoming townspeople, the causes are not hard to find. Bad roads, low prices, and no postal facilities will drive a man almost anywhere. The tide of population in those sections which have come under my observation has been townward. Nice farm cottages have been given up, and the former occupants are now operatives in some near-by cotton mill, where their earnings exceed in the total by far their earnings on the farm, and, in addition to this, they are not troubled with miserable roads or the equally miserable, insufficient mail accommodations. In town he finds better wages, better roads, and more mail, and so to town he turns his steps, and valuable farming lands are left to groan and perish under the joint laziness and mismanagement of the ox and negro. Without discussing the dangers and evils arising out of concentrated populations—these being known to everyone—it is the duty of this Congress to remove, as far as possible, every influence conducing to that condition.

When we have fully understood the situation as it is, the necessity for the appropriation in this bill for rural-delivery purposes becomes apparent. There is no deficiency in the general appropriation for rural free delivery, and the reason this amount is urged by this bill grows out of the fact that the full appropriation for this fiscal year can not be reached in time to put on the 1,800 routes now waiting to go into operation as the general appropriation for this fiscal year becomes available, and, unless this bill gives the funds, these routes will be put on in a desultory way from now until July 1, when the new appropriation becomes available. The friends of free rural delivery, the patrons along these 1,800 routes, who now have the most limited mail facilities, and the demands of business call for this appropriation, and without delay. We want the routes, and want them at once. We have been waiting all our lives for some recognition of our rights under the law, and now that there is some little chance that our waiting has not been in vain we can not submit to hope deferred. It is estimated that it costs $12.50 to every 125 families to get their mail under the old arrangement, and that is a very small estimate, in my judgment. Each route of 1,800 that goes into effect at once will serve, it is judged, 125 families. The exact saving in actual money is easily calculated from these figures, and who more richly deserves this saving than our American farmers, who for six years has heard the whispers of "great prosperity" but has never seen it? It is not my intention to enter into any defense of the rural free-delivery scheme. It needs no defense save an acquaintance with its workings and its developments. The mere statement of the fact that only five years ago there was only one route in this country, and that now there are over 6,000, serving over 4,000,000 farmers, and an estimated increase by July to 8,000 routes, serving over five and a half million people, is sufficient evidence of its popularity and intrinsic merit, without adding to this testimony the action of the several Congresses past increasing each year the appropriations for this purpose and the unstinted indorsements of the Post-Office Department and the enthusiastic recommendations of two Presidents. It is the most popular branch of the postal service to-day, and it deserves to be. In its marvelous development it has been equaled only by the free-delivery service in cities and large towns, and the time will come when the farmer will receive his mail once a day, as he is entitled to receive it, and an unjust and unreasonable discrimination against our country folk will be swept away. Ten years ago the service had few friends, and the Post-Office Department would take no part in trying to give it a fair experiment. How different now! The Congress, the Department, and the President are on their knees to it, and there are a half hundred men all over the country asserting their claims to its "daddyship."

I urge this appropriation in the name of the 225,000 farmers who are in need of it and to whom it is due as a matter of right and not as a matter of favor, and in the name of the thirty-odd million other farmers who, in the nature of things and as a matter of common justice, will eventually get it. Right demands it. The Government owes it, and the time for payment is here. The American farmer is slow to make demands, but when once he makes them, believing in their justness, he is not easily turned

aside from them. The revolution in the method of furnishing mail to our country people must go on until each home, each day, is brought in touch with the world. Not until then will the farmer be satisfied! [Loud applause.]

The Clerk read as follows:

MILITARY POST.

For the establishment in the vicinity of Manila, P. I., of a military post, including the construction of barracks, quarters for officers, hospital, storehouses, and other buildings, as well as water supply, lighting, sewerage, and drainage, necessary for the accommodation of a garrison of 2 full regiments of infantry, 2 squadrons of cavalry, and 2 batteries of artillery, to be available until expended, $500,000.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi, and Mr. PADGETT rose.

Mr. HULL. I think, Mr. Chairman, I will be compelled to make the point of order upon this that it is new legislation.

Mr. CANNON. I think my friend, perhaps, had better let some gentleman on the other side make the point of order. However, that is a matter of taste.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I hope the gentleman will not lecture his own side for doing right.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, I will not speak about that matter. I confess the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. CANNON. I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands, to be expended in the discretion of the President, $500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I make the point of order on that.

The CHAIRMAN. What point?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I make the point of order that it is new legislation, and if such an amount is necessary let a bill be introduced and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It is the duty of that committee to take care of the army in the Philippines and everywhere, and I venture to say it is patriotic enough to do it. This is simply an indirect effort to carry his point and accomplish that which the gentleman could not accomplish directly. There is no law that authorizes such an expenditure on a general appropriation bill. The gentleman can produce no authority for it. The rules of the House provide that all new legislation such as this shall be regularly introduced, referred to an appropriate committee, and a report made upon it.

Now, there has been no bill introduced. Certainly, if there was a demand for such legislation, gentlemen on that side of the House or gentlemen on this side would have introduced a bill, and it would have been referred to the Military Committee. That committee would report upon it, and the House could pass it. If you can evade, Mr. Chairman, the rule which provides that you shall not put new legislation upon general appropriation bills in the manner indicated by this amendment, you break down every safeguard in the rule to protect general appropriation bills from general and new legislation. I submit that under the letter of the law, under the spirit of the rule, this amendment can not be offered.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the Revised Statutes, which are fixed law—statutory law—as amended from time to time, create an Army. The Constitution makes the President of the United States Commander in Chief of the Army. His powers are well defined. The Army has to be clothed and armed and sheltered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me a question?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Let me ask the gentleman, does he pretend that there is a deficiency of $500,000 in the House appropriations or other appropriations for the army in the Philippines, which is a real deficiency that he intends to cure by this amendment?

Mr. CANNON. Yes, so far as deficiencies, so called, are concerned. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] Oh, the gentlemen can laugh. This is for an additional appropriation for the current service of this year, generally called a deficiency. It is necessary for the shelter of the army in the Philippines, as your committee is advised after inquiry. The Army exists by law, the President is the Commander in Chief, and this is a bill that under the rules of the House is reported in order. If further legislative authority is required, I call the gentleman's attention to the so-called Spooner amendment enacted March 2, 1901. I read:

All military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, and at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900, shall, until otherwise ordered by Congress, be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government, and for the maintaining and protecting of the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Will my colleague admit a question?

Mr. CANNON. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. If your amendment should be adopted by the committee and passed by the House and become a law, is it the purpose of the Secretary of War to use the $500,000 to establish a permanent military post in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. CANNON. I do not know how the Secretary may use the money, whether he will make permanent tents, whether he will build a post of bamboo on a rock foundation, or what he will do. I have no doubt that he will properly expend this money, so as to efficiently and necessarily house our army in the Philippines, and the law makes it his duty to do so. The army is there under law, and this appropriation is to carry out existing law, and this amendment, in my judgment, frees this bill from the exceedingly technical objection.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Are not all rules technical?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, all rules may be technical, "for the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." [Laughter on the Republican side.] I am after the spirit. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Let us see where the spirit is.

Mr. CANNON. We are trying to get rid of the doctrinaires.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. If the Secretary of War is not asking for it for that purpose, how is the gentleman able to tell the committee for what purpose he will use it if the committee adopts the amendment?

Mr. CANNON. On the face of the amendment and the law it is in order, and free from a point of order as to the propriety of making this amendment. In the event that the point of order is overruled, my good colleague and the gentleman from Tennessee can run and glorify if their judgment tells them so to do.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, just a moment. The gentleman, it seems to me, should not seek indirectly to accomplish what he confesses he can not do under the rules of the House. Now, when he comes to appealing to this House, on the ground of patriotism, for our old soldiers in the Philippines or elsewhere, he will find just as much patriotism on this side of the House as he will find in his own heart. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CANNON. In the meantime the soldiers are suffering for shelter.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Yes; if they need to be sheltered, but the law provides how they shall be sheltered. Now, if you want to build an Army post in the Philippines—and that is what the gentleman wishes to do by this appropriation—he will not deny it—I wait for him to deny it if he will——

Mr. CANNON. Deny what?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. That you seek by this appropriation to build an Army post in the Philippines.

Mr. CANNON. I have nothing to do with building an Army post; but I seek, by this appropriation, to provide money to enable the President of the United States to perform his function under the law—not to make the law, except so far as the providing of the money is concerned.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. The gentleman understands that there is no law and no rule of this House under which he can accomplish that which he is seeking to accomplish in this indirect way by this amendment. He seeks to put into the hands of the Secretary of War, to be used in his discretion, $500,000—to do something which the gentleman must admit can not be done by an amendment to this deficiency bill. He seeks to build, with this very money, an Army post in the Philippines. I have asked him to deny that statement if it is not true.

Mr. CANNON. On the contrary, I seek to provide money to be expended by the President under law.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Do you want to give him $500,000 to expend at his discretion? You would not ask that as the able chairman of the Appropriations Committee—to give the President $500,000 to expend at his discretion. That is not wise legislation.

Mr. CANNON. To expend under the law.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Under what law?

Mr. CANNON. I read the gentleman the law—the law creating the Army.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. If the gentleman is correct, the President can take this money and build an Army post in Arizona.

Mr. CANNON. No; this says in the Philippines.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. He could build it at any other point in the Philippines.

Mr. CANNON. Certainly, he could.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Let me ask you this question: Do you deny that your only object in this amendment is to provide $500,000 to the end that the Secretary of War may build

an Army post near Manila, in the Philippines? Is not that your object?

Mr. CANNON. He can build any post that it is necessary for him to build in order to carry out the law and properly shelter the Army.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. This bill is a deficiency bill. It can only provide, under law previously enacted, for deficits in the appropriations. In order that this amendment may be in order, the Chair must hold that there is a former law authorizing the expenditure of this money in the construction of an Army post in the Philippines. There is no such law, and the gentleman from Illinois should not seek to do indirectly what he can not do directly.

Mr. HAY. Will the gentleman from Tennessee yield for a suggestion?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HAY. The gentleman from Tennessee, I presume, and the gentleman from Illinois are both aware that the Secretary of War has submitted to the Committee on Military Affairs estimates, which they are now considering in connection with the Army appropriation bill, for an appropriation of $2,000,000 for Army posts in the Philippines.

Mr. CANNON. That is for next year?

Mr. HAY. No, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, yes. The gentleman can not contend that that is not for the next fiscal year. This bill is to provide for the current year, which expires June 30 next.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I contend that there is no law authorizing this expenditure. The statement of the gentleman from Illinois that the Army exists, and that this appropriation is for the purpose of taking care of the Army, does not bring the amendment within the rule of the House, with which we are all familiar. It is only where a public improvement is already in progress and where the appropriation proposed is for continuing it that amendments of this kind are ever held to be in order upon an appropriation bill. The Chair is familiar with that rule. I could cite a number of instances where that rule has been sustained, but it is not necessary to take time to do so.

The gentleman from Illinois having failed to accomplish directly what he sought to accomplish, because the provision reported in the bill was obnoxious to the rule, undertakes now to put $500,000 in the hands of the President or the Secretary of War to do what was intended to be done under the provision which has been ruled out.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we have already placed in the hands of the President sufficient discretion in the Philippine Islands. That portion of the country is now under military rule. I submit that we ought not to go further in the direction of military rule by putting $500,000 in the hands of the President or the Secretary of War to be used, as the gentleman from Illinois says, in his discretion in taking care of the Army. The Military Committee of this House is constituted for the express purpose of taking care of just such measures as this.

As stated by my friend from Virginia [Mr. HAY], a proposition is now pending before that committee to provide money for the building of army posts in the Philippine Islands. If it is necessary to build a post there this year, the Committee on Military Affairs can report a bill for that purpose and get the consideration of it in one hour, as they have done on former occasions, and pass the bill through the House after an hour's debate, if it is necessary that such a provision should be adopted.

So, Mr. Chairman, there is no occasion, at the very beginning of this session of Congress, for this unusual haste. There is no necessity for this speed and the enactment of such unwise legislation. This is an attempt on the part of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee of this House to put an amount of money—one half million dollars—in the hands of the Secretary of War, wise as he may be, and patriotic as he may be, to establish, in his own discretion, in the Philippine Islands what he calls a "shelter" for our soldiers there.

Now, we all want our soldiers to be properly taken care of. But we have a committee, able, patriotic, thoroughly competent, a committee presided over by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL], able men, competent to report such measures to the House that may be necessary under the circumstances, and I insist that that committee should not abdicate its functions nor any other committee of the House in favor of this great Committee on Appropriations, which is reaching out, gathering in, and bringing within its grasp not only all of the expenditures of the Government, but also all kinds of legislation.

The rules of the House, Mr. Chairman, to which I desire to call your attention, provide how these army posts shall be built and how established. I invoke a fair construction of your own rules which exclude this character of appropriations, not only from ordinary bills, but especially from a deficiency bill to which it has no relevancy. I am content that the Chair shall rule upon the question on the statement submitted.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I desire to submit a single word in this connection.

There is no doubt, I think, in the mind of any member of this House that the Appropriations Committee might make such an appropriation if not obnoxious to the rule on new legislation. We have a large number of posts in the Philippine Islands which we acquired from Spain when the treaty was ratified, and we paid over the $20,000,000. Now, if the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Illinois is put into such shape that will enable it to be applied to the posts already established, and this money expended upon them, it seems to me that it would be in order. I do not see how it could be held otherwise. If it is to be applied to the establishment of an entirely new post by the Secretary of War, by its language it is not in order. But the amendment does not so provide.

But so far as establishing new posts in the island is concerned, which was the original proposition as it appeared in the bill, the rules gave jurisdiction to another committee, and I felt myself constrained to make the remarks I did with regard to it. But when we acquired this territory we acquired certain military posts, and there is no doubt that the Committee on Appropriations, in such a bill as this, would, in my judgment, have the right to bring in the item which has been suggested here in the amendment as now proposed by the gentleman from Illinois, and that there could be no ground of opposition to it under the rules.

Mr. HAY. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. HULL. Certainly, with a great deal of pleasure.

Mr. HAY. Would not the $500,000 proposed in the amendment be expended for an Army post in the Philippines to be established in the city of Manila?

Mr. HULL. That I can not answer.

Mr. HAY. Well, do not you believe that to be the case?

Mr. HULL. I do not want to go into that question of my belief. But I will say candidly to my friend from Virginia that the expenditure of $2,000,000 to which he referred—that appropriation will not be available until after the beginning of the next fiscal year, and does not apply at all to a deficiency bill.

Mr. HAY. Let me ask the gentleman from Iowa if the Committee on Military Affairs could not incorporate into the Army appropriation bill an appropriation of $500,000 for the Army post in question and make it immediately available?

Mr. HULL. I do not think so, if the point of order should be raised, because we have no more jurisdiction over this character of legislation in the Army bill than the Committee on Appropriations would have in the deficiency bill.

Mr. HAY. But is it not a fact, and does not the gentleman know it, that time and time again we have made certain items of appropriation immediately available?

Mr. HULL. Only in those cases where the law was explicit, and where there could be no question of the authority of the committee.

Mr. CLARK. Could you not bring in a separate bill, with a fair chance to discuss it, making provision for this expenditure?

Mr. HULL. Undoubtedly.

Mr. CLARK. Then why do not you do it?

Mr. HULL. For the simple reason that no such bill has been referred to our committee.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I would like to ask the gentleman if the Secretary of War did not ask for this $500,000 of appropriation for the express purpose of building this post in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. CANNON. The estimate speaks for itself.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Oh, well——

Mr. CANNON. There is such an estimate here.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. And the Secretary of War appeared before your committee and particularly asked for this specific appropriation for that specific purpose, did he not?

Mr. CANNON. The hearings show that he did.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. Now, Mr. Chairman, let us see if, in a minute or two, we can cut away the underbrush that gentlemen have sought to grow and dispel the fog with which gentlemen have sought to envelop this question.

What is the question at issue on the point of order? We have a rule that prohibits legislation on general appropriation bills and excludes appropriations not provided for by law. It is a very proper rule.

The Committee on Military Affairs is an appropriation committee and frames the regular Army bill for the coming year. The Committee on Appropriations has certain jurisdiction, amongst others the deficiency bill, to gather up all the items that are necessary to be gathered up to carry on the Government service for the remainder of this fiscal year, not next year. For that purpose this bill carries $16,000,000. Now, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] claims that that is subject to a point of order, because he says that a new military post can not be constructed

anywhere in the United States until it is first provided for by independent legislation. For the sake of argument, granted. Now, he says that I am to be censured because I seek to have this appropriation made. Let us see about that.

According to his view the Military Committee would have jurisdiction. They can not report this item on an appropriation bill if it is not in order under existing law. Well, then, what is left? The Military Committee, according to his view, must report a separate bill authorizing the construction of barracks at Manila, at Iloilo, and at every other place, mentioning it specifically, limiting its cost; and when it comes here it goes on the Calendar of this House.

It is not preferred business. It can not get through this House against a technical objection—and the gentleman seems to abound in technical objections—in less than six weeks or two months; then it will have to go to the Senate. Now, technical objections lie here; but under God's laws in the Philippines the wet season sets in the 1st of June. There is scant time, if this money is to shelter the troops, to appropriate it and get the work done. Oh, he says, let it come in in an orderly way. That means, if he has his way, with technical objections, that there shall be no proper shelter for the troops in the coming wet season. There it is. How do you like the picture?

Now, we reported this provision establishing the post, which might be called a permanment post, at Manila, and we reported it on this bill. The gentleman made the point of order. It was subject to the point of order, according to some of the rulings. The rulings have not been uniform. Under the rulings since 1886 you can build battle ships on a general naval appropriation bill. If you follow the same ruling by parity you can build posts. It is an incident of the service; but the practice has been the other way.

Now, the gentleman prevails with his point of order. The item goes out, and then I offer this amendment:

For the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands, to be expended in the discretion of the President, $500,000.

If you can not appropriate for that, you can not appropriate for tents. If you can not appropriate for that, you can not appropriate on a deficiency bill to buy guns for the balance of this fiscal year, or for food for the Army, or transportation for the balance of this fiscal year.

The gentleman says there is no law. I pointed out the law, a law organizing the Army, a law making the President the Commander in Chief, and I pointed out what is known as the Spooner amendment; and there is law as strong as holy writ, under which this army is there, and defining the duties of the Executive; and this is to furnish the money to carry out the law, and in my judgment it is in order.

There was a decision made substantially along this line by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE]. I recollect it to be about as follows:

When a coast-survey item was reached, an item that provided for officers to operate the coast-survey ships was held to be subject to a point of order, because the law provided that Navy officers might be detailed. But the Navy officers were not detailed, and here were 14 coast-survey ships in commission, without an officer and without a man, and as an incident to the service, a work in progress, an amendment to provide for the officers and men was held in order.

Now that is all I desire to say, and so far as I am concerned, I am ready for a ruling by the Chair.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The original proposition, Mr. Chairman, was clearly subject to the point of order, and the new proposition made by the chairman of the committee, under the law that he reads, if it was not for the rule would be all right. But his trouble is that he finds law enough to make the appropriation by this House in the Spooner amendment. There is no question about that, but the rule says you can not do it that way. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CANNON. The rule does not say it. The rule says that you shall not make an appropriation without law, and the law exists, as the gentleman himself says. Ergo!

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I do admit that under the Spooner amendment there is law authorizing an appropriation. There is no question about that, and I want to say to the Military Committee when you take up this question you can make this appropriation for one or more military posts. There is no question about that. But here is another proposition for the expenditure of money, and that is upon an appropriation bill—a deficiency bill, where no deficiency exists—and Rule XXI says it can not be done. That is all there is to it. [Applause on the Democratic side, and cries of "Rule!"]

Mr. DE ARMOND. If the Chair will indulge me a moment, the point in the argument of the gentleman from Illinois was evidently designed to swing the Chair from a correct to an incorrect ruling; and possibly from his great persuasiveness it might have some effect in keeping in check the legitimate conclusion of the Chair on this question that he now doubtless has, in order that one may be reached eventually in favor of the sophistry of the gentleman from Illinois. The gentleman originally offered a provision in his bill for a barracks at Manila. At that time the gentleman's tender heart did not yearn in order that he might do something for the proper shelter of the officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands, the appropriation to be expended under the discretion of the President.

Why is it, Mr. Chairman—I speak as bearing upon the point of order—why is it that the gentleman did not make provision for the proper shelter and protection of these officers and men when he originally drafted his bill? Why is it that the provision comes in now, when this paragraph for the construction of a barracks at Manila goes out on a point of order? The gentleman from Illinois addresses himself to the Chair—he certainly can not be deceived by it; and addresses himself to the House, who certainly can not be misled by it. I suppose beyond both he wishes to carry his appeal to the country, and hopes to mislead it. The gentleman offers his amendment and makes his argument for it against the rules of the House, against proper legislation clear and simple; as a probable basis of his argument and contention he makes it for the shelter and proper care of the officers and soldiers in the Philippine Islands.

The gentleman knows very well, and everybody else knows, Mr. Chairman, that this is not intended for any temporary provision. The gentleman can make no excuse or no explanation for leaving out of his bill a provision which he now offers to put into it if there was a necessity for it. It is simply trying to do by indirection and duplicity that which he could not do directly and doing it in violation of the rules.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Let me correct the gentleman in connection with the introduction of the new paragraph by the Committee on Appropriations. There is no doubt about there being authority to make this appropriation, but it is a matter which belongs to the Committee on Military Affairs, and when the gentleman charges the chairman with a dereliction of duty in not having introduced it in his original bill, I say that we did not have jurisdiction. We assume this jurisdiction when we make it simply to shelter the troops. We knew when we brought in the original proposition it was subject to the point of order.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Now, why offer the shelter and protection over the entire Philippine Islands? No one expects to see it scattered in temporary barracks. Who expects that this will be expended for a temporary use or for a temporary purpose before the expiration of this fiscal year? The real object of this, gentlemen, you have discovered, is to start a permanent barracks, to start upon the business of making permanent structures for military purposes in the Philppine Islands, on recommendations made by the Secretary of War, and before the Military Committee can act upon them and bring them to this House, and the coordinate Chamber at the other end of the Capitol can act, there is to be appropriated $500,000 to start upon a permanent structure in Manila. It is not expected to be anywhere else. It is for no other purpose, and it is not suspected that the President or Secretary of War or anybody else would expend this money anywhere else than in Manila, for any other purpose than permanent barracks there. That is contrary to the rules of the House, contrary to all the system and method of legislation for authorizing an Army of the United States, and there is no use trying to gloss it over and smooth it down by the pretense that it is designed to care for suffering soldiers and officers in the Philippine Islands.

Why is the appropriation made in that sort of a way? Why have not we an appropriation for a temporary provision, for temporary shelter, for proper care, temporarily, of the officers and soldiers there, if there is occasion for it? How has the occasion for it arisen so suddenly? What has brought it about? We are told, and told repeatedly, that all the trouble over in the Philippine Islands is about ended, and that the army is being reduced instead of being increased. For these years there has been shelter and protection found for officers and men, in Manila especially, as well as at other points in the Philippine Islands. Why the occasion now of taking care of them? This is not put frankly to the House as it should be.

The gentleman says that in the ordinary course of procedure there can not be action in the House within six weeks. What a commentary upon the rules which he and those associated with him have crammed down the throats of this House. What a commentary upon the arbitrary provisions in the rules, a denial of the right not only of the individual Representative, but a denial of the right of the House itself to do that which it desires to do and which otherwise it might do unless, perchance, there is a slackening of the reins which are held over the House.

The gentleman criticises my friend from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] for raising this point of order, and says that technical points of order may be raised. The gentleman knows that no matter what great and meritorious questions have been offered in this House, that when the rules exclude them—the rules that were made to exclude them—even when anyone on this side of the House asks that the arbitrary rules for a time be set aside, that the House rise in its majesty and manhood and overrule its own petty, miserable, insignificant rules in order that it may assert its intellectuality and exercise its judgment, they say, "Oh, yes, let the gentleman introduce a proposition to amend the rules, and let it go to the Committee on Rules; but while we have the rules, let us live up to them."

As far as I am concerned, I am in favor of having the rules applied to gentlemen on the other side as well as being ourselves the victim of them. There is no relaxation of them for our benefit; there is no relaxation of them for the general benefit. The gentleman from Illinois knows that six months is not necessary; he knows there is a provision in these rules by which the Committee on Rules could bring in a rule for the consideration of this or any other measure, limit the time of debate, provide for the time when a vote shall be taken; and he knows that under the whip and spur this resolution, provided it is fathered by the powers that control the other side of the House, could go through the House even before we adjourn, if the gentleman would lay aside this bill and have it done on another bill. So that plea does not go.

The whole matter comes down to this: Here is an attempt by indirection, an attempt by false pretenses, an attempt by concealment and evasion, to get rid of the rules; and, Mr. Chairman, they are calling upon you to forget your knowledge of parliamentary law, and to lay aside your sense of fairness and serve as their instrument in breaking down the rules of the House, to enable the gentleman to do, in an unlawful way, under his own rules what, for reasons best known to himself and those associated with him, he is unwilling to attempt in the regular and orderly way. That is all there is of it.

The Chairman has announced that he is ready to rule, and I do not wish to consume the time of the House or delay that ruling. I can not believe the Chairman is prepared to rule any other way than in accordance with parliamentary law and even-handed justice, in accordance with the principles that ought to control and principles that certainly will control unless the gentleman's better judgment has been swerved by the specious plea of the gentleman from Illinois, and unless we are to have rules arbitrary in themselves which it has established, and also convenient methods of cutting and breaking down whenever the gentlemen desire it on the other side.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I regret exceedingly that so able and fair a Representative on this floor should stand in his place and state that the purpose of the Appropriations Committee and the Secretary of War was to come into this House under cover, clandestinely, and insiduously in an attempt to set up a policy of imperialism or a kingly government, or something of that kind, in the Philippines.

Now, I want to say to my colleague from Missouri that during the hour and a half that this matter was under consideration in committee—and if I were permitted to tell what occurred in the committee room I would like to do so—but I want to say, in justice to the chairman and to the committee and to the Secretary of War—and there were one or two other Democrats on that committee, and I appeal to them for the truth of what I am about to say—that everything on that line was distinctly and closely scanned and investigated, and there was but one purpose on the part of the Secretary of War, so far as we could get at his motives, and God grant I may never go behind a man's avowed motives as my friend from Missouri undertakes to go behind ours in this matter. There was nothing in the purpose of the Secretary of War, so far as we could gather before the committee, save the providing of temporary shelter and protection for our troops.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I would prefer not to do so, but go on.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that House Document 94, which is the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting estimates to the House for these barracks—the letter upon which your committee acted in this matter—shows that a permanent barracks was in contemplation.

Mr LIVINGSTON. Well, the committee acting on this matter did not bring in a provision for a permanent structure.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Here is the letter upon which the committee acted.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The gentleman knows that the appropriation was not brought into the House with the word "permanent" in it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. But the letter stating the purpose for which the appropriation was asked shows that provision was to be made for a permanent barracks.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why does the gentleman want to go behind the action of the committee, and lugging in some letter of the Secretary of War, construe that as showing the motive of the committee?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Because in making appropriation for urgent deficiencies the committee is guided by requests of the heads of the different departments, and does not act upon its own initiative.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If the gentleman is able to read, and will read the bill as we brought it in, he will see that the word "permanent" was not there.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I read the letter upon which the action of the gentleman's committee is taken, and if he will read this letter, as I assumed he had done, but which I see nowhe has not, he will find that every recommendation is for a permanent barracks.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The gentleman of course knows a great deal more about the committee and its transactions and its purposes than the committee itself does.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I am commencing to think I do know more about it than the gentleman.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I have no doubt that you think so.

Now, I want to say that this House and this Congress should do something——

Mr. VANDIVER. Will the gentleman allow me one question?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. VANDIVER. I call the gentleman's attention to this language as reported in the bill:

> For the establishment in the vicinity of Manila, P. I., of a military post, including the construction of barracks, quarters for officers, hospital, storehouses, and other buildings, as well as water supply, lighting, sewerage and drainage, necessary for the accommodation of a garrison of two full regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, to be available until expended, $500,000.

Now, does the gentleman mean to say that the committee did not intend that these structures should be permanent?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The committee meant that just as long as we needed that military post and the protection of the troops at that post so long and no longer should that post continue. We confined ourselves to the necessity of the case.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that a very clear distinction has not been drawn, as it ought to be drawn, between the two questions which have been discussed. One relates to the merits of the amendment, the wisdom of the House in putting such a provision on the bill; the other relates to the point of order whether the amendment offered is in violation of the rules of the House. The first question is for the members of the House to decide, the second for the Chair. It should be borne in mind that this is purely a question of the rules and can in no sense be a partisan issue. Surely no man can be charged with lack of loyalty to his party principles or his party associates if he should happen to differ with them upon a question so abstract and so nonpartisan as a question of parliamentary law addressed to the Chair.

The provision originally incorporated by the committee in the bill was clearly in violation of the rules of the House, because it provided for the establishment of an army post which from the context was shown to be intended as a permanent army post and there was no law in existence authorizing it. The gentleman from Illinois now offers an amendment which does not propose to establish an army post. It does not provide that the post shall be permanent; it does not say that one shall be established at all.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. If this amendment does not provide that the post shall be permanent, does it provide that it shall be temporary?

Mr. FLEMING. No; it leaves that in the discretion of the President.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am opposed in toto to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Illinois. I am going to vote against it. I do not believe that it belongs on this bill, and I should not be willing to support it under any circumstances. I think it bad policy for the Appropriations Committee of the House to go over the heads of the Military Committee which has jurisdiction in this matter. That committee should have brought in the bill itself, and orginated it, if necessary.

But I realize that the Chair, in dealing with the question of the point of order, is not responsible for any dereliction on the part of any committee of the House. We can not hold him responsible, for he has no knowledge of the purposes of the gentleman in presenting an amendment of this character. It is presented under the rules of the House. The question of order is raised upon it, and he must rule, not as to what he believes is the intent of the member who offers the amendment, but as to what the rules of the House require him to do it in the premises.

This simply provides an additional appropriation of $500,000, to

be placed in the hands of the President to be expended in his discretion in support of the Army in these distant islands. Now, as I said before, I happen to know, or I believe I know, what the intent is of the gentleman who advocates the expenditure of this money, and I shall vote against the appropriation. But the Chair is not charged with the knowledge of the purposes of any member on the floor in offering an amendment, but has simply a duty to do to determine whether the amendment is in violation of the rules of the House or not in violation.

There is no new legislation in that proposition. There is no violation of the rules of the House any more in this than there would be if the Philippine Islands had never been mentioned to the House and it was asked to appropriate a half million of dollars to be used by the President in his discretion in supporting the Army of the United States wherever it might be. But we must understand that these questions are entirely different, entirely separate. We can not, therefore, under any circumstances, blame the Chair if he rules the amendment to be in order. He has a duty to perform without regard to what may be the intention of the gentleman offering the amendment.

That duty is one that we have intrusted to him and which we expect him to perform without fear or favor. It seems to me entirely probable that the Chair might hold a private opinion that the proposition should not be placed upon the bill, and yet, although he may vote against it if it came to a vote, would still be compelled to hold it in order. And I submit that it is not fair for the House to hold the occupant of the Chair responsible by condemning him for anything properly done by him in the discharge of the duty which he owes to the House. We put him there to preside, and we should uphold him under the rules in all cases where he exercises his judgment properly.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not know what the ruling will be. I only desire to say that in my opinion the Chair can properly hold—and under the rule probably would be compelled to hold—that the amendment is in order. I say that, although I shall vote against it for the reasons offered by the gentleman on this side of the House.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. FLEMING. Certainly.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I would like to ask the gentleman from Georgia if, in his opinion, this is a permanent provision for sheltering and protecting our troops in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. FLEMING. I will answer the gentleman candidly, that in my own opinion it is for a permanent shelter; and, as I have already said, I shall vote against the appropriation. But the Chair is not charged with the consideration of that question as to the propriety of the enactment. The only duty he has to perform is to determine whether the amendment is or is not in order under the rules of the House. It is not his duty to inquire into the motive of members who offer these amendments.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Then let me ask the gentleman further, after it was conceded that the other proposition which was on the bill was out of order, would not this be also out of order if it proposes a permanent structure there?

Mr. FLEMING. No, not at all.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Why?

Mr. FLEMING. Because the Chair must rule upon it without reference to the other amendment, which has already been ruled out. He is like a judge on the bench, and as such must consider judicially these questions.

Mr. DE ARMOND. But the other was conceded to be out of order. Now, if this is a permanent structure, and on that ground the original proposition was stricken from the bill, is not this also out of order?

Mr. FLEMING. I have already said to the gentleman that I believe this is to be a permanent structure. But the gentleman must remember that the President could take the $500,000 appropriated and expend it, in his discretion, in the State of Missouri. He would have the power, I think, to do so.

Mr. VANDIVER. Oh, no.

Mr. FLEMING. Well, I think he could. However, if the language restricts it to the Philippine Islands, waiving that question, he could expend it for any other purpose in the Philippine Islands within the limits of the discretion conferred upon him by the amendment.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I wish to ask the gentleman one or two questions. I know he is an authority on parliamentary law, and I know his knowledge of that subject is nearly always used in support of the other side. Therefore I want to ask him a question. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. FLEMING. The "gentleman from Georgia" does not base his views of parliamentary law upon partisan construction. [Applause on the Republican side.] It is not properly susceptible of partisan construction. I am as good a Democrat as the gentleman from Missouri, but I am able to rise above either Democracy or Republicanism when I come to construe the rules of the House and put myself in the place of the occupant of the chair.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I had no desire, in asking the gentleman a question, to settle any issue as to whether he or I is the better Democrat.

Mr. FLEMING. Well, then, the gentleman should not cast reflections upon my Democracy.

Mr. DE ARMOND. But merely by way of illustrating the different manner and the different purposes for which we use our Democracy [laughter and applause on the Democratic side], I wish to ask the gentleman whether he does not know from the reading of this amendment that it is intended for a permanent structure, $500,000, the same item exactly as the other one which was ruled out.

Mr. FLEMING. I believe it is, and I am going to vote against it.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Well, I ask the gentleman whether he does not know from the reading of it that it is, whether he can draw any other conclusion?

Mr. FLEMING. That is my judgment, and I am going to vote against it.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Then I will ask the gentleman another question.

Mr. FLEMING. Yes.

Mr. DE ARMOND. If that is true, in what particular does it differ from the other provision, that everybody conceded was contrary to the rule and out of order, and why ought the Chairman to sustain this, when everybody conceded that that had no leg upon which to stand?

Mr. FLEMING. Because the Chairman is not charged with any such knowledge of the purpose at all. [Derisive laughter on the Democratic side.] He is there as a judge to rule upon this question, and to rule upon it in the light of the rules of the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Will the gentleman allow a question?

Mr. FLEMING. Yes; but one at a time. I yielded for the purpose of answering a question of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND].

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Do I understand——

Mr. FLEMING. I wish to understand the question of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND], and I yield for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

Mr. FLEMING. I will answer any question that I am able to answer, in due time.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I understand the gentleman yields for another question.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is endeavoring to obtain order, in order that he may hear the question.

Mr. FLEMING. Yes.

Mr. DE ARMOND. The gentleman from Georgia and I agree, as I understand him, that this is intended for a permanent structure, the same in substance as the other provision. Now, I ask him, why have we not the right to conclude that the Chairman, in ruling upon this question, will use that ordinary intelligence which we are all confessing to ourselves that we have, and that brings us all to the same conclusion about it? [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will allow me, I have no difficulty in answering that question to my own satisfaction. I say that the occupant of the chair must rule upon this amendment entirely separate and distinct from the first amendment, which he has already ruled upon, and without reference to it. It is none of his business what amendment has been offered and ruled upon heretofore. He must take this amendment and rule upon it by itself, and for the purposes of his ruling must construe it by itself.

Now, Mr. Chairman, some gentlemen on this side of the House who are good Democrats have studied the Constitution and rarely make a mistake in constitutional law. They are well posted upon the history and principles of the party and rarely make a mistake in party history, or any question of that kind, and no member on the Democratic side is better posted or more skillful in using his knowledge than the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND]; but this is not the first time that I have seen the gentleman from Missouri make blunders in parliamentary law, about which he seems to know very little. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

This is not the first time. You can take the records of the rulings of occupants of the chair, whether in Committee of the Whole or in the House, and follow them along, and you will find time after time where the gentleman from Missouri has been overruled in his construction of parliamentary law.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Will the gentleman allow one other inquiry?

Mr. FLEMING. Yes.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Will you not also find when you search those records that every time the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from Georgia differed upon a point of parliamentary law the gentlemen upon this side of the aisle voted to sustain the views which the gentleman from Missouri advocated, and that the gentleman from Georgia was sustained by the solid vote of the other side of the aisle? [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Missouri will search through the records upon this question he will find that every time, if I mistake not, that the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from Georgia got upon opposite sides of a parliamentary question the gentleman from Georgia was sustained.

Mr. DE ARMOND. But by the votes of the other side.

Mr. FLEMING. Both by the Chair and by the majority of the House.

Mr. DE ARMOND. This is a very interesting point, and I wish to ask another question, to make it entirely clear.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia yield further?

Mr. FLEMING. It is entirely satisfactory to me.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I will ask the gentleman again, because this is history, and upon historic matters we want to be entirely accurate, whether it is not true that every time the gentleman from Georgia and I took opposite sides of a parliamentary question he did not take the view which that side took solidly—that is, the view of the Republican side—and whether I did not take the view of this side, the Democratic side, and whether the reason why the gentleman was sustained in his view was because the Republican side, the side with which he voted and acted upon the question, was stronger than the Democratic side, with which I voted and acted?

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is seeking to inject a matter of politics into a question of parliamentary law. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] I do not claim to be a leader on the Democratic side. I have never aspired to that position. I simply claim to be a Democrat who has convictions upon certain questions, and who will stand to his convictions; and one of them, as I have often repeated in this House, is that when we place an officer in the chair to preside over our deliberations, every man, whether he be a Democrat or Republican, owes him the proper courtesy to support his rulings when they are right. This I have done; and it ought not to be laid to my blame if the gentleman from Missouri, acting to the contrary, has been wrong.

Mr. PIERCE. Then the Democratic side was wrong.

Mr. FLEMING. You followed other gentlemen, I presume.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. FLEMING. Yes.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I want to ask the gentleman in what sense this $500,000 appropriation is a deficiency? The language of the amendment—and I call the gentleman's attention to it—is, "For the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men of the Army."

Now, there must be an appropriation, under some law authorizing it, before a deficiency. There must have been a law for the President to expend money for the shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men before there can be this deficiency. I would like the gentleman to explain how there can be a deficiency for it if there has been no law.

Mr. FLEMING. I am a little surprised that a gentleman so well posted in parliamentary law as the gentleman from Tennessee should make such a mistake. The rule of the House does not say that there shall be no new legislation on an "urgent deficiency" bill nor on any "deficiency" bill. It says there shall not be any new legislation on any "appropriation" bill. It does not matter whether it is an urgent deficiency bill or a deficiency bill, the same rule applies. So I say your emphasis on "urgency" or "deficiency" has got nothing to do with it.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. It must be a deficiency to be in this bill.

Mr. FLEMING. That is a mere quibble of words as to the title of the bill. I am speaking of the rule of the House. The rule of the House says that an appropriation bill shall not carry any new legislation, and it does not apply specially to an urgency bill or a deficiency bill.

And, Mr. Chairman, I think that the gentleman from Missouri does me injustice by injecting partisan considerations into matters of this kind. My position has been all along since I have been in Congress that there are some questions that are party questions, and I have never been found in the wrong place or attitude on any one of them; but there are other questions not party questions—and questions of parliamentary law can not properly be made party questions—and the presiding officer of this House who sits in that chair ought to decide them without reference to party, and when he does so, I believe that good order, good fellowship, and good Democracy is promoted by a man on this side of the House if he honestly thinks the Chair's ruling is correct to so say, and to urge that as a reason for impugning my Democracy is unjust. My Democracy can not be impugned by that sort of reasoning.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. Will the gentleman permit me?

Mr. FLEMING. I had concluded, but I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. I would much regret to see this House adjourn with the happy relations between the gentleman from Georgia and the gentleman from Missouri in any way disturbed.

Mr. FLEMING. I have the highest regard for the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. DE ARMOND. There is no disturbance over here.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois. I really think the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from Georgia misunderstand each other. There is no difference between them as to the point of order. I understand the gentleman from Georgia to say that it was his deduction from the reading of the bill, or the amendment, that it was for a permanent appropriation. The difference lies in this: The gentleman from Missouri thinks the Chair is just as capable of taking that view of it as the gentleman from Georgia, while the gentleman from Georgia does not entertain the same opinion. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois no doubt thinks he has said something very witty, and I think his audience has properly applauded him for it. It is a reflection, however, both on the gentleman from Illinois and the applauding audience, because the gentleman has never yet been able to grasp the idea that the presiding officer of the House is not supposed to know or question the purpose of a member in proposing an amendment, and it is none of his business to know. But it is his business to apply the rules to it, just like a judge on the bench when pleadings are brought before him, and it is said that this means so and so, the judge has no right to say that the pleading means anything else that is not expressed.

Mr. KLUTTZ. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. FLEMING. Certainly.

Mr. KLUTTZ. The gentleman likens the Chairman of the House to a judge on the bench. I would like to ask the gentleman if the proposition was stricken out because it was obnoxious to the rules if the judge upon the bench would not be doing right to consider what the amendment offered in place of it was, and whether that was not the same thing, and that he should take judicial notice of it.

Mr. FLEMING. If it said the same thing in the same language, he could. If it does not, if, as in this amendment, it leaves the discretion in the hands of the President of the United States to spend the money, not on a military post at all, but as he sees fit, then the objection that would have ruled it out in the first instance would not rule it out in the second. The objection made to the original provision was good, but the objection made to the second amendment, in my judgment, is not good.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair desires to say that after he has heard the gentleman from Mississippi he would be glad if he might be permitted to rule.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I agree with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FLEMING] that parliamentary law is not political, but I confess to a strange inability to comprehend that sort of position which is taken by one who says he is opposed to a policy and goes out of his way, in a work of supererogation, as an advocate by speech, in order to help the people in favor of the policy to enact it into law.

I do not understand why he should make himself their lawyer for the purpose of doing their pleading, even if he should agree that their plea is correct. I do understand why, upon a question of parliamentary law, he should vote his sentiments—if his vote were necessary—but I do not understand why he should become the speaking advocate on the floor of the means whereby the thing to which he is opposed can be put upon the statute book, and whereby alone it can be put there.

Mr. FLEMING. If I understand the gentleman, he says that a gentleman is excusable for voting, but inexcusable for giving his reasons?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I think a gentleman may be excusable for voting, and yet is inexcusable for helping the other side to put a thing through in which he does not believe and which he says he believes detrimental to the public welfare and violative of sound policy. He could content himself with his simple vote, or, better yet, take refuge in silence, which is sometimes golden. But I do not want to argue that.

Mr. Chairman, there is no pretense here that this amendment is offered for the purpose of supplying any existing or expected deficiency in the public service. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr.

CANNON] in answer to a direct question to that effect, responded that there was no pretense of that sort. The Chair knows that. Now, Mr. Chairman, this is a change of existing law for several reasons. There is a present law, there is an existing law governing the organization and maintenance of the Army of the United States, a law passed by Congress, a law specifying the number of officers and men, equipment, amount to be spent, and the manner in which the money shall be expended. No part of that existing law makes provision for the purpose of this amendment, even upon the face of the amendment, leaving out of consideration the real and confessed purpose of the amendment back of its face.

There is an existing law, and it is an existing law wherein Congress made the appropriations. It is a law that is made by Congress. There is an existing policy to the effect that Congress alone makes appropriations for the maintenance and organization of the Army. Here is absolutely not only a change of law, but a new policy inaugurated—a policy enabling the President to organize, specify, designate expenditures for the Army and its maintenance, and a lump sum given him to use in his discretion.

It is not only a new law, but beyond and above it, an absolutely new policy, even upon the face of it. I do not believe that parliamentary law should be political, but I do believe that unless the Chairman and the other side of this Chamber are political in the consideration of this question of parliamentary law they can not come to the conclusion that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois is not a change of existing law, and an addition to the existing present Congress-made law, and also to the policy of the country, and therefore out of order on an appropriation bill. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The rules of the House provide that appropriations for deficiencies, whether for the military establishment, the naval establishment, the Post-office, or Indian, or whatever purpose, are under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations rather than the general committees that care for the general appropriation bills covering the different departments and subjects.

It is not for the Chair to determine whether a deficiency exists at the present time, or is likely to exist prior to the 1st day of July, the close of the fiscal year, in order to say whether or not the proposed amendment is in order; nor is it for the Chair to say whether or not it is wisdom on the part of the committee or of the House to appropriate large amounts of money in a lump sum, as it is proposed to do in this case. It has been the custom of the House to so appropriate for a great length of time in all sorts of appropriation bills. It is for the Chair to look, it seems to the present occupant of the chair, at the text of the amendment, and not at the purpose of the amendment. That idea of the Chair is strengthened by rulings of former occupants of the chair.

In the last Congress, when the amendment for irrigation was proposed, amendment after amendment was ruled out of order by the then occupant of the chair, the committee understanding all the time that each succeeding amendment was intended for the same purpose as the preceding one was, until finally an amendment was proposed in such form that the Chair ruled it in order, holding at that time that it was the text that must govern the Chair, rather than the purpose back of the amendment.

It seems to the Chair that the question to be determined here is whether this amendment as it appears, as it reads, regardless of the purpose that may be back of it, is an appropriation provided for by existing law. It is not for the Chair to determine what is the purpose of the amendment. Jefferson in his Manual says: "It is not for the Chair to draw the question of consistence within the vortex of order." And that is this case, as it seems to the Chair. But it is for the Chair to determine whether or not there is existing law for the object for which this appropriation is provided or proposed. The Chair finds such existing law in what is known as the Spooner amendment to the last Army appropriation bill, which provides that—

All military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands, acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, and at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900, shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

The Chair, therefore, is inevitably brought to the conclusion that there is existing law for this appropriation and that it is appropriate to make the appropriation upon a deficiency bill. The Chair, therefore, overrules the point of order.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I appeal from the decision of the Chair; and inasmuch as the Chair has failed thus far to point out the existing law under which the amendment can be regarded as in order, I hope while the appeal is pending we may have the law pointed out.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the committee?

The question being taken, there were—ayes 124, noes 98.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I call for tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee and Mr. CANNON were appointed.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 127, noes 110.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained.

Mr. CANNON. Now, let us have a vote on the amendment.

Mr. PADGETT. I desire to offer an amendment to the amendment, which I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Government of the United States hereby declares its policy and purpose is to relinquish the sovereignty of the islands of the Philippine Archipelago, acquired under the terms of the treaty of Paris, and to restore the sovereignty thereof to the people of said islands so soon as they shall make manifest their fitness and capacity for self-government.

Mr. CANNON. I make a point of order upon the amendment: First, that it is not germane; second, that it changes existing law; third, that it is idiotic. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. On the first and second grounds assigned by the gentleman from Illinois the Chair sustains the point of order. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I desire to offer an amendment to the amendment.

The amendment of Mr. DE ARMOND was read, as follows:

Insert between the words "proper" and "shelter" the words "temporary," so as to read "for the proper temporary shelter and protection," etc.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I offer this for the purpose of making clearer, if it might be clearer, the purpose of the gentleman from Illinois. Of course he intended his amendment as a provision as temporary shelter and protection, but in his hurried writing of his amendment he omitted the word "temporary." [Laughter.] And now my main object is to have the word inserted.

Of course the gentleman's amendment is not designed to provide a permanent structure. Everything that has emanated from the gentleman from Illinois negatives the idea of any such purpose. It is true that he reported an item of $500,000 (and by a strange coincidence, such as we sometimes note, the sum named in this amendment is the same) for permanent barracks at Manila. It is true that he did not make any provision in his bill originally for protection and shelter of officers and soldiers, who, according to information which must have reached him very lately, are now suffering for the need of such provision. Therefore I have no doubt that the gentleman from Illinois, to make clearer his evident meaning, will be glad to welcome this simple amendment making the language of his amendment read "for proper temporary shelter and protection."

I feel that the gentleman from Illinois, who has so often appealed for help to this side of the House, and who is always glad of the support of this side of the House, which of course he can get when he happens to be right, and who depends on this side for that help under such circumstances, will be exceedingly glad of this little assistance from this side of the Chamber in the emergency which now confronts him. [Laughter.]

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri will be adopted. I do not think that a provision appropriating this fund for a permanent post should have any place upon a deficiency appropriation bill, nor should it embrace a proposition defining the particular policy of the Government. It seems to me, therefore, that it would be wise to indorse and accept the amendment, because its only effect, if this becomes a law, will be to give temporary shelter to our troops in those islands. I think it makes an appropriation that ought to be made; and with the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri I shall regard most of the objectionable features as removed.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, a single word, and then, so far as I am concerned, I am ready to have a vote on the amendment.

I am opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri, because it is not necessary. It is not necessary, first, to work out the best interests of the public service in that way. It would read—if it be inserted where the gentleman proposes to insert his amendment, instead of appropriating proper shelter in the erection of barracks for our troops, it would read "to prepare temporary shelter and protection for them." Now, what is temporary? What does the gentleman mean by his amendment? Does he mean something that is to last for a day or for a month? Does he mean it to last for a year or five years? It is too indefinite to be enacted into law.

I believe that under the amendment, as I have drawn it, and under the law as it exists, that the President in his discretion be furnished proper shelter and protection for the officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States in these islands. If it is proper that this shelter shall have a foundation to rest upon, if it is necessary to drive piles in the swamps upon which to erect

the structure, or if it be necessary to make a foundation of any kind upon which to place it, the President has the discretion under this appropriation to make such necessary provision. If it lasts two years it is better than if it lasts but one or two months; if it lasts for five years it is better than if it lasts for two days or for two years; and the amendment, as I have presented it, is in proper shape, and I ask this side of the House, and gentlemen on that side who feel an interest in the matter, to vote down the unnecessary amendment.

Mr. HULL. Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. CANNON. Most certainly.

Mr. HULL. This is the injecting of an amendment upon an appropriation bill which has never been applied heretofore, I believe. Now, we appropriated in the Military Committee last year $3,000,000 for barracks and quarters, and there was no appropriation made in that bill which read "for temporary quarters." The appropriation made in this deficiency bill is simply in accordance with the other appropriations made in the military bill, if I understand it, and hence the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri has no place upon it.

Mr. CANNON. And I might add—adopting the suggestion of my friend from Iowa—that the amendment is not in any sense of the word necessary. It has no place here, and is made, in my judgment, because of what has passed in the House during the discussion this afternoon; and from what the gentleman from Missouri has said in this discussion, and from what has been said on that side of the House during the debate, I believe that it is moved in the last resort, if possible, further to prevent the proper appropriation for our Army and proper defense of our flag in the Philippine Islands. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. I would like to ask the gentleman a question before he takes his seat.

Mr. CANNON. If I can answer the gentleman I will do so; certainly.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Does the gentleman wish us to understand that he does not know anything of what would be done with the $500,000 which he proposes to appropriate? I understood his remarks a few moments ago to lead to that understanding, and I would like to have him explain, if he can, exactly what he understands is to be done with the money.

Mr. CANNON. I will answer the gentleman's question. When this appropriation is made, as I believe by a solid Republican vote it will be—and I hope and believe by the votes of many gentlemen on the other side, according to their hearts and judgment—when it is made and the money is expended, the law has provided the courts and the accounting officers to settle the accounts, and if it is unlawfully expended the accounts can not be settled. Aye, more, if it is a new provision it must go to the Comptroller of the Treasury for construction before it is expended; and we will remit the question of what the expenditure can be to the discretion of the President and to the judgment of the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman yield further to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. CANNON. Yes.

Mr. DE ARMOND. The gentleman from Illinois misunderstood me. I asked him a question which he said he would answer if he could, and which I have no doubt he can answer, but which he has not answered. I ask him whether he wishes the House to understand that he does not know what will be done with this money or where it is to be expended?

Mr. CANNON. I have never been in the Philippines. If it is expended it will be expended in the Philippines, under the language of the amendment, for the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States. I am for that. I believe it will be expended for that purpose, and therefore I am for it. Whether there will be stone foundations or whether there will be pile foundations, whether they will use brick for all of it or a brick veneering, or whether they will make it of bamboo, I do not know; but I am satisfied that the President, in the exercise of a sound discretion, will use it according to law for the best interests and welfare of the men there. Now, if that does not answer my friend as he would like to be answered, why, then, I am unable to answer him.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Oh, Mr. Chairman!

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I hope there will be an extension of five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Illinois be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DE ARMOND. The gentleman, I think, is preparing to answer my question, not answering it. Are we to understand the gentleman, then, as saying that he does not know whether there are to be stone foundations, or whether piles should be driven into the swamp, or whether tents should be bought or hired, or buildings rented? In other words, that he does not know anything about what should be done or where it should be done?

Mr. CANNON. I never was in the Philippines.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I did not ask the gentleman that. I concede that. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CANNON. I will answer the gentleman when he asks me a question, and he need not answer for me. [Applause on the Republican side.] I never was in the Philippines. I am not an engineer; I am not an expert. I am a member of Congress, helping to make an appropriation under the law, and I think I have patriotism, and therefore I am for building stone foundations, or piles, or brick, or bamboo, according to the best interests of the men who are there, fighting for the American flag, under the law. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. The gentleman has five minutes and I hope he will answer.

Mr. CANNON. If my friend has another question, I will answer.

Mr. DE ARMOND. No, I only have the same question and the gentleman yet has the answer in his possession, for he has not given it.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, well, I fear that nothing short of Divine power would satisfy the gentleman, and I have not that. Sometimes I think I have a little of the afflatus, you know, but then——

Mr. DE ARMOND. If I thought that Divine power, either original or delegated, was necessary to furnish an answer, of course, I would not address my question to the gentleman from Illinois. [Laughter and applause.] I wish to ask the gentleman one other question, and that is, he not knowing anything about what should be done nor where it should be done, how he arrived at the conclusion that $500,000 is about the right sum to do it? [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CANNON. I am satisfied from the best estimates we can get——

Mr. DE ARMOND. Of what?

Mr. CANNON. And from the best inquiries that we can make——

Mr. DE ARMOND. Of whom? [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CANNON. Hold on a minute—I am satisfied that $500,000 is required to begin this work between now and the commencement of the wet season, the 1st of June.

Mr. DE ARMOND. To begin what?

Mr. CANNON. To begin to prepare this shelter between now and the 1st of June, the beginning of the wet season in the Philippines. Therefore this appropriation is here. I am satisfied, further, that when the Army appropriation bill comes it will carry a far greater sum than this, to be expended for the coming fiscal year. This is immediate and urgent, and therefore here.

Mr. DE ARMOND. How much, will the gentleman tell us, of this will be expended in Manila and how much in the other parts of the island of Luzon?

Mr. CANNON. Just as much as good sense and patriotism requires. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. Will the gentleman answer one further question?

Mr. CANNON. All right.

Mr. DE ARMOND. And that is why he will not on this question employ some of the good sense and patriotism himself instead of remitting the entire duty to the President? [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CANNON. Because the Constitution and the laws that govern everybody that submit to them make the President the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy, and the law makes it his duty to assure protection of life and property in the Philippine Islands. It is his duty; not mine. This is mine; that is his. I am doing my duty; I am not going to try to do his. [Renewed applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. I will ask the gentleman this question.

Mr. CANNON. Still one more?

Mr. DE ARMOND. This is very instructive. Is it not the gentleman's duty as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, when that committee provides for an appropriation of so large a sum as $500,000, to know something which he can state about what it is for, where it is to be used, and what the result is to be?

Mr. CANNON. Well, I do not think it is any part of the duty of the Committee on Appropriations, performing the functions remitted to that committee in the preparation of its bills for presentation to the House, to do anything more than to exercise ordinary care and diligence in the preparation of the bills. I never yet have believed it to be my duty to organize myself into a kindergarten school.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Well, Mr. Chairman, let me suggest the gentleman could tell us as to what his position in the kindergarten should be. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CANNON. Well, Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. DE ARMOND. The gentleman has not answered my question.

Mr. CANNON. I should instruct the gentleman from Missouri when he plays to the plaudits of those who always applaud him. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, now a word upon the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Oh, no, no!

The CHAIRMAN. Otherwise the Chair can not recognize the gentleman.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I move, then, to strike out the last word. That will just balance the amendment, and then probably it would be entirely unobjectionable. [Laughter.] I am really disappointed, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman from Illinois did not promptly rise and support this amendment. I think it is only one of many disappointments.

I had expected the gentleman, especially when he got an extension of time, would answer the question I asked him. I want to be frank with the House. I said I had expected. That is putting it too strong. I had expected that the gentleman would say something which he would think some one would take for an answer; but that he would answer the question I hardly did expect, because to do so would be a departure from the gentleman's general custom. The gentleman talks about himself not being an expert. In dodging around anything and yet getting to his point the gentleman is quite an expert.

Mr. CANNON. I am getting this appropriation.

Mr. DE ARMOND. He says he has not been an expert in this appropriation bill. He has brought in a proposition here to appropriate $500,000 contrary to all the rules of the House and all correct procedure. He has been tolerably expert. I hope the gentleman will not regard this as a beginning—$500,000 as a commencement—to show us what he might do if he really tried. [Laughter.] The gentleman was tolerably expert in doing that. But, Mr. Chairman, I think it would be better for the legislation we put upon the statute books if, instead of being expert, the gentleman would occasionally be candid. I know he frequently tells us how candid he is; but unfortunately that is about all the evidence that we have of it. [Laughter and applause.]

I sometimes think it would be very much better if the gentleman should do it directly, and that he should announce to the House that he would run over the rules by doing it directly and say, "Now, Mr. Chairman, I know that you can not rule against this point of order; and therefore, after you have sustained the point of order, I shall ask the House, to meet the importance of the situation, to meet the miserable character of the rules, to overturn your ruling, and to do that which I think ought to be done." It would be so much better if the gentleman would be more practical in his methods.

Then it would be so novel, such a new exhibition, exhilarating every now and then; and, of course, by direct methods he could accomplish much, just as he does the way it is. But for a beginning the gentleman is doing tolerably well. I hope—shall I hope that the House will not vote down this amendment? I shall not indulge in any particular hope about it. I am afraid upon this question, as upon one that arose a little while ago, I shall find myself again in the minority.

No doubt the House understood this to be a temporary arrangement. The gentleman led the House to understand it so, and I thought the Chair understood it so, although I thought he would not. I want to make this an act of good faith, so that there will be no question arise hereafter about the good faith of the gentleman from Illinois in regard to the item. I hope for his sake, I hope in order to leave no question of doubt, this amendment will be adopted. But if the gentleman in his own hard-headedness, in his own overconfidence, if the gentleman in his own self-reliance is willing to have the House sit down upon him and put that interpretation upon the bill, of course I am content. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment by the gentleman from Missouri to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken; and the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk, to come in at the close of the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

And the President shall submit a detailed report to Congress showing how such appropriation of $500,000 has been expended.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, ordinarily I would not object to any reasonable provision of the kind, but as this whole matter is for delay and embarrassment, I make the point of order.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. But the gentleman can not do it after debate. The gentleman has been debating it. I do appeal for some rights.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair can not hold that the gentleman from Illinois was too late in raising the point of order. The gentleman was not debating, he was stating why he raised the point of order. But the Chair is inclined to overrule the point of order, and the Chair does so. [Laughter.] The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Just a word, Mr. Chairman. I have always felt, in the interest of good legislation, in the expenditure of the people's money, that an appeal would not fall without effect at the feet of the gentleman from Illinois. I have yet faith in his ability, in his capacity as a legislator, and a man that has more to do with the handling of the public money than any other one man in this House, that in the interest of good legislation when so large a sum of money is put in the hands even of the President of the United States the Congress and the country has a right to know how that money is expended.

Usually, money taken out of the Treasury is upon express appropriation for an express object. Now, according to the statement of the gentleman from Illinois, we are not to have any estimates upon which this appropriation is to be made. We have no statement of any bureau or any head of department as to how this money is to be expended. The gentleman from Illinois, chairman of the committee, has given us no statement as to how the money is to be appropriated, but we simply put a half a million dollars into the hands of the President to be expended in his discretion, and the gentleman objects to our adding to it that the President shall tell us, in God's name, how he expended this amount of the people's money. I think, Mr. Chairman, I have said enough.

Mr. CANNON. Now, Mr. Chairman, the fixed law of the land requires that there shall be a statement of receipts and expenditures. The constitutional provision requires——

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I want to ask the gentleman if the same law does not provide that appropriations shall be based on estimates submitted?

Mr. CANNON. Let me state what I was about to. The law is that way now, by constitutional provision, by statute, and no dollar of this money can be expended without its being audited and adjudicated by the auditing officer.

Now, the gentleman may say, Why object to it, as the law is now that way? I object to it because the gentlemen on that side of the House have forced this side of the House, from a partisan standpoint, to make the necessary appropriation to shelter and care for our soldiers in the Philippines. Now, as this is our baby and you did not want it to be born, you shall not help clothe it. [Laughter.]

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I understand the gentleman to concede that he will urge a wrong action upon the House. He says that this is not proper ordinarily, but he will ask the House to follow him in the wrong because there has been some fault upon this side.

Mr. CANNON. Now, I want to read from the Constitution:

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

That is the constitutional provision, and I read it to show that the gentleman is paltering.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Does that part of the Constitution apply in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Will the gentleman also read the law which requires that appropriations shall be based upon estimates?

Mr. CANNON. The Constitution goes everywhere that the flag goes. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] And in going the Constitution makes it our duty to protect life and property in the Philippines, and it makes it our duty and gives us the power to legislate and apply proper laws from year to year according to their condition, and the law that is proper for the gentleman from Mississippi, who lives in one of the United States under the Constitution, may not be proper for a Mohammedan that lives in Mindanao or some other island of the Philippines upon questions of taxation. The Constitution goes there; and it is big enough to go there and work out sensible results through proper legislation, the carping of the gentleman and his party colleagues to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I move to amend by striking out the last word. Mr. Chairman, I understood the gentleman from Illinois the other day, when this bill was first brought before the House, to utter in one sentence what he did this evening, that

"the Constitution went with the flag of the United States everywhere;" and then I understood him, in a succeeding sentence in the same speech, to say that the Constitution of the United States could "adapt itself to all sorts of conditions everywhere." I do not understand a written constitution of printed and fixed words and letters dancing and jumping and skipping about upon a white page for the purpose of "adapting itself" to conditions which may arise. I understand how somebody—a man, in some capacity, judge or legislator—can mix them and dance them and "adapt" them by constructive legerdemain. And not understanding the position of the gentleman from Illinois, I asked him a moment ago the question whether this particular part of the Constitution which he was reading in support of a proposition which it is just at present to his interest to maintain, viz, that officers must make public reports of expenditures and receipts, applies to the Philippine Islands or not.

It has been adjudged by the Supreme Court of the United States, in a most peculiar manner, by a shifting majority of one, that one clause of the Constitution which expressly says that taxes "shall be uniform throughout the United States" does not apply to the Philippines. It seems to me that they come under the head, "throughout the United States." At any rate, the United States has been throughout them. It has been adjudged by this Administration, in its practice, that none of the bill of rights in the Constitution—embracing the first eleven amendments—applies to the Philippines. Then I would like to know, under God and in the name of reason, how the gentleman can stand here and tell us, ex cathedra, that this particular part of the Constitution, quoted by him as a reason to refuse to require by law an accounting for public moneys appropriated to be spent in the discretion of the President, does apply to the Philippine Islands.

This is but the beginning of the demonstration of the fact that taking and retaining of these alien and inferior peoples, incapable, in the mass, of self-government, and attempting to "adapt" a written constitution of fixed words and letters to them, will and must result in one of two things, either perjury upon the part of those who should be the executive, legislative, or judicial upholders of the fundamental law, in order to "adapt it" to something to which it can not "adapt" itself, because it has neither life nor volition nor motion; or else, upon the other hand, a state of absolutely inefficient and disorderly administration in the Philippines.

No, there is not a man in the United States to-day, not even the gentleman from Illinois himself, upon whose expertness—I started to say shiftiness, but I take that word back, because it does not belong to him—upon whose ingenuity, I will say, and long-headed partisan political sagacity I have as much reliance as on anybody's—there is not a man in all the United States to-day who can put his finger upon a single clause of the Constitution of the United States and say, "This clause does or does not extend to the Philippines."

They tell us in a sort of general way that the "fundamental principles of government" extend to that portion of the country; but who, in the name of God, is to inform us what the "fundamental principles of government" are? If equality in bearing tax burdens is not one—if trial by jury is not one, if the habeas corpus is not one, if the right of assembling peaceably to petition the Government for redress of grievances is not one—if all the 30 or 40 provisions I might name which have been set aside, practically and administratively, in the Philippines, and the one which has been set aside judicially by the Supreme Court, are none, then, in the name of High Heaven, what part of this miserable document, discredited by you, and dead as far as its capacity to "follow the flag" or anything else into the Philippines is concerned, applies to the population there, or worse than that, more than that, deeper than that, pregnant with more woe for us—what part of it applies not only to the Philippine population, but to our own servants, civil and military, stationed in the Philippine Islands? [Applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, a single sentence and then I will ask for a vote.

The Constitution of the United States was sufficiently adjustable—strong enough, broad enough—to enable 2,000,000 of men for four years to preserve the Union; and it has got a much less job to do in taking care of the Philippines.

A MEMBER. "The bloody shirt!"

Mr. CANNON. No "bloody shirt" about it. The work was accomplished.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON].

The question being taken, there were on a division (called for by Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee)—ayes 99, noes 122.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is now on the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON].

The question being taken, there were—ayes 123, noes 100.

Mr. CUMMINGS rose when the affirmative vote was being taken.

A MEMBER. What are you doing? Why don't you sit down.

Mr. CUMMINGS. When I refuse to vote to protect the lives of American soldiers, I hope I shall be paralyzed. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

The CHAIRMAN announced the result of the vote, and said: The amendment of the gentleman from Illinois is agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SHERMAN reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9315) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for prior years, and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

REPRINT OF A BILL.

Mr. MCCLEARY. Mr. Speaker, the bill (H. R. 3076) for the establishment of an eight-hour law has been exhausted, and I am requested to ask unanimous consent of the House that a reprint of the same may be ordered to supply the demand for it.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the reprint will be made.

There was no objection.

And then, on motion of Mr. CANNON (at 5 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an estimate of deficiency appropriation for Bureau of Equipment—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the ship *Caroline*, Benjamin Glazier, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Ranger*, John Flagg, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, relating to leasing lands on the Fort Sill Military Reservation—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, an increased estimate for completing the Illinois and Mississippi Canal—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the secretary of Porto Rico, transmitting a memorial from the legislative assembly—to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Secretary of State, papers relating to the claim of Gallatly, Hankey & Co.—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, relating to authority to cover into the Treasury the so-called retained bounty fund—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting papers relating to certain judgments against the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Dayton, Ohio—to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. LACEY, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7664) providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of the Land Office, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 135); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. BALL of Delaware, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6453) granting an increase of pension to Ida R. Siegfried, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 136); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4037) granting a pension to Julia Maher, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 137); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DE GRAFFENREID, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8652) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Terrell, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 138); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7343) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha V. Keenan, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 139); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SHELDEN, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1200) granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Goodwin, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 140); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DRAPER, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1017) granting a pension to Mary Tripp, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 141); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOREING, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3545) granting a pension to Sarah T. Brewer, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 142); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DRAPER, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3229) for the relief of Katherine R. Ogden, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 143); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SELBY, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2620) granting a pension to Jennie A. McKinley, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 144); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DRAPER, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1948) granting an increase of pension to Josefa T. Philip, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 145); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 3457) for the relief of John Nay, of Shinnston, Harrison County, W. Va.—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6618) granting an increase of pension to John Brown—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7516) granting a pension to Washington Butler—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9481) for the relief of Capt. A. D. Nash—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 9853) to provide for the purchase of additional ground and the enlargement and improvement of the public building at South Bend, Ind.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 9854) for the relief of certain officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 9855) for a survey of Horn Island Pass, Mississippi, with a view to securing a channel 25 feet in depth from Gulf of Mexico through said pass into Horn Island Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 9856) to ratify an agreement with the Indians of the Crow Reservation, in Montana, and making appropriations to carry the same into effect—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 9857) to increase the salaries of rural free-delivery carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. POU: A bill (H. R. 9858) to amend an act of Congress in relation to the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 9859) for the relief of honorably discharged officers and privates, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 9860) to provide for the selection and allotment of certain lands within the Uintah Indian Reservation, in the State of Utah, for the several use and occupation of the Indians thereon, and for the opening to settlement of the residue of the lands in said reservation and the sale thereof for the benefit of the said Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 9861) providing for free homesteads on the Ute Indian Reservation, in Colorado—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MOODY of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 9862) for the disposal of the public lands of Oregon—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 9863) to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1898—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RODEY: A bill (H. R. 9864) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish circuit courts of appeals and define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 9865) providing for the election of a Delegate from the Territory of Alaska to the House of Representatives of the United States, defining citizenship, and the qualifications of electors in said Territory—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. OTEY: A bill (H. R. 9901) for the relief of the State of Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 9954) to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, in the State of North Dakota, and to make appropriations for carrying the same into effect—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: A bill (H. R. 9955) to enlarge the public building at Waco, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 9956) to provide for a road to the Shiloh National Military Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BALL: A bill (H. R. 9957) to create the southern judicial district of Texas, and to change the northern, eastern, and western judicial districts of said State, and to fix the time and places of holding courts in said districts, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 9958) to limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between the several States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKINS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 133) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 134) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to suppress combinations and transactions in restraint of trade, and prescribing the terms and conditions upon which corporations may transact business outside of the State granting their charters—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 135) amending the Constitution of the United States and providing for uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATES: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 136) praying for the establishment of a naval training station on Presque Isle Peninsula, Erie, Pa.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A resolution (H. Res. 102) for the consideration of H. R. 7645—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. IRWIN: A resolution (H. Res. 103) concerning cross dam at head of the Falls of the Ohio—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARNEY: A bill (H. R. 9866) granting an increase of pension to Edgar Parish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 9867) for the relief of the estate of Henry C. Nields, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 9868) to remove the charge of desertion against John G. Wolf—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 9869) for the relief of Annie Catharine Mettier—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: A bill (H. R. 9870) to correct the military record of Reinhard Schneider—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FEELY: A bill (H. R. 9871) for the relief of Louis J. Sacriste, late a second lieutenant of the Twentieth Infantry of the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 9872) for the relief of the estate of F. E. Hacker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9873) for the relief of D. Froneberger, surviving partner of D. Froneberger & Co.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HANBURY: A bill (H. R. 9874) to reimburse William A. Brown & Co. for one case of opium erroneously condemned and sold by the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HEDGE: A bill (H. R. 9875) granting an increase of pension to David Weisenburger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 9876) for the relief of James McLaughlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9877) for the relief of William Fehr, administrator—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 9878) granting a pension to John H. Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9879) for the relief of John Richards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9880) granting an increase of pension to Frank M. Schell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9881) granting an increase of pension to Lawyer Suggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 9882) for the relief of Mary W. Kramer—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A bill (H. R. 9883) granting an increase of pension to William Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9884) to place on the pension roll the name of Mrs. L. L. Johnson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9885) granting a pension to Susie E. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9886) for the relief of Charles Erskine—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9887) to remove the charge of desertion from Charles Ambsler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9888) to remove charge of desertion from Francis Brady—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9889) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the military record of Alonzo Cornell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9890) to remove the charge of desertion from Thomas J. Foley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9891) to remove charge of desertion from James O'Neill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9892) to remove the charge of desertion from John Scanlan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9893) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the military record of Michael Sweeny—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9894) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of James McFarlan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9895) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of Thomas A. Slater—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9896) to correct the naval record of John L. King—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9897) to correct the military record of Herman Wringe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9898) to clear the record of Leverett Bradley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9899) to clear the record of John H. Thompson—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 9900) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Snow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 9902) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Peter Brennan, who was killed by the explosion of a submarine torpedo at Castle Island—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9903) granting a pension to James Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RODEY: A bill (H. R. 9904) to restore Edward McBaron Timony to the Army and transfer him to the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 9905) for the relief of George Ivers, administrator of William Ivers, deceased, late of Santa Fe, N. Mex.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 9906) granting an increase of pension to William H. Sweet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9907) to correct the military record of Charles H. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 9908) for the relief of the trustees of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Syracuse, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 9909) granting an increase of pension to George A. Bruce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9910) granting an increase of pension to William H. Seip—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9911) granting an increase of pension to Albert E. Farmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SKILES: A bill (H. R. 9912) granting an increase of pension to Matilda Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 9913) for the relief of Moses Harvel, of Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 9914) to correct the military record of William Klock—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9915) granting an increase of pension to William H. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9916) to correct the military record of John Balch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9917) granting a pension to Alta M. Parsons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9918) granting a pension to Sarah E. Lyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPIGHT: A bill (H. R. 9919) for the relief of the estate of Isham G. Bailey, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9920) for the relief of the estate of William A. Jeffries, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9921) for the relief of George L. McGehee and John C. McGehee, heirs of Mary McGehee, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9922) for the relief of the estate of C. G. Bosnell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9923) for the relief of Martha A. Allen, administratrix of Wyatt M. Allen, deceased, late of De Soto County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 9924) granting an increase of pension to John Franklin Hobbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 9925) granting an increase of pension to James P. Waldorf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9926) granting an increase of pension to James F. Patton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9927) granting a pension to Monroy D. Bishop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9928) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin E. Styles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9929) granting an increase of pension to Salsurby Stephens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9930) granting an increase of pension to William H. Whitehead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 9931) granting a pension to W. D. Belt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9932) granting a pension to Lafayette Savage—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9933) granting an increase of pension to William R. Burton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H. R. 9934) granting a pension to James D. Gay—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURK of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 9935) to correct the military record of Jacob Metzinger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9936) granting an increase of pension to John J. Carberry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9937) granting an increase of pension to Moses E. Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 9938) granting a pension to Margaret Barrett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9939) for the relief of J. Ware Butterfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9940) to increase the pension of John Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9941) granting a pension to James Mathew—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 9942) granting a pension to Anna K. Rhoades—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9943) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Garver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 9944) granting a pension to Phoebe E. Lyda—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 9945) granting a pension to Daisy Barton and Albert Barton, infant children of Albert Barton, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTJEN: A bill (H. R. 9946) to correct the military record of August H. Krueger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9947) granting a pension to Eliza Whicher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PUGSLEY: A bill (H. R. 9948) granting a pension to Sarah Frances Taft, widow of Charles Sabin Taft—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 9949) for the relief of William Cunningham, of Courtland, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 9950) granting an increase of pension to Moses Whitcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 9951) granting a pension to Martha Helm, of Denton, Tex., widow of a Mexican war veteran—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TRIMBLE: A bill (H. R. 9952) granting a pension to William P. Featherstone, of Owen County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 9953) for the relief of R. D. Ashford, of Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y.—to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Resolution of St. Louis Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, protesting against any change in the existing rates of duty on Cuban tobacco or cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Missouri members of the State board of agriculture, of the National Dairy Union, and State Dairy Association, favoring the passage of the Grout oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Petition of citizens of Laharpe, Kans., to accompany House bill 307, granting increase of pension to John L. Branson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6591, granting increase of pension to Charles S. Atkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURK of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Philadelphia Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, protesting against any change in the existing rates of duty on tobacco and cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions adopted by the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, of Sacramento, Cal., protesting against the passage of a measure to admit free of duty into the United States sugar grown in Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Chicago Clearing House Association, urging the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania: Petition of seven auxiliary woman's missionary societies of the Chester Presbytery of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of W. P. Schott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS: Petition of citizens of Stillwell, Ind. T., asking for the establishment of a commissioner's court at that place—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DRAPER: Resolution of New York State Fruit Growers' Association in opposition to the irrigation of any portion of the public domain at the public expense—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. FEELY: Petition of A. S. Crosby and other citizens of Chicago, Ill., for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution of New York State Fruit Growers' Association in opposition to the proposed appropriation for the irrigation of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, resolution of San Francisco Pressmen's Association, No. 24, and indorsement of same by New Haven Pressmen's Union, No. 74, favoring reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GIBSON: Petition of Lieut. Col. John M. Dailey for honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: Petitions of councils at Barnegat, Princeton, Hamilton Square, Beverly, Linwood, Hopewell, Trenton, New Egypt, Marlton, Crosswicks, Waretown, Toms River, Bordentown, Mount Holly, Atlantic City, Point Pleasant, Vincentown, Tuckertown, and Dividing Creek, and State Council of New Jersey, Junior Order United American Mechanics, for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of the Educational Association of New Mexico, W. A. Chapman, president, for a grant of land in every township throughout the Territory for the use and maintenance of public schools—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Reyner & Bros., of Pittsburg, Pa., asking for reduction in duties on Habana cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Resolution of the National Board of Trade of Washington, D. C., in favor of the development of the merchant marine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JACK: Petition of T. B. Anderson and others, of Latrobe and Pleasant Unity, Pa., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEHOE: Resolution of Croxton Post, No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic, advocating the employment of veterans in navy-yards, etc.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KLEBERG: Petition of citizens of the Eleventh Congressional district of Texas, requesting that the work at Aransas Pass Harbor be put under a continuing contract—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: Resolution of New York State Fruit Growers' Association, protesting against projects for irrigating any portion of the public domain at the public expense—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. MERCER: Resolution of Credit Men's Association of Omaha, Nebr., favoring amendments to the national bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of voters of the Second Congressional district of Nebraska, favoring an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of H. C. B. Bostwick and F. J. Moriarty, of South Omaha, Nebr., urging the repeal of provisions of the war-revenue act imposing a tax upon banks and bankers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Omaha branch of the Transvaal League of America and citizens of the Second Congressional district of Nebraska, in relation to the Boer war—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOON: Petition of J. M. Grubb, of McMinn County, Tenn., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NEVILLE: Petition of Levensky & Lipman and others, of Bassett, Nebr., against the parcels-postal bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Mason City, Nebr., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Andrew J. Snow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PUGSLEY: Resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, favoring the extension of the breakwater at Point Judith, R. I.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions adopted by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga., requesting the appointment of a commission to study and report upon the commercial and industrial condition of China and Japan—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Brooklyn Central Labor Union, in favor of the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, of Chicago, Ill., for the construction of the isthmian canal and in relation to the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

Also, resolutions of New York Produce Exchange, urging reduction of tariff duties on Cuban imports—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of American Mining Association of Philippine Islands, for extension to said islands of United States mining laws—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, petition of New York State Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, against admission of immigrants of anarchistic views—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions adopted by the New York State Bankers' Association, favoring repeal of the special tax on banks and bankers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAY of New York: Resolutions of Union No. 44, of Binghamton, N. Y., American Federation of Labor, favoring the construction of war vessels in the Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 4101, granting a pension to Phebe Ann Crosby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Broome County and Tioga County, N. Y., for the passage of the Grout bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Philip Y. Tyger and 19 other citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind., favoring an amendment to the Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODEY: Petition of F. E. Riggs and other citizens of Lower Penasco, N. Mex., against the lease law as relating to public lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RYAN: Resolution of New York State Fruit Growers' Association, against Government irrigation of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Papers to accompany claim of Moses Harrel, of Butler County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SNOOK: Papers to accompany House bill 5511, granting an increase of pension to Cyrus V. Gorrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STARK: Paper to accompany House bill No. 4180, granting an increase of pension to James W. Black, of Belvidere, Ill.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Papers to accompany House bill No. 5525, granting a pension to W. C. Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Resolution of Commercial Club of Minneapolis, Minn., favoring modification of the rules of the Post-Office Department—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of New York State Fruit Growers' Association in opposition, to an appropriation for the irrigation of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition of railway postal clerks of the Third Congressional district of New York, for the passage of the bill for the reclassification of Railway Mail Service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of 42 carriers on rural-delivery routes in Niagara County, N. Y., asking for increase of salary—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of northwestern New York, for the suppression of polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEEKS: Protest of the farmers' institute of McComb County, Mich., against reduction of the tariff on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to James McEntyre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Willson, of Enfield, Ill.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of Lafayette Savage—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *January 23, 1902.*

Prayer by Rev. J. J. DOLLIVER, of Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. GALLINGER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF FRENCHMANS BAY, MAINE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 13th instant, certain information relative to the necessity for repairs and increased accommodations in the post-office and custom-house building in the customs district of Frenchmans Bay, Ellsworth, Me., etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the fifteenth annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SCHOONER THREE FRIENDS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims, set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Three Friends*, Samuel Miller, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. I present resolutions adopted by the National Board of Trade, now in session in the city of Washington, favoring the restoration of the American merchant marine. I suggest that the resolutions be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 22, 1902.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The National Board of Trade at a meeting held this day unanimously adopted the following resolutions on the restoration of the American merchant marine, and instructed the officers of the association to transmit the same to Congress:

Resolved, That the recent large accessions to the domain of the United States have opened up to our citizens new opportunities for enterprise; that these new conditions and our rapidly increasing export trade render more important than ever before the development of our merchant marine engaged in foreign commerce.

Resolved, That the development of a large merchant marine is an imperative necessity to our nation, in order that the efficiency of our growing Navy, of which the merchant marine is a valuable and indispensable auxiliary in the time of war, be properly maintained, and to keep pace with the demands of a rapidly enlarging commerce and to meet the requirements of our new possessions.

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade recommends to Congress the immediate consideration and passage of such necessary legislation as will tend to encourage and promote the growth and development of a merchant marine commensurate with the needs of the nation and as will give to all American citizens equal opportunity for building ships and competing for the carrying trade of the world and safeguarding to them the benefits which such legislation aims to secure.

ADAM SPEARE,
Vice-President, Acting Chairman.
J. P. TUCKER, *Secretary.*

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I present three numerously signed petitions in favor of reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada. I wish merely to state that the first petition is signed by Hon. Harry G. Sargent, mayor of the city of Concord, N. H., and 258 other citizens of that city. The second petition is signed by Edward Joslin and 175 other citizens of Keene, N. H., and the third is signed by the Cocheco Manufacturing Company and Hon. A. G. Whittemore, mayor, and 67 other citizens of the city of Dover.

I have also a personal letter from the Boston Chamber of Commerce upon the same subject. I move that the letter and accompanying petitions be referred to the Committee on Relations with Canada.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I present a collection of like petitions from business men of Boston, Worcester, and about twenty manufacturing cities and towns of Massachusetts. I desire to present them for like reference.

I should like to be permitted to observe to these very eminent citizens that their request, as it seems to me, is worthy of the profoundest deference. They speak of matters of which they know and in which they have a personal interest, and what they say should not be lightly disregarded by the law-making power of the Government. But I wish they would consider whether the sending of numerous petitions to the treaty-making branch of Congress to make a treaty which, in the first place, we can not negotiate, but which must be negotiated by the Executive, and, in the next place, which petitions are known to the other party to the bargain, is, on the whole, a fashion of making bargains which has commended itself to the New England intelligence in the past.

When a farmer or merchant or manufacturer has something to swap, I do not think he ordinarily advertises in the newspapers that he has instructed his agent to make the bargain at all events, and has given notice that if the agent does not make a bargain he shall be disgraced and discarded hereafter. That would seem to give an advantage to the other party to the bargain, which we in Yankeedom do not ordinarily like to give. Now, suppose the Canadians, who look out pretty sharply for their side of the bargain, should say to my honorable friend, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. FAIRBANKS], if he should be, as he has been lately, charged with the side of the United States in such negotiation, "You have to come to our terms; there is an immense public clamor behind you; your constituents told you not to come home without a bargain with us." Whether that would help him, he can judge better than I can. But I wish our very worthy and intelligent gentlemen who are sending these petitions would take that point into consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The petitions will be referred to the Committee on Relations with Canada.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of Local Union No. 760, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Melrose, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Brockton and Holyoke, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the classification of post-office clerks; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BURNHAM presented a petition of the Granite State Dairymen's Association of Durham, N. H., praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Portsmouth, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Portsmouth, N. H., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. BATE presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 11, American Federation of Labor, of Memphis, Tenn., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Cotton Exchange of Memphis, Tenn., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 8344, American Federation of Labor, of Tracy, Tenn., and a petition of Hod Carriers' Union No. 4388, American Federation of Labor, of Nashville, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KEAN presented petitions of 45 members of Silver Council, No. 200, of Little Silver; of 40 members of Englewood Council, No. 223, of Englewood; of 130 members of Rutherford Council, No. 262, of Rutherford; of 80 members of Vici Council, No. 19, of Marlton; of 56 members of German Council, No. 250, of German Valley; of 162 members of Magnolia Council, No. 101, of Toms River; of 250 members of Hackensack Valley Council, No. 182, of Hackensack; of 310 members of Century Council, No. 100, of Trenton; of 120 members of Aeolian Council, No. 42, of Elmer, and of 104 members of Atco Council, No. 117, of Atco, all of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. MASON presented petitions of sundry citizens of Legal, Wheatland, Pearl City, Eaglelake, Poplargrove, Freeburg, Delevan, Creston, Sollitt, and Irving, all in the State of Illinois, and of the National Live Stock Association, of Denver, Colo., praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Webb Regiment, No. 15, Union Veterans' Union, Department of Illinois, praying for the recognition of the services of Capt. Charles E. Clark, of the battle ship *Oregon*, in the Spanish-American war; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Rockford, Ill., praying for a reduction of the present duty on malt liquors; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Harvey, Ill., praying for the abolishment of the Army canteen at Soldiers' Homes, Government buildings, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Harvey, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to native races in all the new island possessions of the country; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Congregational Ministers' Union, of Chicago, Ill., and a petition of sundry employees of the post-office at Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to reduce the hours of Sunday labor of postal clerks to a minimum; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Harvey, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit Sunday traffic in the capital of the nation, and to suppress the transmission of race-gambling bets by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the board of directors of the Merchants' Association of New York, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of Carpenters' Local Union No. 199, of South Chicago; of Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron-Ship Builders of America, Local Union No. 39, of Chicago; of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Local Union No. 18, of Chicago; of North Chicago Local Union, No. 6, of Chicago; of United Hatters' Local Union No. 9, of Chicago; of Traveling Salesmen's Local Union No. 9417, of Chicago; of Bohemian Typographical Union, No. 330, of Chicago; of Freiheit Lodge, Local Union No. 337, of Chicago; of International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Local Union No. 7, of Chicago; of Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union No. 336, of La Salle; of Carpenters' Local Union No. 54, of Chicago; of Federal Labor Union, No. 7231, of Sparta, and of Journeyman Plumbers, Gas, and Steam Fitters' Union No. 130, of Chicago, all of the American Federation of Labor, and of Martin Post, No. 291, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, of Gridley, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of the Central Labor Union of Rockford; of Local Union No. 467, United Mine Workers of America, of South Wilmington, and of Local Union No. 409, United Mine Workers of America, of Westville, all in the State of Illinois, and of 74 members of Triumph Council, No. 11, Daughters of Liberty, of Hammond, Ind., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. HALE presented a memorial of Columbia Lodge, No. 174, International Association of Machinists, of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation granting additional leaves of absence to the employees of the Washington Navy-Yard; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented a petition of C. N. Bell Lodge, No. 158, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of Garrett, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called Hoar anti-injunction bill, to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy," and the use of "restraining orders and injunctions," in certain cases; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PENROSE presented petitions of the congregations of Zion's Evangelical Church, of Brookville; of the United Brethren Church, of Bellefonte; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Bellefonte; of the United Evangelical Church, of Bellefonte; of the Lutheran Church, of Bellefonte, and of the Presbyterian Church, of Bellefonte, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of firearms and intoxicating liquors in the island possessions of the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of District Assembly No. 3, Knights of Labor, of Pittsburg; of Allegheny Council, No. 23, Daughters of Liberty, of Allegheny, and of the Past Councilors' and Active Workers' Association of Lycoming County, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Montgomery, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of 71 citizens of Altoona, 18 citizens of Philadelphia, 32 citizens of Harrisburg, 35 citizens of Plains, and of the Nottingham Monthly Meeting of Friends, of Oxford; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Oxford, and of the congregations of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Second Presbyterian, and United Presbyterian churches, of Oxford, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 39) to correct the military record of William B. Thompson, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HEITFELD, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1187) granting to the State of Idaho 50,000 acres of land to aid in the continuation, enlargement, and maintenance of the Idaho State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2848) for the establishment of a subport of entry at Naco, Ariz., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. TURNER, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 39) recognizing the able and gallant services of Capt. Francis Tuttle, Revenue-Cutter Service, his officers, and men, of the *Bear;* also the heroic services of Lieuts. David H. Jarvis, Ellsworth P. Bertholf, and Dr. Samuel J. Call, composing the overland expedition to Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, for the relief of imperiled whalers, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2479) to facilitate the procurement of statistics of trade between the United States and noncontiguous territory over which it exercises control, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States transmitting a report by the Secretary of State relative to the claim of William Hardman for property destroyed at Siboney, Cuba, July 12, 1898, submitted a report thereon, recommending that no action be taken on the claim, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, reported an amendment proposing to increase the salary of the United States consul at Lyons, France, from $2,500 to $3,000, intended to be proposed to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, and moved that it be printed, and, with the accompanying letter from the Secretary of State, referred to the Committee on Appropriations; which was agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to whom was referred the bill (S. 634) to apply a portion of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the endowment, support, and maintenance of schools or departments of mining and metallurgy in the several States and Territories in connection with the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, reported it with amendments.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I wish to make a remark touching the bill just reported by the Senator from West Virginia. I desire to state that as the bill provides for an appropriation of public lands I think it should have gone to the Committee on Public Lands instead of the Committee on Mines and Mining. I enter no objection to receiving the report, but I merely wish to go on record as attempting at least to sustain the integrity of the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. STEWART. The Committee on Public Lands will, I think, extend its jurisdiction sufficiently when it takes in irrigation and practically abolishes the Committee on the Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The bill to which the Senator from Nevada refers likewise appropriates public lands, and that is why the bill went to the Committee on Public Lands.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill reported by the Senator from West Virginia will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. MCMILLAN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 258) providing additional funds for the establishment of a light-house and fog-signal station at Browns Point, on Commencement Bay, State of Washington, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill (S. 3128) to establish a fog signal and a keeper's dwelling at Piedras Blancas, California; which was read twice by its title.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2448) to establish a light and fog signal at Point Buchon, San Luis Obispo County, Cal., submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. BATE. I submit, from the Committee on Military Affairs, a report to accompany the bill (S. 218) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Elias B. Bell, heretofore reported by me and passed by the Senate a few days ago. I ask that the report be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be printed under the rule.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. RAWLINS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the following resolution, submitted by himself on the 8th instant, reported it without amendment, and moved that it be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs is hereby instructed to make inquiry into and report to the Senate upon the following matters:

First. What, if any, title the Indians have to the valuable minerals within their reservations; and what, if any, authority they have to make leases thereof, or in any manner dispose of the same; and what authority, if any, the Secretary of the Interior has to approve such leases.

Second. What leases, if any, have been made by Indians within any reservation; and what, if any, such leases have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; and what, if any, such leases are now in contemplation or under consideration for approval or disapproval.

Third. What methods have been employed to obtain the consent of the Indians to such leases and the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, and what companies have been organized and combinations formed to obtain such leases, where have the organizations taken place, who are the stockholders and officers thereof, and whether any persons connected with Congress or the Government of the United States, or holding offices thereunder, have been or now are interested in or engaged in the promotion of such companies or combinations in obtaining leases for mineral lands within Indian reservations.

And said committee is authorized, for the purpose of making a full investigation of the foregoing matters, to send for papers and to summon and examine witnesses, and the expense of such investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

EMPLOYMENT OF MESSENGERS.

Mr. JONES of Nevada, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the following resolution, submitted by Mr. PLATT of New York on the 22d instant, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be authorized to appoint a messenger, whose services shall be devoted exclusively to the business of said committee, and paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of $1,440 per annum until otherwise provided for by law.

Mr. JONES of Nevada, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the following resolution, submitted by Mr. MITCHELL on the 20th instant, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Coast Defenses be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ a messenger, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of $1,440 per annum until otherwise provided by law.

Mr. GALLINGER. In connection with the resolutions which have just passed, adding certain messengers to the roll of the Senate, and in view of the observations made yesterday by the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] as to the method of appointment of these additions to the force, I ask unanimous consent, if it be necessary, to have printed in the RECORD a statement showing the form of resolution in every case where additions to the force of assistant clerks or messengers have been made, the charge having been imposed upon the contingent fund.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire? The Chair hears none.

The paper referred to is as follows:

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate be, and he is hereby, directed to appoint a messenger for each of the following-named committees, to wit: Finance, Post-Offices and Post-Roads, Pensions, Claims, District of Columbia, Judiciary, and Engrossed Bills, whose services shall be devoted exclusively to said committees, and the messengers so appointed shall be selected by said committees, respectively, and shall be paid at the rate of $1,440 per annum during the session of the Senate.

DECEMBER 3, 1884.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint an additional messenger to be assigned to the Committee on Military Affairs, and that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to pay him out of the contingent fund at the rate of $1,440 per annum.

FEBRUARY 20, 1889.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate be, and is hereby, directed to appoint a messenger for the Joint Committee on the Library, whose services shall be devoted exclusively to the business of said committee, and that the messenger so appointed shall be selected by said committee. The compensation of such messenger shall be at the rate usually paid to messengers of the Senate and shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

JANUARY 14, 1902.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Philippines be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ a messenger, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,440 per annum until otherwise provided by law.

JANUARY 14, 1902.

Resolved, That the Committee on Immigration be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ a messenger, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,440 per annum until otherwise provided by law.

[Resolutions submitted by Mr. PLATT of New York, January 22, 1902.]

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate be, and he is hereby, directed to appoint a messenger for the Committee on Printing, whose services shall be devoted exclusively to the business of said committee, and that the messenger so appointed shall be selected by said committee, and paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of $1,440 per annum until otherwise provided for by law.

Above resolution as modified:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be authorized to appoint a messenger, whose services shall be devoted exclusively to the business of said committee and paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of $1,440 per annum, until otherwise provided for by law.

[Extract from the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved March 3, 1901.]

Clerk to the Committee on Appropriations	$3,000
Assistant clerk	2,220
Messenger, to be appointed by the committee	1,440

MAY 9, 1900.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate be, and he is hereby, directed to appoint a messenger for the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, whose services shall be devoted exclusively to the business of said committee, and that the messenger so appointed shall be selected by said committee and paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of $1,440 per annum until otherwise provided for by law.

JUNE 5, 1900.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint one additional messenger at the rate of $1,440 per annum, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for by law.

DECEMBER 6, 1900.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate be, and he is hereby, directed to appoint a messenger for the Committee on Privileges and Elections, whose services shall be devoted exclusively to the business of said committee, and that the messenger so appointed shall be selected by said committee, and paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of $1,440 per annum until otherwise provided by law.

REPORT OF BRITISH ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I ask for a reprint of Senate Document No. 210, Fifty-sixth Congress, second session, being extracts from the annual report of the British Army Temperance Association, etc. As there is a great call for this document and it is inexpensive, I ask that 2,000 additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I do not desire to oppose the motion, but I wish to say that the Senator from Utah [Mr. RAWLINS], at the head of the minority of the Committee on the Philippines, in charge of the minority substitute for the Philippine bill, notified me this morning that Senators on the other side are not prepared to go on to-day, and he asked me if I would be willing to allow the matter to go over until Monday. I am glad to agree to the wishes of the Senators in the minority, and I shall be very happy to let the Philippines bill stand over until Monday. But the Senator from Utah assures me the opponents of the bill will be ready to proceed on Monday, and after that day I shall feel it to be my duty, and I give notice, to press the bill for action before the Senate, and I hope the debate will then continue without interruption.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maine moves that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 3129) for the authorization of the erection of buildings by the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations on military reservations; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (S. 3130) to provide for the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3131) for the extension of Eighth street northwest, or Wright road, District of Columbia.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 3132) granting a pension to Martha Helm; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions,

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 3133) granting an increase of pension to Perry Harter; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition for increase of pension of Perry Harter, Company K, Tenth Regiment, Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment, and Company I, Eleventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, verified by affidavits of William Isaacs, Henry Helwig, Dr. J. D. Kissinger, and Dr. E. S. Porter. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3134) for the relief of Bettie Linder, administratrix of B. Franks, deceased;

A bill (S. 3135) for the relief of John Thomas Wightman;

A bill (S. 3136) for the relief of the estate of Joseph A. Martin, deceased;

A bill (S. 3137) for the relief of the estate of Elizabeth Thompson, deceased;

A bill (S. 3138) for the relief of the estate of Thomas V. Provence, deceased;

A bill (S. 3139) for the relief of the estate of Daniel H. Avery, deceased;

A bill (S. 3140) for the relief of Joseph Blakemore, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Blakemore, deceased;

A bill (S. 3141) for the relief of Decatur Lodge, No. 52, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Decatur, Ala.;

A bill (S. 3142) for the relief of the estate of James L. Holland, deceased;

A bill (S. 3143) for the relief of the estate of John Black, deceased;

A bill (S. 3144) for the relief of the estate of Martha J. Bailey, deceased, and of Martha J. Ozment, Alabama Bell, Eugene A. Bailey, and of the estate of Amanda Jones, deceased;

A bill (S. 3145) for the relief of the estate of W. R. Hanserd, deceased;

A bill (S. 3146) for the relief of the estate of Levi Jones, deceased;

A bill (S. 3147) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Logan, deceased; and

A bill (S. 3148) for the relief of Mrs. W. F. Hardin (with accompanying papers).

Mr. MARTIN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3149) for the relief of the trustees of the Centenary Reformed Church, of Winchester, Va.;

A bill (S. 3150) for the relief of Edward S. Brown; and

A bill (S. 3151) for the relief of John T. Spence (with accompanying papers).

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 3152) granting a pension to Esther G. Whorton; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3153) for the relief of the estate of William W. Ellzey, deceased;

A bill (S. 3154) for the relief of Isaac Davenport and others; and

A bill (S. 3155) for the relief of Gilbert Vandenbergh.

Mr. MARTIN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3156) granting an increase of pension to Emma E. S. Wright;

A bill (S. 3157) granting an increase of pension to Rhody Ann Bradshaw; and

A bill (S. 3158) granting an increase of pension to James Kearney.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 3159) to organize a corps of pay clerks for the Navy, and to regulate its pay; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also (for Mr. DANIEL) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3160) for the relief of the heirs of Stephen D. Castleman;

A bill (S. 3161) for the relief of the heirs of Eli Stake; and

A bill (S. 3162) for the relief of the estate of John Cain or his legal representatives.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 3163) granting an increase of pension to Eugene H. Harding; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 3164) granting an increase of pension to James M. Kercheval; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 3165) for the relief of Sarah R. Bexley, administratrix of the estate of Augustus R. Bexley, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 3166) for the relief of George H. Green and Mrs. A. M. Barker, administrators of George W. Green, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced a bill (S. 3167) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish copies of certain census records upon the request of the governor of any State; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Census.

Mr. CLARK of Montana introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3168) granting a pension to Sarah B. Clingerman; and

A bill (S. 3169) granting an increase of pension to Eva H. McColley.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 3170) to correct the military record of Edward Whelan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3171) granting a pension to Andrew A. Mathews; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3172) granting an increase of pension to Julia Stilwell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3173) granting a pension to John Ash (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3174) granting an increase of pension to Fredericka W. Lillman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3175) granting an increase of pension to James R. Miles (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3176) granting a pension to Jennie C. Curtis (with accompanying papers).

Mr. CULLOM introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3177) authorizing the Secretary of War to issue an honorable discharge to Pleasant Marcum (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3178) authorizing the Secretary of War to issue an honorable discharge to William A. McMillan (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 3179) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Quincy, Mass.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3180) granting a pension to Emma L. Ferrier; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3181) for the relief of gaugers, storekeeper-gaugers, and storekeepers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JONES of Nevada introduced a bill (S. 3182) granting an increase of pension to Mary Louise Worden; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 3183) granting an increase of pension to Matthew C. Danforth; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 3184) granting a pension to Thomas W. Dickey; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3185) granting a pension to Walter Aitken; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 3186) for the relief of Thomas Stack; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3187) granting an increase of pension to Leroy S. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3188) to provide for the erection of a public building at Peekskill, N. Y.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3189) to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to refund additional duties imposed under section 32 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 3190) for the relief of the heirs of Abel Walker, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3191) granting a pension to Leah A. Beltz (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3192) granting an increase of pension to L. H. Peck;

A bill (S. 3193) granting a pension to Amos F. Yeatts;

A bill (S. 3194) granting an increase of pension to William Henry Harrison;

A bill (S. 3195) granting an increase of pension to James Hahn; and

A bill (S. 3196) granting an increase of pension to John Orwig.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 3197) for the relief of Secor & Co., Perine, Secor & Co., and the firm of Zeno Secor, or its legal representatives; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3198) for the relief of the firm of Zeno Secor, or its legal representatives; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

ADMIRAL WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President, I offer a concurrent resolution and ask to have it read for information. I desire to ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The concurrent resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the thanks of Congress be hereby tendered to Admiral Winfield Scott Schley for his brave and able conduct while in command of the American fleet at the victorious battle of Santiago.

Resolved further, That a sword be presented to him by the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, and the sum of $10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes of this resolution, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Resolved further, That the Secretary of the Navy shall cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the battle of Santiago and distribute the same to the officers and men under command of Schley during said battle of Santiago.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution calls for an appropriation, and it must be a joint resolution. The Senate can not appropriate money by a simple resolution.

Mr. MASON. It is by its terms a joint resolution. It is headed a concurrent resolution. I ask unanimous consent to correct a word in the resolving clause, so as to make it a joint resolution.

Mr. HALE. The Senator had better send it to the committee.

Mr. MASON. Without objection, I should like to change it, if the Senator will yield. It provides for the concurrence of the House, and it is a joint resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. That would not make it a joint resolution.

Mr. MASON. I will say to the Senate that it is just a copy, practically, of the resolution passed for Admiral Dewey, and which was unanimously passed. I do not care to discuss the resolution. I do not suppose it is necessary that it shall go to a committee, inasmuch as the matter has been fully discussed in the public prints and among the people generally. I hope there will be no objection to its immediate consideration.

Mr. HALE. I must object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. HALE. Let it go over. Of course it is a matter which involves a great controversy.

Mr. MASON. I can not hear the Senator.

Mr. HALE. I have asked that it go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maine objects to the present consideration of the resolution. The Chair will state that it is not the ordinary resolution, which goes over under the rule, but it is a joint resolution proposing to appropriate money.

Mr. SPOONER. It goes to a committee, does it not?

Mr. HALE. Let it be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is not a Senate resolution.

Mr. HALE. Let it be read. My attention was diverted when it was read before.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read as a joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S. R. 44) tendering the thanks of Congress to Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, and for other purposes, was read the first time at length.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, like any joint resolution or like a bill, it goes to a committee, as a matter of course.

Mr. MASON. It goes to a committee, as a matter of course, unless unanimous consent is given for its consideration.

Mr. HALE. I must object.

Mr. MASON. I have asked unanimous consent, and I have so far heard no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. MASON. I did not so understand it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being made, as a matter of course its second reading can not be had to-day. Does the Senator from Maine move its reference to the Committee on Naval Affairs?

Mr. HALE. That is where it naturally would go, Mr. President.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President, I do not see that it is necessary to refer this little simple statement of a historical fact which has been passed upon by everybody in the United States. If under the rules it must go over, it will be just as safe in the hands of the Senate as in the hands of the committee. I have no desire to ask anything out of the usual form, but I think under the rules it can be read a second time and it can be passed. I shall vote against its reference to a committee. I should like to have it remain where it is. I should like to have the privilege of calling it up under the rule.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state what he thinks is the parliamentary position of the joint resolution. It has had its first reading. It can not have its second reading on the same day without unanimous consent. That consent has been asked and objection has been made. Nor parliamentarily can it be referred to a committee until it has had its second reading. Therefore the joint resolution will go over until the next legislative day, when the motion to refer will clearly be in order.

Mr. HALE. I do not object to its second reading.

Mr. MASON. I ask unanimous consent for the second reading to-day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the second reading? The Chair hears none, and without objection the joint resolution will be read the second time.

The joint resolution was read the second time by its title.

Mr. HALE. I move to refer the joint resolution to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MASON. On that question I simply desire to say that I hope it will not be referred to any committee. I will say to the Senator from Maine that this is a copy, in substance if not exactly, of the provision in what was known as the Dewey resolution. I do not wish to hurry matters unnecessarily, but every Senator here knows whether he is going to vote for the resolution or not. I hope it will not be referred to any committee, but that it will stand over for action by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Maine to refer the joint resolution to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

STENOGRAPHERS FOR COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARRIS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interoceanic Canals be authorized to employ a stenographer to report hearings and testimony before that committee on subjects referred to it, the expenses thereof to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate be authorized to employ a stenographer to report hearings before that committee, and that he be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

WITHDRAWAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. STEWART submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to advise the Senate what, if any, of the public lands have been withdrawn from disposition under the settlement or other laws by order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and what, if any, authority of law exists for such order of withdrawal.

THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

On motion of Mr. GALLINGER, it was

Ordered, That 300 copies of Senate Report No. 172, being the report on the bill to promote the efficiency of the Revenue-Cutter Service, be printed for the use of the Committee on Commerce.

JUDGMENTS OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. HALE. I ask for the adoption of two resolutions which affect the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, about to come over from the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolutions will be received.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate a list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims not heretofore reported to Congress at the present session.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be directed to transmit a list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of claimants in Indian depredation cases requiring an appropriation by Congress and not heretofore reported at this session.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 22d instant approved and signed the act (S. 2044) to increase the amount of the official bond to be furnished by the United States marshal for the district of Alaska in certain cases.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of State, accompanying the Commercial Relations of the United States for the year 1901, being the annual and other reports of consular and diplomatic officers upon the industries and commerce of foreign countries. In view of the importance of these reports to our business interests, I approve the recommendation of the Secretary of State that Congress authorize the printing of an edition of 10,000 copies of the summary, entitled "Review of the World's Commerce," and of 5,000 copies of Commercial Relations (including this summary), to be distributed by the Department of State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 23, 1902.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The message and accompanying letter from the Secretary of State will be printed and referred to the Committee on Printing. The manuscript accompanying the same, according to the usual custom, has already been sent to the Public Printer.

DEATH SENTENCE OF COMMANDANT SCHEEPERS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further concurrent or other resolutions, the Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution submitted yesterday by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], which will be read.

The Secretary read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Whereas it is announced that sentence of death has been passed upon Commandant Scheepers, of the Orange Free State army, now a prisoner of war in the hands of the British forces in South Africa; and

Whereas it is known that said Commandant Scheepers was captured while lying sick and wounded in hospital, such capture being in violation of articles 1 and 5 of the Geneva Convention; and

Whereas his execution by the British authorities will lead to acts of retaliation and reprisal: Be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President request the Government of Great Britain to set aside, in the interest of humanity, such sentence of death, and accord to Commandant Scheepers the privileges and immunities guaranteed under the Geneva Convention.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I introduced that resolution yesterday because certain parties interested called my attention to the fact that the execution of the officer named would be in violation of the first and fifth articles of the Convention of Geneva, to which our Government was a party.

Soon after the introduction of the resolution and the few remarks I made regarding it I was notified by the agent of the Associated Press at New York as follows:

NEW YORK, *January 22, 1902.*

It has just been discovered that through a cable error an Associated Press dispatch announced that the death sentence upon Commandant Scheepers, of the Boer army, had been confirmed by General Kitchener, and that he would be executed next Saturday. The fact is that he was executed on last Saturday, January 18.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

So it appears that this officer has been executed.

Mr. President, since I introduced the resolution, not publicly, but privately to me, several Senators have criticised the introduction of the resolution, and from their standpoint I suppose it was a proper criticism.

I have been careful about the introduction of resolutions, especially those of an international character. It was said to me yesterday by one or two Senators that it would be very offensive for us to interfere in a matter of that kind. I want to say, Mr. President, that if the Geneva convention means anything at all, it means that in just such a case as this the world has stipulated that we may intervene.

The Geneva convention, the act of 1864, to which we acceded in 1882, comprised practically all the Christian nations of the world and included also one or two Asiatic nations. It was stipulated there in unquestionable terms that in just such a case as this is asserted to be there shall be no capture, and if the British army have captured this Boer officer under the conditions that we are informed, then by the terms of that convention Great Britain is guilty of a vile assassination, and to say that the President of the United States can not at such a time intervene and enter his protest is to say that the convention of 1864 and the adhesion to it by our Government and other Governments is a simple farce. It is the duty of every nation that has subscribed to it, whenever they see it is about to be violated, to enter their protest, and it is no cause of complaint for Great Britain or any other nation if protest is made when they are proceeding to violate the provisions of that convention.

Mr. President, I believe I know, after a somewhat extensive public service, what is due by this nation to every other nation in the world, and I believe I would be the last person here to propose entering into any hasty or improper declaration on our part. But it comes to us in the most positive terms by cablegrams from Europe that this man was taken either from a hospital or from a private house where he lay a wounded soldier, and in either case, if Great Britain has seized him as a prisoner and has executed him, I repeat it is a vile assassination and not an execution.

Mr. President, I desire to read the first article of the Geneva convention, which I repeat has been subscribed to by the civilized Christian world, and, in addition, by Persia and one or two of the other Asiatic countries. It has been recognized as a correct and proper principle for the conduct of war in these days of civilization and humanity. Article I provides:

ARTICLE I. Ambulances and military hospitals shall be acknowledged to be neuter, and, as such, shall be protected and respected by belligerents so long as any sick or wounded may be therein.

Such neutrality shall cease if the ambulances or hospitals should be held by a military force.

Article V provides:

ART. V. Inhabitants of the country who may bring help to the wounded shall be respected, and shall remain free. The generals of the belligerent powers shall make it their care to inform the inhabitants of the appeal addressed to their humanity, and of the neutrality which will be the consequence of it.

Any wounded man entertained and taken care of in a house shall be considered as a protection thereto. Any inhabitant who shall have entertained wounded men in his house shall be exempted from the quartering of troops, as well as from a part of the contributions of war which may be imposed.

Mr. President, those are the rules which govern war among the Christian people of this world. They are the rules which the Czar of Russia would respect; they are the rules which half-civilized Turkey would respect; they are the rules which half-civilized Persia would respect; they are the rules, Mr. President, which the world respects.

It is possible that we are mistaken as to the facts, but if the facts as alleged by the cablegrams from Europe be true—and we have a right to suppose them to be true—I repeat it was a case for intervention, and it was the business of this Government of ours, when the cable informed us that such were the facts, to have at least ascertained from Great Britain if they were true; and if they were, as the cables indicated, then it was the business of this Government to enter its protest.

Are we so pusillanimous, are we so afraid of wounding the sensibilities of any government that is a party to this compact, that we dare not speak in manly terms and insist that its provisions shall be applied to all peoples? If there was any reason why the American people should have, through their representatives, entered a protest where the principles of international law and the rules of humanity were about to be violated, it is because we saw that great power, with an army greater in number than the entire population of the Transvaal, attempting to destroy two small republics. If they have told the truth in their publications, Mr. President, they have within the last year slaughtered more Boers than the British Government were willing to admit were in the Boer army one year ago.

I do not intend to discuss the Boer question; but independent of it, if the Boers were in the wrong—which I do not believe—it was the duty of this Government, if the facts had been as reported to us, to have entered its protest, and Great Britain could not have complained if we had entered it. Under like circumstances, if we had been thus transgressing the rules we had agreed to abide by, it would have been the duty of Great Britain, nay, more, it would have been the duty of half-civilized Turkey and Persia to have called us to account and to have entered their protest.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What does the Senator desire done with the resolution?

Mr. LODGE. Let the resolution be again read.

Mr. TELLER. The resolution may, of course, be indefinitely postponed, because this man has already been executed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be postponed indefinitely.

DISTRICT JURIES AND OFFICIALS.

Mr. PRITCHARD. I ask leave out of order to submit a report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received in the absence of objection.

Mr. PRITCHARD. I am instructed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom the subject was referred, to report a bill to amend the code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901.

The bill (S. 3199) to amend the code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901, was read twice by its title.

Mr. McCOMAS. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration and passage of that bill. I should like to state briefly the reasons why I do so.

It includes the power in the court to draw a grand jury which, by reason of the defect in the code we passed last winter, can not now be done until April. The bill also includes the power to provide juries for the two police courts. The district attorney came to see me with a message from the court, asking me to urge, if I could urge, the immediate passage of the bill. There are now 450 persons in the jail, held upon slight offenses, who are entitled to speedy examination before a lawful grand jury, and speedy trial before the two police-court juries.

The only other feature is a clause certifying that by the passage of the code Congress did not intend to terminate the existing officers in their continuing terms, but that as they were appointed until their terms expired they shall so serve.

That is the whole bill. I therefore ask for its immediate consideration, and I hope I may get unanimous consent for its passage.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the bill be read for information.

Mr. McCOMAS. Yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. McCOMAS] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill reported by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. PRITCHARD], which will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 204 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the word "one" in the second line thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "two;" also by adding to said section the following:

"*Provided*, That immediately upon the approval of this amendatory act it shall be the duty of said clerk to proceed to break the seal and to draw from the said box the names of 23 persons to serve as grand jurors in said criminal courts whose term of service shall terminate on the Monday preceding the first Tuesday of April, 1902; and at the same time it shall likewise be the duty of said clerk to draw from said box the names of 26 persons for service as jurors in the police court of the District of Columbia and to certify the same to the said police court, and the term of service of said jurors so drawn shall terminate on the last Saturday of the January, 1902, jury term of said police court. All provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, entitled 'An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia' relating to the grand jury and the police court juries shall apply respectively to the juries drawn under the provisions hereof."

SEC. 2. That section 1640 of the aforesaid act be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding to said section the following:

"Nor shall the provisions of chapter 60 of this code nor any other provisions thereof in any manner affect the term, tenure, or compensation of any person filling any office or appointment under laws existing prior to its passage, but such persons shall continue in the exercise of the duties of such office, according to their respective commissions and appointments, except as is otherwise provided in said code."

Mr. COCKRELL. Do I understand that the bill simply provides for an emergency grand jury until one can be drawn under the general law?

Mr. McCOMAS. That is right.

Mr. COCKRELL. And then have petit juries to try cases until such juries can be drawn according to the provisions of the new code?

Mr. McCOMAS. That is precisely what it is.

Mr. COCKRELL. I noticed that there was some trouble over the question of juries for the police courts, and the matter has gone to a higher court.

Mr. McCOMAS. It has, and it has been argued before the court of appeals whether existing indictments and convictions now, under a resolution passed on the 8th of January, are effective or not. This bill removes those doubts, and in addition to that simply allows the officers to serve out their terms. They have been appointed for various terms.

Mr. COCKRELL. The bill ought to pass, and I hope it will.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The morning business is closed, and the Calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE AT OACOMA, S. DAK.

Mr. KITTREDGE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2510) extending the time for the commencement and completion of the bridge across the Missouri River at or near Oacoma, S. Dak.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Dakota?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to extend the time for the commencement of the bridge across the Missouri River at or near the village of Oacoma, in South Dakota, authorized by the act of Congress approved January 28, 1899, to July 1, 1903, and for the completion of the bridge to July 1, 1906.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

IDA S. M'KINLEY.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2063) granting a pension to Ida S. McKinley.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 4, before the word "directed," to insert "authorized and;" in line 6, before the word "pay," to strike out "to;" in line 7, before the word "year," to strike out the letter "a" and insert "per;" and in the same line, after the word "from," to strike out "the 14th day of September, 1901," and insert "and after the passage of this act;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Ida S. McKinley, widow of William McKinley, late President of the United States, and pay her a pension at the rate of $5,000 per year from and after the passage of this act.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. GALLINGER. In connection with the bill just passed, I ask that the report of the Committee on Pensions, which is very brief, may be printed in the RECORD, as it shows the precedents for the action the Senate has just taken.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire? The Chair hears none, and that order will be made.

The report referred to, submitted by Mr. GALLINGER January 20, 1902, is as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2063) granting a pension to Ida S. McKinley, have examined the same and report:

There are various precedents for the granting of the pension proposed in this bill, and as a matter of information your committee beg to call attention to the allowances, pensions, and franking privilege granted by acts of Congress to widows and heirs of deceased Presidents and Vice-Presidents, as follows:

"Washington, Martha, widow of George Washington, franking privilege to (U. S. Stats., vol. 6, p. 40).

"Adams, Louise Catharine, widow of John Quincy Adams, franking privilege to (U. S. Stats., vol. 9, p. 710).

"Harrison, Mrs., widow of William Henry Harrison, $25,000, from which was to be deducted any amount drawn on account of salary (U. S. Stats., vol. 6, p. 825). Franking privilege to (U. S. Stats., vol. 5, p. 107).

"Madison, Dolly P., widow of James Madison, franking privilege to (U. S. Stats., vol. 5, p. 107).

"Polk, Sarah Childress, widow of James K. Polk, pension of $5,000 per year (U. S. Stats., vol. 22, p. 652).

"Taylor, Margaret S., widow of Zachary Taylor, franking privilege to (U. S. Stats., vol. 9, p. 440).

"Dandridge, Bettie Taylor, daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor and widow of Col. William S. Bliss, pension to (U. S. Stats., vol. 22, p. 760).

"Tyler, Julia Gardner, widow of John Tyler, pension of $5,000 per year (U. S. Stats., vol. 22, p. 652).

"Lincoln, Mary, widow of Abraham Lincoln, $25,000, from which was to be deducted any amount paid on account of salary since his death (U. S. Stats., vol. 14, p. 577). Pension to, $5,000 per year (U. S. Stats., vol. 22, p. 647). Franking privilege to (U. S. Stats., vol. 14, p. 3).

"Grant, Julia Dent, widow of U. S. Grant, pension of $5,000 per year (U. S. Stats., vol. 24, p. 653). Franking privilege to (U. S. Stats., vol. 24, p. 819).

"Garfield, Lucretia R., widow of James A. Garfield, $50,000, less any sum paid to James A. Garfield or his widow or representative on account of salary (U. S. Stats., vol. 22, p. 723). Pension of $5,000 per year to (U. S. Stats., vol. 22, p. 652). Franking privilege to (U. S. Stats., vol. 22, p. 1).

"Wilson, Henry, executor of estate of, $10,232, to be held and applied by said executor as if a part of the estate of said Wilson, given and bequeathed by his will (U. S. Stats., vol. 19, p. 103).

"Hendricks, Eliza C., widow of Thomas A. Hendricks, was allowed $8,750, being salary, mileage, and stationery for one year (U. S. Stats., vol. 24, p. 285)."

The passage of the bill is recommended after being amended as follows:

In line 3, after the word "hereby," insert the words "authorized and."

In line 6 strike out the word "to."

In line 7 strike out the article "a" and insert the word "per."

In lines 7 and 8 strike out the words "the 14th day of September, 1901," and insert the words "and after the passage of this act."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 569) to establish the department of commerce, and that it be considered without the limitation of the five-minute rule.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill known as the department of commerce bill, and that the five-minute limitation of debate be removed. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 569) to establish the department of commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The pending question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES].

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. What is that amendment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 6, on page 4 of the printed bill, strike out all after the words "Statistics and" down to and including the words "United States," in line 12, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That the secretary of commerce shall have complete control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confided to his department; and to this end said secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the said bureaus and to rearrange such statistical work and to distribute or consolidate the same as may be deemed desirable in the public interest; and said secretary shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the Government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and said secretary of commerce may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise.

Mr. NELSON. Owing to the adoption of the amendment of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], by which the phraseology has been changed, the amendment would properly come in after the words "assistant and," in line 7, on page 4, of the last print of the bill. It is intended to take the place of the words in brackets, which are proposed to be stricken out. I move to amend the amendment so that it will come in at the place I have indicated.

Mr. HALE. The amendment——

Mr. NELSON. I want to say to the Senator from Maine that the pending amendment was offered yesterday before the amendment of the Senator from Missouri, in italics, on page 4, was adopted. Has the Senator got that print of the bill?

Mr. HALE. I suppose I have it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], if he has risen to this amendment, to the fact that the printer undoubtedly made a mistake and included in the words to be stricken out the word "and" in line 7. The word "and" should not have been stricken out, but should stand there, and the Senator from Minnesota suggests that this proposed amendment follow the word "and."

Mr. HALE. In line 7.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In line 7.

Mr. HALE. What has become of the words and lines that are inclosed in brackets on page 4?

Mr. NELSON. The amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES], which is the pending amendment, is not additional to that, but is to be substituted for the words in brackets.

Mr. HALE. That puts it in the right parliamentary attitude.

Mr. NELSON. Yes.

Mr. HALE. Afterwards the Senator proposed the restoration of the Census Bureau to this bill by a vote in the Senate on the proposition to strike it out, as I understand.

Mr. QUARLES. Yes; or by a motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was adopted.

Mr. HALE. Supposing that is not done; supposing that the Senate adheres to its previous vote to strike out the Census Bureau from the provisions of this bill; would the amendment the Senator is now urging apply?

Mr. QUARLES. I think it a very valuable addition to the bill, even though the census were to remain out of the new department; although, as I stated yesterday, my object was primarily to have the Census Bureau restored to the department of commerce. Then this general supervising power will be extended over it; but I think it a very valuable provision even if the census be stricken out.

Mr. HALE. That is, there will be enough left in the bill to make the provision valuable, even if the Census Bureau is not in it?

Mr. QUARLES. Yes.

Mr. HALE. Though it would not be nearly as much so as if the Census Bureau were left in?

Mr. QUARLES. I think the Senator is right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES] accept the suggestion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] that this amendment come in after the word "and," in line 7, on page 4, section 4?

Mr. QUARLES. Certainly, Mr. President. I think that is right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President, in reference to this bill, the great leader from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] gave us notice yesterday that we ought to proceed with caution. The amendment which I have offered is to strike out, in line 18, on page 3, section 4, of the bill the words "the Department of Labor."

The Department of Labor, according to the testimony of Senators who have been here a long time and who are perfectly familiar with the workings of the departments and bureaus, has done and is now doing a great work. I am not very familiar with the workings of that Department; but according to my information it is a very useful Department of the Government, and has already contributed very largely to the work for which it was designed. It is in a very fortunate situation if the law is allowed to stand as it is. It is not an executive department, but it is simply a department under the general administrative control of the President. It is not directly under the control of any executive department at this time, and, according to my best thought about it, it ought not to be.

The Department of Labor was organized at the earnest solicitation of those who are principally interested in it. We know that that is a very extensive element in this country, and it ought to be treated with the consideration which it deserves. Besides that, Mr. President, legislators are bound to respect even the prejudices of a whole community of people; they are bound to respect them even if they are simply prejudices; and one of the great prejudices which exists in this country is against putting labor under the control of capital.

It seems that in many respects what I call prejudice may be something that is well founded. It may be that it has gone to great excesses; but this Department of Labor has been one of the favorite ideas with a large part of the people of this country for many years. I suggest that, as we are creating a new department, a department of commerce—it might just as well have been called a department of trade—it would be well enough, in fact the best thing that could be done, to leave the Department of Labor to its well working as it is.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, without going into any extended discussion on the subject-matter of this amendment, I desire to say that there are one or two fundamental reasons and grounds which actuated the Committee on Commerce to attach the Department of Labor to the department of commerce. First, we believe that for the proper and due administration of government every bureau of the public service, as far as possible, should be attached to a responsible executive department—an executive department whose head is one of the President's advisers and who is in touch with the executive department of the Government. We do not intend by this amendment to reflect in the least upon the character of the present head of the Department of Labor. He is a very able man, but he will not always be with us.

We are liable to have men in the future not so able and so good as he is, and it is altogether safer for the public service to have a division or a bureau of this kind under some responsible executive department. As it is now, we have this and one or two other cases where we have independent bureaus or divisions. No matter whether you call them departments or not, they are really

bureaus, because they are not Executive Departments. They occupy a sort of irresponsible position; they are a law unto themselves; they are governed by Congressional legislation, like other departments, but they are in no direct touch with the head of an executive department of this great Government. They are outside of any department, and the committee felt that for the good and due administration of business we ought to have every bureau and division in the public service attached to one of the great departments of the Government.

There is another view of the case, and that, speaking for myself, I regard as the most important. The laboring men of this country—and I think I am as good a friend to the laboring men as anybody; I have been a sort of laboring man all my life—are interested in a great many other subjects besides the mere question of labor. They are interested in the commercial and industrial life and development of this country. There is no class of people more interested in the manufacturing industries of this country; in the inland and the foreign commerce of this country; in the mining and fishery industries of this country.

Now, by putting the Bureau of Labor into this great department of commerce you enable that department to articulate and work in harmony with all the other industrial enterprises of the country. The laboring men and their department are as vitally interested as any class of our people can be in the progress of our manufacturing industries and in all that pertains to our industrial life. Occupying an isolated position, as they do, they are necessarily confined to the one subject of the labor question and the laws relating to that subject, but when they become a part of a great department of commerce and industries they indirectly have a voice and have something to say on all those other great and important and vital questions in which they are interested.

Now, I desire to say another thing. I believe the best way to treat the Senate is as a good Methodist brother would treat his fellow-associates in camp meeting, and that is to tell the honest truth. In respect to this opposition from the laboring men, which some think is so serious, I want to say to Senators that this bill, substantially in its present form, was reported in the early part of the last session of Congress. It was on the Calendar, and was known all over the country, and it was well known throughout the country that it proposed to attach the Department of Labor to the great department of commerce. No protests, no objections came to me, nor, so far as I know, to any other member of the committee.

The first protest I had was from an officer connected with that Department, who came up here one day in the latter part of the session and called on me. He said there were a great many objections among the laboring men to this plan of attaching the Department of Labor to the department of commerce. I told him I had not heard of a protest, nor, as far as I knew, had any other member of our committee. It is my honest opinion—and I do not want to do anybody an injustice—that whatever opposition has come from labor sources has to a large extent been inspired from the inside of the Department of Labor. I do not say it is so absolutely, but from what little I know and from my acquaintance with the subject I am led to that conclusion.

Now, while I am talking on that subject, I may say that we have another independent bureau here, called the United States Fish Commission. It is always the case with these independent concerns that they love to be in the air, outside the control of any great executive department. They love to be in such condition that they have, as you might say, nobody to look to. I found in case of the Fish Commission that men in the scientific force of the Commission had been sending out letters and telegrams over the country to their friends, calling their attention to the fact that the scientific work in the Fish Commission could not be well performed if the Commission were attached to the department of commerce.

I desire to state that it is not the purpose of this bill to change the work or the scope of the work of any of these bureaus, either of the Fish Commission or of the Department of Labor. We simply believe that the laboring men are not only interested in the work of the Bureau of Labor, but that they are interested in all that pertains to a department of commerce and industries, in all that pertains to a department which is intended to help our commercial, our manufacturing, our mining, and our fishery industries, and that by working in harmony and as a part of this great department of industries, they can do more justice to their own work and will be in better shape to reach out and do some good in reference to these other branches committed to the department of commerce.

The committee never intended by the transfer of either the Department of Labor or the Fish Commission to the department of commerce to reflect in the slightest on the management of those bureaus or divisions of the public service. We simply felt that it was far better to have every one of these great bureaus and departments attached to an executive department which was not only in touch with Congress, but directly in touch with the head of the executive department of this Government.

I am unwilling to take up any further time of the Senate. I have stated the facts in this case as they seem to me and as they appear to the committee, and I think it would be a great mistake and a great injustice to leave the Department of Labor outside, by itself, independent of any executive department.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I listened quite carefully to the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], and he presents his case very clearly. At the same time I think there are reasons why it would be better that this Department should be permitted to remain as it is. If it were an original proposition for the creation of the Department of Labor, and the question were whether it should be allowed to be an independent department or whether it should be created as a bureau in the department of commerce, the suggestions of the Senator from Minnesota would certainly be quite cogent. But we have an existing Department of Labor, the work of which is criticised by no one. On the contrary, it is commended in the highest degree, and nobody takes exception to the commendation bestowed upon it.

Now, let me read, Mr. President, what was said yesterday in the Senate by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], the present occupant of the Chair, in response to an inquiry made by me as to the character of the work now done by the Department in its present situation, a situation independent of any connection with any of the great Executive Departments, as we generally term them. I read from yesterday's RECORD, and in order that the reply made by the Senator from New Hampshire may be correctly understood, I will read the inquiry propounded by myself which elicited that reply. The inquiry I addressed to the Senator from New Hampshire while he was upon the floor and by his courtesy was this:

Mr. BACON. My inquiry is, whether, in the practical operation of the present Department of Labor, there has developed any such inefficiency as requires that its status shall be changed and that it shall be put under one of the great Executive Departments.

To which the Senator from New Hampshire replied as follows:

Mr. GALLINGER. Well, Mr. President, I think we will all agree that no man has been rash enough to assert here or elsewhere that the Department of Labor as at present constituted has not done magnificent work or that it is subject to any criticism whatever; and yet it is an independent Department under the law to-day. The committee thought it was wise to include it in this new department. That is all. It may not be wise to do so, but the committee thinks it is. The Senate may think otherwise, and, of course, the committee will yield to the judgment of the Senate.

I could not, Mr. President, if I tried, utter words of too great praise for the distinguished statistician who is at the head of the present Department of Labor. His work is beyond praise; it has commended itself to all classes of our people; and I have never heard a word uttered by any man in public life in criticism of the administration of that Department.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator allow me a brief interruption?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. I shall take up his time but for a moment.

Mr. BACON. I yield with much pleasure.

Mr. NELSON. I expressly stated a moment ago that neither the committee nor I intended this as the least bit of criticism or reflection upon the Department. That was not our purpose at all. In the next place I called attention to the fact, and I ask the Senator to bear it in mind, that we do not attempt by this bill to disturb the functions and the work of the Bureau of Labor. It is neither a reflection upon the management nor a purpose to revolutionize the work.

Mr. BACON. I am sure nobody misunderstood the honorable Senator from Minnesota. I did not, and I did not intend by anything I said to indicate in the least that there was any purpose or expression by him otherwise than that which he has now stated to the Senate.

The statement of the Senator is in effect a corroboration of that which was stated by the Senator from New Hampshire, and which I have just read, and it adds to the force of it. I do not intend in the slightest degree to indicate that the Senator from Minnesota intends by this to cast any reflection upon the Department of Labor as now constituted or upon its work. On the contrary, I take what he says as evidence to the contrary and as a reason why the present status should be allowed to remain undisturbed. If a change is to be made, there should be some reason indicated which would suggest that there would be an improvement in the service, that some good end would be accomplished. If no good is to be accomplished, if no improvement is to be secured, then the possibility that the contrary may result should be carefully considered by the Senate.

The creation of a new and independent department other than the great Executive Departments is not a new proposition, Mr. President. The Department of Agriculture was an independent department. It was created in the year 1862 and remained for more than twenty years, before it became one of the Executive Departments, an independent department of the Government under the control of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who was required to report directly to Congress. It is a mistake, as suggested

by the Senator from Minnesota, that these departments are left without control and without the duty to report to any superior. The Agricultural Department, for twenty-odd years an independent department, presided over by a Commissioner, reported directly to Congress and not to any of the Executive Departments, and as to the Bureau of Labor, the original act, I think, was passed seventeen years ago, although the present one was passed thirteen years ago. The original act, if I recollect correctly, of which the act I now hold in my hand was amendatory, was three or four years before that.

Mr. ALLISON. The original act was passed in 1884.

Mr. BACON. The Senator from Iowa states it according to my recollection, and I am obliged to him for the definite information. It was passed in 1884, and under the act of 1888 the work of the Department was very much enlarged and its present status was created

Mr. ALLISON. It was established in 1884 as a part of the Interior Department and made independent in 1888.

Mr. BACON. I am glad the Senator has called attention to that fact, because it, too, emphasizes the fact that this is not an exceptional matter and is not an accidental matter. Here was a department which was originally a part of the Interior Department, and which Congress in its wisdom thought best to establish as an independent department in 1888. Therefore the act of 1888 was enacted, and since that time it has been an independent department, reporting directly to the President and to Congress, and doing not simply good work, but doing what the Senator from New Hampshire terms here perfect work, beyond all criticism, entitled to all praise. The Senator from Minnesota himself corroborates it and stands by it.

There is the old Latin maxim—quieta non movere. When a thing established is moving satisfactorily do not change it, if I may use so liberal a translation or construction of it. It is one of many of a similar kind that may be given to it. Why experiment with that which is now in a satisfactory condition?

This is not an ornamental department by any means. It is one doing a great work. It is one doing a work which concerns a vast multitude of the people of this country—a multitude of people who are not in a position always to represent their interests in the most effective manner. It represents a vast multitude of people interested in a business which touches all the great industries of this country, a vast multitude of people engaged in that which concerns the great capital of the country, a vast multitude of people whose relations with the capital and the industries of the country are most important—relations the importance of which can not be overestimated; relations the importance of which is to-day challenging the consideration of the best minds in this land and of those most largely interested in these great enterprises, some of whom are members of the Senate and who have indicated their interest in the matter by the work which they have been doing and are now doing.

Mr. President, if there were no other reason than the fact that after this department has once been a subordinate bureau of a great executive department, the United States Government thought it of sufficient importance to take it out and make it an independent department, and that it has remained so for thirteen years, and stands to-day beyond the criticism of anyone in this Chamber, and that nobody challenges the high eulogium pronounced upon it—I say that if there were no other reason it ought to be sufficient to control us—that after such an experience and with such a condition to make a change would to a certain degree belittle it, and that we ought not to belittle it, whether there is anything practical in it or not. If it is a mere sentiment, that sentiment ought to be regarded, concerning as it does so large a constituency.

I said this was not an ornamental bureau. I want to read to the Senate the law prescribing the duties of this department. I do so in connection with the repetition of the statement already several times made that it has been an independent department after having been so created out of what was before a dependent department. The first section creates the department and provides for the appointment of its Commissioner. Section 3 provides for the staff—the number of employees. Section 7 is one of the sections in which there are enumerated the duties of the Commissioner and the work which shall be done by the department.

That the Commissioner of Labor, in accordance with the general design and duties referred to in section 1 of this act, is specially charged to ascertain, at as early a date as possible and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States, in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production and under a classification showing the different elements of cost, or approximate cost, of such articles of production, including the wages paid in such industries per day, week, month, or year, or by the piece; the hours employed per day; and the profits of the manufacturers and producers of such articles; and the comparative cost of living and the kind of living.

It shall be the duty of the Commissioner also to ascertain and report as to the effect of the customs laws, and the effect thereon of the state of the currency, in the United States, on the agricultural industry, especially as to its effect on mortgage indebtedness of farmers," and what articles are controlled by trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor, and what effect said trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor have on production and prices. He shall also establish a system of reports by which at intervals of not less than two years he can report the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the country. The Commissioner of Labor is also specially charged to investigate the causes of and facts relating to all controversies and disputes between employers and employees as they may occur, and which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States, and report thereon to Congress. The Commissioner of Labor shall also obtain such information upon the various subjects committed to him as he may deem desirable from different foreign nations, and what, if any, convict-made goods are imported into this country, and if so, from whence.

SEC. 8. That the Commissioner of Labor shall annually make a report in writing to the President and Congress of the information collected and collated by him, and containing such recommendations as he may deem calculated to promote the efficiency of the department. He is also authorized to make special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or either House of Congress, or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it. He shall, on or before the 15th day of December in each year, make a report in detail to Congress of all moneys expended under his direction during the preceding fiscal year.

SEC. 9. That all laws and parts of laws relating to the Bureau of Labor created under the act of Congress approved June 27, 1884—

The act to which the Senator from Iowa called my attention—so far as the same are applicable and not in conflict with this act, and only so far, are continued in full force and effect, and the Commissioner of Labor appointed under said act.

The rest of it is directory as to some of the work, etc.

Now, Mr. President, suppose it be possible that the change may work to disadvantage. Is not even the fact of the possibility enough to give us pause in the matter, because we stand in the face of what is conceded by all to be a perfect machine, a perfect working machine, one doing most important work, and, as mentioned by the Senator from New Hampshire, work beyond all praise in its efficiency?

Now, the Senator from Minnesota made one suggestion to which I think it is proper to allude, not for the purpose of criticizing it, but for the purpose of seeing whether or not a conclusion may not be legitimately drawn. The Senator says he thinks the opposition to the transfer of the Department of Labor comes from the inside of the Department of Labor. If so, there must be some reason for it. Here is a department which has all praise. Here is an officer who has accomplished a great work, an officer now in charge of it, an officer intended to be continued in charge of it. He must have some good reason if he thinks it will work ill to have the department put into the department of commerce or any other department. He must, from the experience which he has——

Mr. LODGE. May I ask the Senator from Georgia a question?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. LODGE. Do I understand him to say that the Commissioner of the Department of Labor, Colonel Wright, is opposed to this change?

Mr. BACON. I do not say so; but I say the Senator from Minnesota, in his presentation of the reasons why this department should be put under the department of commerce, said he was satisfied that the opposition to the inclusion of it in the department of commerce came from the Department of Labor.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; but I do not understand he said it came from the Commissioner.

Mr. BACON. Well, I do not say so. I do not say it comes from anybody. I am simply repeating——

Mr. LODGE. I merely want to say in this connection, if the Senator will allow me, that the Commissioner of the Department of Labor comes from my State. He is an old personal friend of mine. He lives in my neighborhood in the State. He lives in the district which I formerly represented in the House. I have known him many years. Nobody has a higher opinion of him than I have, and if he is opposed to giving the Department of Labor Cabinet representation, then I very much misunderstand his attitude.

Mr. BACON. I will ask the Senator this question. I have no information whatever on the subject, and I am simply repeating what the Senator from Minnesota said. I never heard any suggestion except that made by the Senator from Minnesota. It would go a long ways with me——

Mr. LODGE. I did not understand that the Senator from Minnesota meant to imply that the Commissioner is opposing it.

Mr. NELSON. I did not. I did not say the Commissioner was, but I said whatever opposition had been worked up against this among the laboring interests was inspired from the inside of the Department, and I think there are Senators on the floor who can bear witness to the fact that the labor interests of this country as a whole are not opposed to this transfer.

Mr. BACON. What I was saying, and to which I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts, is this: Is he prepared to state that this distinguished and efficient officer favors this measure? It would go a long ways with me toward dissipating whatever objection I might have to it.

Mr. LODGE. I have had in the past a great many letters from labor organizations urging the creation of a department, so as to

give to the interests of labor as well as to the interests of commerce and industries Cabinet representation. That could only be done, of course, by putting the Department of Labor into an executive department. It was not sufficiently large to make an executive department by itself. Therefore it was joined, as I understood, with other subjects. That was my understanding of the bill. I have not this winter talked with Colonel Wright about it, but I have certainly understood in the past that he favored that scheme. If he does not, it is very strange that he should have concealed it from me, because he has usually talked with me with great freedom about any matters before the Senate affecting his department. I certainly understood he was friendly to it.

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask the Senator this question: Has it not been his understanding that Mr. Wright desired the Department of Labor to be elevated to the rank of an executive department, which would entitle it to an officer commonly called a Cabinet officer, although there is no such officer known by such title to the statute law? Is not that the fact? Or is it true that the Senator has ever had from that officer any expression which would indicate that he desired it attached to some other department in order, through the executive officer of that department, that his bureau should have Cabinet representation?

Mr. LODGE. I understood that he favored having the Department of Labor in an executive department with Cabinet representation. Of course he realizes, as everybody must realize, that his Department alone would not be sufficient to constitute a Cabinet department; that it must be united with other cognate matters. My very strong impression has been that he has favored for a long time some organization of this kind.

Mr. HALE. Let me ask, if the Senator from Georgia will allow me——

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. HALE. Is the Senator from Massachusetts certain in his own mind that the Commissioner of Labor, at the head of what is now called the Department of Labor, an independent organization, desires that his Department shall be merged in another new department, of which it becomes simply a bureau?

Mr. BACON. And he a subordinate.

Mr. HALE. And he a subordinate. I do not know; I have not the relations with the Commissioner of Labor which the Senator from Massachusetts has; but unless he is very confident of that, I should have very grave doubts whether the Commissioner of Labor, who is a very efficient officer and who has an independent work, and who is not a subordinate of any department, would desire that he should be put into this new department as a subordinate, with his department as a single bureau, and a bureau which, if the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin prevails, may at any time be consolidated with other bureaus. The Senator from Massachusetts sees the condition.

Mr. LODGE. I see that.

Mr. HALE. Is he very well assured on that point?

Mr. LODGE. I am certain that the Commissioner of Labor is in favor of the consolidation of the statistical departments so far as possible. I have had talks with him about that many times. I have always felt that he is a man above all others to be the head of the permanent census. I think he has felt this to be the true organization of the statistical departments of the Government. I have not talked with him, I repeat, this winter, in regard to this specific bill, but I have always understood from him that he feels that labor ought to be directly represented in the Cabinet, and that he favors a bill of this kind because it is impossible to make a Cabinet position out of his department alone; it is necessary to add other matters.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I submit that if the Senator will confer with his friend, the Commissioner, he will find that the idea of the Commissioner is to have something added to his Department and thereby create that into a regular department, and not that he now contemplates the idea that he shall be made a subordinate of some other department and his Department a mere Bureau, which, as the Senator from Maine says, under the amendment offered may hereafter be simply merged into and consolidated with some other bureau.

Mr. LODGE. I think it is a question of names. If you call this new department the "department of labor" and put into it all the commercial bureaus from the Treasury Department, it would suit me exactly as well. What I want to get is improved administration, and that I think we are going to reach.

Mr. MCCOMAS. Could we not call it the "department of commerce and labor?"

Mr. LODGE. You can call it anything you please so we get the result, which I believe will be the better administration of many important bureaus which ought to be grouped under one department instead of being in a department, as some of them are now, which is overloaded with other work.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, not to detain the Senate, I wish to call attention to what I consider to be the true, practical considerations in this matter. One I have already stated, and I will repeat it in brief. It is that we now have a perfect working department, and it is altogether within the range of probability that if we subordinate the Commissioner of Labor to the head of a department there may be such interference and such embarrassment as to impair that which all now say is a perfect work and needs no improvement.

That is one consideration. The other, to which I have already alluded, is that the great mass of the constituency of this country who are directly presumed to be interested in this matter will be the better satisfied if it does not appear that this Department, which was once a subordinate bureau, and out of that subordinate bureau elevated into the dignity of an independent department, has been again reduced to the status of a dependent, subordinate bureau in another department. I think even if the latter is nothing but a sentiment, those who are interested in that sentiment are sufficient in their importance and in the interest which they represent to command our respect for that sentiment.

Now, Mr. President, I will simply read one sentence from a letter which was read yesterday in the Senate. It was laid before the Senate by the President pro tempore of the Senate, to whom it had been addressed by the president of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, protesting against the inclusion of the Department of Labor, now an independent department, in the department of commerce as a subordinate bureau. The letter was addressed to the President pro tempore, as I said, and by him laid before the Senate and read at length. The concluding sentence of it alone I now read, because it appears in full in the RECORD of yesterday's proceedings.

> It is therefore urgently requested that in the event that the honorable Senate should deem it wise to enact Senate bill 569, that the Department of Labor as now constituted may be eliminated from its provisions.

I understand that the Federation of Labor really represents the leading labor organizations of the United States, and unless there is some good, controlling reason why it should be so included, having now a department working well, that simple request, I think, ought to be regarded by us.

For that reason, Mr. President, I trust that the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama may prevail.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. President, as a member of the subcommittee who have had in charge this bill now for more than a year, having given the subject a great deal of study and attention, and being to a very great extent familiar with the sources from which this demand comes, I feel that the discussion of the bill has not fairly presented the case to the Senate.

The object of the proposed department of commerce is to secure more detailed attention, more concert of action on the part of the Government to the great industrial interests of the country as well as the commercial interests, and when I say industrial interests I mean to include capital and labor as well.

It is a well-known fact that when our Government was organized there were but three departments of Government. As the country has grown in population and wealth and development additional departments have been organized to meet the necessities of the case. That condition has always come as a result of overburdening all the departments transacting the business of the Government, and that is the condition to-day, Mr. President, particularly with regard to the Treasury Department and the Department of the Interior. In the growth and development of our country new conditions and varied conditions have made it an absolute necessity to organize bureaus in order that the interests of these industries could be looked after. That has necessitated the attachment of those bureaus to one department or another until, as I said, both the Treasury and the Interior Departments are to-day overloaded.

Now, I believe, as a matter of principle, it is all important that there should be no independent bureau representing any interests, but all should be attached to some department or another under the executive influence of that department.

Mr. HALE. Will the Senator let me ask him a question?

Mr. HANNA. Certainly.

Mr. HALE. Adopting that general rule, the force of which I see, what would the Senator do with the Interstate Commerce Commission? That is a purely independent body.

Mr. HANNA. If I was going to attach that Bureau to a department I would attach it to the Department of Justice. It is purely a judicial body, as I understand it.

Mr. HALE. If the great end and aim of this bill, for which I know the Senator has been earnestly and seriously engaged for years, is to include foreign commerce, internal commerce, manufactures, and all that relates to the great laboring interests of the country engaged either in foreign commerce, internal commerce, or manufactures, certainly the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is simply judicial in its decisions affecting interstate commerce, ought to be under the head and control of this

department, it seems to me, if any of these other bureaus are to be attached to it.

Mr. HANNA. If the Senator will offer that as an amendment I will vote for it.

Mr. HALE. I am preparing an amendment now to that effect.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. BACON. I would remind the Senator from Maine, with the permission of the Senator from Ohio, of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has determined that it is not a judicial body.

Mr. HOAR. I will ask the Senator if he thinks it would be proper to put a purely judicial function of the Government into any executive department whatever.

Mr. HANNA. I must ask that I be not led away from the argument I am trying to make by a proposition which is not before the Senate. We are discussing the question as to whether or not the Bureau of Labor shall become a part of this department. I say that it should; and when the statement is made on this floor that the laboring interests of this country are opposed to it, I do not believe it. I recognize that Mr. Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, represents a large element of those people and speaks with authority for himself, representing the organization that he does.

But that the whole army of laboring men in this country are opposed to this measure I deny. It has been my privilege to discuss this question with labor leaders many times during the last year, and most of them are heartily in favor of a department of the Government to be called the labor department; and if you call it the labor department and attach all else that is provided for in this bill to that department, you will get a letter from every one of them supporting it.

It does not make any difference what the name of this department may be, as an industrial feature it represents capital as well as labor. There is no interest in the United States to-day that demands the attention of Congress to help and further our development more than this very question of having an established department of the Government, acting in concert with like departments all over Europe and the civilized world; for a department of commerce is established and acting along these lines in every nation that competes with us in the markets of the world.

It makes no difference whether you call it commerce, industry, and labor, or one of the three, the object is, as I understand it, to bring into concrete form an organization as a department of this Government that shall be charged with and shall be responsible for looking after and furthering the interests of our industries and commerce along the same line and for the same purpose for which all other departments were organized, and particularly that of Agriculture.

It has been stated that the Department of Agriculture was organized and in operation as a separate bureau for twenty years before it was made into a Department. That, I presume, is the fact; but it is no less a fact that all the branches of industry which have contributed to the necessity for a department of commerce are clamoring here to-day for the same recognition, and they urge the same reason.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GALLINGER in the chair). The Senator from Ohio will suspend for a moment. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it is the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Massachusetts. The Chair hears none. The Senator from Ohio will proceed.

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Ohio is not quite right in saying that the Agricultural Department for years was a bureau under any department. It was like the Department of Labor.

Mr. HANNA. I did not say that it was under any department.

Mr. HALE. It was not a bureau. It was called the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. HANNA. It had no Cabinet officer.

Mr. HALE. It had no representative in the Cabinet, but for more than twenty years it was like the Department of Labor, and like the Fish Commission, and perhaps one or two others, an independent department technically, without having a head in the Cabinet, but it had no relation as a bureau to any department.

Mr. HANNA. I understand that; I appreciate it; and that is a growing evil, if I may call it such, in reference to our departmental or bureau organization. The development of the country in all its ramifications makes it important and necessary that some factor of Government should give attention to those particular interests. These bureaus multiply. If, as you have proposed to do, you strike from this bill the Bureau of the Census you might go on, if you want to defeat the bill, and strike every other bureau from it that would give it any standing or make any demand for such a department.

Now, in reference to the Census Bureau, if it is the intention of the Government to make that a permanent bureau——

Mr. CLAY. Will the Senator let me ask him a question in connection with what he has said?

Mr. HANNA. Certainly.

Mr. CLAY. The main purpose of this bill is that "it shall be the province and duty of said bureau, under the direction of the secretary, to foster, promote, and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States and markets for the same at home and abroad, domestic and foreign, by gathering, compiling, publishing, and supplying all available and useful information concerning such industries and such markets, and by such other methods and means as may be prescribed by the secretary or provided by law."

I understand that is the prime purpose of the bill, and it was proposed to transfer the Labor Department and the Census Bureau to this new department, simply to enable the new secretary to carry out the original designs of the bill. As I understand it, neither the majority nor the minority of the committee had it in view to cripple or in any way injure the labor interests of this country, but that the labor interests would in no wise be affected by this transfer; that the Labor Department would be continued to be operated just as it had been in the past, and that these departments were transferred to the department of commerce simply to aid that department in carrying out its purposes.

Mr. HANNA. That is all right; I do not object to that statement; nor do I anticipate that the proposed transfer will in any way interfere with the efficiency of any of these bureaus. If we are to make the Census Bureau a permanent organization, it is to be done for what purpose? To enumerate in every decade our population? No; but in order that the Government may have upon file the statistics gathered every year in relation to the great industrial interests, and in order that those statistics may be obtained in a way that would be entirely reliable. I claim that that is the only argument by which we can support regularly and permanently a Census Bureau. The simple taking of the census once in ten years does not justify the expense to this Government of maintaining a bureau of hundreds of clerks.

In passing I wish to pay a tribute to the present Census Bureau for the efficiency they have displayed in gathering valuable statistics with reference to our industrial interests. It is the first time within my knowledge that it ever has been successfully accomplished. I want to preserve that feature of the Census Bureau. I want to encourage it. I want to amplify it in every possible way by able executive ability. Therefore I claim that that Bureau should be put back into this bill, as the way by which it can best serve and the only way by which it can serve fully and completely the industrial interests of this country.

With reference to the labor feature, as I stated before, Mr. President, I do not hesitate to say that there is no strong opposition among the workingmen to this bill. With all due respect to Mr. Gompers's letter, voicing his own ideas upon this question, if it is understood by organized and unorganized labor that that feature of our industrial interests is to be made prominent in this department, you will find a hearty cooperation. It matters not to me if the distinguished and able chief of the Labor Bureau should be placed at the head of this department. You may call it a department of labor, for aught I care, because you can not separate that part of the industrial interest from the other.

Mr. President, all the great commercial bodies and industrial organizations of this country have been demanding, not particularly as a right, but in the interest of the great commercial and industrial interests, that such a bureau should be established. When we come to consider the responsibilities of the Government by comparing the cost of its execution, the forty or fifty thousand dollars a year additional that will give us this department, whose business it shall be to look in detail to all that will contribute to the development of the great industrial interests of this country, we are accomplishing a purpose the cost of which is a bagatelle.

Now, what else is there in the way of it? Simply an indisposition or a jealousy, perchance, on the part of those who are connected or disconnected with these bureaus opposing the concrete form of these interests under one head. Is there anyone on this floor who can dispute the fact that a close, effective organization, with one able executive head, is always the best way to accomplish a result? Has it not been proven in every department of the Government which has been organized and put into execution that its value toward the great body politic has been enhanced? Has it not been demonstrated that when the Navy separated from the Army the Navy was better provided for, and when one bureau after the other was separated during the progress and development of this country that each one benefited thereby?

Now, Mr. President, my proposition is that we have grown to

such proportions in this country, and it is a demonstrated and established fact that owing to our natural advantages and our great resources we are progressing at such a rate, that we can not measure our necessities until we are face to face with them. We are there now. We are on the eve of a condition in this country where we are forced to expand our trade and commerce. Already our productive capacity is far beyond our capacity for consumption, and either one of two things must result.

We must either find a market for that surplus or we must restrict our production to our own home wants. We are entering a new field of competition with the trade of the world; we are entering upon a new era in our development, and it is the business of the Congress of the United States, in any and every way that it can contribute to it, to grant such conditions as are asked for in this bill. I admit the foundation and purpose of the bill as the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLAY] has stated, but it is not circumscribed merely to the collection of statistics.

Mr. CLAY. The Senator from Ohio misunderstood me. I voted in favor of this bill in the committee and I expect to vote for it here. I said that the prime purpose of the bill in transferring to this new department the Department of Labor, which is an independent department, was simply to aid the secretary of the new department in carrying out the purposes of the bill.

Mr. HANNA. That is as I understand it.

Mr. CLAY. I said that the relations between labor and capital were important in manufacturing and in establishing new markets, and if we did not transfer certain work to this new department it would never accomplish its purposes. That was the position I took.

Mr. HANNA. I perfectly agree with the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. HALE. I was rather surprised that the Senator should have fallen into what is rather a commonly accepted fad at the present day, that we shall go into a decline if we do not capture the trade of the world. Does not the Senator realize that in the last four or five years we have captured pretty much all the trade of the world that is worth anything?

Mr. HANNA. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. HALE. Then the Senator and I disagree.

Mr. HANNA. We do.

Mr. HALE. The record of what has been done under the Dingley tariff act is the most amazing record of the progress and absorption of foreign trade ever exhibited to the world. We have absorbed foreign trade in the great countries that are our competitors, and we have a population capable of almost indefinite consumption. We have not wasted our energies in a dream of what is called oriental trade, which never did and never will figure in comparison with the markets of the civilized countries of the world that are our competitors.

We have invaded England and Germany and Austria and Belgium and France and Italy and Russia, and have a record of trade established such as has never been seen. For the Senator, who stands as the representative as much as any man upon this floor of the exploits and achievements of the Dingley tariff act, to join the ranks of the men who declare that we will be ruined if we do not get markets for our goods is to me a surprise.

Some day, Mr. President, I shall take occasion more fully to expose what I call this fallacy, this dream, this assumption, that the oriental trade is the thing for which we have got to live hereafter.

Mr. HANNA. I do not remember having mentioned the Orient, and I should be very sorry to admit that the Senator from Maine is correct in saying that we have already captured the markets of Europe. If we have got those markets, then we have certainly limited ourselves to our present capacity.

Mr. HALE. We are increasing all the time in those markets.

Mr. HANNA. That is what I said.

Mr. HALE. And we do not need further action, nor further departments, nor further legislation.

Mr. HANNA. I understand the Senator from Maine is simply opposed to this bill, and he is very fertile in his arguments. If I had time, I should wait and hear what he has to say when he makes a speech later.

I do not claim to represent singly or particularly any interest on this floor. If my business life has been such as to enable me to speak advisedly upon the necessities and the wants of the great commercial and industrial interests of this country, I feel that I am happy in having such a fad that will enable me occasionally to make my appearance on the floor.

But, Mr. President, what I began to say was, that the commercial and industrial interests of this country, in the same way as the agricultural interests, are demanding something of this kind as an auxiliary to the further development of those great industrial and commercial interests, and I am trying to emphasize the fact that when I speak for the industrial interests I include labor, organized or unorganized, and I include any other business or feature which in any way can be connected with that development. I say as an argument in favor of this bill that I believe all those interests can be better served by it. I do not believe there is a member of this body who does not wish that to be so. The question of detail is insignificant, in my judgment, compared with the benefits to be derived from such a measure.

In regard to the Labor Bureau question, I want to repeat and to emphasize that I should have no objection to calling it the department of labor, or the department of labor and industry, or the department of commerce, industry, and labor—by whatever name you please—if all the elements that can contribute to the success of the great commercial and industrial interests of this country can be brought into action and complete administration.

I say in reference to the organization of the Census Bureau that it is a great mistake to leave that feature out of this bill, because that great organization can be employed, and usefully employed, every year—yes, every month and day of the year—in promoting those interests which we advocate, in furnishing statistics which are absolutely important, aye, which are absolutely a necessity for the country to have, because there are no other channels provided for their collection and assemblage.

It would be a misfortune at this time in our history, in our condition, to divide this industrial question by raising the issue that one part of it is labor and the other part capital. Those interests are identical and mutual. What is good for one is equally good for the other, and it is a mistake that either the representatives of labor or of capital should attempt to use the argument that there is any difference in interest other than sentimental.

It is a good thing for us to do to unite our efforts to bring those elements of society upon the same plane, upon an equal footing, in considering all their interests in this country for which we have the right to legislate. I will concede to them, or to the bureaus proposed to be included in this new department, the name by which it shall be called and a member of the Cabinet, who shall be the executive head of that department. I care nothing for that. I am pleading for the results, which I believe and know will be beneficial to the development of this country, to its future growth and prosperity, and not for any sentiment as to the name or as to the men.

I take it, whoever is the President of the United States, if this bill should become a law, would exercise his judgment and discretion in placing at the head of this new department a man in every way qualified to represent its interests, who would honestly and disinterestedly do all in his power to serve the interests over which he is placed by a concert of action with all the other departments and machinery of the Government, and would lend his aid in every way possible for the further development of our great interests at home and abroad. It needs no argument, Mr. President, to inspire that feeling of Americanism in the hearts of the American people.

Mr. HALE. I offer an amendment to the pending bill, which I send to the desk, and ask that it may be printed, so that it may come up hereafter. The bill evidently will not pass to-day. Let the Secretary read the amendment, and then let it be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 3, section 4, line 22, after the word "commerce," it is proposed to insert:

And the Interstate Commerce Commission and all that pertains to the same be, and the same are hereby, placed under the jurisdiction and made part of the department of commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The proposed amendment will be printed and lie upon the table.

Mr. ELKINS. So far as I am concerned, I think that is a very good amendment, without being printed.

Mr. HALE. It does not hurt it to be printed.

Mr. ELKINS. Of course it does not hurt it to be printed, but it does not help it.

Mr. HALE. I ask that it be printed.

Mr. ELKINS. The amendment is easily understood.

Mr. HALE. I ask that it be printed, because the bill evidently will not pass to-night, and therefore I am entirely willing that Senators shall have the opportunity to consider the amendment.

Mr. NELSON. Has the Senator any objection to taking the vote on the amendment now? We can consider the amendment without its being printed.

Mr. ELKINS. Mr. President——

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator wish to discuss the matter further now? The bill can not be passed to-night.

Mr. ELKINS. I should like to say a few words on the pending bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

Mr. ELKINS. Mr. President, I am heartily in favor of creating or establishing another department of the Government, to be called the department of commerce, if you please, or the department of commerce and labor, or the department of commerce and industry. This question has been thought about, mooted, and

discussed for more than twenty-five years, and during that time I have never found anybody substantially opposed to it. Now that everything is expanding in our Government, that our business is enlarging on sea and land in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, banking, railroading, it does seem to me that the interests of the country can be better safeguarded by dividing the work of the departments.

The best reason for the passage of this bill is the congested condition of business in the Treasury and Interior departments and in some other departments. While I think we have had able men at the head of the Treasury Department and that they have done all that could be done, and without disparagement of any of our very able Secretaries, it may be said that it is impossible for one man to control and manage the large interests which center in the Treasury Department. It is impossible for one man to give that attention to the business which naturally comes to the Treasury Department which will enable him to administer it as wisely and as well as it should be administered.

It was for a long time thought that there ought to be two Secretaries of the Treasury—one to take charge of the disbursements and the other the receipts—in order to divide the business and the responsibility of administration; but it seems to me that this bill meets the difficulty of congestion in both the Treasury and Interior departments by giving something from each of them to the department of commerce provided by this bill. It takes several important bureaus from the Treasury Department and transfers them to the new department, thereby relieving the Treasury Department. The same thing occurs in the Interior Department, which is also congested.

I believe, in addition to these reasons, that our rapidly increasing business on land and on sea will be better subserved by creating this new department. Vast responsibilities, new duties, increased business will come to the Executive Departments of the Government by reason of our expansion—the acquisition of the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the rapid growth of our Alaskan possessions. We must provide for these new duties and this increased business by relieving the Treasury and other departments of the heavy burdens now resting upon them. Business is multiplying so rapidly in the United States and in our new possessions that the public service must suffer and the interests of the Government and people be neglected unless there is some relief.

Our Cabinet is not large as compared with European cabinets. The President, in my opinion, would be aided by having another Cabinet adviser. It will be helpful to the President, it seems to me, and, as was so well said by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. HANNA], the interests of labor and capital, of so delicate and peculiar character, will both have better attention and will be better subserved by this new department. The labor interests of the country will receive better attention, and perhaps the difficulties between labor and capital can be better solved by having the care and attention of a Cabinet officer. The safety of society and even the Government depend upon keeping labor and capital reconciled and in harmony, as they should be.

I do not care what name shall be given to this new department, the committee thought one name was best for the reason that all the departments have but one name. We have the Treasury Department, the War Department, the State Department, and so on, and the committee agreed it would be well to keep a single name, but if it will help the bill in any way to call the proposed department the department of commerce and labor, or the department of commerce and industry, or all three, I have no objection.

But the great reason for this bill and the creation of a new department is that it is impossible now, I believe, for the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior to control and manage their departments as well and efficiently as if they were divided and relieved of some of the burdens and work. We ought to relieve the congested condition of the public business in the various departments, so that it can have better and more thorough attention. This is in the interest of the people. The Government was made for the people, and not the people for the Government.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PETTUS].

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, I do not think that the argument that the business in the Executive Departments is now congested and, therefore, they are not capable of transacting it will hold good. The question is whether any of the bureaus which are proposed to be transferred by this bill to the department of commerce are in arrears in the transaction of their business, and that it is in such a condition that the head of the department to which the bureau belongs could not bring up the current work. I have heard of no such instance in regard to any one of these departments. Then how do you benefit such departments by taking from them bureaus in which there is no congestion of business, and taking at the same time all the clerks in those bureaus, and leaving the other bureaus where it is alleged there is a congestion of business? I do not think that gives any relief to the other departments. So I can not see any force in that proposition as a matter of argumentation in behalf of this bill.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. HANNA] announces a very important point, I think, and that is, that it is important to have one head. That is the very reason I shall vote to strike the Department of Labor from this bill and leave it with one head, instead of putting it under and subordinate to another head, thus dividing the responsibility.

If the Senator from Ohio wants efficiency, let the Department of Labor, which has been administered with efficiency, with success, and with acceptability, remain as it is, an independent department, with a head responsible to Congress. Now, we propose to take such a Department of Labor and make it subordinate; to destroy it as a Department of Labor and make it simply a bureau, with a master—the head of that Department—who must be consulted in the transaction of its business, and whose policy must be followed, and not the policy of the present head of the Department of Labor, who becomes merely the chief of a bureau. You destroy his efficiency; you destroy the very thing for which the Department of Labor was organized and constituted.

Why is this? Why do you want to subordinate the Department of Labor to the head of the department of commerce? What is the policy of it? What is to be gained by it? Everybody admits that that Department has been efficiently and acceptably administered. Why not let well enough alone? Why take this Department, which has been so successfully, so acceptably, and so efficiently administered, and subordinate it to the will and guidance and direction of we know not whom? Is that good policy? Is that practical legislation? Can that lead to good and beneficial results?

We have a department of Public Printing, employing a large force. Must every department and bureau that Congress may deem important to be established be taken and put under the head of some other department? Why shift the responsibility for the administration of the Department of Labor from Congress to the head of an executive department? We have had it under our control ever since its organization? What objection has ever been made to it?

We have had the Department of Printing under Congressional control. What objection has been made to that? We created a Department of Labor; we gave it the next highest position to an executive department with a secretary, and the head of it has the same authority in his department that a secretary has in his department. He has control of his department; he is responsible for it when there is one head and one management. But this bill proposes to subordinate that head and that one management to the head of another, to the control of another. I can not see any reason why that should be done. If this Department of Labor has been inefficient, if it has proved wanting in any respect, if we saw that it needed a guidance and control which Congress is not capable of exercising over it, then there would be policy in putting it under somebody else.

I think the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. PETTUS] ought to be adopted. I think it ought to be adopted in the interest of the public service. I think it ought to be adopted in deference to the wishes of those at whose instance the Department of Labor was organized, and whose views have been so strongly expressed in the language of the president of the American Federation of Labor, which is printed in the proceedings of yesterday. The point is expressly made in that communication and the reasons set forth why this Department was organized and why it should not be subordinated to any other.

Mr. ELKINS. May I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly.

Mr. ELKINS. Suppose we call the new department the department of labor; would that help the situation, in the Senator's mind?

Mr. COCKRELL. I think not, because you take it away from where it has been efficient. If you put the Commissioner of Labor at the head of it——

Mr. ELKINS. We do not know who may be put at the head of it.

Mr. COCKRELL. We have now the Department of Labor, which has been practically under the same management ever since it was organized. It has been in the hands of an efficient officer, who has administered it successfully and acceptably; of whose administration there has been no criticism, and there has been no scandal connected with it in any way. He has met the expectations of the people; he has met the expectations of Congress, under whom he has been acting, and now it is proposed to make him subordinate to somebody else.

Mr. ELKINS. If I do not interrupt the Senator——

Mr. COCKRELL. It is no interruption.

Mr. ELKINS. If the change be made, it would not impair the

efficiency of that Department; it would be just as efficient as it is now.

Mr. COCKRELL. But you can not serve a master and be independent.

Mr. ELKINS. Yes; but he must serve somebody; now who is his master.

Mr. COCKRELL. He serves Congress now.

Mr. ELKINS. Oh, you want a parliamentary government.

Mr. COCKRELL. That officer is independent now. I want the Department of Labor to remain just as it is; just as it has proved a success, and has been beneficial and acceptable to the country.

Mr. ELKINS. I think Congress has a good deal to do without managing executive bureaus.

Mr. COCKRELL. We have proved so eminently successful in that matter that I think we ought to be allowed to go on and have credit for it.

Mr. HALE. Let me ask the Senator, is it not true that the Department of Labor, doing this work in reference to the great interests of labor, has remained unmolested since it was organized? It has never been considered a political department, and no Administration has interfered with it or removed the head of it. Under Republican and Democratic Administrations it has gone on as a separate, a distinct, and independent Department. Will those conditions be observed, and will they apply when you put it into one of the political departments?

Mr. COCKRELL. Necessarily they can not be, for you then make the head of that Department subordinate to another. The secretary of commerce is not going to let that Department remain as it is to-day, to go on and transact its business as it does to-day; but he will supervise its reports in every way and will direct and control them. He will direct what appropriations shall be made; he will pass upon everything; everything will have to be done in subordination to his will, and so, necessarily, the Department will become political. Everything that you can bring up as to the efficiency of this Bureau must emanate from its remaining as it is. You can not better it. It would be an untried experiment to have this Bureau made subordinate to some one else. As Mr. Gompers says, in his letter of January 20, 1902:

> The creation of a department of commerce with the provision for the subordination of the Department of Labor will minimize the importance of labor's interests and minimize the present Department of Labor. Against such a procedure, in the name of American labor, I enter my most solemn protest.

Necessarily you subordinate it. Take the Census Office, for example—an independent department. It is now controlled by the Director of the Census. Put it under the secretary of commerce and it becomes a mere bureau. The Director of the Census will do nothing without the approval and sanction of the secretary, and it is idle for Senators to say that when you place these Departments under a secretary you will have them administered just as they are administered now. It can not be. No secretary will take the responsibility for the administration of these offices and yet have no control or influence over them. He would be an incompetent secretary if he did. He would admit his incompetency to control and direct them. You want them placed there, and the object in placing them there is that they may be under the control and direction of the secretary of commerce.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator from Missouri permit me?

Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator assert that the Secretary of the Treasury interferes with the administration of the Marine-Hospital Service or the Coast and Geodetic Survey?

Mr. COCKRELL. Most unquestionably. I am delighted that the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire has mentioned that, for I did not want to refer to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, because it occurred under a Democratic Administration.

Mr. GALLINGER. What I mean is in the administration of the duties of the office.

Mr. COCKRELL. In the administration of the office of United States Coast and Geodetic Survey one of the most efficient and able men who ever occupied that office was removed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it was deteriorated in every way, as the distinguished Senator from Iowa and others who know of that circumstance can testify. It was greatly lowered. Its usefulness was impaired, and it was with some difficulty that it was maintained without being wiped out.

Mr. GALLINGER. Well, but still it has remained under the Treasury Department.

Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly, it has still remained under the Treasury Department, but the Secretary of the Treasury interfered. He controlled. He directed. The Secretaries always have done it, and you can not get a strong man, who feels the weight of his responsibility as secretary of commerce, to take under his wing and be responsible to the public and to the world for the administration of a bureau under him and yet expect that bureau to act independently. The propositions are incongruous and incompatible. When the Department of Labor comes under the secretary of commerce it will become subordinate to him and must bow to his will, and the Department will be controlled to a greater or less extent.

Now, what is the reason for the transfer? Why shall we take a Department of Labor, which has proved so eminently successful and is so satisfactory and against which no complaint is made, and transfer it to this new department? Why shall we make an experiment and place it in a subordinate position, in defiance of the protests of those at whose instance it was organized, when no one can show that any benefit will be derived by anyone from the change? It is an experiment, a trial, and one that will prove unprofitable and unbeneficial to the interests of labor.

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President, I do not know that I shall vote for the pending bill, however much it may be amended. It may be made much better than it is, I know. I think the title should be changed, for one thing, and that the new department should be called the department of commerce and industries, to anticipate a number of other departments the creation of which will probably be urged in a very short time.

I rise to say a few words because of the speech just made by the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL]. I believe the Department of Labor, now an independent department or bureau, should be maintained in its independence. It was instituted, in the first place, because of the demands of the laboring elements of this country for a representative in the capital to give statistics that would be for the enlightenment of this country upon their relations with the capital of the country. That it has been administered, through changing administrations, without a change in its head is an evidence of satisfactory work. The public has received with grateful acknowledgment the achievements of that Department. They have been satisfactory to the Congress, and, as far as we know, to the Executive. To maintain the absolute independence of this Bureau from any political influence is the first question.

Now, it is a patent fact, and nobody knows it any better than the gentlemen who press this bill, that the change from an independent to a subordinate place changes it from an impartial, nonpartisan bureau for the purpose of gathering statistics and information into a political bureau of a political department; and, as the Senator from Missouri says, no Secretary will be responsible for any bureau or department under him, or any officer who is subject to his direction (and he should not be so held accountable), unless it or he is directly responsible to him.

Everybody knows that this department chief, the secretary of commerce, like the Secretary of the Treasury and the other Secretaries, will be a political appointment. Such officers are the political advisers of the President on all questions of public policy. They are his advisers as to appointments to be made to carry out and execute the laws of Congress. In the Department of Labor, as it now exists to-day, no sort of political influence is exercised as far as I know. I know nothing about the political views of the chief or of the subordinates under him. I know that their work has been approved. It has been of the very highest order of merit. It has been accepted, not only in the United States but abroad, as presenting the most authentic statistics and information ever compiled for the use of the public anywhere.

And now we have here the great laboring organizations of the country and the unorganized labor of the country, for whom the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. HANNA] has said he has the warmest interest and feeling, with a demand for a nonpartisan, impartial, independent department that can look after their affairs, so far as concerns statistics and information. They will not be satisfied if the Department is transferred to a department which of necessity will make it a political bureau, as the other bureaus are to a greater or less extent.

Mr. President, what advantage is it to the labor of the country, organized or unorganized, that this independent, impartial, nonpartisan bureau shall be made a political one? Its very merit and usefulness will have been destroyed when that is done. We all know that there will not be a single report made from that Department, when it becomes a bureau of another and a political department, which has not been revised and lead penciled and corrected and sent back for revision over and over again until the views of the party in power are carried out and expressed. Everybody knows that the bureau officer who in his report declined to lend himself to campaign exigencies would speedily be invited to tender his resignation, and if he did not do it, he would find himself superseded by a new appointee.

Mr. ELKINS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. MONEY. Certainly.

Mr. ELKINS. Speaking of the political feature of the case, is not the Commissioner of Labor now appointed by the President,

and is it not a political appointment? Does it not change with changing Administrations?

Mr. HALE. No; it does not.

Mr. MONEY. It has not changed.

Mr. ELKINS. The office is not held for life.

Mr. MONEY. It does not change with the change of Administration.

Mr. ELKINS. Why not? It may.

Mr. MONEY. It continues during Democratic and Republican Administrations. The work has been thoroughly nonpartisan, and it was made an independent department in order that it should be so.

Mr. ELKINS. Yes; but the head of it——

Mr. MONEY. And if it had not been so the demand of labor interests would not have been met.

Mr. ELKINS. The head of the Department changes.

Mr. MONEY. It has not changed.

Mr. ELKINS. It can be.

Mr. MONEY. Oh, it can be, but it has not been; and it has not been changed because it was not intended to be a political office. Every single other officer in this Government who could be made political has been made political. We know that political influences have dominated the Navy and the Army, which should not have any political influence at all. Some of us believe that political influences have dominated more than once a great coordinate branch of this Government in rendering decisions upon the most important matters that ever came before the American public. Wherever politics can intrude itself it has done so.

Here are the laboring people of the country, who have an independent department to meet their wishes, to give out impartial statistics and information to guide and regulate them as well as the capital with which they come in conflict. A conflict must forever and ever go on between capital and organized labor. I say necessarily, not that there need be any injury done by one to the other, but the interests naturally conflict. One wants what he can get and the other wants to keep what he has, and consequently the two will always be in natural conflict. The part of this Congress is to try, if possible, to be a buffer between these two hostile elements, and to enact such legislation as will prevent any outbreak or such a divergence of interests as will lead to conflict of the most serious character between capital and labor.

One of the things proposed was an independent and nonpartisan bureau of labor, and it has acted, so far as I know, and I have examined its reports with great interest, in that nonpartisan capacity. Its function has been performed impartially. It has met the demand of the laboring people of this country; it has been satisfactory to all concerned, and I see no necessity for, but on the contrary I see a great evil in, putting that independent department in another department, to be subjected to the will of a political chief appointed on account of his politics and as a political adviser.

We all know that the mere department work of a Secretary is as purely perfunctory as anything can be. He can not read the papers he signs, and he can not sign half of those which bear his name. A boy with a rubber stamp imprints the Secretary's name upon papers he never saw and never will see. It is the necessity of the service. It is due to the multiplication of business that comes from the enormous aggregation of population and an enormous increase of wealth, and which comes with such leaps and bounds that it can not be estimated for in the annual estimates for appropriations submitted by the several heads of departments.

Now, Senators, you who vote to put this Department under a political chief (and you will know you are doing it when you vote that way) will not have put under obligations any single one of the labor organizations or the independent working people of this country. You know very well that they do not want a political chief to handle their statistics. Gentlemen may say figures will not lie, but it depends entirely upon the men who handle the figures whether or not they will lie. They can lie well enough if they are in the hands of a liar, and they can pervert the truth when they are in the hands of a partisan.

I do not claim that I am the champion of the laboring people of this country. I am not here with a commission from the laboring people, but I am here sympathetic with all the working people of this country and other countries, the people who create the wealth and pay the taxes and fight the battles. While I am without any commission from them or anyone else or any expectation with respect to the matter, I am here to say that when this clause is voted into the pending bill you will have destroyed the interest which the laboring people have in this Department; you will have nullified its usefulness, and you will have made it a part of the machinery of the political conduct of this Government which they believe is inimical in its influence to their interests.

Now, Mr. President, here is the Coast and Geodetic Survey, mentioned by the distinguished Senator from Missouri. That Bureau, he says, under political influence has deteriorated. I have known a good many heads of that Bureau. I once had the pleasure of examining one of them, a distinguished scientist, since transferred to a better and higher field of usefulness; and I wish to say that I do not know a more accomplished gentleman than the one who now presides over the Coast and Geodetic Survey. I believe it will be to the interest of the country, if this bill is to become a law, that that Bureau should be transferred to the department of commerce.

The whole motive, the whole reason, for establishing a coast and geodetic survey at all was to assist commerce. Its business is to survey, plat, chart, and mark the coasts of rivers and harbors in this country and all other countries touched by our commerce; and in that instance——

Mr. ELKINS. I should like to ask the Senator from Mississippi a question.

Mr. MONEY. Certainly.

Mr. ELKINS. If your argument is good with respect to a nonpolitical, nonpartisan, independent Bureau of Labor, let us get a more efficient, nonpartisan, nonpolitical service in all directions than we have at present. If that argument is good with respect to the Commissioner of Labor, it is good for every other bureau. We might better and purify and hold the Administration aloof from politics if we would put every other bureau of this Government upon the same footing that the Labor Bureau is. If your argument is good as to the Commissioner of Labor, and it is an able argument, I admit, why not treat all the rest in the same way?

Mr. MONEY. I take pleasure in answering the very pertinent inquiry of my friend the Senator from West Virginia. He is one of those gentlemen who will take a whole loaf or no bread. I am satisfied with a crumb. You know it is impossible to take the departments out of politics. It was never intended that they should be out of politics. It belongs to the system of this country. It is institutional. The President must have political advisers, and he must call those to the head of the great departments who are in sympathy with him, and who approve his policy and will advise him, because the great party which elects him to his place expects him to appoint people who are in accord with his views and the views of the party which elected him. And, as suggested to me by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], he always does it.

But here is a bureau which in spite of that just and necessary rule has been created and maintained in the fashion in which we now find it, because of the demand of the plain people, who care nothing about politics and who are more interested in winning bread for their families than they are in the success of any party whatever, and therefore, I am sorry to say, show a readiness to shift en masse from one side to another as they may think their bread and meat depend. In recent campaigns thousands of ballots have gone into Republican ballot boxes cast by workingmen who did not believe in the principles enunciated by that party, but who thought that bread and meat for their wives and children depended upon the votes they cast. The capitalists who threatened them did not intend to perform. They were a lot of cowards. They raised their hands to strike, but did not have the courage to give the blow, even if those men had gone on and voted independently, everyone of them, for Mr. Bryan. But the capitalists knew the threat was sufficient. They had their hooks in the gills of these people, and the latter could not help themselves.

In spite of the fact that the departments must generally be political, that their heads must obey the President of the United States, that they must be in accord with him or leave (and they should be asked to leave if they show an unwillingness to do so), here we have a department which if it can not be made nonpartisan and nonpolitical should be abolished and should not be provided for in any bill or transferred to any other department. When it can no longer be independent and nonpartisan and impartial, then it should at once be extinguished, and not coddled and made the subject of transfer and of debate in this Chamber.

Now, Mr. President, I desire to repeat what I said a while ago, that I do not represent any labor organization whatever. They have never asked me to be their champion, but I can see what the effect of this is and I believe I know the influence and motive that prompt it. They are to destroy the last impartial source of statistics and information which the Government has to-day upon matters of most vital importance as relating to capital and labor, and I tell you that the people, after a while, will tire of this sort of business, this interference in the only affair in which they have sought to be directly represented.

The laboring people of this country, whether organized or not, whether the individual follows the plow or sails a ship, or forges at the anvil, or works at the loom, or whatever he may he doing, ask that they be allowed at least one independent officer who will not have to bow to the dictation of any political officer and can

render to the people of this country just, impartial, fair, and nonpartisan statistics and information for their guidance and their information.

Mr. GALLINGER. Before my friend the Senator from Mississippi takes his seat I should like to say a word. I always respect his opinions, and I always listen to his eloquence with great pleasure. I wish, as a member of the Committee on Commerce, to give the Senator an opportunity to disclaim—which I am sure he will gladly do—any imputation upon the committee that their purpose in reporting this bill was to destroy this last nonpartisan bureau or department of Government. The Senator says he thinks he understands the influences that are back of it and that led somebody to propose this wicked thing. I am sure the Senator did not mean to suggest that the committee had that end in view when they reported the bill including the Department of Labor.

Mr. MONEY. I am very much obliged to my distinguished friend the Senator from New Hampshire for bringing this matter to my attention. I perhaps went too far in saying that, for I can not believe that the Democrats on the committee could have had any such motive. But I do believe that the Republican party are animated by that motive. They have the controlling vote here, and I have seen nowhere along the whole line of progress anything that tended to make for the good of the masses of this country.

Mr. GALLINGER. My only answer to that is that it must interest the country to have the championship of the labor of this country placed in the hands of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. MONEY. Whether the country is interested or not is a matter so immaterial to me that it is hardly worth mentioning. At any rate, I have risen in my place without any sort of thought upon this bill at all, not expecting to say a single word upon it, but I accidentally came in and heard the remarks delivered by my distinguished friend, the Senator from Missouri, which called to my mind at once the remarks I have indulged in here; and if I have reflected upon anybody in any way I am perfectly willing to withdraw it. But what I make is a charge against the Republican party. It may be I am quite mistaken about this thing; I consider that I am as fallible as anybody else; but when I take this in connection with all the other movements of this sort I am compelled to believe that the intention is that it shall all be under political control.

Now, the very situation as it stands, the way in which the Bureau was organized, the purpose for which it was organized, the demand that was made for its organization, the character of its appointment, its standing through successive and changing Administrations of different politics, all show to me that the intention was, as I said, to have a nonpartisan bureau of statistics and information for the benefit of the wage-earners and the laboring people of this country, as well as the capitalists and manufacturers of this country. It was made an independent department under a Democratic Administration, and the head of it, so far as I know, is a Republican, appointed by a Democratic President. Everything connected with it tends to show that it was to act independently of any political influence or motive, and so far it has been properly administered.

Mr. President, we are not accustomed here to say anything that will purposely wound anyone, and I hope the Senator from New Hampshire will not think that there is any personal reflection upon him or any member of the committee on either side. I have too much regard for all of the Senators to be at all discourteous or impolite to any one of them.

Mr. GALLINGER. Knowing the kind heart of the Senator, and claiming for myself equal kindness of heart, I gladly withdraw any suggestion I made that may have been offensive to the Senator.

Mr. MONEY. It was not at all offensive to me.

Mr. GALLINGER. I thought this matter ought to be discussed absolutely without reference to political views or partisan politics, and I am sure the committee had that in view. They may have made mistakes, but they certainly had no purpose of harming the Department of Labor or doing anything that would harm the laboring people of this country. I think the Senator will agree that that is so.

Mr. MONEY. I stated at the time that I was obliged to the Senator for bringing me to that point, and I did not intend to be sarcastic when I said it. I was honest about it. I really was obliged to him; and I am obliged to him for his further remark. I will say now that I accept entirely his disclaimer on the part of the committee of any intention to impair the efficiency of this particular bureau which affects the labor of the country, either organized or unorganized; but I have attempted to point out, irrespective of the politics of the committee or of the majority, the effect of the measure. Ex necessitate rei. It can not be helped. The probabilities are all on my side of the argument. You can not put a bureau under a political department and make it independent and nonpartisan, unless it is strictly a scientific one. In that case it might be possible. But when it comes to the Supreme Court of the United States, when it comes to the Army and Navy, when it comes to any of the executive departments of this Government, we all know and feel that political influence ramifies every single branch of the service, military and civil. It has shown itself so repeatedly and so persistently that it is impossible for anyone, however dull, to ignore the fact.

I am not here to arraign anybody. It might have been just so if Democrats were in the ascendency. It is the fate of this country to be tossed between two political parties and to take the color of each in every branch of the service, and it is perhaps important that it should be so in part, but not altogether. I wish we were more perfect, Mr. President; but I think we are about to demonstrate to the world that we are incapable of self-government in the high sense of the word as it was conceived by the people who established this Republic. I know that in the convention which organized this great Government the highest and brightest minds did not believe the people capable of governing themselves.

I know that Alexander Hamilton, whose principles are espoused by the other side of the Chamber, said the nearer we could come to the monarchy of Great Britain the better for us; that it was impossible for the plain people to govern themselves; that it must be a government of the better class, the "better class" always meaning the people having money. I know that such a good man as Roger Sherman subscribed to that doctrine, and I am sorry to say that one James Madison, who has been called the champion of States rights, went very far in the same direction. And so to-day it is becoming more and more obvious that the people are not to speak for themselves. We need at least one grand, impartial, nonpartisan bureau or department that will give the facts in which they are concerned without any coloring or any direction from any political chief whatever.

Mr. QUARLES. Mr. President, it seems to me unfortunate that any political complexion should be given to this debate. The subject under consideration seems to me of such dignity and importance that it ought to be considered entirely apart from any mere party or partisan consideration. But if I were here as the champion of labor, I would feel constrained to suggest, sir, that labor has some very injudicious friends on this floor.

What is it proposed to do by this bill? It seems to be the fundamental principle in the thought of the promoters of this measure that there is a decided advantage in having a direct representation in the executive branch of this Government through a secretary who is there affiliated with and attached to the very central head of the Government. Now, are the promoters of this bill mistaken in that regard? If not, what does it mean when gentlemen suggest that here shall be a great department organized to take jurisdiction of the industrial and manufacturing and commercial interests and leave labor out? How is it possible, Mr. President, that there can be any comprehensive or systematic organization of those great industrial interests and leave labor out?

When my friends on the other side of the Chamber propose to leave this Bureau out it seems to me they are doing a doubtful service to the laboring man and the laboring interests of this country. They propose that labor should dwell in a tent on the outside. We propose to bring the labor interests right into the mansion alongside of commerce, alongside of capital, where they belong, that they may dwell there harmoniously together; that the Labor Bureau shall not be an orphan, entirely discredited and unaffiliated. It appears to me that no scheme of this kind can be complete unless we include both and treat them alike and bring them under the same department, where they may have equal representation in the great central executive department of the Government.

Now, it is true that in the Army there is a certain advantage that an independent commander has. A guerrilla has an advantage in the same way. His force is mobile; he can move about without consulting superior officers. But, Mr. President, that advantage fades away when we come to consider the great military desirability of organization. The same thing applies here.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that if we should leave labor out of this bill it would be an invidious discrimination against labor. Therefore it appears to me to be very desirable that the amendment shall not prevail and that the bill shall be considered on broad grounds, not on narrow partisan lines, but with a view of organizing a great systematic department, including all the interests which combine to make our great industrial development.

Mr. ELKINS. Mr. President, I agree fully with the remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES]. It does seem to me that this bill lifts up labor and dignifies it. It puts its interests into better hands and safeguards them better than can be done by having an independent bureau—a mere bureau. I do not understand the argument of the Senators who are opposed to merging this bureau into the department of commerce when we

are willing to call it the department of labor, if you please, thereby giving it more importance. The fact is that it was in the minds of the promoters of this bill, those who considered it, that the great labor question and the interests of labor would be better cared for, better safeguarded, than at present, and we are not willing to permit the other side to have or pretend to have more interest in the question of labor than this side of the Chamber. We think labor is important enough to have something more than a mere bureau. It is large enough to be in the hands of a Cabinet officer and receive the best attention that a Cabinet officer can give it.

I am glad that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY] has taken into his particular charge the labor of the South. This is a new departure. It is gratifying that we find that Southern statesmen are beginning to love and care for labor in the South as well as in the North and all over the country. If I thought that the labor of the South would be better promoted by this independent bureau that some Senators are so infatuated with, I would vote against putting it in the department of commerce. There is no disposition to strike down the Labor Bureau, no disposition to impair it, but every disposition to promote the interests of labor by putting the Labor Bureau in the department of commerce.

There is no way to get around responsible government. All the public business ought to belong to some department, ought to be taken care of in some department, responsible to some head. There should be no independent bureaus under the Government.

I dislike very much to see the Fish Commission merged into the department of commerce. The head of that Bureau—a personal friend—wants in every way to keep it out of the department of commerce, and I can understand the reason. It is better to be in a camp by yourself, in a command controlled by one's self, responsible to nobody, as the Fish Commission is, but to the President; and, I understand, the Commissioner of Labor is responsible to nobody but the President. In the multifarious duties that rest upon the shoulders of the President he can not give these bureaus any attention whatever, and for this reason we believe that it is better to put them in the hands of a responsible Cabinet officer, notwithstanding the claim of the political complexion that might attach to the administration of the Labor Bureau.

There should be no difference between the great political parties of this country and between Senators here about the interests of labor. Everybody in the country—every Senator here—wants to promote its interests. This bill has the unanimous vote, I believe, of the Committee on Commerce. I believe one of the controlling reasons was that it would help labor; that it would help the great labor interests of the country; that labor interests would have more and better attention. Labor and the interests of labor would be lifted up and dignified by belonging to a great department of the Government than to a bureau, as now.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I desire to say a few words about the proposition that is pending. As I understand it, the question is on the amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PETTUS] to strike out so much of the bill as puts in this new department of commerce the Labor Bureau as now organized.

I regret very much to have heard political considerations mentioned in this connection. As a member of the committee that reported this bill I feel that I can, with perfect safety, say not a member of that committee, Democratic member or Republican member, thought of politics once from the beginning to the end of the consideration given the matter in the committee.

I will say further that I regret an important business measure like this is can not be considered in the Senate without having the suspicion of political motive brought in. I feel so absolutely free of being actuated by that motive myself, and I have seen so little to justify the suspicion as against any other person in the committee or outside of the committee, that I feel constrained to say that I believe the suggestions made by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY] can not find a place in the facts surrounding this matter.

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President, if the Senator from Virginia will permit me, I do not know whether he was in the Hall during the whole of my speech or not, but when my attention was brought to this matter by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], I promptly acquitted the Democratic side; and when he went a little further and I was pressed a little by him in a good-natured way, I said that I would acquit the committee; and then, dropping all motives, I discussed the subject purely upon what I consider the necessary consequence of placing a nonpartisan bureau under a political department. I am sure the Senator need not feel at all aggrieved at anything I said. Of course I disclaim any intention of offending anybody or doing a discourtesy to anybody.

Mr. MARTIN. I can assure the Senator from Mississippi that I did not feel aggrieved at all. I heard all he said, and I wish simply to confirm the conclusion of the views that he last expressed when he exonerated, as I wish to exonerate, the committee and every Senator, so far as I know, on the floor of the Senate from any consideration of a political nature in connection with this matter.

I will say further that I have been unable to see the force of the argument made by the Senator from Mississippi in respect to the present nonpartisan organization and his fears that the new organization would be partisan. If the present organization of the Labor Bureau is nonpartisan, if its work has been done fairly and justly without any partisan bias, a fortiori, it will be without partisan bias when put under this greater command, this more important officer, both that important officer and the present officer in charge of the Bureau holding commissions from the same head, the President of the United States. If it has been nonpartisan in the past, it is due to the Administration now in power.

If that Administration has made it nonpartisan in the past, why may it not make it nonpartisan in the future? It is absolutely under the control of the President of the United States as now constituted. I apprehend it is not any more partisan or any less partisan than other departments of the Government. There is no law to make it less partisan than the other departments of the Government. If it is less partisan than other departments, I say it is the act of the President. He has appointed a good man at the head of that Bureau, and I hope the present President and all future Presidents will continue to appoint a good man to take charge of it when it is a part of the department of commerce, as well as when it is an independent bureau.

As I said, I am unable to see the force of the argument of the Senator from Mississippi to the effect that it is a nonpartisan Bureau now and would be a partisan Bureau when it is made a part of the new department of commerce. It is as susceptible of partisan motive in the one instance as in the other. It is as much subject now, I have no doubt, to partisan feeling as any other department of the Government. I have seen no undue partisanship in it, and I hope I may never do so; but I say it is as susceptible to partisan conduct now as it will be when it is made a part of the bureau of the department of commerce.

Now, another argument has been adduced in favor of the motion to strike this Bureau from the new department of commerce by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], who says: "Let well enough alone." Mr. President, that argument may be used as against every single bureau attempted to be put into this new department. Are we to make charges against a bureau before it can be fixed in any one department or another of the Government? Are we to charge incompetency of management before we can justify ourselves in putting any independent bureau in this new department? If it has done well in the past, I say it will do better in the future when it has a Cabinet officer to foster it and to care for it and build it up.

Again, Mr. President, it has been said by the Senator from Georgia that if no other consideration had controlled him he would have been controlled by the letter from Mr. Gompers, the president of the Federation of Labor. Mr. President, I feel that the letter of Mr. Gompers is an argument in favor of the transfer, so far as it contains any argument. Mr. Gompers objects to having this bureau put in the department of commerce because he says that there should be a Cabinet officer to have sole and exclusive control of this Labor Bureau. Mr. Gompers wants the Labor Bureau magnified into a Cabinet position, single and alone. We must limit the number of Cabinet officers. We can not have a Cabinet officer for the department of manufactures; a Cabinet officer for the Department of Labor; a Cabinet officer for the department of statistics. We can not multiply Cabinet officers indefinitely. We must classify them, or should, in my humble judgment, classify them so as to include every bureau of the Government under some Cabinet department, except in the case of a few, which can not well be brought under Cabinet control.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is a quasi-judicial tribunal in some of its features. It should not be embraced under a Cabinet officer. It should be independent. I feel that that is an exception. I believe that the Civil Service Commission should be independent, because it deals with all departments of the Government service. I can not at the moment think of any others; but there may be some others. However, as a general proposition, for the efficient administration of the business of the Government I believe that every bureau should be classified under some Cabinet officer and should be controlled by a Cabinet officer in direct communication with the President and directly responsible to the President. For that reason I believe that the Labor Bureau should be put under some one of these Cabinet officers, and I know of none to which that Bureau more logically belongs than to the head of the new department of commerce.

I have desired, Mr. President, briefly to express these views, because I sincerely believe that the best interests of this Bureau will be promoted by having it made a part of and put under the direction of the department of commerce.

Mr. SPOONER, Mr. President, this bill day by day is growing in popularity. I know of no one in the Senate who has not announced himself as in favor of it, but from day to day there is a a little change in the *quality* of its popularity. Everyone, taking the Senate altogether, seems to be in favor of creating this new department, but opposed to putting anything in it. [Laughter.] One Senator wants the Fish Commission taken out because it is "scientific." Another wants the Geological Survey taken out, partly for the same reason. One wanted the Coast and Geodetic Survey taken out, which is certainly quite scientific in its functions, and out it went.

Mr. MONEY. Will the Senator from Wisconsin permit me?

Mr. SPOONER. Always.

Mr. MONEY. The Senator looked at me as one who wanted the Coast and Geodetic Survey taken out.

Mr. SPOONER. No; I acquit the Senator.

Mr. MONEY. I said I wanted it kept in where it belongs, and it has no business with any other department.

Mr. SPOONER. Another wanted the Census Bureau taken out, and out it went. Now it is proposed to take out the Department of Labor. Two or three friends of mine, who are connected with these bureaus, have asked me to move to strike those out of the bill, and I suppose, if the motion is made, they will go out. So there will not be much left of this bill by the time we are through with it.

The speech of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. MARTIN] was an extremely fair one, a broad one, and was calculated, in my judgment, to make for better public service. It was uninfluenced in any wise whatever by any political suspicion or possible political motive.

I assume, Mr. President, if we are to create this department that we are not creating it for the purpose of adding a Cabinet officer. I suppose that, in transferring bureaus to this department, we are not to be influenced by the desire of the heads of the bureaus, by their personal pride, or a desire for continued independence. We create the department, if we create it at all, because the public interest demands it, and in determining the question what bureaus and subdepartments of the Government shall be embraced in this new department I think we should take no account whatever of the wishes of the gentlemen at the head of them, but study and determine solely the question whether if transferred to this department they will render better service in the public interest.

I think this department ought to be established. The departments are overloaded. The Interior Department is an empire. The same thing almost is true of the Treasury Department. There are a large number of bureaus in the Treasury Department which, in their nature, have no legitimate connection with that Department, but as we have grown and progressed those bureaus have been added by Congress and, of course, they have been put upon one department or another until now it is too true, as the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY] said, that Cabinet officers, several of them at least, are obliged in putting their signatures or their approval upon documents and papers, some of them important, to do it in a somewhat perfunctory manner. It is impossible under the present situation that it should be otherwise; it ought not to be so any more than is necessary.

The Cabinet officer is held responsible for every breach of duty in the various bureaus under him, for every particular piece of rascality, for all loose transactions and wastefulness, and it is not fair to a Cabinet officer, it is not in the public interest, that a department should be so filled with bureaus as to render it impossible for the head of that department to keep a fair degree of supervision over the operations of the bureaus under him and to keep in fair degree in touch with those operations. It is ridiculous to suppose that as we advance and increase in our population, now 80,000,000; as we increase in domestic and foreign commerce, and as we increase in transportation facilities, growing in every conceivable way, the old machine is adequate to the new situation.

So I have felt that there ought to be created this new department; that the public interest absolutely demands it; and that we ought to transfer from the overloaded Departments—all of them are not overloaded—those bureaus and subdepartments, if there are such, which, massed in a department of commerce, can discharge just as efficiently the duties imposed upon those bureaus by law when placed under the general supervision and responsibility of a Cabinet officer. That is what this bill was intended to do.

This Department of Labor—I have not cared much about it in this connection, although in establishing a department of commerce, dealing with our industries, dealing with our domestic commerce, intended in various ways to promote both, dealing with our foreign commerce, dealing with every subject into which labor enters—naturally was by the committee deemed appropriate to be transferred to the department of commerce.

What argument is made against it here? First, it is said that it is an independent department. In a sense, yes. It is not a bureau in any department, nor is it an executive department. Why was it so created? To secure nonpartisanship, and, as Senators think, therefore, honest administration. I do not undertake to say as to that, but I do know this, that when the Bureau was created and the gentleman who now is at the head of the Department of Labor was first appointed, he was appointed at the head of the Labor Bureau. I ask my friend from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] if I am mistaken about that. That was a bureau in the Interior Department, was it not?

Mr. TELLER. The Department of Labor?

Mr. SPOONER. No, I mean the Labor Bureau at first.

Mr. TELLER. I will state that I said whilst I was on the floor it was originally organized as the Bureau of Labor in 1884.

Mr. SPOONER. In what department?

Mr. BACON. In the Interior Department. In 1888 the act was amended, taking it out from that Department and making it an independent department.

Mr. SPOONER. I thank the Senator for confirming my recollection.

Has it ever been charged, Mr. President, that while the Bureau of Labor was a bureau in the Interior Department it was dishonest for political purposes in the administration of the functions imposed upon it by law? Was the distinguished gentleman, who is now at the head of this anomalous Department, any the less able as a statistician, any the less honest as a statistician, when he was at the head of a bureau in one of the Executive Departments than he has since been?

The Geological Survey is one of the bureaus of a department. It is in the Department of the Interior. A very able man is at the head of it. It deals with statistical investigations, and of the most important kind, Mr. President, very elaborate and far-reaching. It reports the results of statistical research to the country. Has it been claimed that that Bureau ever has been disabled in the discharge of its duty by the fact that the head of the department happened to belong to one party or the other? I think not.

The Census Office is a bureau in the Interior Department. I have heard charges made against the Census Bureau in connection with patronage, but I do not remember to have heard an impeachment of the statistical work of the Census Bureau upon the hypothesis that it was influenced by politics.

The gentleman who is now at the head of the Department of Labor has been retained through different Administrations. Why? Because he was independent of the President? Not at all; for the act which created the Department, under which he was appointed, provides that the President may appoint him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There has never been a day since he was first appointed when he was not subject to removal and when the President was not at liberty to substitute for him a man of his own political faith.

It has not been done. President Cleveland did not do it; President Harrison did not do it; President Cleveland, when he came in again, did not do it; President McKinley did not do it. Why? Because every right-thinking citizen of the United States charged with public duties and fit to hold public office, knows that the statistical information that reveals to the people our growth, the condition of our industries—general statistical information—must be honest in order to be of any use or value, and I never expect to see a President elected who will put a tool in such a position or who may be expected to be willing to so prostitute his position as to give political coloring to investigations of this sort and to the collection and compilation and report of statistical information.

If this Bureau is transferred, the gentleman who has held the place by "divine right," in a sense, because of his surpassing excellence as a statistician, for he is wedded to the science and could not give a thought to politics in the administration of that important function——

Mr. TELLER. What is his politics?

Mr. SPOONER. I do not know.

Mr. TELLER. Does anybody else know?

Mr. SPOONER. I do not know nor do I care. He was first appointed, I think, by a Republican President, was he not?

Mr. ALLISON. He was appointed by a Republican President.

Mr. TELLER. When I interrupted the Senator from Wisconsin I did not mean to cast any reflection upon Mr. Wright, the head of the Department of Labor.

Mr. SPOONER. I know you did not.

Mr. TELLER. I do not believe anybody knows what his politics is. He has attended to his business, and let politics alone.

Mr. SPOONER. So with the Geological Survey, and so with others. I doubt not it will be found, no matter what you call them, no matter if the departments or subdepartments or bureaus are transferred to the new department of commerce, the work will go on just as it has gone on.

The present Commissioner of Labor can not expect to live forever. He is to have successors. I hope they may be as able and faithful as he, and I am not willing to believe that a day will come when any President—Democrat or Republican—will choose the head of that Department to conduct that important work with reference to anything but his ability and willingness to get at the truth.

The proposition here is to transfer this Department and other departments with the same officers, with the same rank, at the same salaries, and with the same duties now imposed upon them by law. It is a little odd to have independent and unassimilated bureaus in the Government. *Prima facie* there is propriety in almost every case in having these bureaus, whatever they may be, or these subdepartments, whatever they may deal with, in some executive department, presided over by a Cabinet officer, who twice a week or every day visits the Chief Executive, who is responsible for the general conduct of the Administration.

I agree with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. MARTIN] in all he said, and especially I agree with him that there are peculiar reasons why the Interstate Commerce Commission should not be transferred to a department. The Interstate Commerce Commissioners are charged with the administration of an act of Congress. It is part of their function to investigate, with a view to enforcing the requirements of the interstate-commerce law, but a part, and an important part, of their functions are *quasi judicial*.

Mr. HALE. Is not that true about any bureau of importance in any department of the Government?

Mr. SPOONER. I do not think it is true.

Mr. HALE. The Indian Bureau in the Interior Department is engaged in administering the law. There is not a day in the great Land Office of the Interior Department when questions of law do not come up which involve hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars. Indeed, I have heard it said that the decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office yearly involve more value in property than those of any court which exists in the United States. The Interstate Commerce Commission was authorized to do nothing more than that. It is a projected body onto the administration of the Government.

They have no force so far as promulgating decisions which are recognized as law. Their duties are purely administrative, purely with regard to seeing that the different laws in reference to railway transportation and interstate commerce are carried out. Everything about it could be done by a well-developed and well-conducted bureau in a department as well as it is done now.

Mr. SPOONER. I think that if the Senator will read the interstate law——

Mr. HALE. I have read it.

Mr. SPOONER. Which he has evidently forgotten——

Mr. HALE. Oh, no.

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator will find the Interstate Commerce Commissioners are rather *sui generis*. Of course they are "projected onto the Administration" just as every other bureau that has ever been created was "projected onto the Administration."

Mr. HALE. No doubt it is the natural habit of all officials to amplify their jurisdiction, as it is the habit of judges to amplify theirs. I have no doubt that these Commissioners naturally would like to enlarge their jurisdiction, and they perhaps have attempted it, but the courts have sat down upon them very conclusively, and have determined that they had no power to promulgate legal decisions.

Mr. SPOONER. But they do make decisions, and they are entitled to apply to the courts for injunctions in certain cases, and the courts compel the attendance of witnesses.

Mr. HALE. Every officer of the Government can do that.

Mr. SPOONER. But every officer can not compel the attendance of witnesses.

Mr. HALE. But officers may apply to the courts.

Mr. SPOONER. That is a little different. That distinguishes them from *quasi courts*.

Mr. HALE. Committees of Congress do that.

Mr. SPOONER. Oh, yes; when they are within their jurisdiction.

Mr. HALE. Those are not considered great judicial powers.

Mr. SPOONER. I did not say anything about "great judicial powers." Whether they "enjoy" quasi-judicial powers I do not undertake to say, but they have quasi-judicial functions.

Mr. HALE. But what infects me with a kind of skepticism about all this is the entire ease with which Senators, as to a particular body in the Government, a bureau or a department, find that it ought to be put under one head, and the same Senators upon other matters, other bureaus, other departments, and other organizations, think they ought not to be put under one head.

I do not see, if you take the Fish Commission—purely an independent body, with no relation whatever to the department of commerce, which was started as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution under Professor Baird, purely scientific, and for the purpose of developing the fish product—I do not see why that should be put into the department of commerce; and that the Interstate Commerce Commission, which deals with commerce and with questions arising out of commerce, should not be put into it. I can not work my mind in that way. I have not got that facility which the Senator from Wisconsin has.

Mr. SPOONER. That is evident. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE. Yes, it is evident to me; and it is a matter of some repining on my part that I can not work my mind in that way—first this way and then that—with reference to different bureaus and different departments of the Government.

Mr. SPOONER. I should be very sorry for the Senator——

Mr. HOAR. I want to ask a question, with the permission of the Senator. I will put it in that form, as that is the only right I have to interrupt him. I merely want to make a suggestion.

It seems to me that the Interstate Commerce Commission is practically a judicial body. It is true its members are removable by the President, just as Territorial judges are removable by the President. But it promulgates decisions on the hearing of evidence and argument, and that is its chief business, which, when promulgated, become the general rule governing the conduct of great transactions in all like cases; and its function, operation, quality, and character are judicial. It settles judicially not the case between two individual parties, but the general rule of conduct which governs great corporations in the great sphere of human transactions for all men when those questions come before the Commission for decision.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President——

Mr. MONEY. Will the Senator from Wisconsin permit me a moment?

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly.

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President, it may be a little rash for me to arise in the presence of the very learned chairman of the Judiciary Committee [Mr. HOAR], but I do not consider anybody a court whose judgments are not final and can not be enforced. The Interstate Commerce Commission renders no final judgments.

The rules of commerce, which the Senator says are a kind of decision, are not like the decisions of a court of law. It is simply a quasi judicial body, as the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] says, which can determine the application of the interstate-commerce law to the conduct of railroad corporations. When the Commission gives an opinion it gives a finding of fact; but if you want a remedy, you must go to another body, you must go to a court. But no body, however judicial its functions may be, is a court unless its judgments are final or appealable to some court whose judgment is final.

Mr. HOAR. Is that not merely a technical statement? I am speaking of the practical results.

Mr. MONEY. I mean that.

Mr. HOAR. It is true that these Commissioners, just as the railroad commissioners in some States, have to go to court if their decision is disputed, but their judgment is adopted in practice as that of a court. These men declare the general law which prevails in all such cases. Their whole conduct, the mode of hearing evidence and arguments and sitting impartially, is that of a judicial tribunal, although it is true, as the Senator says, that, if disputed, their decisions have to be enforced by a court. It is, however, none the less a fact that their function is a judicial function, and that the result is a judicial result.

Mr. MONEY. I do not like to trespass upon the Senator from Wisconsin; but as his time is unlimited, I hope he will allow me to say that I know whereof I speak regarding the Interstate Commerce Commission, because I have had experience in a case in which I myself appeared before the Commission. They made a finding that was absolutely disregarded and has never yet been enforced because the parties to the case were not willing or able to carry it to a court where they could get a judgment that could be enforced. Practically it is not a court.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Has the Senator from Wisconsin yielded the floor?

Mr. SPOONER. I do not know. Have I, Mr. President? [Laughter.]

Mr. MONEY. I interrupted the Senator by permission, as I understood.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, I remember, I think, that when I sat down my mind was agitated over the mental condition of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], who seemed to think that I must be in favor of putting all the departments into this bill or opposed to putting any of them into this bill.

Mr. HALE. Or bureaus.

Mr. SPOONER. Or bureaus. In other words, the Senator seems to be unable to understand how, with any degree of mental

soundness, I could be in favor of incorporating or transferring to this department of commerce some bureaus, and not others.

Mr. HALE. I think I put it differently from that.

Mr. SPOONER. Now, Mr. President——

Mr. HALE. I think I said that I could not understand how it was that the Senator was in favor of putting a bureau which has nothing to do with commerce into this new department and against putting into it a bureau or an organization which has nothing to do except as to commerce. That was my trouble of mind. There is where I lacked the alertness to keep up with the Senator, and there is where he should commiserate me.

Mr. SPOONER. I commiserate the Senator generally, and I commiserate myself because I do not agree with the Senator. [Laughter.]

I was giving reasons to show why, although the Interstate Commission has to do with commerce, I thought it ought to be an independent commission, and that it was intended to be so. I have not the time to take up the interstate-commerce law, but I will undertake to show the Senator that there is a very wide distinction, which I think even he will concede, between the Interstate Commerce Commission, so far as this question is concerned, and the Fish Commission, which the Senator interjected into my remarks.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. May I make an inquiry?

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly; everybody may make an inquiry.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. What does the Senator think would be the effect on the efficiency of the Interstate Commerce Commission if it should be transferred from its present somewhat independent position?

Mr. SPOONER. I think the tendency would be to destroy it.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I think so, too.

Mr. SPOONER. I think that is the object. No; I will not say that; but I think it would have that effect.

Mr. President, I think the Department of Labor either ought to be transferred to the proposed department of commerce or I think the bill ought to be very carefully amended or considerably changed, one or the other.

The Bureau of Statistics is made by this bill to perform this function:

It shall be the province and duty of said bureau, under the direction of the secretary, to foster, promote, and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States, and markets for the same at home and abroad—domestic and foreign.

That looks like a repetition.

Mr. HALE. From what is the Senator reading?

Mr. SPOONER. I am reading from section 5 of the bill.

Mr. HALE. Is that a department or a bureau?

Mr. SPOONER. The bill reads:

It shall be the province and duty of said bureau.

I shall read from the beginning of the section:

That there shall be in the department of commerce a bureau to be called a bureau of manufactures, and a chief of said bureau, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate——

Mr. HALE. That is the one.

Mr. SPOONER. My argument reaches substantially that.

It shall be the province and duty of said bureau, under the direction of the secretary, to foster, promote, and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States, and markets for the same at home and abroad, domestic and foreign, by gathering, compiling, publishing, and supplying all available and useful information concerning such industries and such markets, and by such other methods and means as may be prescribed by the secretary or provided by law.

That makes it the duty of this bureau, under the direction of the secretary, to obtain statistics relating to our domestic commerce, to our foreign commerce, to the condition of our industries, and within the general scope which is here prescribed.

This was one reason why I thought the amendment of my colleague [Mr. QUARLES] ought to be adopted, to prevent the duplication of the gathering of statistics, or, rather, the gathering of duplicate statistics, at great cost.

The Bureau of Statistics is transferred with the same duties. Its chief shall—

under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually prepare a report on the statistics of commerce and navigation of the United States with foreign countries to the close of the fiscal year.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] read this yesterday:

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics shall prepare an annual statement of all merchandise passing in transit through the United States to foreign countries, each description of merchandise, so far as practicable, warehoused, withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, for exportation, for transportation to other districts, and remaining in the warehouse at the end of each fiscal year.

Then the law provides that—

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics shall collect, digest, and arrange, for the use of Congress, the statistics of the manufactures of the United States, their localities, sources of raw material, markets, exchanges with the producing regions of the country, transportation of products, wages, and such other conditions as are found to affect their prosperity.

It could not well be made any broader.

Now, when you turn to the duty of the Commissioner or head of the Department of Labor, you find that he is required by law to do this! It is proposed to keep it an independent department, charged by law with the same duties and functions now imposed upon it under the supervision of no Cabinet officer. In view of what I have read as to other statistical bureaus, I ask the Senate for a moment to listen to this:

That the Commissioner of Labor, in accordance with the general design and duties referred to in section 1 of this act—

Which are very large, being to—

acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity.

Now, here are his duties:

To ascertain, at as early a date as possible, and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States, in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production, and under a classification showing the different elements of cost, or approximate cost, of such articles of production, including the wages paid in such industries per day, week, month, or year, or by the piece; and hours employed per day; and the profits of the manufacturers and producers of such articles; and the comparative cost of living, and the kind of living.

More specific, but covered by the general language, is it not, of the other provision:

"It shall be the duty of the Commissioner also to ascertain and report as to the effect of the customs laws, and the effect thereon of the state of the currency, in the United States, on the agricultural industry, especially as to its effect on mortgage indebtedness of farmers;" and what articles are controlled by trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor, and what effect said trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor have on production and prices. He shall also establish a system of reports, by which, at intervals of not less than two years, he can report the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the country.

And he does. Now, as we are going along, that should be changed so as to avoid a large duplication, at great expense, of the statistics, or it should be transferred to the department of commerce, with authority in the Cabinet officer at the head of that department so to redistribute between the two bureaus, as was proposed by the amendment of my colleague, Mr. QUARLES, the duties as to gathering the statistics as to prevent duplication.

As the law stands now you have the Geological Survey, at great expense—as was stated by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] the other day, and it is true—procuring statistics as to mining, and you find the same duty imposed upon this department. While I am in favor of the bill and believe in the creation of this new department, I think what particularly ought to engage the attention of the Senate now, if these various departments and bureaus are to be withheld from this department, where power is to be lodged to supervise and redistribute, so far as the gathering of statistics is concerned, is that some provision by amendment to this bill should be made which would prevent this duplication.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator from Wisconsin permit me for a moment?

Mr. SPOONER. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. What does the Senator say with reference to section 8 of the law, which directs the Commissioner to make reports to the President and to Congress and also to make reports on particular subjects when called on either by the President or by either House of Congress.

Mr. SPOONER. From what law does the Senator read?

Mr. BACON. The law creating the Department of Labor, which the Senator has been discussing. I think he has it before him. He read the seventh section.

Mr. SPOONER. Does the Senator mean the Department of Labor act?

Mr. BACON. Yes, sir. The Senator read the seventh section and said there ought to be an amendment.

Mr. SPOONER. I was dealing with the duties to show that they involved a duplication of statistics.

Mr. BACON. I understand that, and I call the Senator's attention to the fact that the present law requires the Commissioner of Labor to make reports to the President and to Congress, and also when called upon by either the President or either House of Congress to make reports on particular subjects, and also to make to Congress an annual report as to the money expended. There is no provision in this bill as to whether or not these provisions shall remain in force. The question I desire to ask the learned Senator is whether in his view, if the Department of Labor is made a division of the department of commerce, the law should be changed in that regard, or whether it is the idea of the Senator that the duty of reporting directly to Congress is taken away from this Department?

Mr. SPOONER. I am not certain that the Senator from Georgia is right that there is no such provision in this bill.

Mr. BACON. Well, possibly not.

Mr. SPOONER. It says:

And provided further——

Mr. BACON. It is not in that particular provision, but there may be some general provision.

Mr. SPOONER. It says:

And provided further, That all laws prescribing the work and defining the duties of the several bureaus, offices, departments—

That is drawn with reference to the inclusion of the Department of Labor—

or branches of the public service by this act transferred to and made a part of the department of commerce shall, so far as the same are not in conflict with the provisions of this act, remain in full force and effect until otherwise provided by law.

I suppose under that it would be the duty of the head of the Department of Labor to transmit to Congress through the secretary of commerce the reports required by law.

Mr. BACON. Is it your idea that under the bill as now drawn, if it shall be enacted into law, these provisions would still be in force, and that the Commissioner would simply send his report through the head of the department rather than direct to Congress?

Mr. SPOONER. That is my understanding.

Mr. BACON. There is no bureau or department of government—not one—which is a subordinate division of an executive department that reports to Congress.

Mr. SPOONER. I understand that, but this bureau is transferred by the present bill with this provision:

That all officers, clerks, and employees now employed in any of the bureaus, offices, departments, or branches of the public service in this act transferred to the department of commerce are each and all hereby transferred to said department at their present grades and salaries, except where otherwise provided in this act.

Then follows the provision which makes them all subject to discharge the duties now imposed by law, except where qualified by this act. I discover nothing in this proposed act which repeals the law which imposes that plain duty upon the head of the Department of Labor, and I assumed in looking it over that it remains. I think perhaps it would be considered to be modified in this respect, under the rule which has always prevailed, that if either House of Congress desired special information from that department, it would direct the secretary of commerce to afford it.

Mr. BACON. What would we do if the secretary of commerce declined?

Mr. SPOONER. What would we do if the head of the Bureau of Labor should decline?

Mr. BACON. I think we would deal with him.

Mr. SPOONER. How would you deal with him?

Mr. BACON. Well, if I had the votes of the Senate in my control I would deal with him very peremptorily.

Mr. SPOONER. How?

Mr. BACON. In the first place, I would not pay him any salary. That would be one way to deal with him.

Mr. SPOONER. Could you not deal with the secretary in the same way?

Mr. BACON. Certainly. I merely asked the Senator as a sort of side issue.

Mr. SPOONER. I have said all I care to say.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I have been listening to this debate with the hope of obtaining information as to some particular function, some power that was lodged in this new commerce department, whereby it could become necessary to attach to it certain of the other bureaus, and without which it would not have its power of action. Taking away from this bill certain statistical bureaus seemed to disturb the Senator from Wisconsin to a great extent, and he asked the pertinent question, What will there be left for the department of commerce if we take away each and all of these bureaus? Now, I might ask him, How do these bureaus assist him in any way simply by becoming a portion of this particular department? What power, what control, what authority has the new secretary of commerce over any of these bureaus which are to be placed under him and subordinate to that particular department? I can not see that he has any such power.

To be sure, the bill says that the secretary is to foster and develop and promote our commerce; but how is he to do it? He is to do it simply by gathering statistics and reporting them. What is there to prevent his gathering those statistics from each of these separate bureaus where they are now located as well as though they were made part and parcel of his particular department? What is this department, anyway, but a mere statistical body? What does it create? What does it promote? What does it control? Not even the commerce. It has no influence over it in any way except as it may report the statistics, and as an advisory arm of the Government. It controls nothing; it governs nothing. It simply reports, and that being the case it seems to me it is nothing more than a mere statistical bureau.

We can not say the same of the other departments. The Treasury Department controls; it governs the matters that are particularly pertinent to it. The Interior Department has general control over interior affairs. The Indian Department is made a part of it and acts under its power and authority. It is one of the particular arms through which it carries out its power and assists it in performing its particular functions. That is not true, however, of this department.

Now, what rule should govern in determining what particular bureaus should come under and be made subordinate to the department of commerce? Certainly we must say it must be something that is pertinent. I can not see any more reason for taking under this particular jurisdiction the Bureau of Labor than there would be for taking under it the whole Department of Agriculture. We can not have any commerce without our having agricultural exports.

Every one of those things has a certain connection with some other matter, and they are important connections; and if we are to determine it simply by the rule that there should go under and be subordinate to this new department everything which has any connection whatever with commerce, then we have to bring the whole thing under it, because there is no one of our industries which has not its regular connections with other industries and is affected by them, and therefore the department of commerce might be said to overlook and control and govern, and they all should be brought under its particular wing.

It seems to me there are certain things which are pertinent, some things immediately connected with it which it might be proper for it to have under its sole control as an advisory board; but if you take the Department of Labor, the Department of the Census, or any of these other subordinate bureaus and place them under the department of commerce you will simply have bureaus with only the remotest connection with commerce, and after all you have them under a secretary whose whole force can do nothing but give statistics, and he can get his statistics just as well from the Census Bureau, which furnishes four-fifths of all of the data, the raw material out of which these statistics are compiled, as to take a certain portion of the records and a certain proportion of the clerical force of that Department force and detach them from their original Department and place them in another one to which they do not belong.

The Census Department is continually getting the raw material out of which the greater portion of these statistics must come. This new department must get all its information from the several bureaus of the Government, and I am perfectly willing to admit that I can not see, contrary to the idea of the Senator from Wisconsin, that any injury whatever would be done to the department of commerce if every one of these bureaus were taken away from it and it got its data from them, as they are attached to the proper arms of the particular department to which they naturally belong.

I think I have said all I desire on this subject, and I confess I can not see why a department purely statistical in its character should necessarily take under its particular wing all the other bureaus which furnish the raw material, and if I agreed that it must do that, then I certainly would not know where to draw the line between what should be left out and what should be taken in.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. CLAY. Will the Senator from Illinois withdraw his motion for a moment, not exceeding two?

Mr. CULLOM. Certainly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERKINS in the chair). The motion is withdrawn.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I am unwilling to be entirely silent and have it intimated that any member of the minority of the Commerce Committee desired in any way to antagonize the interests of the labor organizations of this country. I have been in public life a long while, and never in my life have I cast a vote or made a speech antagonistic to their interests, and I do not believe a single member of the Commerce Committee desired in any way to antagonize their interests in making a favorable report on this bill. In considering this bill before the Committee on Commerce there was never an intimation that a single labor organization in this country was against a favorable report, or against the very feature of the bill which we have been discussing.

The first time I ever heard at any time that the labor organizations in any way opposed this change was from the President of the Senate no longer ago than yesterday. I desire to state that, on the contrary, the committee in considering this matter were informed and believed that the Labor Department and the labor organizations were really in favor of this change. It was not the purpose of that committee in any way to antagonize that interest. We simply thought that the Labor Department would be as efficiently administered under the new department as it had been administered in the past. We simply thought that by reason of the transfer the Labor Department would aid the commerce department in the discharge of its duties.

We thought likewise in regard to the Census Department. We did not desire to destroy or impair in any way the efficiency of those departments. We simply desired to take those departments and transfer them to the new department to aid the new department in carrying out its duties, without in any wise affecting the efficiency of the departments which were to be transferred. No one can say that I have at any time ever antagonized the interests of the labor organizations of our country.

Mr. CULLOM. I renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 27, 1902, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 23, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY—INFANTRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

Corpl. Harry S. Adams, Company G, Eighteenth Infantry, United States Army, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Private Charles E. Swartz, Company M, Nineteenth Infantry, United States Army, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William J. Davis, late commissary-sergeant, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, February 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank F. Jewett, of Minnesota, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

John Scott, at large, late corporal, Company A, Second Infantry, to be second lieutenant, February 2, 1901.

POSTMASTERS.

John A. Brouse, to be postmaster at Lonoke, in the county of Lonoke and State of Arkansas, in place of John A. Brouse. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

William A. Mussett, to be postmaster at Grayville, in the county of White and State of Illinois, in place of William A. Mussett. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1902.

Samuel B. Roach, to be postmaster at Mason City, in the county of Mason and State of Illinois, in place of Samuel B. Roach. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1902.

D. G. Williamson, to be postmaster at Staunton, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, in place of William F. Hackman. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1902.

Henry E. Bolinger, to be postmaster at Afton, in the county of Union and State of Iowa, in place of Henry E. Bolinger. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1902.

Frank A. Large, to be postmaster at Rock Valley, in the county of Sioux and State of Iowa, in place of Charles M. Elder. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1902.

Albert Romey, to be postmaster at Sibley, in the county of Osceola and State of Iowa, in place of Albert Romey. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Walter E. Clark, to be postmaster at Waldoboro, in the county of Lincoln and State of Maine, in place of Walter E. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1902.

Frank E. Priddy, to be postmaster at Adrian, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, in place of Alfred W. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

M. J. Ryan, to be postmaster at Escanaba, in the county of Delta and State of Michigan, in place of Charles M. Thatcher. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

David H. Gilchrist, to be postmaster at Gallatin, in the county of Daviess and State of Missouri, in place of David H. Gilchrist. Incumbent's commission expires February 11, 1902.

J. F. Okey, to be postmaster at Grant City, in the county of Worth and State of Missouri, in place of Edwin F. Alden. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

E. R. Sizer, to be postmaster at Lincoln, in the county of Lancaster and State of Nebraska, in place of Herbert M. Bushnell. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1902.

Michael Gleason, to be postmaster at Carthage, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York, in place of Michael Gleason. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1902.

Frank A. McCoy, to be postmaster at North Tonawanda, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, in place of Frank A. McCoy. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1902.

Leonidas S. Ebright, to be postmaster at Akron, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, in place of Leonidas S. Ebright. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

Ivor J. Davis, to be postmaster at Niles, in the county of Trumbull and State of Ohio, in place of Ivor J. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1902.

Arthur S. Burdick, to be postmaster at Postville, in the county of Allamakee and State of Iowa, in place of William N. Burdick, deceased.

Fred Leser, jr., to be postmaster at Mayaguez, in the province of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, in place of Frank Leser, jr., to correct name.

B. C. Ide, to be postmaster at Arroya Grande, in the county of San Luis Obispo and State of California. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Marcus J. Isaacs, to be postmaster at Etna Mills, in the county of Siskiyou and State of California. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Mary A. Melton, to be postmaster at Conyers, in the county of Rockdale and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Joel F. Thornton, to be postmaster at Greensboro, in the county of Greene and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

William Samuel Leffew, to be postmaster at Boswell, in the county of Benton and State of Indiana. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

John W. Martin, to be postmaster at Scottsburg, in the county of Scott and State of Indiana. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Frank H. Juergens, to be postmaster at Jordan, in the county of Scott and State of Minnesota. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Hamilton H. Judson, to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of Dakota and State of Minnesota. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Ephraim D. Killinger, to be postmaster at Edgerton, in the county of Williams and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

George G. Mason, to be postmaster at Webster, in the county of Monroe and State of New York. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

James H. Jennings, to be postmaster at Candor, in the county of Tioga and State of New York. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

Volney I. Cook, to be postmaster at Belfast, in the county of Allegany and State of New York. Office became Presidential October 1, 1901.

Isaac M. Ferguson, to be postmaster at Coopersville, in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential January 1, 1902.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 23, 1902.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

W. W. Follett, of Colorado, to be consulting engineer of the United States on the International Boundary Commission provided for in the convention with Mexico of March 1, 1889.

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

W. J. Robinson, of Hawaii, to be third judge of the circuit court of the first circuit of the Territory of Hawaii.

MARSHALS.

Eugene R. Hendry, of Hawaii, to be United States marshal for the Territory of Hawaii.

John F. Horr, of Florida, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Florida.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Joseph N. Stripling, of Florida, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Florida.

John Eagan, of Florida, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Florida.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Frank D. Healy, of Oklahoma Territory, to be register of the land office at Woodward, Okla.

Emory D. Brownlee, of Oklahoma Territory, to be register of the land office at Kingfisher, Okla.

Albert R. Museller, of Perry, Okla., to be register of the land office at Alva, Okla.

John A. Oliphant, of Perry, Okla., to be register of the land office at Mangum, Okla.

Walter G. Robinson, of Gainesville, Fla., to be register of the land office at Gainesville, Fla.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Elmer J. Miller, of Ohio, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Columbus, in the State of Ohio.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Francis L. Lee, of Texas, to be collector of customs for the district of Galveston, in the State of Texas.

James J. Haynes, of Texas, to be collector of customs for the district of Corpus Christi, in the State of Texas.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Jacob V. Admire, of Oklahoma Territory, to be receiver of public moneys at Kingfisher, Okla.

Herschel V. Cashin, of Alabama, to be receiver of public moneys at Huntsville, Ala.

Henry S. Chubb, of Winter Park, Fla., to be receiver of public moneys at Gainesville, Fla.

POSTMASTERS.

James W. Long, to be postmaster at Ouray, in the county of Ouray and State of Colorado.

Henry A. France, to be postmaster at Far Rockaway, in the county of Queens and State of New York.

Lo C. Dana, to be postmaster at Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *January 23, 1902.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

HOMESTEADS ON COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I now renew a request formerly made and ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 159) providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers in the north one-half of the Colville Indian Reservation, State of Washington, and reserving the public lands for that purpose, be made a continuing order at the conclusion of the consideration of the urgent deficiency bill, and continue so until disposed of, but not to interfere with appropriation bills, revenue bills, or business which under the rules is to be considered on Mondays and Fridays.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I object.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the urgent deficiency bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. SHERMAN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill from the point which had been reached at the conclusion of the sitting on yesterday.

The Clerk read as follows:

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies: For purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions of troops, $250,000.

For reimbursement of contract or acting assistant surgeons, as provided in the paragraph appropriating $10,000 therefor in the general deficiency appropriation act approved March 3, 1901 (Stat. L., vol. 31, p. 1023), $10,000.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I have some hesitancy as to the propriety of my addressing the House at this time in regard to the bill under consideration, but I desire to speak briefly with reference to the section which provides for the construction of barracks—a military post—for our soldiers in the Philippines at the city of Manila. I have listened for several days past to the eloquent advocates of the Filipino cause, and have been somewhat astonished at many of the statements and propositions submitted to the House by gentlemen on that question.

Now, sir, in the few minutes which I have at my disposal, I desire to state to the House that I am heartily in favor of that particular section of this bill, and for the reason that I do not at all agree with the gentlemen who have spoken as to the temporary character that should be given to an appropriation of this kind. I believe, for my part, that the United States will remain long in the Philippine Islands. I believe it will be absolutely necessary for the retention of a considerable military force in those islands to uphold the arm of the civil government for an indefinite time, and that it would be the most absolute and cowardly mistake on the part of the American people and the Government of the United States to withdraw its forces from the Philippine Islands at any time within the range of human vision in the near future. I believe that we are to wait for developments—that we are to wait for the tutelage of these people, and somewhere in the future, perhaps, we shall be able to establish a permanent and satisfactory policy in regard to these islands.

But, sir, I shall not attempt to go over all of this debate, all that has been said, nor attempt to answer many of the things that have been said in this discussion. That would be absolutely impossible in the brief time at my disposal. I wish, however, to say to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the members of this House that I paid a visit to the Philippine Islands during the past summer, and gave such attention as I could to the condition of affairs existing in the islands. I learned as much of the people as I possibly could from personal observation and personal contact with all classes of them; and on the 6th day of October last, at the request of newspaper friends in Manila, I gave out an interview for publication in the Manila Times, which I now hold in my hand and will ask to have inserted in the substance of my remarks, in which interview I presented my views and judgment as to the capacity of these people for self-government. All I will state of this interview in connection with the pending bill is that it was my judgment then, deliberately formed, as to the people from Manila far up the Pasig River and down to the Sulu Islands, that as a people—as a mass—they were incapable of self-government, according to our idea of republican government, just as much so as the Navaho Indian of New Mexico.

It is true that the Filipino race has produced a few men of remarkable intelligence. I might name Judge Arellano, of the supreme court; I might name also the three Filipino commissioners who are acting as a part of the government of the archipelago to-day; I might mention others, but will not do so at this time.

Now, the substance of that interview, as I say, was a statement that those people were not capable of self-government. For that judgment, which was cabled from Manila and published broadcast over the United States, I received much severe criticism. It was the first proposition of that kind evidently which had been sent home from those islands; at least, the papers would have it so. One newspaper in my own State went so far as to say that because of that judgment "Mr. WEEKS never should have been permitted to go to the Philippine Islands." A daily journal in the city of Detroit said that. I shall ask to have that interview published as a part of my remarks on this occasion, so that gentlemen of the House may see what I did say.

[The Manila Times, October 8, 1901.]

CONGRESSMAN WEEKS'S VIEWS—CALLS FILIPINOS SAVAGES WITH THIN VENEERING OF CIVILIZATION.

After the swing around the southern islands by the Congressional party, in which the members have had a limited time for investigation, a representative of the Times interviewed Congressman WEEKS, of Michigan, in regard to his opinions formed in reference to the people of the Philippines.

To the question, "What is your opinion of the Philippine people?" the Congressman said: "I have seen only the best of the natives and those who associate with the best. In the glimpses we have had in the interior, around the Laguna de Bay district and the Camarines, we have seen but little of the Filipino in his native haunts. With this in mind, relying upon information furnished by military officers and civil officials and others who have resided long in these islands, giving the Filipino full credit for his unfortunate misgovernment by the Spanish people and also considering the stultifying effects of the church in the Philippines, the net result leaves upon my mind this impression, that the Filipino people are little better than savages, with a very thin veneering of poor civilization. In expressing this opinion I take into consideration the skill of these people in certain lines, and I also consider the fact that they have produced quite a number of educated and clever men, men like Judge Arellano, of the supreme court, for instance.

"All that I have seen of architecture in these islands credited to the Filipino is the nipa shack. I have yet to learn of their having built any buildings of brick and stone. All that we see of churches, government buildings, forts, sea walls, and piers built of any other material than bamboo is the work of the Spaniards. I have yet to learn of a Filipino having built a road in these islands, and I believe had it not been for the Spaniards there would not exist in the Philippines a building more pretentious than a hut. The Filipinos never erected a school or built a ship, and everything of this kind of civilization is to be credited to the foreigner."

The next question asked was, "What do you think the Spaniards have made of the Filipinos?" In reply Mr. WEEKS said:

"After four hundred years of almost uninterrupted sway of the church and Government, and educational advantages abroad, the net result is an exceedingly small percentage of Filipinos who would be capable of organizing and setting in motion a government for their race. This percentage, I should say, would not exceed 10,000 out of the 10,000,000 of the races supposed to exist here. Of the 10,000, 5,000 have acquired a preponderance of the bad qualities of the Spaniards and could not be trusted. Of the mass of the people, it is my opinion that they are not only incapable of taking part in a government of their race for the whole archipelago, but that they could not organize State or local municipal governments without the aid of others. I believe the Filipino race as a mass possesses no idea of the meaning of the oft-repeated word 'independence,' nor do I think they are amenable to any form of government except strength centralized somewhere besides in themselves. I mean that the best government for the Philippines is one which the people will fear rather than respect.

"As I study their character, and from all I can read and see, I believe they accept kindness and consideration from the force that governs them as an evidence of fear. The natural instinct of all this class of races is if you show them a kindness it is an evidence of your fear of them. In my judgment it will require a long period of education, which will greatly tax the patience of the Americans, before these people will be admitted to our confidence. I do not believe anything can be expected of the present generation. The future hope of the Filipino race lies in the schools which the Americans are establishing in these lands. With all their treachery and other bad qualities inherited from the Spaniards, besides those inherent in the race, they are an ingenious people. Their children are particularly bright, and seem very anxious to learn, and with a strong central government administered with a firm hand by honest officials there is hope for their future.

"How far this future is distant I am unable to say. Whether we shall be able to bring discordant tribes, races, religions, and traditions together and

create a unified and autonomous nation, which might take its place in the Far East as a republic based somewhat, but not wholly, on the ideas of the fathers of our Republic, I do not know. This might tend to regenerate the race, and perhaps serve as an example to other races who are two thousand years behind the age in which we live.

"When questioned Mr. Weeks declined to express an opinion as to future Congressional and Government policies likely to be adopted in the future."

I made the further statement in that interview that these people as a mass—excepting, of course, Judge Arellano and the Commissioners and others of that class—as a mass were "savages, covered with a very thin veneering of poor civilization." I think so now, and for this reason I think we should have permanent barracks, no matter at what expenditure or cost of money, to provide for the comfort of our soldiery, who, in my judgment, will remain long in the Philippine Islands.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. WEEKS. I ask unanimous consent that I may have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that he be allowed to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WEEKS. It seems, Mr. Chairman, that the objection of the newspapers was founded largely upon my statement that the Filipino people as a mass, as a race, were savages covered with a thin veneer of civilization. I hold in my hand an extract from the same paper which condemned my judgment, giving an interview with Judge Johnson, one of the Federal judges in the Philippine Islands, who was formerly connected with the Michigan University, and who made the following statement, under date of December 24, in this newspaper:

After speaking of his going to Manila and taking up his duties as judge of the third judicial district at Manila, he said:

I opened the first American court here July 1 and found 92 prisoners in jail when I arrived, many of whom had been awaiting trial for months and 44 of whom were charged with murder. Since that time I have tried in my different provinces 173 defendants, have sentenced 3 men to death, and have 8 whom I shall sentence to death to-morrow. There are still 179 men awaiting trial in this province alone, a majority of whom are charged with no less crimes than murder or attempt at murder. I tried one man who confessed that he had killed 13 persons, that the last one was a child, and that he held that in the fire until its feet were burned off. Just yesterday a woman was found cut almost to pieces within less than half a mile of my court room. This morning 7 men were brought in who confessed that they had assisted in beheading 3 of our little brown brothers. These facts make me feel that I am indeed living in a land of savages.

Mr. Chairman, the newspaper which condemned me published with approval this interview with Judge Johnson, of Manila, with a fine picture of the judge, without any criticism.

On this question of whether these people are a civilized people I ask to insert as a part of my remarks this extract from the Manila Times of November 1, 1901, giving a graphic account of the fight at the Gandara River just after the terrible massacre of Company A of the Ninth United States Infantry at Balgigan.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I was on the island of Samar on the morning of that dreadful massacre. I was at the town of Catbalogan, some 25 or 30 miles, more or less, distant from the scene of that dreadful affair, and I saw people there exactly like those who performed that massacre.

Every gentleman here remembers well that horrible tragedy, how the insurrectos marched through the church, how within the church they picked up the arms that had been secreted there by the priest for their use; how the presidente of the town, the civil mayor, led the insurrectos to the attack of those defenseless men sitting at their breakfast table unarmed, and the horrible butchery that ensued. It was such a scene of savagery as no picture can adequately portray. It was such savagery as the Navaho Indians were never guilty of. I have an account of that dreadful affair which I sincerely wish might be included in my remarks.

The article which I have in my hand, published in the Manila Times of November 1, 1901, also justifies the judgment which I expressed time and time again, by speaking of the insurrectos as "savages" and their conduct on that occasion as "savagery," pure and simple; and the Manila Times, Mr. Chairman, is the best representative of American interests and American opinion published in the Philippine Islands.

[The Manila Times, November 1, 1901.]

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT AT THE GANDARA RIVER—SOLDIERS USED THIR BAYONETS AS DAGGERS—MANY IN SWIMMING AT THE TIME—CROCODILES AT THE FEAST.

CATBALOGAN, SAMAR, *October 22, 1901.*

Survivors of Lieutenant Wallace's detachment of Company E, Ninth Infantry, give accounts of the attack of the horde of bolomen on "Camp Denver," Gandara River, indicating the most heroic conduct by the veterans of the China campaign, who fought and died on a little camp ground no bigger than the back yard of a New York tenement house, up there between the swamps of Gandara River and the big hill in front of them, from which they were attacked by the Filipinos. It is difficult, nay, impossible, to imagine a more desperate and sanguinary hand-to-hand conflict than that which ensued when the wild yells of the attacking savages fell upon the camp. Some men were in the river bathing, and left their rifles on the bank with their clothing; others yet slumbered in their tents; still others were gathered about the fire over which the morning coffee was sending out its aroma in the gray, chilly air.

The bolomen cut and thrust through the tent flaps, wounding, in some cases killing, the slumbering soldiers so horribly aroused from their dreams and deep sleep that mark the last few moments before awakening. Those who were swimming hastily scrambled up the banks, and, all naked and dripping as they were, seized their rifles, clapped on bayonets, and rushed into the wild mêlée, where shouting, frenzied savages, already maddened by the smell of blood, where thrusting and stabbing into the mass of Americans, who dared not shoot in the narrow confines of the little camp ground, lest their bullets might slay their comrades, instead of the brown-skinned savages. In their blind fury the savages many times struck wildly, stabbing some of their own race. The Americans fought with bayonets alone, ever drawing closer and closer together in the efforts to reach a common center, where, back to back, they might use rifle balls to beat off their foes instead of the inefficient bayonets, some of them so dull that they were wrenched from the yelling carcass of a Filipino with the utmost difficulty. Americans who had not had time to fix their bayonets used them as daggers. One thrust his bayonet in so deeply that he was pulled to his knees in trying to withdraw it from its human sheath, and while still tugging and tussling to regain the only weapon that stood between him and death another savage rushed up behind him and with one blow severed the poor fellow's head from his stark body.

Others who were in like predicament were hewed and hacked about the face until they were forced to give up the awful struggle and fell expiring on the blood-soaked earth. None of the three survivors who came aboard the *Leyte* when she visited the scene can tell how the Americans finally got together in a little bunch and opened fire with their rifles and beat off the foe. But it was done. The natives took to their heels, but not until nigh on to a hundred were dead or dying, their cries of fear mingling with the groans of the brave Americans who, with death at hand, showed the same courageous spirit that must fill with admiration all who read of their manly words of "good-bye" as the survivors hastened to aid and succor them. It was a scene that made the survivors dumb with pity, and stayed the deceptive words of hope they would have uttered but did not feel. What man of them could hold out hope of life to those who knew death was upon them and flinched not? The despair of the living in the presence of the death they could not hinder was all the keener in the light of the calm resignation and grave words of the dying. The moments and hours that followed were as so many years of fearful apprehension as the little band of survivors gathered together their dead and laid them away as decently and tenderly as might be on such a field of battle. "Camp Denver!" Who that passed through that hour will need a monument erected on the spot to keep alive in his memory the 16th of October, 1901?

Two days later the *Leyte*, one of the gunboats that accompanied General Smith's expedition, anchored in the Gandara River at "Camp Denver." (That is a soldier's name for the camp.) Upon the shore, at the foot of the fatal hill, where the camp had stood, 83 brown bodies, some minus heads and limbs, all ghastly and distorted, lay festering in the sun; and the odor that arose raised the gorge of every man aboard. Soldiers camped nearby soon began the gruesome work of disposing of the rotting mass of carcasses. Some were thrown into the river, and these floated up and down with the tide, now and then a big alligator nipping off an arm or head, leaving the trunk to drift and drift. Big funeral pyres were built, dead bodies being placed upon piles of nipa and bamboo. At the end of two days the air was still foul with the smell of burning flesh. A man's body is hard to cremate. Holes were dug and the remains cast into them. On the night after the slaughter certain natives came down and interred 10 native bodies—the priest, presidentes, and officers who had lead the attack. Over each grave was placed a cross. A soldier who landed near the graves exclaimed, as his eyes blazed with hate and anger:

"What religion have these people? None at all!" None thought him sacrilegious when he plucked the sacred sign of a religion of love and forgiveness from the mounds that covered so much treachery. As his comrades looked to the other burying ground, where 10 mounds marked the resting place of brave American soldiers, not one could rebuke him.

There were 15 native prisoners in the camp at the time of the attack. They huddled together, a frightened, trembling pack, unwilling or afraid to arise and help slay. For this they were liberated.

Some of these men were sorely wounded and could not crawl away, and were abandoned by their comrades. There was no surgeon present. The Americans had wounded of their own—more than they could properly care for.

Conspicuous among the dead natives was one masquerading "padre" as he lay stretched in all the brave panoply of his violated holy office. He was to the fore when the officers advanced from the left after the sentry saw the enemy's flag approaching at the head of the throng advancing from the right, and fired and killed the color bearer, capturing his banner. The Americans who attempted to form at the left of the camp were cut off in that direction by the "priest," captain, and other officers. To their front was the hill, covered with bolomen. Behind them was the river. The "priest" planned the trapping of the camp, and boldly urged on the killing, himself being slain. It is not possible to determine whether he was the same "priest" who directed the massacre at Balangiga a fortnight before, but that is not considered likely, as the places are remote from each other. It may be he was the same. He and the captain, a great fat thing, clad in star-decorated white garments, went down near another, dressed in fiery red.

A better spot for a massacre could scarce have been chosen. The little dry space upon which the camp was pitched lay between the foot of a hill and the river, with swamps about it, so that there was no escape except into the water when a charge was made, and by both flanks down the hill by the savages. A sergeant was in charge, in the absence of the lieutenant and part of the detachment. Some moments before the attack a man pointed out to the sergeant natives he saw skulking in the brush at the top of the hill.

"Only common taos on their way to gather abaca or work in their fields," said the sergeant. He was the first man killed.

One almost envies the dead when conversing with a man who passed through that dreadful day. None of them can tell exactly what happened nor how the foe was finally fought off. No two stories coincide. But all show by their strained features and shattered nerves that the sights and sounds of that chill gray morning still fill their minds. That they have minds left is the most wonderful thing of it all.

CONKLIN.

Two months after the publication of the interview which I gave out, and for which I was so bitterly condemned by the newspapers mentioned, the President of the United States addressed a message to this Congress, and in that message the President, on this very subject, said:

In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people

upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

It is no light task for a nation to achieve the temperamental qualities without which the institutions of free government are but an empty mockery. Our people are now successfully governing themselves, because for more than a thousand years they have been slowly fitting themselves, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously, toward this end. What has taken us thirty generations to achieve we can not expect to see another race accomplish out of hand, especially when large portions of that race start very far behind the point which our ancestors had reached even thirty generations ago. In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

History may safely be challenged to show a single instance in which a masterful race such as ours, having been forced by the exigencies of war to take possession of an alien land, has behaved to its inhabitants with the disinterested zeal for the progress that our people have shown in the Philippines. To leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into a welter of murderous anarchy. Such desertion of duty on our part would be a crime against humanity. The character of Governor Taft and of his associates and subordinates is a proof, if such be needed, of the sincerity of our effort to give the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self-government exactly as fast as they show themselves fit to exercise it. Since the civil government was established not an appointment has been made in the islands with any reference to considerations of political influence or aught else save the fitness of the man and the needs of the service.

In our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines it may be that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self-government. It is on this side that our error, if any, has been committed. No competent observer, sincerely desirous of finding out the facts and influenced only by a desire for the welfare of the natives, can assert that we have not gone far enough. We have gone to the very verge of safety in hastening the process. To have taken a single step farther or faster in advance would have been folly and weakness, and might well have been crime. We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the power of governing themselves. We are anxious, first for their sakes, and next, because it relieves us of a great burden. There need not be the slightest fear of our not continuing to give them all the liberty for which they are fit.

The only fear is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. As fast as there is any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves, self-government has been given in that district. There is not a locality fitted for self-government which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn, because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it. Such instances have already occurred. In other words, there is not the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction.

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and amplest consideration, but to have it understood that we will show no weakness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civilization and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrecto and the ladrone.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have ten minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks that the time of the gentleman from Michigan be extended for ten minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WEEKS. I thank the gentleman from Tennessee. Now, Mr. Chairman, I will go hurriedly over that part of my remarks. I come to the proposition again "that this race of people are capable of self-government" according to our conception of a republican form of government. "No," say some gentlemen on the other side, "we can not expect them to govern themselves according to our ideas; we expect them to govern themselves according to their own ideas."

Well, Mr. Chairman, they never had any ideas of self-government. For four hundred years they have submitted to a government which took away from them every particle of self-respect and self-action. They have never been given an opportunity; and rather than give it to these people, from my observation of them, I would go to New Mexico and clothe the Navajo Indians with all the rights and privileges of self-government which gentlemen of this House enjoy in their respective communities.

Not only this, Mr. Chairman, but very soon after this Congress convened General Chaffee sent a report to the President regarding crimes which had been committed in the Philippine Islands, based upon the testimony in trials in the military courts, in which he said:

> No great state was ever founded or ever will be founded upon such treachery and ignorance as characterize the Filipino people.

So you have the President, Judge Johnson, and General Chaffee; but some of our friends on the other side who are espousing the Philippine cause are heard to complain. The suggestion that the Philippine race have been oppressed comes largely from this House. You do not hear it from the intelligent Filipinos. It comes from the members of this House. The poor Filipinos are made to believe by the speeches made here that the American Government is going to establish a tyrannical government over them, and they are to be oppressed, their property is to be destroyed, their churches despoiled, and all that.

Now I wish to call the attention of the House to a symposium of opinion on this subject published in the January number of the North American Review. The three native members of the Civil Commission at Manila were asked, among other things, to answer this question, their answers to be published in this great magazine:

> What form of government ought to be established in the islands by the Congress of the United States?

The first answer which I quote from is that of T. H. Pardo de Tavera. If there is an honest civil commissioner, a learned Filipino, a man who understands the thoughts and feelings of his race—if they have any—it is T. H. Pardo de Tavera. On this subject he says:

> We supporters of the Federal party aspire to see the Filipinos constitute themselves some day into a State like those which form the Union. Until we are in a condition to obtain this final desire we hope that, gradually and in accordance with the capacity and situation of our people, the government of the Philippines may go on acquiring a state of autonomy more and more complete, approaching the definite form of its final development. If we had not had so prolonged a war there is no doubt that it would have been necessary to organize a government like that which has been given to Porto Rico and to Hawaii. We understand that the war has created for us a different situation, and although we desire to-day to have the benefits of self-government established in these islands, I believe that the condition in which we find ourselves placed would not justify it.

I commend that to those gentlemen who are so lugubrious about our refusal to give absolute self-government to the Filipinos.

> For the present it seems to me that Congress should approve the provisional form of government established here, maintaining it during one, two, or perhaps three years in such a way that when partisan feelings have been calmed, when a certain lack of confidence between Americans and Filipinos has disappeared, the time will have arrived for giving us a territorial government.
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> To-day the Filipinos desire, as the most important measure of the American Government, that there be conceded to us a chamber of representatives of the people, chosen by election. Nothing could be more just; but is it, indeed, opportune? We can not and do not forget that the isle of Samar, that of Cebu, that of Bohol, Batangas, and other provinces, although they do not constitute, to be sure, a great part of our territory, are to-day in open rebellion against the United States.
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> Those provinces would not be able to send representatives, if it were attempted now to establish a congress by popular vote. Furthermore, in those places which are pacified I do not know to what extent it would be practicable to hold an election, in view of the circumstances in regard to political and partisan education which exist to-day. It would be sad, indeed, if a chamber formulated at this time by popular election should prove a fiasco.
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> I fear greatly that such a chamber would prove unavailing at this time, and that the Government would find itself compelled to suppress it, an act which would not only wound the amour propre of the Filipinos, but might retard the time for establishing a real Territorial government without the restrictions which present conditions would impose.

The next Filipino witness that I will call to the stand is Benito Legarda, civil commissioner. He says, among other things:

> Although there are powerful reasons for believing that a more autonomous government would be very beneficial to the moral and material reconstruction of this archipelago, they are no less weighty than those held by people who are of the opinion that the status quo of the existing provisional government ought to prevail for the period of two years. This time is considered indispensable to allow the Filipinos to become conversant with their individual rights and their use, and to become familiar with the right of suffrage, which, as has been said before, is an entirely new thing to them. The most powerful argument to be found in favor of the latter view is based on the results of the municipal elections in some provinces, where the voters, instead of considering the common good, have allowed themselves to be influenced by the dominant caciquism or by the party passions and puerile reactionism which not long ago incited the war. There is no doubt that the Filipino people must purge themselves of these vices inherited from their former rulers, and which are to-day deeply rooted in them, before they can fully enter upon the exercise of their rights. When this has been brought about it will be well to remember that sudden changes are seldom beneficial and that a gradual development is always more advantageous.
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> The hope of the Filipino people would be to have a legislative chamber of representatives who were elected from each province, though such elections should be limited and restricted, in that the electors would have to combine the qualifications of fitness and capability as well as the elected; and these conditions should be made also to apply to the powers of the chamber to the extent that its acts might be set aside whenever the executive government thought that measure necessary for the common good.
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> It would also be well to allow a delegation, composed of several persons elected from within the chamber, to represent it in an informative character in Congress at Washington, so that the Filipinos might have an opportunity of learning and later exercising political functions; but this, I believe, will only be possible when all the provinces are able to be represented in the chamber. In short, I believe all of this will be possible only when the hostility which still exists against the constituted power shall have ceased.

Now I read a few lines from José Ruiz de Luzuriaga, civil commissioner:

> In my opinion, it is very difficult to answer at present the question with respect to the system of government that Congress ought to provide for us. However, taking into account the aspirations of the majority of men who are more or less interested in the political future of this country, my answer can be condensed as follows: That it might, perhaps, be well to establish here a form of government similar to that of Hawaii or Porto Rico. Since the conditions here, however, are somewhat different to those which prevail in those islands when their governments were established by the United States, it is clear that our case must have a different solution. Aside from the agitation which still influences the minds of most of the people, it is well to remember that the province of Batangas and the islands of Samar, Mindoro, Cebu, and Bohol are yet in open warfare against the Government of the United States.

So long as this abnormal condition exists it does not appear to me that it would be prudent and politic to introduce any change in the established government of these islands. Only when hostilities shall have completely ceased, when the popular mind is less perturbed, ought there to be thought of forming a popular chamber of representatives, elected by suffrage under an election law which, by its wise restrictions, shall offer a safe guaranty that such representatives shall be wisely chosen. With this chamber of representatives the civil commission as at present organized would cooperate, constituting a council of government to the executive power of the governor and the secretaries of the departments, the latter having the powers of a senate. Such a form of government, I believe, would satisfy the Filipino people until such time as they were capable of forming, as a Territory, a part of the great Republic of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, these are the opinions of the best Filipinos living to-day in the Philippine Islands, and I heartily concur from my own personal observation with the wisdom contained in these opinions. These gentlemen know what they are talking about, and evidently some who talk on the other side of this question do not.

Dr. José Rizal, whose fame and reputation are well known to most Americans who have been interested in Philippine affairs, was the best representative of the Filipino race in many respects whom I can at this time recall. He was educated abroad, spent most of his life in the pursuit of his education in Spain and other European countries, and returned in his young manhood to his native land with a patriotic desire to lift his country out of its terrible social, political, and religious condition.

Dr. Rizal, among other things, wrote a novel called "An Eagle Flight," in which he gave an absolutely correct picture of the religious, social, and political conditions among the Filipino people. Nothing contained in that book does an injustice, while the faults of the people are faithfully exposed. In dedicating his book Rizal wrote this:

TO MY COUNTRY:

The records of human suffering make known to us the existence of ailments of such nature that the slightest touch irritates and causes tormenting pains. Whenever, in the midst of modern civilization, I have tried to call up thy dear image, O my country! either for the comradeship of remembrance or to compare thy life with that about me, I have seen thy fair face disfigured and distorted by a hideous social cancer.

Eager for thy health, which is our happiness, and seeking the best remedy for thy pain, I am about to do with thee what the ancients did with their sick. They exposed them on the steps of their temples, that everyone who came to adore the divinity within might offer a remedy.

So I shall strive to describe faithfully thy state without extenuation; to lift a corner of the covering that hides thy sore; sacrificing everything to truth, even the love of thy glory, while loving, as thy son, even thy frailties and sins.

And that, Mr. Chairman, is what ought to be done by every honest man who addresses this House. He should leave behind his partisanship, his eagerness to attack the Administration, and tell the truth to this House without coloring and without flattery. This would give the American people a better idea of the tremendous task which has been imposed upon them by the unlooked-for events of the war with Spain.

The result of that war placed under our care and in our possession the islands of the Philippines, with all the different races—Moro and Filipino, Mohammedan and Catholic, Tagal and Macabebe—with all the bigotry, ignorance, and treachery inherited from their own Malay race, and all the vices they acquired through contact with the Spaniard; and when the Spanish sovereignty was destroyed, before heaven, and before the nations of the earth, the American people became responsible for peace and good order, for the protection of life and property, in all that archipelago.

We were confronted by a great proposition—500,000 Mohammedans, with all their fierce bigotry, whom to step upon or interfere with in regard to established religious customs or traditions would precipitate a bloody religious conflict with a warlike race, not one of whom fears death.

Some gentlemen seem to think we ought to have turned away and left the Filipino people to settle these great racial and religious problems. We would by such course have been responsible for the welter of blood that would have ensued, as the President himself has put it.

When these islands were acquired by conquest, by treaty, and by cession they became our "property," and it was the duty of Congress, under the Constitution authorizing it, to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the property and territory of the United States, anticipating the inevitable situation, to go on and create some form of government suitable to the capacity of the race which had fallen under our control and to administer that government as wisely as possible.

A distinguished Senator, a day or two ago, at the other end of the Capitol, in a very able speech, said on this subject:

We can not set up any system of temporary government in the nature of a tutelage to those people with the ultimate end of admitting them into a participation in the affairs of this nation.

I agree with the Senator in this statement. I also agree with the Senator in his remark that—

If a republic is to survive it must be a homogeneous, united nation, with all its people standing upon an equal footing, with equal privileges under the safeguards of a constitution and the operation of equal and just laws. The Philippines can never be admitted into the select and sacred circle constituting the sisterhood of the Republic.

Applying these remarks to the present situation as he saw them and as I saw them, I am wholly in accord with this proposition. I look into the far future before any American statesman should advocate the erection of a State out of the Philippine Islands or any portion of them.

I regret the brevity which I was compelled to adopt in giving my views upon the Filipino people.

The war policy of the Government in the Philippines has been bitterly assailed on this floor by most of the gentlemen who excuse the Filipino and condemn our effort to put down the insurrection in the islands. To show what public opinion on this subject is supposed to be in the Philippines, I quote at length an editorial in one of the leading American newspapers of Manila:

[The Manila American, Saturday, November 2, 1901.]

PLENTY OF AMERICAN PRECEDENTS.

General Smith's "fire and sword" policy in Samar is unprecedented in the annals of the American Army, and although it is the remedy approved of by every experienced Philippine campaigner for recalcitrant natives, considerable doubt exists in military circles here concerning the attitude which the Washington Government will assume.

It is safe to say that the members of the civil government of the islands do not approve of any such drastic measure, and there is a strong influence being brought to bear with the authorities at Washington to have Smith recalled. Congressman ——— and other members of the Congressional party who left for the States on the *Sheridan* are quoted as expressing themselves firmly against anything but the most liberal policy with the insurgents still in the field. They may therefore be expected to raise up a storm of protest on their arrival in Washington.—*Manila Times.*

A careful perusal of accounts of what was done during certain campaigns in the civil war will convince anyone that General Smith's "fire and sword policy" in Samar is not unprecedented in the annals of the American Army. After Atlanta was captured, as an act of military necessity General Sherman resorted to measures which were denounced as un-Christian and inhuman. The Confederate General Hood wrote to Sherman, protesting against what he termed "wanton cruelty and barbarity unparalleled in the annals of war." To which Sherman made the characteristic response that "War is hell," and went on with the work of destruction. In his famous march "from Atlanta to the sea" Sherman left a streak of desolation 60 miles wide across the face of the country.

After Sheridan had effected a wonderful and crushing defeat of the Confederate forces under Jubal A. Early he devastated the beautiful and fertile "valley of Virginia" so thoroughly that it was said that "if a crow wants to fly up the Shenandoah he must take his provisions along with him." One of the officers under Sheridan who assisted in the wholesale destruction of houses, barns, mills, salt works, fences, crops, and everything that could be destroyed is the man whose untimely death the United States so sincerely mourns to-day. And other instances could be cited. Precedents for a "fire and sword policy" were of frequent occurrence in 1863 and 1864.

Another thing must be remembered. In the civil war the armies of the United States were not fighting hordes of treacherous, half-civilized Asiatics. Pure gold might better be compared to the vilest muck than to insinuate that men and generals like Lee and Jackson resembled in the slightest degree creatures like Malvar or Lukban.

It is true that speakers and newspapers denounced again and again "these atrocities." Union soldiers were called "Lincoln's cutthroats" and "hired assassins." Grant was said to be a "butcher," and no epithet was so infamous that it was not applied to Sherman.

So it should be over here. If General Smith is satisfied that the "fire-and-sword policy" will soonest bring about the pacification of Samar, let him carry it out unimpeded. It is for the best interests of the islands and for the Filipino people that the authority of the United States shall be acknowledged everywhere in the archipelago. The people of Samar are not martyrs. If they suffer, the sufferings imposed are simply the penalty of their crimes. The war was not forced upon them. Neither were they called upon to do anything but what would be for their own benefit. They scorned the kindness that was shown them.

They have persistently refused to accept the honorable terms offered them. They insisted on fighting, and they fight in a way that entitles them to little consideration or respect. They have it entirely within their power to terminate the war at any time. Whenever they are tired they can quit. If all the rebels in Samar should surrender to-morrow, if they would abandon the error of their ways and manifest a sincere intention to behave themselves, the "fire-and-sword policy" would be instantly discontinued, and General Smith, instead of an avenging Nemesis, would be to them a helpful friend and protector. No one dare deny this.

Every insurrecto, every sympathizer of the rebels who is opposed to the United States, every traitor in the islands condemns the "fire-and-sword" policy, but 99 out of every 100 Americans resident on the island approve fully of the most vigorous prosecution of the war in Samar. It is quite likely that the Commission does not approve of a fire-and-sword policy. The Commission would not be consistent if it did approve of General Smith's plan, for it has ever pursued a namby-pamby policy. The skins of the black assassins in Samar are altogether too precious in the eyes of some people, and the poor fellows of the Ninth Infantry who fell to their treachery receive too little consideration.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] on yesterday, in discussing the establishment of this military post, rang the changes on the importance of sheltering and protecting our troops during the wet season, and so eloquent was he upon this theme that he not only received the solid support of his side of the House, but the gentleman from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS] said that he would not be found voting against the protection or shelter of the American soldier.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a copy of the hearings had before the Committee on Appropriations in regard to this military post, and those hearings show that it is impossible to build this post for which the gentleman contended at any time before the 1st of next November, when the rainy season will be over. By questions which he himself asked he brought out this fact, using his own language:

If you put it through under whip and spur, and your appropriation was made available by the 1st of February, it would be the middle of February before you could advertise, and it would be the 1st of March before you would get bids, would it not?

General Ludington, Quartermaster-General, assented to that, and then the chairman of the committee went on and said that it would be the 1st of May before this lumber could be shipped to the Philippine Islands, and the Quartermaster-General stated in those hearings that it would take nine months to build this post.

As a matter of fact, this appropriation was not recommended for the sheltering of our troops in the Philippine Islands. In House Document No. 94, which contains a letter from General Chaffee, he asks that $200,000 be made available on the 1st day of December and that $300,000 more be added thereafter. And this gentleman who has so much regard for the sheltering of our troops did not bring this matter before Congress until the 15th day of July.

So that instead of any man's judgment in this House being diverted from the question at issue by a demagogical appeal to members in favor of the soldiers of the country, we were led into a mistake, because the gentleman was not candid enough to give us the facts which he had in his possession as to the building of this post. In the parliamentary language of the gentleman from Illinois, it was "idiotic" in him to undertake to mislead the House upon this question. Everybody knows that this is but one of the policies of this Administration to build Army posts in the Philippines, to expend large sums of money there, so that when the question shall finally arise whether we shall retain those islands or not, we shall be answered by saying, "We have spent millions of dollars in those islands, and we can not get rid of them; we must hold them."

Mr. Chairman, there was no justification for the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois in which he undertook to make it appear to the public that those who were opposing this measure—which should have been sent to the Committee on Military Affairs and, if it had been necessary, could have been reported by them long before this bill came to this House—were withholding proper protection from our troops in Manila. And when you consider the fact that this bill has to go to the Senate, you may be certain that the timber for the building of this post will not reach Manila until the rainy season has begun and until no work whatever can be done upon it.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HAY] has seen fit to allude to a remark which I made on the floor of this House yesterday while a vote was being taken on an amendment to this bill providing for the shelter and protection of our troops in the Philippines. The RECORD quotes me thus:

When I fail to vote to protect the lives of American soldiers in the service of the American Republic I hope I shall be paralyzed.

It did not print the remark which induced me to make this declaration. When I arose to vote for the amendment a member of the House near me said: "What are you doing? Why don't you sit down? Sit down!" I made the reply on the spur of the moment, and when I reflect on it I glory in it. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, I mean every word of it. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] having charge of this urgent deficiency bill—this emergency bill—was appealed to by the Secretary of War to insert in it a provision to protect the American soldiers in the Philippines from the ravages of disease—deadly fevers and pestilence. Why? Because the rainy season was coming on, and they had no adequate shelter. It was the truth. Ah, Mr. Chairman, I have not forgotten the rainy season of last year, when the columns of our American newspapers were filled with long lists of the soldiers who had died in these islands from loathsome fevers for lack of proper shelter.

I have seen the sad faces of the American mothers whose sons were the victims of these miasmatic fevers. I have seen their tears and heard their moans. I would be untrue to every drop of blood in my body if I refused to respond to such an appeal for the protection of soldiers in the service of the Republic. It was an appeal on behalf of American women, whose sons are still fighting the battles of the Republic in these islands. I would blacken the Revolutionary blood coursing in my veins if I stabbed these American mothers to the heart by refusing to vote for this appropriation for the shelter and protection of their sons. [Applause on the Republican side.]

But, Mr. Chairman, I have not forgotten that the point of order against this appropriation came first from the other side of the House, and, thank God, not from this side [turning to the Democratic side]. How fatally you jumped the track before you got through. [Laughter.] You started right, but you came out wrong. [Laughter and applause.] I simply jumped from the train when I saw it going to destruction.

I did believe that the original proposition was subject to a point of order, but I am the last man to make such a point of order at such a time. When the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois was offered, and this House officially declared that it was in order, I felt it my duty as a Democrat, as a Tammany Hall Democrat, if you please—as a Democrat who drew his inspiration from that immortal and patriotic statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, and not from John C. Breckinridge—to vote for the appropriation. I am proud of that vote. [Applause.]

Rather than change it, I would have it inscribed in letters of gold where it could be seen by every man in the country. There can be no politics in questions where the lives of American soldiers are at stake. I always have and always shall vote to protect the lives of the men who are fighting the battles of this Republic, whether they are baring their breasts to the bullets of the enemy or whether they are encamped in swamps, exposed to the more insidious and more deadly danger of fever and pestilence. [Applause].

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. POU. Mr. Chairman, the wording of the amendment offered by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee induces me to submit a few remarks before debate shall conclude.

If I believed that the appropriation of $500,000, provided for by that amendment, was necessary for the shelter and protection of the officers and enlisted men in our army in the Philippines, I would support it if every other man in this Chamber voted against it, but I do not believe the appropriation is necessary for that purpose. It appears to me to be a mere subterfuge, an effort to accomplish something by indirection which gentlemen fear to attempt in the direct and usual way. How utterly perverted are all the purposes of the war, anyway. In what strange seas are we drifting. How unnatural everything appears.

When war was declared, for one I was for it. Under the same circumstances I would be for it again. Spain was murdering a people struggling for liberty just a few miles from our shores. Our great Republic had witnessed this until forbearance made us almost guilty, and when our battle ship was blown up in Habana harbor, as I believe by Spanish agencies, the people of my State felt it was our duty to avenge the outrage, and my district offered up the first young life as a sacrifice upon his country's altar. We fought in the righteous cause of liberty, and God gave us the victory. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Did anyone then believe that when Cuba was freed we would use our soldiers and our ships to subjugate a people struggling for liberty? The best shelter, the best protection, we can give to our officers and enlisted men is to bring them away from scenes of disease and crime and death back to their own American homes. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

During the year 1900, Mr. Chairman, there were 66,882 men in our army in the Pacific islands. There were more cases of sickness in our hospitals than there were men; that is to say, that upon an average every soldier in the service was sick once, and 10,547 were sick twice. Of course many were not sick at all while others were admitted to the hospitals several times. The report of the Surgeon-General of the Army shows that during the year 1900 the number of admissions to sick report in our army of 66,882 soldiers in the Pacific islands reached the enormous total of 77,429. How many of these died I do not know, but this we do know that 397 American lives were sacrificed during that year upon the field of battle in the Philippine Islands. And in what cause?

I will give you the answer out of the mouth of the greatest statesman of the Republican party, who but recently has declared that we are engaged in the "unholy work of crushing a republic." Statistics for the year 1901 have not been given us, but when they are they will furnish additional evidence of the stupid blunder we have made in attempting to take over the Philippines as a part of our Republic. Accurate figures are not given us showing the number of lives taken by our soldiers. If they were the conscience of the Republic would revolt and demand that the war be ended. Gentlemen seem to forget the principle that a nation can do wrong as well as an individual, that a nation can commit crime even as an individual can commit crime. The responsibility of a continuance of this wretched state of affairs rests upon each gentleman in this Chamber, and he can not escape it if he would. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

And what an anomaly in government we have, Mr. Chairman! Republican, colonial, and monarchical governments all under the Constitution of the United States. The President is as absolute over the Philippines as the Czar is over Russia. We were told that we needed these islands in the interest of trade, and yet the other day we saw the majority in this Chamber pass a bill protecting our infant American industries against competition in the Philippines. How long shall the war last? Soon four years will have passed. How long will it take 66,000 men to completely subdue 8,000,000?

Again, I say, how utterly have the high purposes of the war been perverted! We are simply continuing what Spain was too weak to accomplish in the Philippines, while at home we see slandered, persecuted, and humiliated the great admiral who gave

the stroke which destroyed the Spanish fleet and which ought to have ended the war. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

During the delivery of the foregoing remarks the hammer fell.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. POU. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for one minute or two minutes longer to conclude my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. POU then resumed and concluded his remarks as above.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, I venture the assertion that if gentlemen on the other side of this Chamber had been able to see the camps in the city of Manila during the time that I was there there would not have been a single vote on either side of the House against the proposition which was submitted on yesterday by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

There are three camps in the city of Manila, one, as stated by the gentleman from Tennessee, near the Lunetta. This camp lies on a low tract of land, within about 200 yards of the Bay of Manila. In the rainy season, within ten minutes after one of these tropical rainstorms has started, the entire camp is one sheet of water. The floors of the tents are flooded. It is a crime to ask soldiers wearing the blue to remain in quarters such as those.

There is another camp in a nipa hut, or rather in a nipa cockpit, a building that was formerly used by the Filipinos for the favorite national game. It is entirely inadequate to the purposes for which it is used. It is an outrage to shelter soldiers there. There are gentlemen on that side of the House who would not put a pet dog which they loved in such quarters.

There is another barracks in the suburb of Malate, which is probably the best of the three. It is an old Spanish barracks. It is antiquated. It is probably capable of housing one battalion of our troops. I say, Mr. Chairman, that this money is absolutely necessary at this time in order that the work of properly housing and sheltering the soldiers who are in the islands may be begun at once.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. POU] has just stated that the soldiers should be brought home at once. I commend to him and to the gentlemen of that side of the House the conduct of the regiment from Tennessee which had already been placed on board the transport to come home, and when the news was brought to them that the Filipino insurrectos were firing upon their country's flag they begged to be allowed to go back on shore and defeat the enemies of their country, which they did in a magnificent manner. [Applause.]

I desire also to call the attention of gentlemen to the fact that statements such as these are working an injury to the soldiers who are fighting for the American flag. General Smith, who went there as colonel of the First California Regiment, who subsequently was made governor of the island of Negros, and who is now a justice of the supreme court of the Philippines, a Democrat, if you please; Col. Robert Lee Bullard, of Alabama, a Democrat, if you please, both told me that in the regions which were held by their commands the greatest injury to their soldiers had been inflicted by reason of the fact that speeches made upon the floor of the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States had been translated into the Spanish language and had been there circulated among the natives, and I hold in my hand now a speech of Mr. Lentz, of Ohio, translated into the Spanish language and circulated among the ignorant natives there, who are only too ready to believe any of the statements that are made against the Americans.

Mr. SHATTUC. They are the only ones who would believe him.

Mr. FINLEY. Will the gentleman from California permit a question?

Mr. KAHN. Certainly.

Mr. FINLEY. I should like to ask, in the opinion of the gentleman from California, have the speeches made by Democrats or the speeches made by Republicans along the lines he has mentioned done the greatest harm in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. KAHN. Well, I will say to the gentleman that as there were more Democratic speeches made along that line, probably more of them were circulated; but I do not care who made the speeches, the speeches worked the injury.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. PIERCE rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The pro forma amendments are withdrawn and the gentleman from Tennessee moves to strike out the last three words.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Chairman, the discussion of this question and the criticism of this side, for the vote that it gave on yesterday in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois, have been beneficial in this: They have shown the conditions existing in the Philippine Islands and the manner in which our soldiers have been treated there for the last two or three years. Now, I want to ask the gentleman who has just taken his seat [Mr. KAHN] and one or two others, whose fault is it? It is not the fault of this side of the House.

Under the Spooner amendment, which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] read yesterday, which confers imperial powers upon the President of the United States, he is absolute in the Philippine Islands, and whatever his orders and commands are they have to be obeyed by the authorities there, both civil and military. Now, up to last April all the expenses of the renting of quarters and the housing of soldiers in the Philippine Islands were paid out of the revenues that were collected there.

With the absolute power and control in the hands of the President, I ask the gentleman from California who is to blame if our soldiers were housed in hovels that a dog ought not to be put into? [Applause on the Democratic side.] Who put our soldiers there, except those who are directing and controlling not only that side of the House, but who are controlling everything in the Philippine Islands? You had the money; you had absolute control and absolute command. Why, in all these years, have you not provided proper quarters for the soldiers out there? Who is responsible except you and the men who help to keep you here?

Mr. KAHN rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Tennessee yield to the gentleman from California?

Mr. PIERCE. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. Will the gentleman allow me to reply?

Mr. PIERCE. Ask your question. If you have a reply to make, you can reply in your own time.

Mr. KAHN. You asked me a question, and I simply say that the officers in command of these men are doing the best they can, but they are being hampered by the acts of Congress and certain Congressmen.

Mr. PIERCE. The law makes the President of the United States absolute master in the Philippines. He controls every dollar of the revenues collected, and you know it, and you needed no authority from Congress to provide shelter. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Furthermore, the representatives of our authorities in the Philippine Islands have now and have had all the time the revenues to do this work.

Mr. PIERCE. That is what I have been saying all the time. The authority given the President by the Spooner amendment, under which the Republican majority sustained the Chairman in putting the amendment upon this bill, is unlimited, both civil and military. Now, they knew the conditions of the soldiers there. Who is to blame that they were living in that condition, illy provided for, but the President and those under him? He was absolute master, and had the right to appropriate the money. Are we to blame? No; we have nothing whatever to do with the management of this matter in the Philippine Islands.

You have the money to pay commissioners out there $20,000 a year, but you have not the money to properly care for the soldiers of the country. [Applause on the Democratic side.] You have not that, but you can run up a salaried list of $70,000 or $100,000 a year, and money enough can not be found to put a little shelter over our soldiers that a dog could live in. [Renewed applause on the Democratic side.] That is the Republican care and love for the soldier. That is an instance of it that the gentleman from California has just brought into this House, and yet you blame us and criticise this side of the House. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I ask unanimous consent that the time of my colleague be extended five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that the time of his colleague be extended five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. PIERCE. The Philippine Commission, as shown in their report, assumed legislative control and began making appropriations September, 1900, and to June 30, 1901, had appropriated over $8,000,000. Then you come and blame us because our soldiers are illy cared for. I am sorry to say that gentlemen even upon this side have had the temerity to get up and blame us for standing by what we conceive to be the rules of the House.

There is no man upon this side but what wants to see our soldiers in the Philippines properly cared for. We desire to see all that money and the law can do to protect them. We believe as long as they are there that they should be properly protected, and so does every Democrat upon this side of the House. [Applause.]

But I do say this little claptrap business of certain gentlemen coming here and trying to inject partisanship into this matter deserves and should have no place upon this floor, because, as I have already stated, you had the power and you had the money in your own hands to care for the soldiers in the Philippine Islands. We are not to blame or responsible in any way, and our votes upon this question were given under our oaths as members to support

the Constitution and the law, for which we think gentlemen on that side have little respect. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Now, let us see. We find the conditions as existing in the Philippine Islands. I do not propose to go into the discussion of this question as to the right or wrong of our soldiers being there. In the few minutes I have no one can do justice to that question, and I shall not be led off into a discussion from that standpoint. But when the distinguished gentleman from Illinois on yesterday alluded to the three or four million slaves that had been freed in our own land, it flashed over me just what is being done out in the Philippine Islands.

The Philippine Commission tell us, and I have it here, that slavery existed in all the Moro country, and also that polygamy is universally practiced. The present Philippine Commission unanimously recommend that the slaves be let alone, for the reason that the people of that country are a lot of war-like fellows, and we should let them alone and let it work out. Does the Constitution of the United States go out there? If it does, it would not allow the slaves of the Sultan to be kept, or the plural wives of the Sultan that we know he has.

I agree with the gentleman that under the construction of the Republican party the Constitution does not go to the Philippine Islands, as they construe it, because the Constitution says that wherever the flag of the Union floats it shall float over free men and women and not over slaves. [Applause on the Democratic side.] And the flag in the Philippine Islands to-day is floating over slaves, held as such by the power and authority of the Republican party, through its President and the Army and Navy of the United States.

Why do you not say something about this on that side? Why do you not inquire what slaves are held in Mindanao or Jolo, or whatever you may call it, and say that we will wipe out this blot on American territory, as they say it is now for certain purposes, but not for the purpose of the Constitution? Gentlemen, clean your own stables before you propose to tackle somebody else's. We condemn the Republican party, which for three long years has permitted and upheld slavery and polygamy in the Philippines, for not wiping out these foul blots upon the escutcheon of our country. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, upon yesterday points of order were made, an amendment offered, and a point of order made on it, discussion upon the merits, and the committee adopted it, and it will be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, namely, that it do pass.

Gentlemen, as they have a right to do, in the absence of a point of order made, proceed after the fact to indulge in discussion. I have not made a point of order, and as long as it is confined without too great loss of time probably will not. I do not much like to talk about a matter that is passed, and shall not to any considerable extent. But in view of the remarks of my colleague on the subcommittee that prepared the bill, and upon the committee that reported it, all unanimous, I feel called upon just to make a statement. One gentleman on the other side read a part of an extract without reading all of the hearing before the committee in the preparation of this bill. We did have hearings, we printed them, and, as is usual in our subcommittees, we exhausted the subject so far as we could. We are in the habit of taking the other side, sifting it to the bottom, and then, when we are through, make such recommendations as seem to us to be required for the public good. That was what was done in this case. And after a full hearing, by the unanimous action of that committee, we reported this bill without any minority report or recommendation.

So far as I am concerned, and I believe so far as the members of our committee on that side of the House are concerned, we did not have a thought that a partisan tinge was to be given to this recommendation. I am sure my good friend from Tennessee [Mr. PIERCE], who has just addressed the House, if it did not meet his approval, and he supposed it was to be used for partisan purposes, would have registered his dissent. Why has it taken a partisan tinge? Because it suited the purpose of some gentlemen on that side, not members of the committee, to give it a partisan tinge, thick and fast with points of order, and then discussion of the whole question. That is where it comes.

So that as this measure passed this side of the House, with some help from that side, and not a great deal in numbers, had to pass it. Now, that is all there is of it—the whole story.

Now, my friend who last addressed the committee said that for years the Republicans have had power in the Philippines, yet they hold slaves down there under the Sultan of Jolo; yes, and polygamy, and all that kind of a thing. Well, the law prohibits it, and the law is being enforced as rapidly as possible. The law prohibits polygamy in this country, and yet you have it in Utah. The law prohibits it in this country, and yet you have it among the Indian tribes. The law prohibits bigamy, and yet you have it in all the States. The law prohibits murder, larceny, and all kinds of crime, and yet you have them throughout the country. It is a part of the progress of civilization that law and order can only be had as the great majority of the people compels, in the fullness of time, the individual who violates the law to suffer the penalty.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. SHATTUC. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois may continue for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman if the contract known as the Bates treaty, ratified by the Senate, does not protect the Sultan of Jolo both in slavery and in polygamy, and pledges the Army and Navy to protect him in his religious and civil rights?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, that is not worthy of my good friend from Tennessee, who, unless by party stress, usually rises to the point of statesmanship.

Mr. PIERCE. Well, isn't it true?

Mr. CANNON. No; it is not true.

Mr. PIERCE. Does the gentleman deny that that is in the contract or treaty?

Mr. CANNON. Now, my friend from Tennessee wants to switch me off upon another matter not involved in this discussion.

Mr. PIERCE. The distinguished gentleman from Illinois is doing the switching himself; I am trying to hold him to the question.

Mr. CANNON. I have the gentleman's question, and I will try and answer it. With 10,000,000 people, with an insurrection, with all the different languages and all the different races, because law and order could not effect a millennium there in a day, the gentleman champs his teeth. Let me tell you: Three hundred years ago almost one hundred people upon the *Mayflower* landed at Plymouth Rock. Inside of six months 50 of them were buried; but still they came on and on. Then came the settlement, and then came the Indian wars; then came the treaties; and through the three centuries of colonies and as United States we have been extending our borders and our boundaries from generation to generation; and there is just as much sense, or would have been as much sense, if my friend had been a member of the British Parliament when the people died by the wholesale as they moved on to this continent of criticising with their jeremiads as there is now in my friend giving out his jeremiads here.

I will state in conclusion, and then I will ask the Clerk to read, that this matter has already been disposed of in committee. Right or wrong, the United States owns the Philippine Islands, and the Anglo-Saxon people, abroad or here, never have parted with an acre of soil when they have once owned it. We have got to deal with it, and will deal with it, and now, respectfully, let me say, that we will march on and you will be criticising and making mouths while we march. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 2485. An act granting an increase of pension to Tempy French;

S. 2390. An act granting a pension to Nellie M. Emery;

S. 1295. An act to amend an act authorizing the construction of a railway, street-railway, motor, wagon, and pedestrian bridge over the Missouri River near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr., approved February 13, 1891, and amended by an act approved January 28, 1893, and by an act approved April 21, 1898, and to authorize the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, successor to the Interstate Bridge and Street Railway Company, to complete, reconstruct, and change a bridge for railway and street-railway purposes over the Missouri River near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr.;

S. 1165. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near the city of St. Joseph, Mo.;

S. 1838. An act authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Arkansas River in the State of Arkansas;

S. 1839. An act authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct a bridge across the White River in the State of Arkansas;

S. 650. An act granting to the White River Railway Company the right to construct, maintain, and operate a single-track railway across the lands of the United States in the south half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 14 north, range 8 west

of the fifth principal meridian, in the county of Independence, in the State of Arkansas, reserved for use in connection with the construction of Lock No. 3, Upper White River, Arkansas;

Senate concurrent resolution 13.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound in cloth 4,000 copies of the Gazetteer of the Philippine Islands; 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 2,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,000 for the use of the War Department.

S. 300. An act to provide for the purchase of a site, and for the erection of a public building thereon, at the city of Wheeling, State of West Virginia;

S. 651. An act extending the time within which the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western Railway Company is authorized to construct a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew in Arkansas;

S. 2262. An act granting an increase of pension to George Farne;

S. 2267. An act granting an increase of pension to Clara A. Penrose;

S. 568. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Fisher;

S. 1923. An act granting an increase of pension to Fred F. B. Coffin;

S. 1172. An act granting a pension to Catharine F. Edmunds;

S. 597. An act granting to the State of North Dakota 30,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a school of forestry;

S. 1616. An act granting a pension to Enoch A. White;

S. 1615. An act granting a pension to Charles Weitfle;

S. 2334. An act granting an increase of pension to Oscar Reed;

S. 2460. An act granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Springer;

S. 1029. An act granting an increase of pension to Wellington D. Curtis;

S. 2359. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hymer;

S. 2386. An act granting a pension to Margaret J. Verbiskey;

S. 1267. An act granting an increase of pension to Susan F. Connit;

S. 336. An act to grant an honorable discharge from the military service to Charles H. Hawley;

S. 619. An act to authorize the President to revoke the order dismissing William T. Godwin, late first lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, United States Army, and to place the said William T. Godwin on the retired list with the rank of first lieutenant;

S. 908. An act for the relief of Sarah K. McLean;

S. 717. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Muncie, in the State of Indiana;

S. 716. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Anderson, in the State of Indiana;

S. 2282. An act for the relief of Richard King;

S. 1637. An act granting an increase of pension to Annie A. Neary;

S. 139. An act for the relief of Edward Byrne;

S. 2055. An act for the relief of Eunice Tripler, widow of Charles S. Tripler;

S. 593. An act for the establishment, control, operation, and maintenance of the Northern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hot Springs, in the State of South Dakota;

S. 75. An act for the relief of William H. Hugo;

S. 691. An act granting an honorable discharge to John W. Tiffany;

S. 1134. An act for the relief of Daniel W. Light;

S. 218. An act to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Elias B. Bell;

S. 2107. An act granting a pension to Matilda Armstrong;

S. 568. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Fisher;

S. 700. An act granting a pension to Rebecca Dobbins;

S. 1086. An act granting a pension to Charlotte H. Race;

S. 1913. An act granting an increase of pension to Caroline Mischler;

S. 936. An act granting a pension to Nancy A. Dowell;

S. 932. An act granting a pension to Vincent de Frietas;

S. 299. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Bluefield, in the State of West Virginia;

S. 1019. An act to relieve Benjamin F. Burgess of the charge of desertion;

S. 1020. An act for the relief of John Emerson;

S. 608. An act for the relief of George K. Bowen;

S. 554. An act to correct the military record of H. A. White;

S. 526. An act granting an increase of pension to John McGrath;

S. 1782. An act granting a pension to Catherine Meade;

S. 1783. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Shroeder;

S. 1330. An act granting an increase of pension to Moses Smith;

S. 1337. An act granting a pension to Mary R. Miller;

S. 1329. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Black;

S. 2392. An act granting an increase of pension to Elmer L. Stevens;

S. 2391. An act granting an increase of pension to Elvira L. Wilkins;

S. 2389. An act granting a pension to John E. Farrell;

S. 1636. An act granting an increase of pension to Nannie S. White;

S. 456. An act granting a pension to Mary McLaughlin;

S. 457. An act granting a pension to Penelope E. Russ;

S. 2036. An act granting an increase of pension to Etta Adair Anderson; and

S. 1971. An act to provide suitable medals for the survivors of the officers and crew of the U. S. sloop of war *Cumberland*.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 5814) to provide for the execution in the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico of deeds for land situated in the District of Columbia, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House of Representatives on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. GALLINGER, Mr. MCMILLAN, and Mr. MARTIN as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee again resumed its session.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I wish to occupy the attention of the committee for only a moment for the purpose of correcting a statement which was made by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PIERCE] with regard to the so-called Bates treaty. It is true that General Bates, then in command of some of our forces in the Philippines, negotiated a treaty with the Sultan of Sulu which recognized the institution of slavery in the dominions of that potentate. It is also true that that agreement was forwarded to the President of the United States for the purpose of obtaining his approval. It is further true that the President of the United States expressly repudiated that part of the agreement with the Sultan, and directed General Bates to communicate to him that the Government of the United States could recognize slavery nowhere under the American flag.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, while I would not lightly invoke the wrath of God and do not wish to invite physical disability, I will agree to share, upon a percentage basis, with my distinguished friend from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS] his paralysis when I fail to do my duty by voting all necessary money for the purpose of protecting the soldiers and sailors of this Government when doing their duty under the flag. But, Mr. Chairman, I will not relinquish my right to exercise my judgment, nor will I willingly consent that the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee shall confiscate all the privileges of the committee, of which I am an humble member, without entering a protest.

I believe now, as I believed yesterday when this debate was on, that had there been sent to the Committee on Military Affairs the recommendations for quarters, temporary or permanent, for the protection of troops in the island of Manila or elsewhere, an appropriation could have come out of that committee within forty-eight hours after the bill had been sent there. At no time since I have been a member of that committee have I seen partisanship control in its deliberations. At no time—and I believe the chairman of the committee, the distinguished member from Iowa [Mr. HULL], will bear me out in this statement—has there been an effort on the part of any Democrat to impede any proper or necessary appropriations for the defense of the country or the prosecution of all its just enterprises.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the hearings had by the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in the investigation of this question, which investigation was conducted by the chairman of that great committee, establish clearly the fact, out of the mouth of the Quartermaster-General having these improvements in charge, that it would be utterly impossible to undertake the improvements with any hope of completing them or putting them in an advanced stage of construction before the rainy season shall have come on; that rainy season from which it is contended this appropriation is necessary to protect our troops.

Mr. Chairman, I will ask the Clerk to read from the report of the hearings, to which I have just referred (beginning on page 61 and including the paragraph marked on page 62), the statement of General Ludington, made in the course of the hearings before the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

The CHAIRMAN. This is an estimate for the post at Manila, and your note is there at the bottom of the page. How long would it take to construct this post?

General LUDINGTON. I should say it would take nine months at least; say six to nine months.

The CHAIRMAN. That means barracks, officers' quarters, sewerage, and everything?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.
The CHAIRMAN. And it is permanent in its nature?
General LUDINGTON. It is to be built of lumber.
The CHAIRMAN. And it is to be a permanent post. You can not do that in nine months.
General LUDINGTON. I said nine months. Probably it will take a year. There is only one season of the year that you can work to much advantage there.

Mr. SLAYDEN (interrupting the reading). I will not ask the Clerk to continue the reading. He has read far enough to establish, out of the mouth of the Quartermaster-General, that it would be impossible, in less than nine to twelve months, to complete these barracks which it was contended were necessary for the protection of our troops during the coming rainy season.

Mr. CANNON. Allow me to say that the matter just read is only a partial statement of the case. The gentleman himself will bear me out in saying that the Quartermaster-General said finally that the work would take from five to nine months; that he wanted to commence it now; that in spite of some disadvantages he could work during the rainy season; and that if we fail now to make provision for this work it would postpone the work for another year. Why does not the gentleman be fair and put before the House the whole case?

Mr. SLAYDEN. I am perfectly willing to have read the entire colloquy between the chairman of the committee and General Ludington. I will read the part to which the gentleman refers:

The CHAIRMAN. What is the season you can work there?
General LUDINGTON. From now until March, April, or possibly May.
The CHAIRMAN. After all, if you have this appropriation by the 1st of February, you could not much more than make contracts?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN] has expired.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I ask that my time be extended for ten minutes. I hope that the House will indulge me in this request.

There was no objection.

Mr. SLAYDEN (continuing the reading):

General LUDINGTON. You might say that we could work until May.
The CHAIRMAN. You have to let the contracts; you could not do anything until you let your contracts?
General LUDINGTON. We would have to buy the lumber and send it out over there, and put it up probably by our own mechanics.
The CHAIRMAN. Would you buy the lumber here or there?
General LUDINGTON. We would buy it on the Pacific coast, probably somewhere on the Sound.

He has since explained to the Committee on Military Affairs that it would be bought in Puget Sound.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be done on open market or by advertisement?
General LUDINGTON. We would advertise for it.

Observe, Mr. Chairman, that these inquiries on the part of the chairman skillfully brought out the fact that every step necessary for the construction of those barracks would cause delay.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would that take?
General LUDINGTON. If we could spare the time, we would advertise for probably a month, but if we did not have the time we would advertise it for half of that time.
The CHAIRMAN. If you put it through under whip and spur by advertising, and your appropriation was made available by the 1st of February, it would be the middle of February before you could advertise, and really it would be the 1st of March before you could get bids in, would it not?
General LUDINGTON. It depends entirely upon when the money was available.
The CHAIRMAN. I am assuming it would be two weeks before this would be enacted. It would be the 1st of March before you could probably get your contracts awarded, and then it would be at least thirty days before you can ship it?
General LUDINGTON. I should think so. We might ship a part sooner, but could not expect to get it all.
The CHAIRMAN. Under the most favorable circumstances it would be the 1st of April before you could ship it, and the shipment would require thirty days, and it would be the 1st of May before you can get the material on the ground?

That was the judgment of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations at that time.

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.
The CHAIRMAN. The object of asking about this is that it does not go to the merits of the matter, but is to see whether or not, from a practical standpoint, as your season would close before you could get your material there, and that being true it seems to me the committee on the sundry civil in its ordinary annual bill could treat this matter. You could not do much in July and August in actual construction.

Now, I submit it was demonstrated by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, himself, that expedition would have been better secured had that bill gone to the committee to which it properly belonged, and had that committee been permitted to bring a suitable measure into the House.

Mr. CANNON. The matter does not belong under the rules of the House to the Committee on Military Affairs, it belongs, and is always treated upon the sundry civil bill or the deficiency bill.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, will indicate any appropriation which has been made this year or made by the preceding Congress or at any prior time in the line of the appropriation he suggests here and which will establish the fact that this is a supplement to that appropriation, or a deficiency, in other words, I will promptly accept his statement of fact in that regard and give my assent to the legislation proposed. But no such thing can be shown. This is not in any sense of the word a deficiency.

But there is another authority with reference to the construction of these barracks to which I invite the attention of the committee for a few moments. I refer to a communication from Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, major-general in the United States Army, commanding a division in the Philippines, and addressed to the Adjutant-General at Washington, D. C. I direct your attention to the last paragraph:

I have been unable to prepare plans and make careful estimate of cost for want of time to do so, but a rough approximation is stated at $500,000—lumber, rough material, nails, ironmongery, pipe, etc., from the United States. Two hundred thousand dollars should be available by December 1, in order that the dry season may be taken full advantage of. For construction of permanent barracks, quarters, stations, etc., at other points which may be determined upon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, $2,000,000.

Now, it will be seen, Mr. Chairman, that this sum of $2,000,000 more will have to be appropriated at some time in the future for the purpose of putting up barracks and quarters in these islands during the fiscal year 1903. I would like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill if that does not look like a permanent military establishment over there.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WEEKS] made a statement when he had the floor of the House this morning in which he charged this side of the Chamber with having advocated and adopted the "insurrectos'" cause, as he terms it, and called attention to a matter to which I shall revert for a few moments. Now, I repudiate the statement of the gentleman from Michigan—as far as I am individually concerned I repudiate it for myself, or for any other Democrat, or for any gentleman on this side of the Chamber as absolutely unwarranted. I know of no Democratic member and no Democratic citizen who is an advocate of the cause of the Filipino insurrection, so called. That remark of the gentleman was entirely unwarranted and without foundation. We on this side of the House have advocated and propose to stand by the principles enunciated in 1776 by our forefathers, the principles upon which the Government of the United States is founded, and are now concerned, not as to how a departure from such principles will affect the Filipinos, but as to what will be the effect upon ourselves.

But the gentleman from Michigan—and I regret that I could not, on account of the confusion on the floor of the House, hear all that he had to say—read an account of individual cruelty by some Filipino, and, taking that as the text, as the basis of his generalization, he stated as a matter of fact that it was evident that these people were unfitted for free government and that the illustration he gave was evidence of that fact.

Now, in this connection I will ask the Clerk to read the two paragraphs numbered 1 and 2 which I have marked on the morning paper that I send to the desk, and then, Mr. Chairman, after they are read, and after a few brief remarks in connection with them, I shall have concluded what I desire to say upon this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

NEGRO'S FIENDISH CRIME—POURED OIL ON SLEEPING WOMAN'S CLOTHING AND SET HER AFIRE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., *January 22*.

A horrible tale of the burning to death of a young negro woman, Carrie Kelly, comes from Navassa Station, 4 miles from Wilmington, in Brunswick County. From an ante-mortem statement developed by the woman at the coroner's inquest there to-day it appears that a week ago Louis Myers, colored, went to the woman's house in the absence of her husband and made an improper proposal to her, which she spurned.

The negro went away, but soon returned, and while she was asleep in a chair before the fireplace, he saturated her garments with kerosene and applied a match, the striking of which awoke her. Finding herself enveloped in flames, she tore her garments off and fled. After suffering intense agony for several days, she died yesterday. Myers was arrested by the Wilmington police and is held for the Brunswick authorities.

The Clerk also read as follows:

HUNTING A NEGRO BRUTE—CRIMINAL ASSAULT UPON MRS. ISAIAH LUMLEY, OF WINSTON-SALEM.

[Special to the Washington Post.]

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., *January 22*.

A young negro man, whose name has not been learned, criminally assaulted Mrs. Isaiah Lumley, about 9 o'clock this morning, in the woods just southeast of the city. Mrs. Lumley, who is a poor woman and 53 years old, says she wrestled with the negro nearly half an hour before he accomplished his purpose. She was choked until she became helpless.

Officers tracked the brute for some distance, but as yet they have not been able to catch him. Six negroes were arrested and carried before Mrs. Lumley, but she said neither was the guilty man.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Now, Mr. Chairman, there is a black Roland for the gentleman's brown Oliver. If his predecessors in the early history of the Republican party had reasoned as he reasons to-day I apprehend that the negroes of this country would never have been clothed with the franchise, because these individual acts of cruelty would have been regarded, according to the logic of the gentleman from Michigan, as indicating their absolute unfitness for participating in the Government. I do not believe that the character of the negro can be established by individual

acts of brutality, nor do I believe that the fact that there are fiends among the Filipinos proves their unfitness for government or establishes our right to rule them.

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I should be very glad to make some progress with this blll, We have devoted a great length of time, without probably very much profit, to the discussion of this particular feature of the bill, and I will ask the Clerk to proceed with the reading.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. WANGER in the chair). The Chair regards the pro forma amendment as having been withdrawn.

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Chairman, I renew the amendment.

Mr. CANNON. I would be glad, I would say to my friend from Tennessee, that we may proceed with the bill. Since I introduced this bill we have had two full days and over of general debate; a great deal of latitude has been allowed. I could, of course, have invoked the point of order, but have not done so, because I want to demonstrate, if possible, that we could pass the bill by unanimous consent. It seems to me that the time has arrived that we should make progress with the bill.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I will state to the gentleman that I will not detain the House but for two or three minutes and occupy that time only for the purpose of making a brief reply to the suggestion of my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY], and also with reference to statements made in reference to the climate of Manila in connection with the building of this post.

Gentlemen, I want to know why we should build a permanent hospital—for that is what this is—or a home for our well and sick people in Manila, when the well ones are coming home as fast as they can get away, and the sick ones are put on our transports and brought back home? Why? Because of the climate there; that is not changed by any kind of a house. Governor Taft, in some one of his reports states—and as all of our officers agree—the sick soldier or citizen is not left in Manila to be cured, but is brought back to the cold climates of his native home in the United States.

Suppose you build this structure there at any price. Why, gentlemen, you will have to bring your sick soldier back home anyway. There is not a man on this side of the House, nor on that, who wants to deprive the sick soldier of a cure for his ailments; but in that climate, if anything will cure him, as a rule coming home does it. But there is not a place anywhere in that island, I believe, with the possible exception of Benguet, a long distance away, where his health would be improved, and I doubt somewhat if that is much better than Manila. But to get to Benguet we must build an expensive railroad.

Why, our distinguished friend Governor Taft lives in the best house in Manila, but he is coming home for his health. He was sick when I left there. General Funston is coming home for his health, and must stand, we are informed, a second operation in a few days. Judge Ide has gone to Japan for his health. What about all of the people who get sick in the Philippine Islands? They do not stop at Manila to get well. They come home to their native, cool climate.

Now, another question—about Jolo and slavery. It is immaterial to me what the President did on that subject for the purposes of my statement. I have heard it disputed, I have heard it said, that he did not strike out the provision with reference to slavery in Jolo. Whether he did or did not, I want to state this, that I went to Jolo and I there saw slaves. I went to one of the best-managed schools that I think I ever saw. I was talking to the teacher, who is the ex-secretary of the present Sultan of Sulu, the ex-secretary of his deceased brother, who was the Sultan preceding him, and the ex-secretary of the deceased father of the two once Sultans. I asked him if slavery still existed there, and he said, "Yes; there is a slave boy there now—in the schoolroom." Said I, "Bring him up here; I want to see him." He was brought up—a bright little brown boy. I asked him his name and he told me. I asked him his history and he said he would write it to me; and he did write it to me, and I have it at my office now. I asked the principal to write me his history and he did it, and that is now at my office.

The substance of it was that this boy, 12 years old, had been sold six times, and they were threatening then to sell him again. What did I do? What did I feel I should do, Mr. Chairman? I went immediately, as quick as I could find a military official, and told him of the fact, because, regardless of what the President of the United States and the Republican party believe, I believe that if any part of the American Constitution went to the Philippine Islands the portion prohibiting slavery went there, and I wanted it enforced. I could not find the leading officer of the post, who is a most charming and splendid man, but just as the ship was in the act of raising anchor I did find a gentleman of his staff on our vessel. I took him aside and related the facts to him just as I have stated them here—told him where the boy was, what the principal of the school said, what the boy said—and this officer said to me, "Oh, we have no right to interfere with that." I said, "What, no right to interfere with slavery in the Philippine Islands?" He said, "No; we have a contract with the Sultan of Sulu that prohibits us from interfering with slavery, with their religion, or with their harems here."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question right there?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Were there any courts there under our authority?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Nothing but military there. Everything was military there.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Had anybody ever attempted to sue out a writ of habeas corpus for anybody?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I heard nothing of the writ of habeas corpus and heard nothing of the Constitution there until I spoke about it. I saw no civil judges and heard of none. The place, Jolo and the island, was under military rule and had to be. Our army was there and could have squelched slavery, but they dare not. The bloodiest of conflicts would follow, our people said, and this ex-Secretary Wahab, if we undertook to destroy their customs—and slavery is one.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Tennessee yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. I should like to call the gentleman's attention to two or three sentences from the most recent report of the Philippine Commission upon that subject.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I should be happy to hear that, Mr. Chairman, but I hope my time will be extended. I am just stating these facts as I saw them; but the gentleman may go ahead.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. I do not want to extend the gentleman's time, but I want to direct his attention to this language:

The insular government has never recognized slavery in any way, and the Moros were informed that it would never do so.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I think this matter ought to be stated as it really is, and I hope I may be indulged for a few minutes.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Tennessee be extended five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the time of the gentleman from Tennessee be extended for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. I should like to be recognized after that.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I hope the gentleman will allow me to make this statement, so we will know exactly what conditions are in this Moro country. The ancestry of the Moro came from Borneo—they are not Filipinos. You have heard of "The man from Borneo," I know.

[Mr. GAINES of Tennessee addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. LOUD having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the President had on January 23, 1902, approved and signed a bill of the following title:

H. R. 3239. An act providing for the free transportation of all mail matter sent by Mrs. Ida S. McKinley.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. WARNOCK. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that, after watching the debate which has taken place in the last two or three days, the House is determined to go on until they stop from sheer exhaustion; and in order that that operation may be hastened, I contribute my mite toward the utter prostration of this body mentally and physically.

I congratulate this side of the House on the fact that on yesterday they were able to accomplish, in spite of points of order and in spite of a seemingly irresistible flow of eloquence on the other side of the aisle, two or three additions to the bill which I believe to be just and proper.

I was convinced from the arguments made on the other side that it was just and proper, even if I had not heard a word from this side. We learned from the argument of the gentleman from Tennessee what a fearful, unwholesome, and unhealthy climate

they have in the Philippines. We learned that the best housed and best sheltered and best cared for people who are there are unable to resist the effects of the malaria of that climate for a longer period than a few months. Why, then, should gentlemen making such assertions and such arguments hesitate to give to the soldiers who are there representing this Government that needed shelter which they say they must have if they are to stand the effects of that climate?

I believe that it was fortunate that the majority supported it at the time of its passage, because I saw the remarkable spectacle of 100 on the other side when the motion was finally brought for consideration before the House stand up and deliberately refuse their assent to the appropriation providing for the shelter of the soldiers. I saw also another remarkable thing that surprised me more than did the vote of the hundred gentlemen, and that was when the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, evidently a profound lawyer, evidently a man who regards a point of order when raised not simply as a partisan matter, but would regard it as purely a judicial matter, when he undertook to state, as he did state in a clear manner, his reasons for sustaining what he believed might be the action of the Chair, that he believed that the point was not properly and well taken as against the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois, I observed that he was drawn into a colloquy with his brethren on the other side, which colloquy resulted in such questions being propounded that whenever he was unable to give such answers as suited their political bias that his answers were received with jeers and hoots; and I almost expected to see the gentleman from Georgia, notwithstanding his record as a Democrat, read out of the party. And I was further surprised when I heard the speech of the gentleman from Tennessee, I believe it was, this morning, that gentleman covertly casting a sneer upon the action of that other distinguished Democrat from the State of New York because, in answer to a suggestion made to him by another, he had replied, "I would be paralyzed before I would consent to withhold my vote for the support and comfort of an American soldier."

Now, Mr. Chairman, this has been to me a great matter of surprise, and I would not, as I said before, call attention to it except that I see that the House is determined to be brought to the very verge of extreme exhaustion before we can proceed with a vote. I have heard a great many things uttered on the other side that have sounded strangely to my ears in connection with this debate. Gentlemen have, in advocating their claims about the situation in the Orient, indulged in many remarks about the cost, about the great expense, about the loss of life. Is that the only reason, gentlemen, of your objection? I remember very well that when the declaration of war was made, as between the United States and Spain, there was no hesitation in regard to the cost, no hesitation in regard to the blood that should be shed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the time of the gentleman be extended five minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I want to give notice that when my friend from Ohio has completed his remarks and my colleague, Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts, has a moment to read an extract from the report, I shall have to insist on the enforcement of the rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut asks that the time of the gentleman from Ohio may be extended five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WARNOCK. As I was saying, Mr. Chairman, there was no expenditure of money and no expenditure of blood that stood in the way of the gentlemen on the other side advocating the Spanish war.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. WARNOCK. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Does not the gentleman remember the conditions that prevailed at that time—the order to the reconcentrados and the Weyler order? Was not that the condition then, and has not the Government drifted into the present policy of the Weyler order in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. WARNOCK. If the gentleman had waited until I got through, he would find that I would touch upon that very point. The war with Spain was waged by common consent as a war for humanity. It was stated, and has been stated on this floor repeatedly during the arguments that have been made under this bill, that the Spanish war was waged because of the fact that the cries of the oppressed came up from across the narrow sea between us and Cuba, so that we were compelled as Americans to interfere. While it is true that at that time the Philippines were not thought of, or dreamed of, yet I declare to-day that the same motives that actuated the people of the United States when the Spanish war was declared, in my mind are equally as forcible to-day as then.

What is the object of the occupation of the Philippines? Some gentlemen say that it is for the purpose of aggrandizement; for the purpose of extending our borders and acquiring more territory. Gentlemen, when that is urged as the reason, are met with this argument—that we would be entailing an enormous expense and loss to the Government. I never felt, for one, that that was the real purpose of the occupation of the Philippines. I never felt, for one, that the United States of America had engaged in the enterprise because of the fact that it was to bring to us any profit in the way of dollars and cents, but I have felt, and there are tens of thousands of people in the United States that feel as I do, that that enterprise was engaged in, not for the purpose of aggrandizement, but for the purpose of humanity, as much as our interference in the case of Cuba was a case of humanity.

The other day I was reading in one of the newspapers that Mr. Carnegie, the great millionaire philanthropist, said that the only satisfaction a man could have out of his wealth was that he might benefit somebody, that he might help somebody. So I believe that the United States should take possession of the Philippines, and maintain the flag of our country in the Philippines, not so much for the purpose of benefiting the United States as for the purpose of accomplishing some good or help to somebody. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WATSON], in the argument which he so ably and forcibly presented, demonstrated the beneficent mission of the United States in the Philippine Islands.

I know it is easy for gentlemen to argue, and to theorize, and speculate, and to criticise the policy of the Government; but, gentlemen, if that policy results in establishing schoolhouses on the hillside and in the valley; if that policy accomplishes results in changing the hut of the jungle into a happy home; if that policy results in lifting up the degraded, oppressed, and superstitious people and giving to them the light of our western civilization, then, I say, let us accept that responsibility and share in the beneficent results. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, what is the amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The present occupant of the chair has been out of the chair for a few minutes. Will the Committee of the Whole indulge him in a statement?

Mr. CANNON. I think unanimous consent was substantially given that after the completion of the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, and a word from the gentleman from Massachusetts, the consideration of this bill would proceed in order.

Mr. COCHRAN. I would ask whether it is the right of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to name two or three gentlemen who are to speak, and to give notice that after those gentlemen have spoken he will move to close debate?

The CHAIRMAN. During the last thirty or forty minutes the debate has been proceeding by unanimous consent, outside of any rule. The right of amendment has been exhausted, and debate has been exhausted upon amendments for some little time; so that upon the objection of any gentleman we must proceed with the bill.

Mr. PIERCE. I should like to occupy the floor for a few minutes——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has not finished his statement. At some other point in the bill—at the conclusion of the reading of some other paragraph—the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] could be recognized to make a pro forma amendment, upon which he would be entitled to speak for five minutes.

Mr. CANNON. I will now give absolute notice that after my friend from Tennessee [Mr. PIERCE] has occupied his time, after my friend from Indiana [Mr. MIERS] has had a few minutes, and my friend from Massachusetts a few minutes—none of them exceeding five minutes—from that on I shall insist that the consideration of the bill shall proceed in order.

The CHAIRMAN. May the Chair suggest to the gentleman from Illinois that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] asked for recognition before any of the gentlemen whom the gentleman from Illinois has named?

Mr. CANNON. Does my friend from Missouri want five minutes?

Mr. COCHRAN. If I had not wished for time I would not have addressed the Chair.

Mr. CANNON. Well, I was trying to get unanimous consent for some arrangement. The gentleman knows that if the point of order were made that debate is not in order upon the pending amendment it would be sustained. I am trying to make progress with this bill if I can, without any undue friction. I have no desire to cut the gentleman off.

Mr. COCHRAN. May I suggest that I do not obtrude myself upon the House with sufficient frequency to justify the gentleman from Illinois in selecting me for exclusion in the matter of debate?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, there is no necessity for any irritation.

Mr. COCHRAN. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands that the gentleman

from Illinois now includes in his statement the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will now recognize the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PIERCE].

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Chairman, I desire to read the orders of the President to General Bates and General Otis:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, October 27, 1899.*

SIR: The President instructs me to advise you that the agreement signed August 20, 1899, between Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, representing the United States, of the one part, the Sultan of Jolo, the Dato Rajah Muda, the Dato Attik, the Dato Calbi, and the Dato Joakanain, of the other part, is confirmed and approved, subject to the action of Congress provided for in that clause of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain which provides "The civil rights and the political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress."

* * * * * * *

Hence it is desired that you report upon the character of this Moro slavery, in order that the institution as existing may be fully appreciated. The number of slaves secured by the Moros through capture or by purchase from other bands, tribes, or races, and now held by them, and the number of them in use who have voluntarily or involuntarily entered the condition of slavery might be approximately stated.

You will conduct your inquiries with a caution prescribed in the inclosed War Department communication, making full report of the results of the same to this office as soon as practicable. You will also extend your investigation, with a report thereon, to other Philippine islands inhabited by Moros and where they have planted their domestic institutions.

Very respectfully,

C. H. MURRAY,
Major and Inspector-General, U. S. V., Military Secretary.

Brig. Gen. J. C. BATES, U. S. V.,
Commanding District of Mindanao and Jolo,
Zamboanga, Mindanao.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, October 27, 1899.*

SIR: The President instructs me to advise you that the agreement signed August 20, 1899, between Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, representing the United States, of the one part, the Sultan of Jolo, the Dato Rajah Muda, the Dato Attik, the Dato Calbi, and the Dato Joakanain, of the other part, is confirmed and approved, subject to the action of Congress provided for in that clause of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain which provides: "The civil rights and the political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress."

* * * * * * *

Very truly, yours,

ELIHU ROOT, *Secretary of War.*

Maj. Gen. E. S. OTIS,
Commanding United States Forces in the Philippines, Manila, P. I.

Then here is a message of the President to the Senate when the papers in this case were demanded, and the President makes no allusion to any exception having been taken on his part. Whatever may have been his private views, they are not set forth, and the contract or agreement was absolutely approved by the President through the order of Secretary Root and also the Adjutant-General of the Army. He did call attention to the fact that it was in violation of certain parts of the Constitution, but affirmed and confirmed the contract that had been made. I have read here the order of both Secretary Root and the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Mr. KLUTTZ. Is that not in force to-day?

Mr. PIERCE. Certainly. To show that it is in force, I will read what the Commission says—the present Commission—the Taft Commission:

An attempt at the present time to use force in securing the liberty of Moro slaves would inevitably provoke a fierce conflict with a brave and warlike people, and, so far as the slaves themselves are concerned, would meet with little appreciation. If, on the other hand, the refusal on the part of the Government to recognize slavery is persisted in, and the taking or acquiring of new slaves is prevented, the question will settle itself in a generation without bloodshed or the bitterness necessarily engendered by an armed strife.

It should be understood that slavery in the Philippines is by no means confined to the Moros. It is common among the wild Indonesian tribes in the interior of Mindanao and among the wild Malayan tribes of northern Luzon. If the evidence of credible witnesses may be believed, some of the wild tribes of Mindanao sacrifice their slaves to propitiate their heathen divinities.

I might read on, Mr. Chairman, but to what purpose? These are the facts of the case. It is not necessary to proceed further. I am not reading this with any partisan purpose, but simply in order to answer, to some extent at least, the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY].

Mr. BARTLETT. And the gentleman from Illinois as well.

Mr. PIERCE (continuing). Oh, well, all on that side who have taken the extraordinary position that has been presented in this debate.

I do not think the matter can be questioned that slavery exists there, which is recognized as an institution by the present representatives of the President—the Emperor of the Philippine Islands. Because, Mr. Chairman, we as a Government have provided, under a Republican majority in the House and the Senate, that we should delegate all the powers that we have, and all that we may have, to the President of the United States in these islands—a power that is held by no sovereign in Europe—and this power is absolutely given to him under a resolution as stated by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] in justification of this $500,000 appropriation embodied in this bill. That is all there is of it. There can be no question of the facts.

I say that this power exists there, and it exists because the head of the Republican party sees proper to let it exist there. It exists because his personal representatives say they dare not permit the Army and the Navy to be interfered with, because if that were done bloody strife would be organized by a brave and a warlike people. That is the fact of the case as presented to us here. Now, gentlemen, what are you going to do with the question? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, no man of intelligence can entertain the slightest doubt that the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States extends to the Philippine Archipelago and protects the people of those islands who dwell there within the jurisdiction of the United States. I have been astonished, as I have never been astonished before during my membership of this House, by the utter lack of candor which has been displayed by my colleague from Tennessee in the remarks which he has just submitted to the committee. I have been surprised that he should so mutilate and curtail a public document while reading from it in support of his remarks—a document which is at the disposal of all of the members of this House.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let us see exactly how the matter stands in regard to the pending controversy in the Philippine Islands. Upon the 20th day of August, 1899, General Bates, in command of our forces in that part of the Philippine Archipelago, made an agreement with the Sultan of Sulu. In that agreement there was no recognition or perpetuation of the existing slavery prevailing in the islands except that which arose by implication on account of the tenth article of that agreement, which is as follows:

Any slave in the Archipelago of Sulu shall have the right to purchase his freedom by paying to the master the usual market value.

So that the provision there relating to slavery was one intended for the benefit of the slave himself and looked to his freedom.

Mr. SULZER. I would like to interrupt the gentleman for a question.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. I prefer not to be interrupted just now.

Mr. SULZER. I want to ask the gentleman a question just on that point.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. Very well; I will hear the gentleman.

Mr. SULZER. I would like to ask the gentleman how long it would take a slave, working for nothing, to earn $20 to purchase his freedom?

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. It would take so long that I utterly repudiate the tenth article of that treaty, as it was utterly repudiated by the President of the United States. Undoubtedly the article was meant kindly, the intention was good, and it was thought to be for the benefit of the slave himself.

Seven days afterwards the President of the United States made a response to that agreement which had been entered into by Major-General Bates, which was a response made in a letter of Mr. Root, the Secretary of War, to General Otis, a part of which only has been read by the gentleman from Tennessee. He read this much of the letter:

SIR: The President instructs me to advise you that the agreement of August 20, 1899, between Brigadier-General Bates, representing the United States, and the Sultan of Jolo, etc., is confirmed and approved, subject to the action of Congress provided for in that clause of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain which provides: "The civil rights and the political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded shall be determined by Congress."

But he failed to read the very next words in that letter of instruction, which I now read for him, and they are these:

And with the understanding and reservation, which should be distinctly communicated to the Sultan of Sulu, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu Archipelago, a thing which is made impossible by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The only recognition of slavery in the Bates convention was by implication, and the President of the United States repudiated the implication in the language which I have read to the House.

Mr. BARTLETT. Will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. Certainly.

Mr. BARTLETT. Did the President, when he sent that document to the Senate in response to a resolution demanding it, say or intimate to the Senate that he was opposed to that treaty?

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. With the convention he sent his own repudiation, and I am reading from his message to the Senate in which he transmitted the treaty.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. I should like a little more time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that his time be extended for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. There is something more in this letter.

Mr. BARTLETT. Now, as the gentleman has his time extended, will he allow me?

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. Let me finish this and then I will yield. The Secretary further wrote at the same time:

When you communicate to the Sultan the above-mentioned understanding, the President desires that you should make inquiry as to the number of persons held in slavery in the archipelago, and what arrangement it may be practicable to make for their emancipation.

Now I will yield to my friend.

Mr. BARTLETT. I want to ask the gentleman if he does not know—of course he does know—that General Otis, in his report in reference to matters in the Philippines, stated distinctly that slavery did exist in those islands, and that it would be impossible to destroy it except by war with the whole archipelago, and that he recommended no interference with those people? And I want to ask if the Republican Congress, in either branch of it, ever instituted any measure or suggested that slavery should be in any way abolished over there?

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. I do not know what General Otis said with reference to this subject. Very likely he said that which the gentleman from Georgia has quoted. For my part, I would not consent to the existence of slavery anywhere under the American flag for one day, and if I had the power and authority to do so I would employ every soldier who wears the uniform of the United States to wipe it off the face of the earth. [Applause.] But I say that gentlemen get up here and misrepresent the action of the President and misrepresent the attitude of the Commission at the present day.

I was surprised again to hear my friend from Tennessee read a part of the report of the Commission for the present year. I was surprised that he should have omitted to read this:

The insular government has never recognized slavery in any way, and the Moros were informed that it never would do so.

I was surprised that he omitted this:

The Filipinos formerly held as slaves have practically all been liberated by our troops. It is possible that a few may still remain in bondage in the Lake Lanao region. Slaves who desire their freedom and who seek protection at any military garrison receive it.

While I regret that there is a single remnant of slavery left in the Philippine archipelago, I am encouraged by these signs of improvement, and I am glad to learn that whenever a slave in the archipelago seeks the shelter of the American flag he finds under its folds the same freedom that we enjoy in our own country. [Applause.]

Mr. MERCER. Just in this connection I think it is well to have it go into the RECORD that on the island of Mindanao Dato Mandi, one of the leading chiefs of the Mohammedan people, liberated his slaves on his own volition. He stated to me while I was there that they cried when he liberated them, and he assured them that he would take care of them anyway; that the Government of the United States was against slavery, and that if the Government of the United States was against slavery, he was against it and would not have any more slaves under his control, and that he would use his argument and his influence with the datos in other parts of Mindanao as well as in the Jolo group to have all the slaves held by Mohammedans liberated.

That is going on to-day, and while I was at his house in Zamboanga a little girl 14 years of age was brought in—a slave. Her mother desired her liberation. Dato Mandi took her to the military headquarters and delivered her to the Government of the United States, thus liberating another slave. He says that it is to be the policy of the people down there, and that they intend to be friendly to the United States Government.

Mr. BARTLETT. What did he do with his wives? Did he liberate them, too?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, an important fact has been emphasized in the course of this debate—the enormous responsibility taken by the country in attempting to hold the Philippine Islands. Yesterday I called attention to the fact that our expenditures in the maintenance of the army there have already aggregated about three hundred millions, and that in twenty-five years we will pay out enough to extinguish the present national debt. I propounded a query then and I repeat it now—a question which the country, sooner or later, will demand shall be answered: How are we to recoup this sum? Where are compensatory profits to come from?

In the course of the debate to-day we have been given a glimpse of what may be expected in case an attempt is made to abolish slavery in the southern portion of the archipelago. Without the shadow of a doubt, in order to uproot human slavery in the dominions of our good friend the Sultan, we must go to war with a people renowned for their bravery.

The war upon the Christian inhabitants of the northern islands has been going on for over two years, has cost enormous sums and thousands of precious lives, and the end is not in sight, yet, in comparison with what we may expect when the crisis is reached in the southern islands, is mere child's play.

Mr. Chairman, do not facts like these clearly indicate that in saddling upon this country enterprises so hazardous, so expensive, so profitless, the leaders of the party in power rushed blindly into a field in which only disasters can be harvested?

The gentleman from Massachusetts insists that the President expressly repudiated the inference—derivable from the treaty with the Sultan—that slavery is to be recognized in the Mohammedan islands. But, Mr. Chairman, the fact remains that several hundred thousands of slaves are at work on the plantations of Mindanao and Jolo. These slaves are Christians and the children of Christians who were carried from their homes in the northern islands and enslaved because they were Christians.

It should be borne in mind that the occupation of the southern islands by the Moors occurred almost simultaneously with the occupation of the northern islands by the Spaniards. In the northern group the people became Christians; in the southern group Mohammedans. Soon the Mohammedans came to regard it as a religious duty to enslave the heretics. Forays of Moro pirates occurred year after year for nearly two centuries, and thus the slave pens of the Mohammedans in Mindanao were recruited by captives from the Christian islands, which are now the scene of our military operations. This continued until 1876. So, gentlemen, not only is it true that slavery exists in our new possessions—it is undeniable that the slaves over whom our flag floats are Christians and the children of Christians who were torn from their homes by Mohammedan masters, who think that nothing so pleases heaven as bloody warfare against all who reject the religion of Mohammed. There are Christian slaves in Mindanao who were captured and carried there as late as 1875.

Mr. Chairman, I agree with gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber who insist that this accursed system can not permanently find shelter under the American flag, and therefore we must look forward to a war with our present friends, the Moro slaveholders, far more expensive, more prolonged, and fought with greater loss of life than our war upon the Christian inhabitants of Luzon.

Mr. Chairman, only one of the Spanish generals who, during Spain's protracted occupation of the islands, have seen service there ever undertook to carry on war in the interior of the southern islands of the Philippine Archipelago. Weyler, when he was Governor-General, thought that all of his predecessors had been weak-kneed and weak-hearted, and that he was the very man to go down into that country with a Spanish army and put all the Mohammedans to rout. He mustered all available forces, and with a numerous army, with blare of trumpets and streaming banners, boldly invaded Mindanao.

The forces of the Sultan retreated into the interior and Weyler followed. At the end of four weeks sickness and disease had worked such terrible havoc on his forces that he was glad to retreat to the seashore. Professor Worcester, of the Michigan University, who saw the remnant of that great army when it came back to be shipped to Luzon, describes the horrors of that campaign as almost inconceivable. He tells us that the Spaniards had not priests enough to shrive the dead. They sent to the neighboring islands for priests to perform the rights of the church over the victims, and yet the death rate was so great that hundreds were buried daily unshrived. The priests could not perform the offices of the church as rapidly as the men died.

Yes, gentlemen, it is true that when we get through suppressing the demand for independence and home rule in Luzon, we must liberate the slaves in Mindanao, and officers of our Government plainly tell us that nothing short of a bloody war will do the work. It is charitable to say that the men who plunged the country into this business were ignorant of the history of the Philippines and their people. They did not know that there is neither kinship, affinity, nor community of interest between the people of the northern and southern islands. The northern islands are peopled by Christians, the southern islands by Mohammedan. The official language of Luzon is Spanish—in Mindanao it is Arabic. The institutions of one group are the institutions of Christianity, the institutions of the other are the institutions of the Mohammedans. The Tagalo is docile, honest, peace loving, and deserving of all consideration. The Moro is barbarous, cruel, and predisposed to violence and war.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COCHRAN. I would like to have three minutes more.

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. And yet, in order to avoid war, the Administration made a treaty with the Mohammedans. Why, in the name of common sense, was war forced upon the Christians of Luzon? The Mohammedans said: "Leave in our hands the municipal government, don't interfere with our harems, allow us to own slaves, and pay our Sultan and his flunkies $10,000 a year, or

fight." We agreed to their terms. The people of Luzon were told to lay down the arms so long borne in a glorious struggle against Spain for independence. They are still told that they must unconditionally surrender.

Why have we dispossessed these people of the civil rights for which they contend—the right to be free and to govern their own country in their own way—continue to have and saddle upon them a government devised by aliens, when we knew that such a course would necessarily result in a bloody war, and then, in dealing with Mindanao's Mohammedans, who hold enslaved Christians in hopeless bondage in their households and fields, consented to the sovereignty of the Sultan, to the continuance of his government, and the maintenance of the monstrous "twin relics of barbarism"—slavery and polygamy?

The gentleman from Massachusetts says that in a letter to General Bates or somebody else the President expressly said that this Government gave no assent to the maintenance of slavery. But the fact remains that slavery has not been interfered with; slavery exists in the Philippine Islands. The appointees of the President charged with the duty of governing the islands recommend that it be not interfered with. Failure to interfere with it authorizes the conclusion that this advice is being followed. And it is absolutely certain that when finally the work is undertaken it will cost hundreds of millions of money and thousands of lives to abolish slavery in the Philippines.

Now, about one thing there can be no question. The constitutional prohibition of slavery applies to the Philippine Islands. The Supreme Court has decided that the writ of habeas corpus, the guaranties contained in the bill of rights, and guaranty of equity in taxation contained in the Constitution have no application to the Philippine Islands. But it should be borne in mind that by the Constitution slavery is prohibited, not only in the United States, but in "any place over which the United States has jurisdiction." Thus the official oath of every officer and agent of the United States in the Philippines, and the official oath of the President and his advisers, forbids consent to the perpetuation of slavery in the Philippines.

Mr. Chairman, is it not anomalous that there should exist the shadow of foundation for the charge that the Republican Administration is sanctioning human slavery in a country owned by our Government and governed by appointees of a Republican President? Gentlemen—you who so frequently boast of the achievements of your party and claim that its particular mission was the emancipation of the slave—how far have you wandered from the principles of Lincoln, Trumbull, and Greeley, and the other founders of your party? Shame upon the pretensions of gentlemen who pose as advocates of liberty while making war upon a Christian people because they desire to be free, and make a treaty with similar tribes professing Mohammedanism, by which they are allowed to retain their "peculiar institutions"—slavery and polygamy. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], the chairman of the committee, the other day announced what I assume to be the policy of the Republican party and of the Administration: "We shall hold the Philippines forever and a day." I do not subscribe to that policy. I think it means too much. I think it means not only that we shall meet our obligation in the Philippine Islands to the Filipinos, to the people of the world as well as of the Republic, but it means more. It means subjugation. It means government of a people against their will. It means a colonial system attached to the Republic of the fathers that I thoroughly believe to be un-American and unwarranted; a poor financial investment; one that will cost the people many millions of money and many thousand lives. Besides, it may eventually entangle us with other nations that will give us great trouble.

I am equally opposed to building permanent barracks over in the Philippines. I am opposed to doing anything that will permit the party in power, six months from now, to say, "We have expended money over there, and we can not withdraw." I would rather make temporary provision and hold out the inducement to the people of the island that "We are still governed by the Constitution and by the bill of rights; we still mean that you may have your freedom, establish a republic of your own, and we will assist you in doing it." I think the amendment to make the provision temporary should have prevailed; also the one that provided for an itemized statement of the expenditure.

But, Mr. Chairman, I have no time to discuss whether the gentleman's position or mine is right. The limited time allotted me only permits me to say that I do not believe the boys who wear the blue, the men who fight under the Stars and Stripes, the men who follow Old Glory, are called on to settle that question either in favor of the position of the gentleman from Illinois or the position taken by myself and my colleague. Whenever they enlist, wherever the command is given by the commander of the Army and Navy—who is the President of the United States—it is the duty of every American soldier to obey that command. It is the duty and the pleasure of every American citizen to support the boys who thus follow the flag. He is the American soldier; he is the hero of all Americans; and I will vote every dollar in the Treasury, if need be, for his maintenance, care, and support. While he carries the flag every American citizen desires that he have every comfort that money can afford.

The question in this amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois is whether it means, as was said by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS], money for the preservation and protection of the soldiers of the Philippine Islands. If it does, I am for the amendment. But does it? The language is "for the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men in the Army of the United States lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States."

The amendment says it is. The distinguished gentleman who occupies the chair said it did when he ruled on the point of order. The chairman of the committee, standing on the floor of this House, says that is the purpose of the amendment and it is to be used for that purpose.

Aye, he says more; that it is necessary that it should be so used. If all that the distinguished gentlemen on the other side have said as to the condition of the climate, as to the condition of the Philippine Islands, is true; if the soldiers are not cared for by the general appropriations; if their wants have not been anticipated and provided for, it is the fault of the other side of this Chamber. This side has voted with you for every appropriation offered for that purpose. I for one am now willing to concede to you the right to vote a half a million dollars for the maintenance, care, support, shelter, and protection of the Army of the United States lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands.

It is only another argument, I submit, Mr. Chairman, in favor of the position taken by the minority—that you have the soldiers over in the Philippine Islands not properly cared for, not following the command in behalf of humanity or freedom.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. I would like two minutes more, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana asks for an extension of two minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana (continuing). Not following a command distorted by the will of the fathers, they are there fighting under the flag, and they are doing their patriotic duty, and should and must have the support of the Republic. I will not repeat the strong language of the gentleman from New York, but will say there is not a dollar in the Treasury that is too good or dear for the boys who fight under the Stars and Stripes. If they do not need it—if it is for the purpose of establishing a permanent barracks—I would rather the gentlemen framing the bill and those who advocate its necessity and avow a different purpose, should take the responsibility. If they mean to say one thing and do another—if they mean to misappropriate this money—they must do so, and account to a wronged people. If it is used for the support of the soldier, the people will not begrudge it.

If, on the other hand, it is a subterfuge, if it is used for permanent barracks, for the purpose of establishing a permanent establishment in the Philippine Islands, for the purpose of controlling them outside the Constitution and outside the bill of rights, without their consent and against their will, it will be giving the lie to the resolution and to the declared purpose on the floor of the House, then the responsibility is with you and not with us. But when you present a resolution that says it is for the maintenance and support of the boys upholding the flag, and when you say it is needed for their care and support, I take you at your word. I will vote for the amendment, and I will allow time to prove whether you are sincere and whether the resolution means what it says. [Applause].

[Here the hammer fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Pay: For extra pay of one enlisted man as assistant and attendant at the library, at 50 cents per day, for thirteen days during each of the fiscal years 1900 and 1901, $26.

Mr. CANNON. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 18, in lines 8 and 9, strike out the words "for thirteen days."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Transportation and recruiting, Marine Corps," for the fiscal year 1900, $221.02.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. For the purpose of making an inquiry, I move to strike out the last word. We have now reached a part of the bill which covers appropriations on account of the Interior Department. I wish to ask whether there is any appropriation made in this bill for a Mr. Acker? The Secretary of the Interior recommended, on page 2 of his letter, an appropriation to pay this man what seemed to be double salary. He was detailed to fill a position different from the one which he legally held.

Mr. CANNON. That is not in the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the Capitol: For work at Capitol, and for general repairs thereof, including wages of mechanics and laborers, $16,905.75.

Mr. CANNON. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the paragraph just read insert—

"Hereafter the office of Architect of the Capitol shall be designated as Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

For the substitution of tile for slate on all roofs, and of copper for galvanized iron in all gutters and conductors, of the twelve buildings of the hospital extension now under contract, $37,000.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. For the purpose of making an inquiry, I move to amend by striking out the last word. I wish to ask the gentleman from Illinois how many buildings are now in course of construction at the St. Elizabeth Asylum?

Mr. CANNON. The work is under contract.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Are the new buildings being erected on the old site?

Mr. CANNON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Is it proposed to construct any more buildings on that site; and if so, how many?

Mr. CANNON. I can not answer that question. We propose, however, to utilize the ground that the Government owns on the two sides of the road.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Is it proposed to put some of these buildings on the opposite side of the road?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, yes. As I understand, new buildings are to be constructed on the opposite side.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. No exchange of lands has been made?

Mr. CANNON. I understand not.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I renew the amendment. I desire to read from page 711 of the annual report of the Secretary of War for 1901 a brief paragraph showing the effect of the climate of the Philippines on the minds of white people over there.

Mr. CANNON. I make the point of order that the proposed discussion is not germane to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is correct.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The gentleman does not want to hear how many people have gone crazy over there on account of the climate of the Philippines?

Mr. CANNON. I insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Without reading, I would like to insert this paragraph in the RECORD.

Mr. CANNON. No leave to print has been given.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I ask unanimous consent to place this small paragraph in the RECORD. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The regular order is demanded. The gentleman from Tennessee can, perhaps, accomplish his purpose later.

The Clerk read as follows:

PUBLIC LAND SERVICE.

Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers: For salaries and commissions of registers of district land offices and receivers of public moneys at district land offices, at not exceeding $3,000 per annum each, on account of the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year 1902, $100,000.

For the fiscal year 1901, $12,000.

Mr. LACEY. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of line 4, on page 35, insert the following:

"That the number of land offices and land districts in the district of Alaska is hereby reduced to one; and the land office in said district shall be continued at Sitka. If at the time of the taking effect of this act there should be any business pending in any of the offices to be discontinued such business shall be transferred to the Sitka office."

The amendment was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. VREELAND having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 2063. An act granting a pension to Ida S. McKinley; and

S. 2510. An act extending the time for the commencement and completion of the bridge across the Missouri River at or near Oacoma, S. Dak.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

The Clerk read as follows:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES.

Rural free delivery: For experimental rural free-delivery service, including pay of carriers, horse-hire allowance, supplies, and mechanical appliances, $217,300.

Mr. HILL. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

In lines 23 and 24, page 40, strike out the words "two hundred and seventeen thousand three hundred dollars" and insert in lieu thereof "$491,040, to enable the Postmaster-General to efficiently maintain for the remainder of the current fiscal year the rural free-delivery service."

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, the effect of the amendment will be as follows: In the first place, in my judgment, the present compensation of the rural carriers in this Department is not such as would enable the Postmaster-General to maintain the service efficiently during the present fiscal year, and my amendment will provide a sufficient sum to enable him to increase the compensation of these carriers from the 1st of March to the 1st of July at the rate of $600 a year, instead of $500 a year, as is now paid to them. It would also enable him to add to the number such additional carriers as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Postmaster-General, during the months of April, May, and June. In other words, on the 1st day of March there will be 7,763 carriers employed in this service and doing the work of the Department, and it is the desire of the Department, as I understand it, to provide additional facilities for 300 more carriers for each succeeding month of this fiscal year, the amount of money required to meet the additional expenditure being the amount provided in the amendment, namely, $283,740.

Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment in the hope that it will pass the committee, so that justice may be done to these men engaged in this character of work.

My reason for presenting the amendment is simply this: I conceive, of course, numberless instances all over the country, but as an illustration I have taken a single route in the county in which I live, and ask the attention of the committee to the fact that during the past year there have been nine resignations of carriers from that route on account of their inability to meet their expenses at the present compensation. To my personal knowledge the amount that is paid to these men is not sufficient to keep their horses and equipment up to such an extent as to enable them to perform the service on these various routes.

I have taken from the 53 carriers who are engaged in doing the work for the Department in that county a statement from each one of them as to the actual cost of the service involved, and have divided it, first, as to the amount they received from the Department in the way of salary from the Government, and, second—I may state that these reports are made largely under oath, a few of the carriers neglecting to attest their statements under oath—but the statement shows, first, the amount they received from the Government; second, the amount that they received from outside parties for carrying papers, packages, and for doing a kind of express business along the routes; and the next item is with reference to the cost of feed and keeping of horses; the next, the cost of shoeing them; and the next, the repairs to wagons and vehicles employed in the service, the cost of keeping horses and supplying others in their place in case of sickness; and then the depreciation of the plant, embracing horses and vehicles, harness, and so on, which I take to be not less than 25 per cent of the investment of horses and carriages, harness, and other equipments necessary to the service.

I have been informed that this estimate of 25 per cent upon the cost of the investment is entirely too small. I am informed by members of the House who are cognizant of the facts that a horse would not endure this service on an average route of 25 miles a day for a period of four years, but I have made the calculation for the horses on the basis of four years' service, which, I think, is in excess of the actual time they may be used. I will state that I have here reports from the various carriers as to the cost of horses they have been compelled to hire because of sickness or inability of their own horses to perform the work. I have an account of the number of horses killed in the service. I have made no account of that in this estimate. But as a general proposition I

assume the calculation I have made is a correct one and that there will be found to be a regular depreciation in horses and investments of all kinds, including wagons, harness, and the equipments necessary for the service, of 25 per cent. I have taken all of these figures and will give the results briefly of the tabulation which I have made from them.

The result is substantially this: I have 33 reports out of the 53 that are complete, so that they can be made a part of the tabulation. Of these, 30 reported the number of horses. Twenty-five out of the 30 have been compelled to have and keep two horses in order to carry on the work. Five are trying to do it by the use of one horse only. Taking the entire amount of receipts—and I think the receipts have been more liberal than they would be taking the country by and large—the receipts of carrier No. 1 for six months were $115.05 over and above the amount paid by the Government of the United States; No. 2, $19.92; No. 3, nothing; No. 4, $30, and so on. Taking the whole list, the average of the receipts for the six months was $28.42, or 18 cents a day received for outside work in addition to the amount paid by the Government.

I think that is a higher average than would obtain in a less thickly settled county than the county of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut. Thirty-two men got for six months' work $2,805.73 over and above the actual amounts paid out by them, as reported to me under oath in this tabulation, or an average of 56 cents a day; and taking out from that the amount which they received from outside parties, not from the Government, it brings the compensation down, for 25 miles average route, to 38 cents a day paid by the Government. That is the compensation these men are receiving under the amount paid by the Postmaster-General of $500 a year, requiring in 25 out of 30 cases the use of two horses.

Now, I submit to the House whether this is a fair computation when I say to you that this is based on a showing made for the average cost of feeding and bedding a horse of 35.7 cents a day; an average cost of shoeing a horse 5 cents a day; an average investment in horses of $91.40, the actual amount paid by these men; an average investment in wagons and sleighs of $65; an average investment for harnesses, etc., of $24.60. Taking that on what I claim to be an exceedingly low basis, the amount received by these carriers in peculiarly advantageous circumstances has been 38 cents a day.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that my time be extended for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that his time be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL. Now, I am aware that this is a new service, but I want to say to you that in the beginning of this service, when the petitions began to come in from Fairfield County for the establishment of rural free delivery, I went to the Post-Office Department and said, "I do not like to see this thing done in that way. I want it done on a business basis. I do not believe in the establishment of isolated routes. I wish you would wait in Fairfield County until you can ruralize the whole county and do it economically and efficiently."

The Postmaster-General looked over the maps, looked over the situation in regard to the post-offices, and decided that he would ruralize Fairfield County, and it was the second county in the United States that was so treated. Having the system well established there, I do not think I need say a word as to the desire of the people that it may be continued, and continued efficiently; but, having it done under these circumstances, I believe that the tabulation I have submitted here is as favorable to the Government as it can possibly be made.

Now I know very well that the chairman of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads [Mr. LOUD] will reply to what I have said, and will state that all over the United States the Government is now employing horses, wagons, and harness under contract, all ready for a Government employee to step on the box in the morning at 7 o'clock and use it during the eight hours of work in the city deliveries and return it at night, and that the whole thing is kept and maintained, feed of the horse, care of the horse, repairs, and depreciation, for $225 a year, and that this showing of mine makes it appear that it costs about $380 to do that thing, leaving but 38 cents a day or $118 a year for the rural free-delivery carrier.

In reply to that I simply have to say that it does not need any argument to convince business men, such as are here before me, that a livery-stable keeper with 40 or 50 horses in his stable—with more or less of them unemployed all the time—can take one horse to-day and another to-morrow that is unemployed and let them out by contract cheaper than a man can take a single horse, furnish his own barn, care for him himself, and drive him continuously 25 miles every day.

Now, I am not prone to extravagance. I do not think from my action in this House in the time I have been here any gentleman will accuse me of being extravagant. So far as economy for the United States Government is concerned, I do as I would with my personal affairs, and am always on the side of economy and on the side of the Government in that respect. But I say it is absolutely impossible to have this service efficient (and the people will not submit to its abrogation) on a compensation of $500 a year for a man to furnish his time, his own labor six or seven hours a day, and furnish his horse, and give satisfaction to the people or to the Government.

Mr. BURKETT. How much does your addition raise it?

Mr. HILL. This amendment will provide for additional compensation for the months of March, April, May, and June, a total of $33.33⅓.

Mr. CURTIS. That is only $50.

Mr. HILL. Only $100 a year. It would give him a compensation of 65 cents a day with additional pay provided for in this amendment.

Mr. BURKETT. A raise of from $500 to $600?

Mr. HILL. A raise of from $500 to $600 for the balance of this year. Now, that is the proposition, and I am ready to submit to any question that anybody may ask in regard to the matter. It seems to me a plain business proposition that the service must either stop or else you have got to pay enough to keep it up. I am opposed to paying more than $600. I believe it can be done for that sum. I believe it can be done efficiently for that sum. I recognize that it is a fact that in some way or other there can be brought about a service which can be so adjusted that there shall be a sliding scale of pay.

I recognize there is no reason why in some portion of the country where hay is $18 a ton and oats 50 cents a bushel and a horse costs $100, that carriers should be paid the same price as where hay is only $4 a ton. I believe it is not impossible for a method to be found by which the cost of this service could be reduced. At first it was claimed that the men could not be promptly paid, and it ran on from twenty to forty-five days before they got their pay. I went to the cashier in the office at Bridgeport, and said: "Why can not you pay these men on the first day of the month?" He said, "I can;" and I asked him if it would cost any more to pay them on the 1st of the month at Bridgeport than two or three weeks afterwards by checks from Washington. He said, "Not at all; I can do it just as well then as not."

I wrote to the Department and asked why they could not pay those men here at Bridgeport for Fairfield County at the end of the month instead of sending the accounts down here to go through the hands of the clerks in the Auditor's office, and then six weeks afterwards have the money sent back to the men. They wrote back to me, "No; it can not be done." I wrote back to them and said it could be done—I knew it could be done; that if they could pay the forty city delivery carriers and the railway mail clerks between New York and Bridgeport, they could pay these rural carriers.

Afterwards they wrote back that it was a good suggestion, and that it would be done, and the result was about three weeks ago an order was issued so that every rural free-delivery carrier in the United States will be paid at the principal city of the State in which they reside, and on the 1st day of February, gentlemen, all your carriers are to receive their pay within five days from the time work has been done. In our State we have weekly payments. We do not believe that it is well to withhold pay from men for thirty days and then hold it thirty days afterwards.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MERCER. I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman may be extended five minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDOX. I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MADDOX. Now, the question is this: How can your amendment increase the salaries of the carriers when it is now fixed, arbitrarily, by the Department?

Mr. HILL. I know what the disposition of the Department is, or I knew what it was four weeks ago. I know that the disposition of the Department was to increase this to $600; I personally know it. What the result will be of changes there I do not know; but the provision under which the service is carried on is as follows——

Mr. MADDOX. Why do not you provide in your amendment what shall be provided.

Mr. HILL. Because we can not make an amendment in committee. It is new law, and the amendment would not be in order.

Now, in reply to the question, I will state the way in which this service is carried on. It is as follows. In the last appropriation bill is this clause:

For experimental rural free delivery, including the pay of carriers, horse-hire allowance, supplies, and mechanical appliances, $3,500,000.

There is no restriction. The Postmaster-General can expend

the money as he sees fit. If he sees fit to pay $500 a year, he can do so. I see fit to move the amendment so that he can make it $600 a year. Will he do it? I have not the slightest question but that he will comply with the wishes of Congress.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Upon what does the gentleman from Connecticut base the suggestion that if he gives him this additional appropriation he will apportion it to the carriers?

Mr. HILL. What else can he do?

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. He could establish new routes and have the present petitions acted upon.

Mr. HILL. I understand, but the amendment I have offered provides for the establishment of 900 new routes in addition to the compensation. Now, it has been intimated that the Postmaster-General could not use the money in that way.

Mr. MADDOX. I did not make any such intimation.

Mr. HILL. Well, it has been intimated by others.

Mr. MADDOX. I did not make the intimation. I asked what information the gentleman from Connecticut had in regard to it.

Mr. HILL. When that intimation came to me I took the liberty of getting a little information on the subject myself. It has been strongly intimated to me that if this is adopted in the House it might elsewhere be amended so that the money will go to increase the compensation of the carriers.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I would like to ask the gentleman does not his amendment provide specifically that the carriers' compensation shall be increased?

Mr. HILL. I could not so provide in this amendment, for if I did, the amendment would be objectionable to the rules of the House.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I am in favor of increasing the compensation of the carriers.

Mr. HILL. I can simply say in response to the gentleman that if the amendment is adopted it will go to the Senate. The Senate is not bound down by the rules that are in force here, but they can amend the amendment and make it specific, so there will be no trouble upon that point.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Is it not a fact that wherever the free-rural delivery has been established the receipts at the post-offices have increased?

Mr. HILL. So far as I know, it is unquestionably so.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I understand from the gentleman's amendment and what he has stated upon the floor that the pay now averages about 38 cents a day, and his amendment will increase it to 60 cents a day?

Mr. HILL. It will increase it to about 65 cents.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. That is very little for the service rendered.

Mr. HILL. Yes; but the service is still, in the language of the bill, experimental.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. As I understand, the route can not be shorter than 20 miles or exceed 30 miles.

Mr. HILL. Yes, that is the theory, but I have a route in my district that is 36 miles long.

Mr. McCLEARY. Under the new rule they can not be over 25 miles.

Mr. HILL. Yes, I understand they are reconstructing it. Now, I would be glad to answer any questions that any member may ask, otherwise I will close.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH. Before the gentleman takes his seat I want to say that I do not wish to be misunderstood as antagonizing any proposition to increase the salaries; but I do believe that we can get at it in a more direct and perfect manner if we allow the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to bring in a bill for that purpose than we can to pass an amendment to this deficiency bill.

Mr. HILL. In reply, I want to say that I have not the slightest evidence that the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads proposes to bring in any bill applicable to this fiscal year. If this is done at all it must be done on a deficiency bill providing for this fiscal year. There is nothing in the amendment that carries it beyond the 30th of June. The Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads will undoubtedly bring in an appropriation bill providing for the maintenance of the service after the 1st day of July. I say, from my own knowledge and experience, it is not possible for the Postmaster-General to maintain this service in the state of efficiency in which the people of the country desire it to be maintained on the present appropriation, and it must either be discontinued or you must vote to increase the appropriation.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition this time for the purpose of asking the gentleman from Connecticut, if I can get him to exercise his discretion, to withdraw his amendment. This amendment is not subject to a point of order, or I would have made it. It proposes to increase the appropriation for rural free delivery by $200,000, in round numbers. In general debate I explained that there was an increase here of $220,000 on this appropriation recommended for the service of this year which enables the service to go on 1,800 routes. That is ready between this and the 1st of July.

It seemed to me and it seemed to the committee that that ought to be done. That would care for the service so far as expense is concerned the balance of this year. Now then, there is the discretion in the Postmaster-General to fix the salaries of these carriers, and he has fixed it at $500. That is the salary now. I think it is likely that it ought to be more. If the gentleman had put in a provision by which he provided it should be $600 a year, or not exceeding $600 a year, I would have made the point of order that it was legislation. But the gentleman is a very good parliamentarian, and he now moves to increase it by $200,000, hoping that the Postmaster-General will take the debate as an indication that Congress wants to increase the salary for the balance of this year.

A gentleman asks, "If it ought to be done, why not do it now?" I will tell you my objection to doing it now. This is a bill which appropriates money for the public service for the balance of this fiscal year. Legislation upon this bill is prohibited. Legislation is not in it. I am informed by the chairman of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads and other members of the committee that that committee is considering this whole question, that it has jurisdiction of this whole question, and will undoubtedly report for the consideration of this House a bill upon which this whole matter can come up, and on which we can, after due discussion and freedom of amendment, fix these salaries as they ought to be fixed.

Mr. CURTIS. Would not an amendment to increase these salaries be subject to a point of order on the Post-Office appropriation bill?

Mr. CANNON. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. CURTIS. In the last Congress a point of order was made against a similar amendment. I offered an amendment to increase the salaries of these men to $50 a month, and it was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. CANNON. The Post-Office Committee originates the Post-Office appropriation bill. A legislative amendment offered to that bill would be subject to a point of order.

Mr. CURTIS rose.

Mr. CANNON. Let me go on. Let me answer the objection which is made. I will be entirely frank. An amendment to fix these salaries upon the post-office appropriation bill would be subject to the same point of order. But the Post-Office Committee has legislative jurisdiction and it is its duty, and I am informed that this function will be exercised. It is its duty to report a legislative provision dealing with this subject.

Mr. CURTIS rose.

Mr. CANNON. I ask my friend to restrain his zeal until I have answered his question.

Mr. CURTIS. It seems to me you are dodging the question.

Mr. CANNON. Not at all. The Post-Office Committee has legislative jurisdiction, and this is a matter of such importance that there is no doubt a bill dealing with it would, if reported, receive due consideration; because this House, when gentlemen on both sides want to do a particular thing and the measure is presented in proper order, generally finds a way to do it.

Mr. HILL. I should like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. CANNON. I decline to yield. I will yield later. Gentlemen seem unwilling to allow me even to state my objections to this measure.

I say it is not in order on this bill to fix salaries. The gentleman from Connecticut now seeks to increase the appropriation, and, as he states, his object is to increase the salaries of these officers. Well, that does not bind anybody.

Mr. HILL. Of course not.

Mr. CANNON. He says he thinks the Postmaster-General will increase the salaries. To undertake to deal with the question in this way is a halfway measure. We must meet this thing as it ought to be met. Let us meet it in an orderly way. Let the Post-Office Committee report a bill regulating this service and fixing these salaries. The committee, as I am informed by its chairman, is now considering a bill of that kind.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. An affirmative measure.

Mr. CANNON. An affirmative measure proposing legislation which will exhaust this question. I believe these salaries ought to be increased to $600—possibly $650. Other gentlemen may think the salary ought to be $700. Others, including my friend from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], think, no doubt, that the salary ought to be $900. Doubtless there are some gentlemen here who think it ought to be $1,000. Now, in view of this variety of opinion, let this House have a chance to pass upon a legislative measure in an orderly way under the rules.

For the reasons I have indicated I hope the gentleman from Connecticut will withdraw his amendment and let this matter come up in the way I have suggested. If he does not see proper to do so, I will ask the House to defeat his amendment and let this matter come up to be dealt with, not by patchwork, not by

indirection, but upon its merits. It has legs enough to go through so far as it ought to go.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, if a point of order would have been sustained against this paragraph of the bill, I would have made it. This is a bill to provide appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. There is no pretense that this item is for a deficiency in the service. The letter of the Postmaster-General, requesting this appropriation, states that it will enable him to provide for some 1,000 additional routes which are being urgently demanded from him by Representatives in Congress.

I would have made the point of order, Mr. Chairman, not because I am opposed to the rural free-delivery service, not because I am opposed to its proper extension, not because I am opposed to paying proper and ample remuneration to those employed in it, but I would have made the point of order because I do not believe that those gentlemen who represent in this House rural districts should be permitted to procure legislation for their districts in ways which would not be permitted to members representing city districts.

For many years there has existed in the post-office at the city of New York a condition of affairs which is a disgrace to this country. The clerks and the mail are so huddled together there that men are in danger of their lives in remaining in the service. I am personally acquainted with two men who have been compelled to resign from this service under the advice of their physicians because of the unsanitary condition of the post-office at that city.

Mr. KLUTTZ. What salaries were they getting?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Ten or twelve hundred dollars.

Mr. KLUTTZ. And we are asking only $600 for men who ride all over the country in all seasons of the year.

Mr. FITZGERALD. If you will undertake to accomplish your purpose in a proper manner, I will vote with you; but I will not support a proposition to give you improperly what we can not get in a proper manner, although we are justly entitled to it.

The post-office receipts at New York City for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, aggregated the enormous sum of $10,384,623.21. Of this amount, $6,549,764.12 was net revenue. The post-office at New York City is not only paying for the rural free-delivery service as it now exists, but the profits arising from the New York office would almost pay for that service if it were doubled.

Mr. Chairman, for many years a bill has been pending here to appropriate $2,500,000 in order to provide a suitable office for the postal business in the city of New York. Such a bill has been reintroduced this session by my distinguished colleague, Mr. CUMMINGS. It has not been acted upon yet. Such a building is demanded by the needs of the service in that great city. The post-office building there is placed upon ground for which the Government of the United States never paid a dollar. That ground was ceded to the Government by the city of New York. It is time that some attention was given to the needs of that great city in legislation here. Some consideration should be given on account of the immense revenues that flow from the postal service in that city.

I am tired, Mr. Chairman, of listening to members on the floor of this House objecting whenever it is proposed to put up a public building in New York City, or to increase the pay of the men who are engaged in the public service there, or to do anything for the public service in that city, which is so justly entitled to consideration at the hands of Congress.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Will my colleague allow me an interruption?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Certainly.

Mr. CUMMINGS. That bill, to which the gentleman refers, has been already reported by the Senate committee, and I have every assurance that the House committee will make a favorable report on it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. That may be, and I hope it will be. But whenever a proposition is made to better facilities in New York members of the House seem to forget the immense amount of revenue that is paid to the Government from that great city.

Here is a proposition in the amendment pending to provide for the extension of the free-delivery service throughout the United States, a matter which belongs to the Post-Office appropriation bill. It should be considered and reported by the Committee on Post-Offices, and not inserted in this bill.

Let me further call attention of gentlemen to the fact that the net revenues of the New York post-office amount to within $1,156,592.78 of the gross revenues of the Chicago post-office, and that the net revenue of the New York office is more than 25 per cent greater than the net revenue of the Chicago office—the second largest in the United States. This is a condition of things which should appeal to members to be liberal in their treatment of that great city, to provide adequate postal facilities there, not only for the service of the city itself, but in the interests of the people throughout the country. [Applause.]

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Chairman, if anyone doubts the fact that this House will act upon a bill covering this question when it comes within the reach of the House, and it will come within a very short time, they have certainly forgotten the conditions which have prevailed here before this proposition was reached on this bill and before the matter was brought to the attention of the House by the pending amendment. There were then probably 20 members on the floor of the House. But you are all here now. [Laughter.]

This question, in my opinion—and I appeal now to the calm and deliberate judgment of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL], who not long since sought me in an appropriate place, at the entrance door of the United States Treasury, and impressed upon my mind the fact that this or some similar appropriation should be made, and at the same time sought to impress upon my mind that he was one of the original economists of the House, and was at all times in favor of economical administration, and yet was largely in favor of the increase of this rural free-delivery service. [Laughter.]

Now, the whole difficulty is in the conditions which surround the gentleman. He has got some carriers—a good many of them—in his district and they have votes, and he wants to capture them, perhaps, before the primaries, coming off in his district before next July.

But, seriously, Mr. Chairman, this is the most aggravating and important question which confronts the Congress to-day. Country members from all parts of the Union have stood in a solid phalanx between the question of payment to the city carrier of $1,200 a year and the public Treasury.

Now, brethren, you are criminally implicated yourselves. You can not shirk the responsibility any longer, because you are asking for money yourselves. At the present time there are 8,000 rural carriers and 8,000 substitutes. Next year there will be 16,000 carriers and 16,000 substitutes. In five years there will be at least 40,000 carriers and 40,000 substitutes—80,000 voters distributed in all our districts, demanding of us that their salaries be increased to what they may call an adequate compensation. Think of it! And I am just offering the suggestion here to-day that you have got to face it. Rural carriers are human——

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LOUD. Oh, yes.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Does the substitute get any pay at all?

Mr. LOUD. Oh, no. I do not mean to intimate that the substitute gets any pay, but he is a substitute. He hopes to be the carrier; he is interested just as much as the carrier is in increasing the salary of that position.

Mr. SHATTUC. Will the gentleman allow a question?

Mr. LOUD. I hope the gentleman will not interrupt me again.

Mr. SHATTUC. I want to vote intelligently on this, and I want to ask one question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. LOUD. I can not hear what the gentleman says, and I prefer not to be interrupted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. SHATTUC. I want to ask just one question.

Mr. LOUD. Oh, well, shoot it in.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman decline to yield or does he yield?

Mr. LOUD. Oh, I can listen to his question quicker than I can stave him off.

Mr. SHATTUC. If we vote against this amendment, will you bring in a bill increasing these salaries?

Mr. LOUD. Our committee are considering that proposition at this very moment.

Mr. SHATTUC. Will you favor it, then?

Mr. LOUD. I will not assume to say on this floor what I will do hereafter as regards that or any other proposition.

Mr. SHATTUC. For this year or next year?

Mr. LOUD. I have heard that the gentleman from Ohio recently said on the floor of this House sotto voce, "you will never get any increase as long as it is in the hands of that man," meaning myself.

Mr. SHATTUC. And I believe it, too; I believe every word of it. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOUD. Let me say to the gentleman that I believe he is one of that great number who have hidden behind Mr. LOUD and said, "If it were not for Mr. LOUD, the gentleman from California, you boys would get more salary." It is a cowardly device.

Mr. SHATTUC. I never have said it, but I believe it.

Mr. LOUD. Let me say to you that any moment that this House wants to pass a bill increasing the salary of any Federal official, let him be ever so humble, it has the power; and let me say to you that "the gentleman from California" does not hold in his hand or in his grasp and power the other 16 members of the Post-Office Committee. And let me say again to you that that

committee and this House will do what they want to do when the time comes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the gentleman's time be extended.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the gentleman's time be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LOUD. Now, what is going to be done?

Mr. CUMMINGS. Before the gentleman leaves this subject I should like to say——

Mr. LOUD. I never will get through; if I am interrupted I must have unlimited time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I want to call attention to the fact that your committee has twice reported that bill to the House.

Mr. LOUD. Let me say that we are at this moment considering this proposition. And let me repeat again the greatest question to the average membership of this House that has ever come before it. Let me call to your attention again the grand army of possibly 100,000 men in all our districts who in the near future are to come demanding an increase of salary. They are but human. They would not be satisfied with six hundred, nor seven hundred, nor eight hundred, nor nine hundred, nor with a thousand, nor with eleven hundred, nor with twelve hundred.

If the carrier in the city, walking upon the sidewalks, furnishing no horse or wagon, is to be permitted to receive $1,000 a year, then the rural carrier will impress upon your mind, having the votes all the time to impress it, that he must have more than the city carrier. The city carrier will get $1,200, and you will see in ten years your rural delivery service costing, instead of the $15,000,000 estimated by the Postmaster-General, at least $125,000,000 per year.

Now, let us face this question as men clothed with responsibility, and let the committee endeavor to frame such legislation, which they will do in a very short time, as they can present to you, and that you will rise to the occasion, confronted as you are to-day with but 8,000 carriers and better qualified to legislate now than you will be when there are 100,000. The statement of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL], the original economist, who, like others, is always economical in everybody's district except his own, is not worth the paper on which it is written.

He figures out an expense of $381 or $382 a year for horse hire for each carrier. Let me say that it is more than we pay, more than is paid to-day in any part of the United States where we contract with men to deliver to the carrier in the morning a wagon and horse competent to do eight hours' work and that does do eight hours' work. If one horse will not do it, then two are furnished. We are not paying for this anywhere nearly as much to the men who are in this business for profit.

Now the gentleman assumes to convince this House that where the rural carrier takes his own time to care for his horse and charges nothing for such service, that he can not do it for less than $382 a year. Now, let this House have a proper opportunity to perfect legislation upon this question, and not endeavor to tie the hands of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads as to whether the salary is to be a fixed salary or not. Some routes ought to be paid more than others. The legislation must be well digested.

The gentleman ingeniously says that if we drive the wedge in a little, the Senate having no rules which they enforce, they will finish the job and not rule it out, and that it will come back here and not be subject to the point of order, and we here can then determine that question as to whether we will give the rural carrier six, seven, eight, or nine hundred or a thousand dollars a year. The gentleman says he is sure the Post-Office Department will increase the salaries of these carriers. I hate to state what another man would do; yet yesterday in conversation with a man whom I think has the power, he said he would not during this year increase the salaries of the letter carriers unless directed so to do by Congress.

Now, we started this service at $300 a year. We had good service. Upon that basis the Postmaster-General made his estimate. There were no complaints heard throughout the country on account of the salary. We raised it to $400 a year. Complaints began. We raised it then to $500 a year, and complaints multiplied. A civil-service order was issued by the President last November putting the rural-delivery service in the classified service, and complaints multiplied until I question if there is a member on the floor of this House that has not in his possession a letter or paper in the corner of which is, "National Association of Rural Free Delivery Carriers."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the gentleman's time be extended.

Mr. SIMS. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended until he concludes his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from California be extended until he concludes his remarks. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LOUD. Let me say to the House that the rural carriers think to-day they are in the classified service. They are not; they think they are. The order was issued, but it was withdrawn, and will go into effect, unless it is recalled, on the 1st of February. Since the issuance of that order they have organized, for what? They are before you to-day as an organization of civil-service employees, making their first demand of $750 a year as the minimum salary. I have studied this question. I have laid awake nights thinking over it. [Laughter.] I endeavored to figure out an adequate basis of pay. I recognized an increase of salary had to be made.

I think on some of the routes the salary is not adequate. It may be enough for some, too much for others, and not enough for others. Then I began to figure out on the mileage basis, on what it would be a mile per annum, and reduced it to figures based on the system of pay to the railroads. Then came the immortal petitioner, a Government employee, to demand his rights as one of the sacred and faithful. "You can not touch us, so long as we perform our duties; you can not remove us without charges; we belong to the grand army that is organized for a raid upon the public Treasury. We have votes."

Thoughts began to revolve in my mind that it might be possible to avoid placing in the civil service of our country a hundred thousand men, surrounding us day and night, with their relatives here and there and their friends here and there, with the eternal pressure that must continually be used against every single member of Congress. Now, then, in the abstract every member of Congress is honest. We all want to do what is for the best interests of the country if we have the courage. That is the only thing we lack.

I have been lacking in it all my life. I am a coward. Never while I was in the Army, and I was regarded as a fair soldier, did I enter an engagement without fear, and my first thoughts were to seek an avenue of escape, but I never had courage enough to run away. [Laughter.] And I regard myself as big a coward as I ever was. Then again, we are members of Congress. We are on the pay roll and glad of it. We are prominent citizens. If we shall go back into private life we go into the sear and yellow leaf, we are "has-beens;" while here we are in the public gaze; we are here legislating for seventy or eighty millions of people. We are recognized as part of this great nation, and I desire to remain here. I want to stay here as long as I can. I do not think it will be long.

I think oftentimes I may not maintain my seat here long; but so long as I do stay, regardless of whatever the vote or condition in my district may be, if I am convinced that any man or set of men in the Government employ are receiving a greater compensation than they could receive in commercial or private life, I will do all in my power to resist their demands there and here. [Loud applause.] When I go down, as go down I must sooner or later, I will go down with my own self-respect, the sweetest morsel you can sleep with as time may come and go in the quiet and solitude of a peaceful home.

Mr. SIMS. I would like to ask the gentleman——

Mr. LOUD. I can not yield to the gentleman now; I have a deep thought in my mind and my mind is not very deep. [Laughter.] When I get poetic I wish the gentleman would not break in on me. [Laughter.]

Mr. SIMS. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. LOUD. Now, I know we would all like to relieve ourselves from the responsibility, if this service could be performed as well as it should be in some other manner, and not have this large army of employees in the civil service permanent for life. I believe that now, at least in the infancy of the service, at the very threshold, we would like to shake the future responsibility if it is possible. I believe that this committee will within the next month present such a measure to you here, that after mature and deliberate consideration, looking into the future, what must inevitably confront you, the large army of men in your own district having votes, that we can present a measure to you that will relieve us in the future from some of the importunities that now beset us on every hand. You remember how my friend from New York, representing a large city, got back at a few members from the country—saying substantially that you had not helped him for years for the relief of men who had votes in his district.

Now, you are all together. What will you do when you have 250,000 of them, surrounding the country member and the city member, capable of defeating any aspirant for Congress, any present member of Congress for his renomination, if they shall so will it. They are human, and they will demand of this Government as large a salary as they think they can get. And to my friend from Kansas: You will have to go out to your home and

indirection, but upon its merits. It has legs enough to go through so far as it ought to go.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, if a point of order would have been sustained against this paragraph of the bill, I would have made it. This is a bill to provide appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. There is no pretense that this item is for a deficiency in the service. The letter of the Postmaster-General, requesting this appropriation, states that it will enable him to provide for some 1,000 additional routes which are being urgently demanded from him by Representatives in Congress.

I would have made the point of order, Mr. Chairman, not because I am opposed to the rural free-delivery service, not because I am opposed to its proper extension, not because I am opposed to paying proper and ample remuneration to those employed in it, but I would have made the point of order because I do not believe that those gentlemen who represent in this House rural districts should be permitted to procure legislation for their districts in ways which would not be permitted to members representing city districts.

For many years there has existed in the post-office at the city of New York a condition of affairs which is a disgrace to this country. The clerks and the mail are so huddled together there that men are in danger of their lives in remaining in the service. I am personally acquainted with two men who have been compelled to resign from this service under the advice of their physicians because of the unsanitary condition of the post-office at that city.

Mr. KLUTTZ. What salaries were they getting?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Ten or twelve hundred dollars.

Mr. KLUTTZ. And we are asking only $600 for men who ride all over the country in all seasons of the year.

Mr. FITZGERALD. If you will undertake to accomplish your purpose in a proper manner, I will vote with you; but I will not support a proposition to give you improperly what we can not get in a proper manner, although we are justly entitled to it.

The post-office receipts at New York City for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, aggregated the enormous sum of $10,384,623.21. Of this amount, $6,549,764.12 was net revenue. The post-office at New York City is not only paying for the rural free-delivery service as it now exists, but the profits arising from the New York office would almost pay for that service if it were doubled.

Mr. Chairman, for many years a bill has been pending here to appropriate $2,500,000 in order to provide a suitable office for the postal business in the city of New York. Such a bill has been reintroduced this session by my distinguished colleague, Mr. CUMMINGS. It has not been acted upon yet. Such a building is demanded by the needs of the service in that great city. The post-office building there is placed upon ground for which the Government of the United States never paid a dollar. That ground was ceded to the Government by the city of New York. It is time that some attention was given to the needs of that great city in legislation here. Some consideration should be given on account of the immense revenues that flow from the postal service in that city.

I am tired, Mr. Chairman, of listening to members on the floor of this House objecting whenever it is proposed to put up a public building in New York City, or to increase the pay of the men who are engaged in the public service there, or to do anything for the public service in that city, which is so justly entitled to consideration at the hands of Congress.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Will my colleague allow me an interruption?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Certainly.

Mr. CUMMINGS. That bill, to which the gentleman refers, has been already reported by the Senate committee, and I have every assurance that the House committee will make a favorable report on it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. That may be, and I hope it will be. But whenever a proposition is made to better facilities in New York members of the House seem to forget the immense amount of revenue that is paid to the Government from that great city.

Here is a proposition in the amendment pending to provide for the extension of the free-delivery service throughout the United States, a matter which belongs to the Post-Office appropriation bill. It should be considered and reported by the Committee on Post-Offices, and not inserted in this bill.

Let me further call attention of gentlemen to the fact that the net revenues of the New York post-office amount to within $1,156,592.78 of the gross revenues of the Chicago post-office, and that the net revenue of the New York office is more than 25 per cent greater than the net revenue of the Chicago office—the second largest in the United States. This is a condition of things which should appeal to members to be liberal in their treatment of that great city, to provide adequate postal facilities there, not only for the service of the city itself, but in the interests of the people throughout the country. [Applause.]

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Chairman, if anyone doubts the fact that this House will act upon a bill covering this question when it comes within the reach of the House, and it will come within a very short time, they have certainly forgotten the conditions which have prevailed here before this proposition was reached on this bill and before the matter was brought to the attention of the House by the pending amendment. There were then probably 20 members on the floor of the House. But you are all here now. [Laughter.]

This question, in my opinion—and I appeal now to the calm and deliberate judgment of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL], who not long since sought me in an appropriate place, at the entrance door of the United States Treasury, and impressed upon my mind the fact that this or some similar appropriation should be made, and at the same time sought to impress upon my mind that he was one of the original economists of the House, and was at all times in favor of economical administration, and yet was largely in favor of the increase of this rural free-delivery service. [Laughter.]

Now, the whole difficulty is in the conditions which surround the gentleman. He has got some carriers—a good many of them—in his district and they have votes, and he wants to capture them, perhaps, before the primaries, coming off in his district before next July.

But, seriously, Mr. Chairman, this is the most aggravating and important question which confronts the Congress to-day. Country members from all parts of the Union have stood in a solid phalanx between the question of payment to the city carrier of $1,200 a year and the public Treasury.

Now, brethren, you are criminally implicated yourselves. You can not shirk the responsibility any longer, because you are asking for money yourselves. At the present time there are 8,000 rural carriers and 8,000 substitutes. Next year there will be 16,000 carriers and 16,000 substitutes. In five years there will be at least 40,000 carriers and 40,000 substitutes—80,000 voters distributed in all our districts, demanding of us that their salaries be increased to what they may call an adequate compensation. Think of it! And I am just offering the suggestion here to-day that you have got to face it. Rural carriers are human——

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LOUD. Oh, yes.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Does the substitute get any pay at all?

Mr. LOUD. Oh, no. I do not mean to intimate that the substitute gets any pay, but he is a substitute. He hopes to be the carrier; he is interested just as much as the carrier is in increasing the salary of that position.

Mr. SHATTUC. Will the gentleman allow a question?

Mr. LOUD. I hope the gentleman will not interrupt me again.

Mr. SHATTUC. I want to vote intelligently on this, and I want to ask one question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. LOUD. I can not hear what the gentleman says, and I prefer not to be interrupted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. SHATTUC. I want to ask just one question.

Mr. LOUD. Oh, well, shoot it in.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman decline to yield or does he yield?

Mr. LOUD. Oh, I can listen to his question quicker than I can stave him off.

Mr. SHATTUC. If we vote against this amendment, will you bring in a bill increasing these salaries?

Mr. LOUD. Our committee are considering that proposition at this very moment.

Mr. SHATTUC. Will you favor it, then?

Mr. LOUD. I will not assume to say on this floor what I will do hereafter as regards that or any other proposition.

Mr. SHATTUC. For this year or next year?

Mr. LOUD. I have heard that the gentleman from Ohio recently said on the floor of this House sotto voce, "you will never get any increase as long as it is in the hands of that man," meaning myself.

Mr. SHATTUC. And I believe it, too; I believe every word of it. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOUD. Let me say to the gentleman that I believe he is one of that great number who have hidden behind Mr. LOUD and said, "If it were not for Mr. LOUD, the gentleman from California, you boys would get more salary." It is a cowardly device.

Mr. SHATTUC. I never have said it, but I believe it.

Mr. LOUD. Let me say to you that any moment that this House wants to pass a bill increasing the salary of any Federal official, let him be ever so humble, it has the power; and let me say to you that "the gentleman from California" does not hold in his hand or in his grasp and power the other 16 members of the Post-Office Committee. And let me say again to you that that

committee and this House will do what they want to do when the time comes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the gentleman's time be extended.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the gentleman's time be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LOUD. Now, what is going to be done?

Mr. CUMMINGS. Before the gentleman leaves this subject I should like to say——

Mr. LOUD. I never will get through; if I am interrupted I must have unlimited time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I want to call attention to the fact that your committee has twice reported that bill to the House.

Mr. LOUD. Let me say that we are at this moment considering this proposition. And let me repeat again the greatest question to the average membership of this House that has ever come before it. Let me call to your attention again the grand army of possibly 100,000 men in all our districts who in the near future are to come demanding an increase of salary. They are but human. They would not be satisfied with six hundred, nor seven hundred, nor eight hundred, nor nine hundred, nor with a thousand, nor with eleven hundred, nor with twelve hundred.

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Now, let us face this question as men clothed with responsibility, and let the committee endeavor to frame such legislation, which they will do in a very short time, as they can present to you, and that you will rise to the occasion, confronted as you are to-day with but 8,000 carriers and better qualified to legislate now than you will be when there are 100,000. The statement of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL], the original economist, who, like others, is always economical in everybody's district except his own, is not worth the paper on which it is written.

He figures out an expense of $381 or $382 a year for horse hire for each carrier. Let me say that it is more than we pay, more than is paid to-day in any part of the United States where we contract with men to deliver to the carrier in the morning a wagon and horse competent to do eight hours' work and that does do eight hours' work. If one horse will not do it, then two are furnished. We are not paying for this anywhere nearly as much to the men who are in this business for profit.

Now the gentleman assumes to convince this House that where the rural carrier takes his own time to care for his horse and charges nothing for such service, that he can not do it for less than $382 a year. Now, let this House have a proper opportunity to perfect legislation upon this question, and not endeavor to tie the hands of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads as to whether the salary is to be a fixed salary or not. Some routes ought to be paid more than others. The legislation must be well digested.

The gentleman ingeniously says that if we drive the wedge in a little, the Senate having no rules which they enforce, they will finish the job and not rule it out, and that it will come back here and not be subject to the point of order, and we here can then determine that question as to whether we will give the rural carrier six, seven, eight, or nine hundred or a thousand dollars a year. The gentleman says he is sure the Post-Office Department will increase the salaries of these carriers. I hate to state what another man would do; yet yesterday in conversation with a man whom I think has the power, he said he would not during this year increase the salaries of the letter carriers unless directed so to do by Congress.

Now, we started this service at $300 a year. We had good service. Upon that basis the Postmaster-General made his estimate. There were no complaints heard throughout the country on account of the salary. We raised it to $400 a year. Complaints began. We raised it then to $500 a year, and complaints multiplied. A civil-service order was issued by the President last November putting the rural-delivery service in the classified service, and complaints multiplied until I question if there is a member on the floor of this House that has not in his possession a letter or paper in the corner of which is, "National Association of Rural Free Delivery Carriers."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the gentleman's time be extended.

Mr. SIMS. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended until he concludes his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from California be extended until he concludes his remarks. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LOUD. Let me say to the House that the rural carriers think to-day they are in the classified service. They are not; they think they are. The order was issued, but it was withdrawn, and will go into effect, unless it is recalled, on the 1st of February. Since the issuance of that order they have organized, for what? They are before you to-day as an organization of civil-service employees, making their first demand of $750 a year as the minimum salary. I have studied this question. I have laid awake nights thinking over it. [Laughter.] I endeavored to figure out an adequate basis of pay. I recognized an increase of salary had to be made.

I think on some of the routes the salary is not adequate. It may be enough for some, too much for others, and not enough for others. Then I began to figure out on the mileage basis, on what it would be a mile per annum, and reduced it to figures based on the system of pay to the railroads. Then came the immortal petitioner, a Government employee, to demand his rights as one of the sacred and faithful. "You can not touch us, so long as we perform our duties; you can not remove us without charges; we belong to the grand army that is organized for a raid upon the public Treasury. We have votes."

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I think oftentimes I may not maintain my seat here long; but so long as I do stay, regardless of whatever the vote or condition in my district may be, if I am convinced that any man or set of men in the Government employ are receiving a greater compensation than they could receive in commercial or private life, I will do all in my power to resist their demands there and here. [Loud applause.] When I go down, as go down I must sooner or later, I will go down with my own self-respect, the sweetest morsel you can sleep with as time may come and go in the quiet and solitude of a peaceful home.

Mr. SIMS. I would like to ask the gentleman——

Mr. LOUD. I can not yield to the gentleman now; I have a deep thought in my mind and my mind is not very deep. [Laughter.] When I get poetic I wish the gentleman would not break in on me. [Laughter.]

Mr. SIMS. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. LOUD. Now, I know we would all like to relieve ourselves from the responsibility, if this service could be performed as well as it should be in some other manner, and not have this large army of employees in the civil service permanent for life. I believe that now, at least in the infancy of the service, at the very threshold, we would like to shake the future responsibility if it is possible. I believe that this committee will within the next month present such a measure to you here, that after mature and deliberate consideration, looking into the future, what must inevitably confront you, the large army of men in your own district having votes, that we can present a measure to you that will relieve us in the future from some of the importunities that now beset us on every hand. You remember how my friend from New York, representing a large city, got back at a few members from the country—saying substantially that you had not helped him for years for the relief of men who had votes in his district.

Now, you are all together. What will you do when you have 250,000 of them, surrounding the country member and the city member, capable of defeating any aspirant for Congress, any present member of Congress for his renomination, if they shall so will it. They are human, and they will demand of this Government as large a salary as they think they can get. And to my friend from Kansas: You will have to go out to your home and

you will have to be for them. If they want $1,000, or if they want $1,500, you will have to be for them or they will beat you.

Mr. CURTIS. I believe that we ought to pay these men what it is worth to carry the mail. I think it is an outrage to make them carry it for $500 a year and require them to furnish their own horses.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Who makes them do it?

Mr. CURTIS. They are compelled to do it because the appropriation isn't sufficient, and it has been fixed at that amount.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Nobody compels them to keep the position.

Mr. CURTIS. They have accepted the position and they are the smallest paid employees of the Government.

Mr. LOUD. There are no strings on them tying them to the position. Now, let me say I am heartily in accord with the sentiment expressed by the gentleman from Kansas. I believe that when we present this measure that I speak of to the House——

Mr. NEVIN. But that is for next year.

Mr. LOUD. Some gentleman says that is for next year. You can make it immediately available, if you are anxious.

Mr. CANNON. Will the gentleman from California allow an interruption?

Mr. LOUD. Certainly.

Mr. CANNON. Does the gentleman from California feel that he knows the temper of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads sufficiently well to say that at an early day in this session of Congress the committee will report a bill carrying legislation, for the consideration of the House, fixing the classes or the pay, one or both, of these rural free-delivery people? And can he say further, if he answers in the affirmative, that he, and so far as he believes, his committee, will cooperate, if necessary, with other members of the House in reaching it for consideration, even to the point of asking a special order?

Mr. LOUD. I will say in reply to the gentleman from Illinois, that the first proposition we have in view is to frame this legislation and put it on an appropriation bill if we can get an order from the Committee on Rules to submit to the House making such legislation in order on an appropriation bill, within the next thirty days. If that can be secured then it is our purpose to report within the next thirty days legislation upon this subject.

Mr. CANNON. I will ask my friend, considering the temper of this House, the universal feeling, including the gentleman from California himself, that these salaries ought to be increased on both sides of the House, does the gentleman think there is any doubt about the House getting the opportunity to consider it in connection with the general Post-Office bill.

Mr. LOUD. I do not think so, and let me say again that while the gentleman from California has been accused up to this moment of suppressing Congress and holding it back, I do not believe I could do it on a rural free-delivery proposition like this if I was inclined to, and I am not. This House will ultimately do what it wants to do. As great a man as ever occupied the Speaker's chair, who had often been accused of suppressing this House and holding it back in all things he did not approve, used all his energies to prevent the Spanish war, but when you were in earnest you brushed him aside and had your way as you always will when you are in earnest. He reposes in all his dignity in the quiet of his home, believing yet that he was right, and we are wrestling with the grave problems resulting from that unfortunate conflict. No; you will do what you want. Do not try to delude yourselves or your constituents that we can stop you if we desire.

Mr. SIMS. I wish to ask the gentleman from California in all seriousness whether he believes that any uniform salary, fixed upon a uniform basis of the number of miles traveled, could possibly be just, in view of the fact that in some localities there are splendid roads, and in others very bad roads?

Mr. LOUD. I do not believe that any salary upon such a basis would be equitable. It could not be. The service upon a route of 25 miles in one locality may be worth $250 a year more than upon another route. But if you propose to fix a salary, a salary fixed upon a mileage basis is the most equitable.

Now, I will divulge to gentlemen who listen to me what I have figured out, and submitted to members of the subcommittee. I found that a compensation of $24 per mile per annum upon a route of 25 miles resulted—strange as it may appear, after a good deal of figuring—to exactly $600. And if we were to fix a salary, that is about the basis I would have. For 30 miles the amount would have been $720; for 20 miles the amount, of course, would have been less in proportion.

But I think we can present a measure which will give general satisfaction after it has been thoroughly examined. I am availing myself of this opportunity to submit my views to individual members; and I hope they will take them home and sleep upon them. I believe that the only reasonable solution of this question is to put this service out by contract. I hear numbers of gentleman say "No." I hear gentlemen referring to the star-route service.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LIVINGSTON], I believe, says "No." Of course, he has a great many carriers in his district, and he does not want them to lose their positions. But, let me say, the star-route service as enforced to-day by the Post-Office Department limits the bidder to the route. No one man can any longer take 100 or a thousand contracts. The bidder must agree to attend personally to the service. The last letting in the first district was upon that basis. The letting for the fourth district, the western section of the country (they are now going over the bids) will be upon the same basis.

I want to give you an idea and want you to think upon it. We would have the legislation on this subject so carefully guarded that the man taking the contract must live in the district and must personally perform the service. Our committee are willing to surround the legislation on this subject with all necessary safeguards. We have not finally determined the question. I have only taken it up with you now because so many gentlemen are here, and I want them to think of the proposition we are submitting as we have thought of it, keeping in view at all times the large army of Government employees, with their constant demands.

The contract system, in a district where the service was worth a thousand dollars, would give $1,000, for that would be the lowest bid. In a district where the service is worth but $500 the lowest bid would be $500. We would couple with this legislation the requirement that the bidder must be a man of good moral character, must read and write, and other provisions which might be thought necessary to secure efficient service might be added.

Now, I submit as an abstract proposition that in view of the fact that there are 80,000,000 people who pay the taxes, the Government has a right to secure its service (provided at all times that the service is adequate) at as low a price as it can possibly be done for.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. May I put one question to the gentleman?

Mr. LOUD. Yes, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I understand the gentleman favors the contract system?

Mr. LOUD. So far as we have gone, that seems to be the only escape for us.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. The present law provides that the carrier may be designated, or rather indicated, by the Representative of the district. Now, if this business is let out by contract, how will you ever get a man to go around and carry a petition and get 100 householders to sign it?

Mr. LOUD. Perhaps the gentleman does not understand my proposition. There has to be a petition from the district now. After the application has been examined and the Department has determined that a rural-delivery district ought to be formed, then they must look around for a carrier, and instead of leaving the selection of the carrier, as in the past, to the Congressman of the district, which in many cases has provoked quite a contest, it being claimed, on the one side, that certain people did not get their proper share of the patronage, and on the other side that the carriers did not get enough pay—instead of continuing that system, we propose, when you have reached the point where the carrier is to be selected, that a notice be posted up at every post-office of the district that bids will be received for carrying the mail between given points, under the conditions and specifications set forth. It will be provided that on a certain day the bids shall be opened. The details I do not care to go into.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. I understand that; but how would you find out the hundred householders who are necessary, in the view of the gentleman, to secure this service?

Mr. LOUD. Why, I would ask the gentleman how do they find it now?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. But men will not work for nothing. There must be some way of getting at it.

Mr. LOUD. Who does it now, I ask the gentleman?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama. Why, the man who has the promise of being made a carrier under the law if he succeeds.

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Chairman, I can only say in response to the gentleman that I never appointed a man or recommended a man for the rural free-delivery service in my district. I have heard of a great deal of patronage in this direction, but I have none. I have but two counties in which postal appointments are made and I have almost enough patronage, I might say, to beat me for Congress every time. [Laughter.]

And I am most forcibly reminded of an incident that occurred after the general election of 1896, when we succeeded in regaining our hold on the offices for the grand old party. There was a gentleman who came out to California for rest and recreation, and his name was Joe, but probably it was not my friend from Illinois, and he looked as though he had gone through a thrashing

machine. [Laughter.] We had some talk about this question of patronage in the postal service, and I said, "Joe, how are you getting along?" And he replied, "Oh, first class. I have my post-offices in such good shape that I do not believe that I shall lose more than 2,500 votes next time." [Laughter.] I say again that probably he was not my friend Mr. CANNON.

Mr. HILL. Will the gentleman allow an interruption?

Mr. LOUD. Certainly.

Mr. HILL. Had not we better discuss the bill?

Mr. LOUD. Well, I am under obligation to my friend from Connecticut, for whom I have much admiration, who endeavors to call me back to the question at issue before the House.

I think this, Mr. Chairman, is one of the most important questions you will have to face. Now, gentlemen do not always agree. The gentleman from Connecticut takes one view of the case. The gentleman is a financier—a maker of figures. He has got a sheet before him which he has displayed to the House and which he showed to me. I admire him, and I admit that he knows more than I do about financial matters; but he knows no more about the rural free-delivery service than I do. But let us take this question home and consider it for ourselves from every standpoint, and see what we want to do.

But, gentlemen, we have considered the matter and have prepared tables upon it. We have consulted with other members and looked into the future with regard to the service. We believe the Government should give the most perfect service available, and that these carriers, and each one of them, should have just and adequate pay for their services. But how are you going to fix that? How are you to determine that price? Now, I ask gentlemen to take that matter along with them and consider it.

I want the House to defeat the amendment of the gentleman to-day, because, as the gentleman from Connecticut says himself, the only object is that they may go to the Senate and have it amended there. I think now I have good reasons to believe that the gentleman won't succeed. I think he will not succeed even by a subterfuge to enact this special legislation which can not be accomplished outright.

Now, leave the question to our committee, which is considering it free from all outside complications, and we will bring to you within the next thirty days the question for you to determine and give you the result of our best deliberations for you to accomplish, to accept, or to defeat it. [Applause.]

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I have simply brought a business question before the House in a business-like way. I have presented facts and figures, and reduced the question presented to a mere mathematical basis. I have introduced this proposition to the members of the House, and asked them to vote for it. The only argument that has been brought against it is that I am doing this in an improper way, by improper methods, and for the purpose of catching votes. I consider that not only as an insult to myself personally, but to each and every member of this House who has been referred to in like manner. [Applause.]

Now, I do not know the politics of any carrier in my district. I have never asked the question. I think that there are Democratic postmasters still in office in the district. I am a believer in civil-service reform. I am a believer in good business principles to be pursued by the Government of the United States in the management of governmental affairs in every department. This proposition first came to me with reference to the carriers' pay from the patrons of the rural service, and when I met the carriers I put the matter on a business basis and said, I will not ask an additional dollar of compensation for you unless you can submit facts to me that would convince me just as if you were in my personal employ.

But this is not a question of politics. It is a question of the maintenance of the service, and treated, by me at least, just as I would treat my own personal business. I do not care to reply any further to that kind of an argument.

Now, the gentleman has said that the question is under consideration in the committee, and that it is his opinion that the committee will bring in a report in favor of increasing this salary to $600 next year. If it is worth $600 next year it is worth the proportionate part of $600 for the balance of this year.

Mr. LOUD. The gentleman has misapprehended my statement.

Mr. HILL. I have submitted the facts and I challenge contradiction as to the correctness of the figures that the United States Government is to-day paying in Fairfield County, Conn., to its rural carriers over and above the absolutely necessary sworn expenses of carrying on the service 38 cents a day, and I ask for 27½ cents more for the balance of this fiscal year, and that is all I have to ask.

Mr. MANN. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. I understand that all of Fairfield County is included within the rural free delivery.

Mr. HILL. Substantially all; yes.

Mr. MANN. Can the gentleman inform us what are the total postal receipts and postal expenditures of Fairfield County?

Mr. HILL. I can not.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman is not as well informed as I expected him to be.

Mr. HILL. I am informed in regard to the business I bring before the House. I am not informed in regard to other people's business.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman thinks that has nothing to do with the matter before the House?

Mr. HILL. I think it has nothing to do with it; yes. This is an established service, and the position I take is that it is absolutely impossible to maintain it efficiently unless the deficiency appropriation bill provides an additional appropriation.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, just a word, and I hope to close the debate upon this matter and get a vote. But before we do vote, I ask the indulgence of the committee for just a word.

Mr. HILL. Will the gentleman pardon me for just a word? The gentleman asked me to withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, I yield the floor, to be recognized in my own right later.

Mr. HILL. The gentleman asked me courteously to withdraw the amendment. I presented the amendment in good faith.

Mr. CANNON. I do not doubt that.

Mr. HILL. Believing it was an act of justice to present this matter to the House, I prefer that the members of the House should decide upon the question of good faith and vote "yes" or "no" upon this amendment. So far as its relation to the committee is concerned, I think it stands in no different position, practically, from the amendment which was offered by the gentleman himself yesterday, which trenched in no way upon the province of the Military Committee. I understand this is the only way in which we can get at it for this year—by an amendment on the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. CANNON. I have not in my mind for a moment any intention to impugn the motives of the gentleman.

Mr. HILL. I thank you.

Mr. CANNON. I have no doubt the gentleman is doing what he believes to be his duty, and when I asked him to withdraw the amendment it was not from the standpoint of his not having an equitable matter in his mind.

I want to say that it is not worth while to discuss now the question whether the rural free-delivery service was wisely begun. It is here and it is going to stay here as long as you and I live, and it is going to increase. It is a great service. All of us have many carriers. I do not know how many there are in my district, but I suppose, carriers and substitutes, there are probably 125, maybe 150, and there is not a single carrier who is getting sufficient pay. I have not any doubt about that. Five hundred dollars a year is not enough.

Mr. HILL. That is true.

Mr. CANNON. But, after all said and done, there is something in what the gentleman from California [Mr. LOUD] has suggested. It is a great, growing service that will mount up, I think, to twenty-five, forty, fifty million dollars, possibly more, in the next decade, and it is just beginning. Now, suppose you adopt this amendment and it goes to the Senate and the Senate undertakes, as the gentleman hopes it will do and as the Senate can do under its rules, to amend the provision fixing the salaries and making the gradings. Why, it comes back, and I have charge of it on conference, and there you are. I have not studied this question. I do not know whether it ought to be by contract. I do not know just how much it ought to be. I do not know just what the limitations are. I am as anxious to do the right thing and to do it as early as it safely can be done as any man on the floor of this House.

Now, I believe in the good faith of the gentleman from California. I believe he is always candid to this House, and I believe, in view of what is the sentiment of the House, that that committee will report as he indicates and, under a special order, if the House can get the chance—and if the House wants it they will get it—consider it on a Post-Office appropriation bill. If not there, then upon a legislative bill pure and simple. Let us now, in the infancy of this service, do what ought to be done. I think that is the best way. We have waited twelve or eighteen months; we can wait the balance of this fiscal year and let it begin the 1st day of July. Or we can do another thing.

If it is the sense of this House, when we get jurisdiction of it, to legislate, we could regulate the price of the pay and provide that the pay shall begin from the 1st day of March or February. That is legislation. The appropriation will come as a matter of course when that is done. Now, in the interest of proper legislation, and as one who believes in and will cooperate for the increase of this salary under the conditions, I would be glad if this

amendment shall be voted down for the reasons indicated. [Cries of "Vote!"]

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. MADDOX rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Amendments are exhausted, debate upon the amendments is exhausted, and, if there be no objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. NORTON. I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. MADDOX. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I am fully in sympathy with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut, and I am exceedingly anxious that something should be done, and done quickly, for this service. I believe that in protecting our service at home we ought to be as zealous in protecting this service as those who serve us abroad. There is no service in the United States that has grown so rapidly in the favor of the people and there is no service so illy paid. I believe there is not a single instance in all the United States where you can find so poor payment made for service rendered and service demanded as is made for the purpose of rural free delivery.

Now, I want to make a suggestion to the gentleman from Connecticut. There is a difficulty here. The gentleman was compelled to form his amendment so that when introduced it would not go out under an objection. On yesterday we saw the magnificent spectacle here of an appropriation of $500,000, to be expended under the discretion of the President, for the purposes of housing and sheltering and properly protecting the soldiers in the Philippine Islands.

Let me suggest to you, in order to avoid the difficulty and smooth down the feathers of the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads, that you change your amendment to something like this: "For the proper shelter and protection of the rural carriers of mail in the United States that are lawfully on duty, and said amount of money to be expended at the discretion of members of Congress in the districts in which they live," and there will be no difficulty. [Laughter and applause.] I suggest that you turn it over to the gentleman from Illinois, the honorable chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and if you will do that there is no doubt that the chairman of the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads and all of you will follow and keep in line, marching after the old flag and Uncle Joe. [Great laughter and applause.]

Mr. MADDOX. Mr. Chairman, this is a proposition to increase, as I understand it, the appropriation for rural delivery service to the amount of $200,000. The purpose is to raise the salary of the rural carriers, as the gentleman says. I know, Mr. Chairman, that they deserve more salary than they get, and I fully agree with the gentleman from California that the day is not far distant when there will be a combination, a force, brought to bear on this Congress, under which they will not only get the increase asked for, but a great deal more, unless the system is changed.

The objection I have to the amendment is this: In the first place, we have no guaranty that this money is to be spent or be appropriated to the purpose for which the gentleman says it is intended. The next objection to it is this: There are many of us to-day, especially in the South, who are being besieged in all directions to get agents sent out from the Post-Office Department to go down into our districts and locate these routes which have been petitioned for, and yet we can not get them. I think it might be better to take the $200,000 and use it for the purpose of establishing the routes the people are asking for in every section of the country. In many cases there are a number of applications lying in the office and no agent can be obtained to lay off these routes that these people are justly entitled to, as much so as in any other section of the country where they are already lined with the service.

The gentleman from Illinois, as I understand him, says he has already 125 carriers or more. In my district there are about 18 or 20, and in some, I am told, none; yet these applications are pending in the Department, and we can not get agents to lay them off. Still, before the service is scarcely begun, the gentleman proposes to raise the salary of these people. I am opposed to the raising of these salaries until we can have a proper force to put in operation the routes asked for.

Then, there is another idea about it. We stood here and contended that an amendment to this bill making an appropriation for the building of permanent barracks in the Philippine Islands was not germane to the bill, was not in accordance with the rules of this House, and when I heard the gentleman from Illinois to-day, and think of him as I heard him yesterday, I am in doubt whether he is the same man or not. To-day it is all out of order; this is not the right place. Yesterday it was all in order and in the right place. [Laughter.]

Mr. CANNON. That is exactly the situation. [Laughter.]

Mr. MADDOX. I know it is the situation, and I am glad to see my friend from Illinois come to the Democratic situation and stand by the regular order in this House; and in order to be consistent I shall oppose the amendment. I hope that this side of the House will oppose the amendment for the reason that I have mentioned. If we are to increase the appropriation at all, I say it should be done for the purpose of employing more agents, so that we can have these routes increased.

Now, we can not amend it to that effect, for it would be subject to a point of order. But we have the assurance of the chairman of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads that that committee will bring in a bill that will properly adjust the matter, limit the sum, and say what the salary of these people shall be.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chairman, representing in part a city that will pay net into the United States Treasury from its post-office receipts this year over $9,000,000, I speak as to the proposition to increase the salary of the rural free-delivery carriers.

I have had some experience in endeavoring to increase the salary of the letter carriers in the great cities. For twelve years a bill has been before Congress gauging their salary by term of service, limiting the utmost that could be received to $1,200 a year—$400 less than a police officer in the city of New York receives. That bill has been before the House ever since the Fiftieth Congress. In the Fifty-first Congress it was proposed as an amendment to the Post-Office appropriation bill, but was ruled out on a point of order.

Then came a Democratic Administration; the chairman of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads was Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina. The bill was reintroduced. He opposed it. His committee turned him down. It reported the bill to the House, but under Democratic rules, remodeled on the Reed rules, it was hung on the Calendar on something like a humped hook. Nobody could detach it. The Committee on Rules refused to report a special order to consider it. Then the Republican party came into power, and my friend from California [Mr. LOUD] became chairman of the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads. I fondly hoped that something would be done on behalf of the letter carriers of the great cities.

But my friend, who is extremely conscientious and more than economical, and I believe thoroughly honest, and one of the best chairmen that the committee ever had, opposed it. His committee, however, like Henderson's committee, turned him down, and the bill was reported to the House by the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SPERRY]. But it went up on the humped hook again. [Laughter.] The Committee on Rules refused to report a special order for its consideration, and it died the death of the righteous. Now, it is up before the House again. And, gentlemen, it will be up before the House until the letter carriers in the great cities of this Union get a fair rate of compensation.

I only throw out this history to my friends from the rural districts who are seeking to increase the compensation for the rural carrier. It indicates what is ahead of them. I shall vote for any proposition to increase the salary of the rural free-delivery carriers. I challenge any man to point to my record in this House and show me one single case in which I have voted against any proposition to increase the postal facilities of the rural districts in this country.

I believe in the rural free-delivery system. I believe that rural free delivery is just as important to the inhabitants of the great cities of this Union as it is to the farmers, and I shall always support such a proposition. I hope that while the postal committee is considering measures for the relief of the rural letter carriers it will also take into consideration the effort to increase the compensation of the carriers in the great cities and do justice to both. That's all.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I was going to add that I would challenge any man in the House to point out an instance where my colleague [Mr. CUMMINGS] ever voted against an increase of salary, and, I was going to say, against an increased appropriation. [Laughter.]

But, gentlemen, as has been said, rural free delivery has come to stay, whether we like it or not. Where they have it the people like it. It has become popular, and they want the service. I am in favor of paying the carriers a good, fair compensation. I believe they are worth $600 a year. But, Mr. Chairman, I was in hopes that the salary of this particular class of officials might soon receive the intelligent consideration of the House, that the matter might come up in the regular way, a bill be reported, open to amendment, open to consideration, and that when we got through with it it might represent the best judgment of the House.

The difficulty with the proposition of my friend from New York is this: In New York City the class of men that are upon the rolls as carriers are worth a good deal more money in that city than in the smaller cities and towns remote from the metropolis. It costs them more to maintain themselves. The salary of a policeman is higher than in the smaller cities and towns. When I

heard the proposition of the gentleman from California it seemed to me that here was a chance to adjust these salaries to the condition of things in every part of the country. In some parts of the country it costs a man a great deal more to carry the mails 23 or 25 miles, on a bad road and in bad weather, than it does in other parts of the country; and bad weather prevails in some localities a great part of the year. For these reasons the service can be performed much more cheaply in some localities than in others.

We have had a system of letting by contract the work of carrying the mails from the trains to the post-offices in different cities and towns. The contract price varies in different localities. The United States ought to pay for this service every dollar that it is worth. If you go into every county and hamlet where we have this free-delivery service and let out the service by public contract to the lowest bidder, you will get no bid below what the service is worth; and if you require that the bidder be a resident upon the route, you will have a service that will be a credit to the Government of the United States, because the man who gets the contract will be anxious to do good service for his neighbors.

It seems to me that in every way in which you can view this proposition it is the best solution of the question. I do hope that a measure proposing proper legislation on this subject will soon be brought into the House. Let it come from the appropriate committee quickly, while we have time to consider these questions, that we may get the best judgment of the House upon the subject.

Suppose you send this amendment over to the Senate. There there are petitions from these carriers—I have received some myself—that these salaries be fixed at $600 for the first year, $660 for the second year, and $720 for the third year.

The proposition is that they should be paid more for doing the same service the third year than they received for the first. But, sir, if $600 is enough payment for this service in any rural district of the United States for the first year, it is enough for the second or the third. Let us put out this service to the lowest bidder who will take the service and do it properly, and then let us leave it with the Post-Office Department to make these contracts. When we get through with this question, let us put our measure in the shape of a sensible business proposition, so that we can go home and present it to our constituents as a proper law for the regulation of this subject.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama addressed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate is exhausted and amendments are exhausted. In the absence of objection the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn.

Mr. CANNON. I hope we shall now have a vote. I should like to dispose of this question before the committee rises.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Connecticut.

The question being taken, the amendment of Mr. HILL was agreed to; there being—ayes 109, noes 78. [Applause.]

Mr. PADGETT. I move to amend the section as amended by adding the language which I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided, That hereafter the same rights, privileges, and preferences of employment as carriers accorded by the regulations of the Post-Office Department to ex-Federal soldiers under existing laws shall be accorded to honorably discharged ex-Confederate soldiers.

Mr. CANNON. I must make a point of order on this proposition, because it is legislation.

Mr. PADGETT. Will not the gentleman reserve the point of order?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, yes.

Mr. PADGETT. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will not insist on the point of order. I realize that the amendment is subject to a point of order. At the same time, however, only a few moments ago we allowed legislation upon this bill to go unchallenged with reference to the land office in Alaska. It is but just and right that this recognition should be given to the old Confederate soldier. Under the existing age limitation of 55 years these old ex-Confederates are excluded from employment in this branch of the Government.

A few days ago, when we were discussing the pension appropriation bill eloquent and commendable sentiments were expressed by members on both sides of this Chamber, which found cordial response from gentlemen of all sections. That state of feeling culminated in the offering of a proposition to open the doors of the Soldiers' Homes to ex-Confederate soldiers. But those who were authorized to speak for the ex-Confederate soldiers said they did not want charity.

The proposition which I now offer is not charity. It is simply a proposition to give these men an opportunity to work—to make a living.

I simply ask by this amendment that there may be removed from the regulations as they now exist the discrimination which bars every ex-Confederate soldier from employment in this service of the Government. I ask this that every ex-Confederate soldier may have an opportunity to perform service for his Government and make a living for himself and family, so that he will not be at any time compelled to ask for charity. [Applause.]

Mr. CANNON. Without regard to the merits of the proposition and without antagonizing it, I must insist on the point of order that it is legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Collecting agricultural statistics," for the fiscal year 1901, $2,151.32.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 45, after line 13, insert:

"To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the general expenses of the Division of Publications for the fiscal year 1902, $15,000.

"To supply a deficiency in the appropriations for general expenses of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the fiscal year 1902, $40,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For payment of expenses incurred by the Sergeant-at-Arms on account of attendance of the committee of members of the House of Representatives at the funeral of the late President, William McKinley, $6,250, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 46, after line 25, insert "for miscellaneous items and expenses, special and select committees, $30,000."

The amendment was adopted.

The Clerk read as follows:

For star transportation, except the claim No. 20704, $8,845.86.

Mr. CANNON. I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The amendment was read, as follows:

On page 60, after line 6, strike out "$8,845.86" and insert in lieu thereof "$889.10."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee now rise and report the bill with the amendments to the House, and move that the amendments be adopted and the bill as amended be passed.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SHERMAN reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 9315, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments and with the recommendation that the amendments be adopted and the bill as amended be passed.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

Mr. CANNON. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, if the previous question is ordered on the bill and the amendments, and the House should then adjourn, would this bill come up to-morrow, Friday morning, for consideration?

The SPEAKER. Undoubtedly.

Mr. CANNON. Then I ask the previous question on the bill and amendments to its passage.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. CANNON. I move now that the House adjourn.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Pending the motion to adjourn, the Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Printing:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of State, accompanying the Commercial Relations of the United States for the year 1901, being the annual and other reports of consular and diplomatic officers upon the industries and commerce of foreign countries. In view of the importance of these reports to our business interests, I approve the recommendation of the Secretary of State that Congress authorize the printing of an edition of 10,000 copies of the summary entitled "Review of the World's Commerce," and of 5,000 copies of Commercial Relations (including this summary), to be distributed by the Department of State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *Washington, January 23, 1902.*

LEAVES TO PRINT.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD some figures taken from the report of the Secretary of War touching the health, the number of

deaths, and the condition of the troops in general in the Philippine Islands. This refers to the year 1901.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. CANNON. How voluminous is the document the gentleman wants to print?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Oh, I imagine only about a page or two of the RECORD. It is not very long.

Mr. CANNON. The report of the Secretary of War shows these things the gentleman wants to publish, but if the gentleman is willing to bury it deeper in the RECORD I don't object. [Laughter].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The reports are as follows:

[Report in part of Surgeon-General Sternberg for 1901.]

INSANITY.

Of insanity 273 cases were reported, equivalent to an annual rate of 2.72 per thousand of strength. Of these cases 149, or somewhat more than one-half, were discharged from the service and sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C., for treatment. The remaining 124 cases were returned to duty at various periods after having been taken on the sick report. The admission rate in 1899 was 1.78, and the proportion of those sent to the Government Hospital formed 0.87 per thousand of the strength. The increase during the past year is explained by the nervous depression and homesickness among the relatively larger proportion of the strength of the Army serving in the Philippines. Twenty-three cases were reported from the home stations, equivalent to 1.38 per thousand of the strength; 3 cases from Porto Rico, also equivalent to 1.38 per 1,000 men; 14 cases from Cuba, equivalent to a rate of 1.61; 7 cases from China, equivalent to 3.60; 99 cases from the Regular troops in the Philippines, equivalent to 2.79, and 123 cases from the Volunteer troops in the Pacific islands, equivalent to a rate of 3.90.

DIARRHEAL DISEASES.

During the year 1897, when all the troops of the United States served at the home stations, the admission rate for diarrheal diseases was 73.77 per thousand of strength, with no death. Dysentery was a comparatively rare disease and seldom fatal. During the decade ended December 31, 1897, the mean annual rate of admissions was 91.06, and the death rate 0.06. In 1898, as a result of war service in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, the admission rate rose to 388.62, and the increased gravity of the cases was manifested by a death rate of 1.45 per thousand of the strength. During the following year, 1899, the admission rate was 380.69, with a death rate of 2.14. During the past year the admission rate increased to 465.01 and the death rate to 6.47, on account of the relatively large proportion of the Army which was exposed to the causes of diarrheal and dysenteric diseases in the Division of the Philippines.

Among troops serving in the United States the admission rate was only 96.57; in Porto Rico, 148.17, and in Cuba, 166.75, and the death rates in these commands were relatively small. But in the Philippines, among the regulars, the admission rate was 488.25, and among the volunteers, 736.05, while among the troops engaged in the dangerous campaign in China it rose to 1,266.54 per thousand of the strength. The heavy mortality rates occurred in these commands. Among the Pacific islands the death rate was 7.47 per thousand of strength; among the volunteers, 10.88, and among the troops of the China Relief Expedition, 15.92.

The following tabulation shows, in the various commands, the admission rate for acute and chronic dysentery and other diarreal diseases, with the absolute number of cases, of discharges for disability, and of deaths referred to each of these headings. It is evident, however, from the large number of deaths attributed to diarreal diseases other than dysentery that many cases of the latter disease must have been reported as diarrheas:

Location of troops and disease.	Admission rate per 1,000 of strength.	Number of cases.	Number of discharges.	Number of deaths.
United States:				
Dysentery—				
Acute	3.77	78	.....	.....
Chronic	3	62	17	3
Other diarrheal diseases	89.80	1,858	6	1
Total	96.57	1,998	23	4
Porto Rico:				
Dysentery—				
Acute	27.52	60	.....	1
Chronic	1.38	3	.....	1
Other diarrheal diseases	119.27	260	5	.....
Total	148.17	323	5	2
Cuba:				
Dysentery—				
Acute	30.61	266	1	5
Chronic	2.42	21	1	.....
Other diarrheal diseases	133.72	1,162	1	.....
Total	166.75	1,449	3	5
Philippine Islands:				
Regulars—				
Dysentery—				
Acute	74.82	2,652	5	69
Chronic	38.85	1,377	64	165
Other diarrheal diseases	374.58	13,278	34	31
Total	488.25	17,307	103	265
Volunteers—				
Dysentery—				
Acute	93.56	2,941	.....	136
Chronic	51.57	1,621	25	154
Other diarrheal diseases	590.92	18,575	16	52
Total	736.05	23,137	41	342
China:				
Dysentery—				
Acute	175.64	342	1	18
Chronic	49.30	96	4	13
Other diarrheal diseases	1,041.60	2,028	1	.....
Total	1,266.54	2,466	6	31
The Army:				
Dysentery—				
Acute	63.15	6,339	7	229
Chronic	31.68	3,180	111	336
Other diarrheal diseases	370.18	37,161	63	84
Total	465.01	46,680	181	649

[Report of Secretary of War for 1901.]

TABLE I.—*Numerical view of the effects of disease and injury on the Army during the calendar year 1900, as compared with the corresponding data for 1899 and for the decade 1889–1898.*

	United States Army.					
	Volunteers.	Regulars.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Indian.
Mean strength	31,434	68,955	100,389	92,374	8,015	.....
Total admissions to sick report	92,102	139,978	232,080	217,319	14,761	.....
Per 1,000 of mean strength	2,930.01	2,029.99	2,311.81	2,352.60	1,841.67	.....
Per 1,000 for previous year	1,522.33	2,342.26	2,178.06	2,175.47	2,214.88	.....
Per 1,000 for preceding decade	.....	1,280.19	1,280.19	1,280.37	1,293.60	1,115.42
Admissions for disease	86,814	125,563	212,377	199,340	13,037	.....
Per 1,000 of mean strength	2,761.79	1,820.94	2,115.54	2,157.97	1,626.57	.....
Per 1,000 for previous year	1,407.28	2,125.74	1,985.58	1,986.51	1,972.08	.....
Per 1,000 for preceding decade	.....	1,047.44	1,047.44	1,050.52	1,033.74	832.16
Admissions for injury	5,288	14,415	19,703	17,979	1,724	.....
Per 1,000 of mean strength	168.23	209.05	196.27	194.63	215.10	.....
Per 1,000 for previous year	115.05	216.52	192.48	188.95	242.80	.....
Per 1,000 for preceding decade	.....	232.75	232.75	229.85	259.86	283.28
Discharges for disability, all causes	408	1,861	2,269	2,133	136	.....
Per 1,000 of mean strength	12.98	26.99	22.60	23.09	16.97	.....
Per 1,000 for previous year	12.70	27.42	21.98	21.98	21.99	.....
Per 1,000 for preceding decade	.....	14.79	14.79	14.74	14.43	24.21
Discharges for disease	321	1,457	1,778	1,670	108	.....
Per 1,000 of mean strength	10.21	21.13	17.71	18.08	13.47	.....
Per 1,000 for previous year	10.45	21.65	17.51	17.50	17.65	.....
Per 1,000 for preceding decade	.....	11.68	11.68	11.62	11.47	21.57
Discharges for injury	87	404	491	463	28	.....
Per 1,000 of mean strength	2.77	5.86	4.89	5.01	3.49	.....
Per 1,000 for previous year	2.25	5.77	4.47	4.48	4.34	.....
Per 1,000 for preceding decade	.....	3.10	3.10	3.12	2.96	2.64
Deaths from all causes	1,138	1,145	2,283	2,105	178	.....
Per 1,000 of mean strength	36.20	16.61	22.74	22.79	22.21	.....
Per 1,000 for previous year	7.26	18.65	18.43	18.55	16.64	.....
Per 1,000 for preceding decade	.....	9.83	9.83	9.68	10.77	16.72
Deaths from disease	784	801	1,585	1,465	120	.....
Per 1,000 of mean strength	24.94	11.62	15.79	15.86	14.97	.....
Per 1,000 for previous year	6.32	12.75	11.76	11.85	10.42	.....
Per 1,000 for preceding decade	.....	7.08	7.08	7.01	7.65	9.68
Deaths from injury	354	344	698	640	58	.....
Per 1,000 of mean strength	11.26	4.99	6.95	6.93	7.24	.....
Per 1,000 for previous year	.94	5.90	6.67	6.70	6.22	.....
Per 1,000 for preceding decade	.....	2.74	2.74	2.67	3.12	7.04

TABLE II.—*Numerical view of the effects of disease and injury on the United States forces doing insular and home service in 1900, as compared with corresponding data for 1899.*

	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Pacific islands.			China.	Total islands and China.			United States (continental).
			Volunteers.	Regulars.	Total.		Volunteers.	Regulars.	Total.	
Mean strength	8,690	2,180	31,434	35,448	66,882	1,947	31,434	48,265	79,699	20,690
Total admissions to sick report	16,277	3,440	92,102	83,260	175,362	5,739	92,102	108,716	200,818	31,262
Per 1,000 of mean strength	1,873.07	1,577.98	2,930.01	2,348.79	2,621.96	2,947.61	2,930.01	2,252.49	2,519.70	1,510.97
Per 1,000 for previous year	2,749.74	2,522.40	2,065.65	2,630.92	2,395.52	.....	2,180.87	2,732.99	2,515.65	1,677.51
Admissions for disease	13,784	3,047	86,814	77,905	164,719	5,112	86,814	99,848	186,662	25,715
Per 1,000 of mean strength	1,586.19	1,397.71	2,761.79	2,197.73	2,462.83	2,625.58	2,761.79	2,068.75	2,342.09	1,242.87
Per 1,000 for previous year	2,537.98	2,255.97	1,859.21	2,454.10	2,206.36	.....	1,999.57	2,519.33	2,314.74	1,496.84
Admissions for injury	2,493	393	5,288	5,355	10,643	627	5,288	8,868	14,156	5,547
Per 1,000 of mean strength	286.88	180.27	168.23	151.06	159.13	322.03	168.23	183.74	177.62	268.10
Per 1,000 for previous year	211.76	266.43	206.44	176.82	189.16	.....	181.27	213.66	200.91	180.67
Discharges for disability, all causes	144	32	408	796	1,204	75	408	1,048	1,456	813
Per 1,000 of mean strength	16.57	15.14	12.98	22.46	18	38.52	12.98	21.71	18.27	39.29
Per 1,000 for previous year	20.25	19.85	14.92	19.89	17.82	.....	13.98	21.79	18.71	26.95
Discharges for disease	115	30	321	604	925	35	321	784	1,105	673
Per 1,000 of mean strength	13.23	13.76	10.21	17.04	13.83	17.98	10.21	16.24	13.86	32.52
Per 1,000 for previous year	16.26	16.63	11.62	14.26	13.16	.....	11.40	16.26	14.35	22.28
Discharges for injury	29	3	87	192	279	40	87	264	351	140
Per 1,000 of mean strength	3.34	1.38	2.77	5.42	4.17	20.54	2.77	5.47	4.40	6.77
Per 1,000 for previous year	3.99	3.22	3.30	5.63	4.66	.....	2.58	5.52	4.36	4.67
Deaths from all causes	85	11	1,138	785	1,923	93	1,138	984	2,122	161
Per 1,000 of mean strength	9.78	5.05	36.20	22.15	28.75	47.76	36.20	20.39	26.63	7.78
Per 1,000 for previous year	18.30	11.27	29.83	31.10	30.58	.....	25.18	25.76	25.53	7.89
Deaths from disease	73	11	784	571	1,355	46	784	701	1,485	100
Per 1,000 of mean strength	8.40	5.05	24.94	16.11	20.26	23.62	24.94	14.52	18.63	4.83
Per 1,000 for previous year	16.36	9.12	11.80	17.80	15.30	.....	12.77	16.89	15.27	6.56
Deaths from injury	12	.....	354	214	568	47	354	283	637	61
Per 1,000 of mean strength	1.38	.....	11.26	6.04	8.49	24.14	11.26	5.86	7.99	2.95
Per 1,000 for previous year	1.94	2.15	18.03	13.30	15.28	.....	12.41	8.87	10.26	1.33

TABLE III.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, with their ratios per thousand of mean strength, as compared with the corresponding ratios of the Regular Army for the decade 1889–1898.*

Year 1900.	Army, Regulars and Volunteers.						White troops, Regulars and Volunteers.						Colored troops, Regulars and Volunteers.					
Mean strength	100,389						92,374						8,015					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Scarlet fever	6	0.06	.....	.....	1	0.01	6	0.06	.....	.....	1	0.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	568	5.66	.....	.....	7	.07	543	5.88	.....	.....	7	.08	25	3.12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	261	2.60	.....	.....	114	1.14	176	1.91	.....	.....	73	.79	85	10.60	.....	.....	41	5.12
Vaccinia	2,036	20.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,911	20.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	15.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Influenza	1,632	16.26	.....	.....	1	.01	1,582	17.13	.....	.....	1	.01	50	6.24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dengue	3,321	33.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,249	35.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	8.98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mumps	569	5.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	522	5.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	5.86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria	45	.45	.....	.....	4	.04	43	.47	.....	.....	4	.04	2	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid fever	978	9.74	3	0.03	164	1.63	943	10.21	3	0.03	154	1.67	31	3.87	.....	.....	10	1.25
Yellow fever	144	1.43	.....	.....	32	.32	148	1.60	.....	.....	32	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cerebrospinal fever	11	.11	.....	.....	10	.10	11	.12	.....	.....	10	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial fever, intermittent	55,814	555.98	2	.02	.....	.....	52,589	569.31	2	.02	.....	.....	3,225	402.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial fever, remittent	11,831	117.85	.....	.....	25	.25	11,355	122.92	.....	.....	23	.25	476	59.39	.....	.....	2	.25
Malarial fever, pernicious	220	2.19	1	.01	96	.96	210	2.27	1	.01	90	.97	10	1.25	.....	.....	6	.75
Malarial cachexia	3,062	30.50	40	.40	15	.15	2,957	32.01	39	.42	15	.16	105	13.10	1	0.12	.....	.....
Fever, undetermined	2,223	22.15	.....	.....	2	.02	2,088	22.60	.....	.....	2	.02	135	16.84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	105	1.05	.....	.....	1	.01	101	1.09	.....	.....	1	.01	4	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Septicæmia and tetanus	32	.32	1	.01	20	.20	27	.29	1	.01	19	.21	5	.62	.....	.....	1	.12
Rheumatic fever	433	4.31	2	.02	1	.01	399	4.32	2	.02	.....	.....	34	4.24	.....	.....	1	.12
Consumption	494	4.92	137	1.36	96	.96	448	4.85	123	1.33	84	.91	46	5.74	14	1.75	12	1.50
Cancer	16	.16	3	.03	1	.01	16	.17	3	.03	1	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis and results	1,589	15.83	174	1.73	5	.05	1,463	15.84	160	1.73	5	.05	126	15.72	14	1.75	.....	.....
Gonorrhea and results	7,899	78.69	58	.58	.....	.....	7,223	78.19	55	.60	.....	.....	676	84.33	3	.37	.....	.....
Chancroid and results	3,960	39.45	5	.05	1	.01	3,524	38.15	2	.02	.....	.....	436	54.40	3	.37	1	.12
Infections, other	153	1.52	9	.09	6	.06	142	1.54	9	.10	4	.04	11	1.37	.....	.....	2	.25
Total infectious diseases	97,402	970.24	435	4.33	602	6.00	91,676	992.43	400	4.33	526	5.69	5,726	714.41	35	4.37	76	9.48
Anemia	496	4.94	4	.04	6	.06	486	5.26	3	.03	6	.06	10	1.25	1	.12	.....	.....
Nutrition, others	114	1.14	56	.56	1	.01	110	1.19	54	.58	1	.01	4	.50	2	.25	.....	.....
Total diseases of nutrition	610	6.08	60	.60	7	.07	596	6.45	57	.62	7	.08	14	1.75	3	.37	.....	.....
Alcoholism	1,540	15.34	13	.13	18	.18	1,502	16.26	13	.14	17	.18	38	4.74	.....	.....	1	.12
Brain and spinal cord	395	3.93	99	.99	17	.17	357	3.87	96	1.04	16	.17	38	4.74	3	.37	1	.12
Insanity	273	2.72	149	1.48	3	.03	248	2.68	139	1.50	3	.03	25	3.12	10	1.25	.....	.....
Meningitis	26	.26	1	.01	5	.05	25	.27	1	.01	5	.05	1	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poisoning, narcotic	74	.74	7	.07	9	.09	72	.78	7	.08	9	.10	2	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nervous system, others	2,639	26.29	65	.65	5	.05	2,288	24.77	61	.66	5	.05	351	43.79	4	.50	.....	.....
Total diseases of the nervous system	4,947	49.28	334	3.33	57	.57	4,492	48.63	317	3.43	55	.60	455	56.77	17	2.12	2	.25
Poisoning, irritant	285	2.84	2	.02	3	.03	273	2.96	2	.02	3	.03	12	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonsilitis, pharyngitis, and sore throat	3,520	35.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200	34.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	39.92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peritonitis	29	.29	.....	.....	15	.15	27	.29	.....	.....	15	.16	2	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyspepsia, colic, and constipation	8,700	86.67	7	.07	.....	.....	7,797	84.41	7	.08	.....	.....	903	112.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis	3,611	35.97	20	.20	4	.04	3,467	37.53	20	.22	4	.04	144	17.97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery, acute	6,339	63.15	7	.07	229	2.28	5,946	64.37	7	.08	218	2.36	393	49.03	.....	.....	11	1.37
Dysentery, chronic	3,180	31.68	111	1.11	336	3.35	3,026	32.76	111	1.20	327	3.54	154	19.21	.....	.....	9	1.12
Diarrheal diseases, others	37,161	370.18	63	.63	84	.84	35,636	385.78	63	.68	84	.91	1,525	190.26	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, etc.*—Continued.

Year 1900.	Army, Regulars and Volunteers.						White troops, Regulars and Volunteers.						Colored troops, Regulars and Volunteers.					
Mean strength	100,389						92,374						8,015					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Enteritis	1,598	15.92	18	0.18	29	0.29	1,459	15.79	18	0.19	29	0.31	139	17.34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perityphlitis and appendicitis	259	2.58	9	.09	20	.20	240	2.60	8	.09	15	.16	19	2.37	1	0.12	5	0.62
Digestive system, others	4,461	44.44	54	.54	38	.38	4,128	44.69	53	.57	26	.39	333	41.55	1	.12	2	.25
Total diseases of the digestive system	69,143	688.75	291	2.90	758	7.55	65,199	705.82	289	3.13	731	7.91	3,944	492.08	2	.25	27	3.37
Heart, diseases of	524	5.22	85	.85	43	.43	486	5.26	77	.83	39	.42	38	4.74	8	1	4	.50
Arteries and veins	216	2.15	32	.32	7	.07	205	2.22	32	.35	5	.05	11	1.37	.....	.....	2	.25
Total diseases of the circulatory system	740	7.37	117	1.17	50	.50	691	7.48	109	1.18	44	.48	49	6.11	8	1	6	.75
Bronchitis	4,874	48.55	12	.12	.....	.....	4,487	48.58	12	.13	.....	.....	387	48.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	270	2.69	2	.02	40	.40	242	2.62	2	.02	38	.41	28	3.49	.....	.....	2	.25
Pleurisy	409	4.07	20	.20	7	.07	369	3.99	19	.21	5	.05	40	4.99	1	.12	2	.25
Respiratory system, others	2,125	21.17	25	.25	9	.09	2,029	21.97	21	.23	7	.08	96	11.98	4	.50	2	.25
Total diseases of the respiratory system	7,678	76.48	59	.59	56	.56	7,127	77.16	54	.58	50	.54	551	68.75	5	.62	6	.75
Kidneys, diseases of	370	3.69	32	.32	47	.47	342	3.70	31	.34	44	.48	28	3.49	1	.12	3	.37
Varicocele	392	3.91	21	.21	.....	.....	381	4.12	21	.23	.....	.....	11	1.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genito-urinary, others	1,168	11.64	22	.22	1	.01	1,071	11.59	20	.22	1	.01	97	12.10	2	.25	.....	.....
Total diseases of the genito-urinary system	1,930	19.23	75	.75	48	.48	1,794	19.42	72	.78	45	.49	136	16.97	3	.37	3	.37
Adenitis	742	7.39	5	.05	.....	.....	673	7.29	4	.04	.....	.....	69	8.61	1	.12	.....	.....
Lymphatic system, others	97	.97	3	.03	1	.01	90	.97	2	.02	1	.01	7	.87	1	.12	.....	.....
Total diseases of the lymphatic system	839	8.36	8	.08	1	.01	763	8.26	6	.06	1	.01	76	9.48	2	.25	.....	.....
Rheumatism, muscular	3,989	39.74	22	.22	.....	.....	3,505	37.95	20	.22	.....	.....	484	60.39	2	.25	.....	.....
Osteitis and periostitis	193	1.92	8	.08	.....	.....	174	1.88	7	.08	.....	.....	19	2.37	1	.12	.....	.....
Arthritis and synovitis	932	9.28	26	.26	1	.01	831	9.00	24	.26	1	.01	101	12.60	2	.25	.....	.....
Rheumatism, chronic articular	676	6.73	66	.66	.....	.....	593	6.42	60	.65	.....	.....	83	10.35	6	.75	.....	.....
Muscles, bones, and joints, others	452	4.50	50	.50	.....	.....	412	4.46	44	.48	.....	.....	40	4.99	6	.75	.....	.....
Total diseases of the muscles, bones, and joints	6,242	62.18	172	1.71	1	.01	5,515	59.71	155	1.68	1	.01	727	90.70	17	2.12	.....	.....
Total diseases of the integumentary system	18,856	187.84	10	.10	1	.01	17,880	193.58	8	.09	1	.01	976	121.77	2	.25	.....	.....
Total diseases of the eye	1,528	15.22	95	.95	.....	.....	1,390	15.05	88	.95	.....	.....	138	17.22	7	.87	.....	.....
Total diseases of the ear	1,561	15.55	111	1.11	.....	.....	1,515	16.40	107	1.16	.....	.....	46	5.74	4	.50	.....	.....
Total diseases of the nose	107	1.07	11	.11	.....	.....	99	1.07	8	.09	.....	.....	8	1.00	3	.37	.....	.....
Total unclassified and undiagnosed	794	7.91	.....	.....	4	.04	603	6.53	.....	.....	4	.04	191	23.83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for diseases	212,377	2,115.54	1,778	17.71	1,585	15.79	199,340	2,157.97	1,670	18.08	1,465	15.86	13,037	1,626.57	108	13.48	120	14.97
Drowning	7	.07	.....	.....	116	1.16	7	.08	.....	.....	98	1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2.25
Exhaustion from exposure and fatigue	750	7.47	2	.02	2	.02	714	7.73	2	.02	2	.02	36	4.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heat stroke	195	1.94	8	.08	9	.09	188	2.04	7	.08	7	.08	7	.87	1	.12	2	.25
Lightning stroke	4	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venomous bites, stings, and wounds	855	8.52	3	.03	1	.01	821	8.89	3	.03	.....	.....	34	4.24	.....	.....	1	.12
Abrasions, blisters, burns, and scalds	2,515	25.05	.....	.....	1	.01	2,371	25.67	.....	.....	1	.01	144	17.97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compression and concussion of brain	38	.38	3	.03	4	.04	37	.40	3	.03	3	.03	1	.12	.....	.....	1	.12
Contusions and sprains	7,572	75.42	4	.04	.....	.....	6,800	73.61	4	.04	.....	.....	772	96.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dislocations	267	2.66	9	.09	.....	.....	246	2.66	8	.09	.....	.....	21	2.62	1	.12	.....	.....
Fractures (not shot)	710	7.07	44	.44	11	.11	678	7.34	42	.45	11	.12	32	3.99	2	.25	.....	.....
Hernia	592	5.90	102	1.02	.....	.....	557	6.03	96	1.04	.....	.....	35	4.37	6	.75	.....	.....
Wounds, contused, lacerated, and punctured	2,352	23.43	6	.06	5	.05	2,082	22.54	6	.06	4	.04	270	33.69	.....	.....	1	.12
Wounds, incised	1,257	12.52	6	.06	58	.58	1,132	12.25	6	.06	56	.61	125	15.59	.....	.....	2	.25
Wounds, gunshot	1,173	11.69	235	2.34	471	4.69	1,089	11.79	221	2.39	439	4.75	84	10.48	14	1.75	32	3.99
Secondary results of injury	440	4.38	58	.58	2	.02	405	4.38	55	.60	1	.01	35	4.37	3	.37	1	.12
Other injuries	976	9.72	11	.11	18	.18	849	9.19	10	.11	18	.19	127	15.84	1	.12	.....	.....
Total for injuries	19,703	196.27	491	4.89	698	6.95	17,979	194.63	463	5.01	640	6.93	1,724	215.10	28	3.49	58	7.24
Total for diseases and injuries	232,080	2,311.81	2,269	22.60	2,283	22.74	217,319	2,352.60	2,133	23.09	2,105	22.79	14,761	1,841.67	136	16.97	178	22.21

Year 1900.	Regular Army.						White troops, Regulars.						Colored troops, Regulars.					
Mean strength	68,955						63,581						5,374					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Scarlet fever	5	0.07	.....	.....	1	0.01	5	0.08	.....	.....	1	0.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	311	4.51	.....	.....	2	.03	304	4.78	.....	.....	2	.03	7	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	95	1.38	.....	.....	24	.35	75	1.18	.....	.....	15	.24	20	3.72	.....	.....	9	1.67
Vaccinia	1,708	24.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,599	25.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	20.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Influenza	1,371	19.88	.....	.....	1	.01	1,322	20.79	.....	.....	1	.02	49	9.12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dengue	1,500	21.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,468	23.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	5.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mumps	268	3.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	3.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	4.84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria	34	.49	.....	.....	2	.03	32	.50	.....	.....	2	.03	2	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid fever	531	7.70	2	0.03	60	.87	506	7.96	2	0.03	52	.82	25	4.65	.....	.....	8	1.49
Yellow fever	148	2.15	.....	.....	32	.46	148	2.33	.....	.....	32	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, etc.*—Continued.

Year 1900.	Regular Army.						White troops, Regulars.						Colored troops, Regulars.					
Mean strength	68,955						63,581						5,374					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick repor .	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Cerebro spinal fever	5	0.07	.....	.....	5	0.07	5	0.08	.....	.....	5	0.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial fever, intermittent	27,670	401.28	2	0.03	.....	.....	25,279	397.59	2	0.03	.....	.....	2,391	444.92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial fever, remittent	6,916	100.30	.....	.....	14	.20	6,497	102.18	.....	.....	14	.22	419	77.97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial fever, pernicious	109	1.58	1	.01	54	.78	104	1.64	1	.02	52	.82	5	.93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial cachexia	1,380	20.01	31	.45	6	.09	1,283	20.18	30	.47	6	.09	97	18.05	1	0.19	2	0.37
Fever, undetermined	1,354	19.64	.....	.....	2	.03	1,254	19.72	.....	.....	2	.03	100	18.61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	85	1.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	1.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Septicæmia and tetanus	21	.30	1	.01	13	.19	19	.30	1	.02	13	.20	2	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheumatic fever	280	4.06	2	.03	1	.01	259	4.07	2	.03	.....	.....	21	3.91	.....	.....	1	.19
Consumption	354	4.84	116	1.68	52	.75	305	4.80	103	1.62	47	.74	29	5.40	13	2.42	5	.93
Cancer	12	.17	3	.04	1	.01	12	.19	3	.05	1	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis and results	1,273	18.46	163	2.36	3	.04	1,173	18.45	150	2.36	3	.05	100	18.61	13	2.42	.....	.....
Gonorrhea and results	6,460	93.68	57	.83	.....	.....	5,909	92.93	54	.85	.....	.....	551	102.53	3	.56	.....	.....
Chancroid and results	3,202	46.44	4	.06	.....	.....	2,897	45.56	1	.02	.....	.....	305	56.76	3	.56	.....	.....
Infections, other	114	1.65	8	.12	5	.07	110	1.73	8	.13	4	.06	4	.74	.....	.....	1	.19
Total infectious diseases	55,186	800.32	390	5.66	278	4.03	50,888	800.36	357	5.61	252	3.96	4,298	799.78	33	6.14	26	4.84
Anemia	256	3.70	4	.06	3	.04	247	3.88	3	.05	3	.05	8	1.49	1	.19	.....	.....
Nutrition, others	95	1.38	53	.77	.....	.....	91	1.43	51	.80	.....	.....	4	.74	2	.37	.....	.....
Total diseases of nutrition	350	5.08	57	.83	3	.04	338	5.32	54	.85	3	.05	12	2.23	3	.56	.....	.....
Alcoholism	1,267	18.38	12	.17	12	.17	1,231	19.36	12	.19	12	.19	36	6.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain and spinal cord	269	3.90	81	1.17	13	.19	246	3.87	78	1.23	13	.20	23	4.28	3	.56	.....	.....
Insanity	150	2.18	110	1.60	2	.03	136	2.14	102	1.60	2	.03	14	2.61	8	1.49	.....	.....
Meningitis	14	.20	.....	.....	2	.03	13	.20	.....	.....	2	.03	1	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poisoning, narcotic	60	.87	7	.10	6	.09	58	.91	7	.11	6	.09	2	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nervous system, others	1,950	28.28	51	.74	4	.06	1,708	26.86	48	.75	4	.06	242	45.03	3	.56	.....	.....
Total diseases of the nervous system	3,710	53.80	261	3.79	39	.57	3,392	53.35	247	3.88	39	.61	318	59.17	14	2.61	.....	.....
Poisoning, irritant	268	3.89	2	.03	3	.04	260	4.09	2	.03	3	.05	8	1.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonsillitis, pharyngitis, and sore throat	2,822	40.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,554	40.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	49.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peritonitis	18	.26	.....	.....	7	.10	16	.25	.....	.....	7	.11	2	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyspepsia, colic, and constipation	5,887	85.38	5	.07	.....	.....	5,208	81.91	5	.08	.....	.....	679	126.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis	2,065	29.96	15	.22	2	.03	1,950	30.67	15	.24	2	.03	115	21.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery, acute	3,398	49.28	7	.10	93	1.35	3,141	49.40	7	.11	87	1.37	257	47.82	.....	.....	6	1.12
Dysentery, chronic	1,559	22.61	86	1.25	182	2.64	1,415	22.25	86	1.35	173	2.72	144	26.80	.....	.....	9	1.67
Diarrheal diseases, others	18,586	269.54	47	.68	32	.46	17,571	276.35	47	.74	32	.50	1,015	188.89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enteritis	1,166	16.91	9	.13	20	.29	1,045	16.43	9	.14	20	.31	121	22.52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perityphlitis and appendicitis	179	2.60	8	.12	11	.16	167	2.63	8	.13	9	.14	12	2.23	.....	.....	2	.37
Digestive system, others	2,846	41.28	47	.68	27	.39	2,585	40.66	46	.72	26	.41	261	48.57	1	.19	1	.19
Total diseases of the digestive system	38,794	562.60	226	3.28	377	5.47	35,912	564.82	225	3.54	359	5.65	2,882	536.29	1	.19	18	3.35
Heart, diseases of	380	5.51	75	1.09	37	.54	343	5.39	67	1.05	33	.52	37	6.89	8	1.49	4	.74
Arteries and veins	144	2.09	27	.39	6	.09	135	2.12	27	.42	4	.06	9	1.67	.....	.....	2	.37
Total diseases of the circulatory system	524	7.60	102	1.48	43	.62	478	7.53	94	1.48	37	.58	46	8.56	8	1.49	6	1.12
Bronchitis	3,472	50.36	9	.13	.....	.....	3,155	49.62	9	.14	.....	.....	317	58.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	188	2.73	1	.01	16	.23	172	2.71	1	.02	15	.24	16	2.98	.....	.....	1	.19
Pleurisy	289	4.19	15	.22	4	.06	264	4.15	14	.22	3	.05	25	4.65	1	.19	1	.19
Respiratory system, others	1,570	22.77	20	.29	4	.06	1,503	23.64	17	.27	4	.06	67	12.47	3	.56	.....	.....
Total diseases of the respiratory system	5,519	80.04	45	.65	24	.35	5,094	80.12	41	.64	22	.35	425	79.08	4	.74	2	.37
Kidneys, diseases of	248	3.60	27	.39	30	.44	232	3.65	26	.41	28	.44	16	2.98	1	.19	2	.37
Varicocele	281	4.08	21	.30	.....	.....	274	4.31	21	.33	.....	.....	7	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genito-urinary, others	792	11.49	21	.30	.....	.....	725	11.40	19	.30	.....	.....	67	12.47	2	.37	.....	.....
Total diseases of the genito-urinary system	1,321	19.16	69	1.00	30	.44	1,231	19.36	66	1.04	28	.44	90	16.75	3	.56	2	.37
Adenitis	542	7.86	5	.07	.....	.....	488	7.68	4	.06	.....	.....	54	10.05	1	.19	.....	.....
Lymphatic system, others	63	.91	1	.01	1	.01	59	.93	1	.02	1	.02	4	.74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total diseases of the lymphatic system	605	8.77	6	.09	1	.01	547	8.60	5	.08	1	.02	58	10.79	1	.19	.....	.....
Rheumatism, muscular	2,869	41.61	18	.26	.....	.....	2,464	38.75	16	.25	.....	.....	405	75.37	2	.37	.....	.....
Osteitis and periostitis	128	1.86	7	.10	.....	.....	115	1.81	6	.09	.....	.....	13	2.42	1	.19	.....	.....
Arthritis and synovitis	684	9.92	21	.30	1	.01	608	9.56	19	.30	1	.02	76	14.14	2	.37	.....	.....
Rheumatism, chronic articular	490	7.11	47	.68	.....	.....	431	6.78	43	.68	.....	.....	59	10.98	4	.74	.....	.....
Muscles, bones, and joints, others	377	5.47	38	.55	.....	.....	340	5.35	33	.52	.....	.....	37	6.89	5	.93	.....	.....
Total diseases of the muscles, bones, and joints	4,548	65.96	131	1.90	1	.01	3,958	62.25	117	1.84	1	.02	590	109.79	14	2.61	.....	.....
Total diseases of the integumentary system	12,482	181.03	10	.15	1	.01	11,709	185.10	8	.13	1	.02	713	132.67	2	.37	.....	.....
Total diseases of the eye	1,082	15.69	75	1.09	.....	.....	962	15.13	70	1.10	.....	.....	120	22.33	5	.93	.....	.....
Total diseases of the ear	976	14.16	76	1.10	.....	.....	946	14.88	73	1.15	.....	.....	30	5.58	3	.56	.....	.....
Total diseases of the nose	84	1.22	9	.13	.....	.....	78	1.23	6	.09	.....	.....	6	1.12	3	.56	.....	.....
Total unclassified and undiagnosed	382	5.54	.....	.....	4	.06	194	3.05	.....	.....	4	.06	188	34.98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for diseases	125,563	1,820.94	1,457	21.13	801	11.62	115,787	1,821.09	1,363	21.44	747	11.75	9,776	1,819.13	94	17.49	54	10.05
Drowning	7	.10	.....	.....	77	1.12	7	.11	.....	.....	69	1.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1.49
Exhaustion from exposure and fatigue	350	5.08	2	.03	2	.03	323	5.08	2	.03	2	.03	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heat stroke	129	1.87	7	.10	5	.07	124	1.95	6	.09	4	.06	5	.93	1	.19	1	.19
Lightning stroke	3	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venomous bites, stings, and wounds	597	8.66	2	.03	1	.01	567	8.92	2	.03	.....	.....	30	5.58	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, etc.*—Continued.

Year 1900.	Regular Army.						White troops, Regulars.						Colored troops, Regulars.					
Mean strength	68,995						63,581						5,374					
Causes of admission to sick report.	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Abrasions, blisters, burns, and scalds	1,525	22.12	.....	.....	1	0.01	1,419	22.32	.....	.....	1	0.02	106	19.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compression and concussion of brain	30	.44	3	0.04	3	.04	29	.46	3	0.05	2	.03	1	.19	.....	.....	1	0.19
Contusions and sprains	6,132	88.93	3	.04	.....	.....	5,434	85.46	3	.05	.....	.....	698	129.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dislocations	216	3.13	9	.13	.....	.....	197	3.10	8	.13	.....	.....	19	3.54	1	0.19	.....	.....
Fractures (not shot)	550	7.98	39	.57	7	.10	523	8.23	37	.58	7	.11	27	5.02	2	.37	.....	.....
Hernia	346	5.02	78	1.13	.....	.....	318	5.00	73	1.15	.....	.....	28	5.21	5	.93	.....	.....
Wounds, contused, lacerated, and punctured	1,854	26.89	6	.09	4	.06	1,618	25.45	6	.09	3	.05	236	43.92	.....	.....	1	.19
Wounds, incised	855	12.40	3	.04	13	.19	749	11.78	3	.05	12	.19	106	19.72	.....	.....	1	.19
Wounds, gunshot	564	8.18	185	2.68	216	3.13	500	7.86	172	2.71	192	3.02	64	11.91	13	2.42	24	4.47
Secondary results of injury	369	5.35	58	.84	2	.03	336	5.28	55	.87	1	.02	33	6.14	3	.56	1	.19
Other injuries	888	12.88	9	.13	13	.19	763	12.00	8	.13	13	.20	125	23.26	1	.19	.....	.....
Total for injuries	14,415	209.05	404	5.86	344	4.99	12,909	203.03	378	5.94	306	4.81	1,506	280.24	26	4.84	38	7.07
Total for diseases and injuries	139,978	2,029.99	1,861	26.99	1,145	16.61	128,696	2,024.13	1,741	27.38	1,053	16.56	11,282	2,099.37	120	22.33	92	17.12

Year 1900.	Volunteer Army.						White troops, Volunteers.						Colored troops, Volunteers.					
Mean strength	31,434						28,793						2,641					
Causes of admission to sick report.	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Scarlet fever	1	0.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	257	8.18	.....	.....	5	0.16	239	8.30	.....	.....	5	0.17	18	6.82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	166	5.28	.....	.....	90	2.86	101	3.51	.....	.....	58	2.01	65	24.61	.....	.....	32	12.12
Vaccinia	328	10.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	10.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Influenza	261	8.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	9.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dengue	1,821	57.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,781	61.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	15.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mumps	301	9.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	9.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	7.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria	11	.35	.....	.....	2	.06	11	.38	.....	.....	2	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid fever	443	14.09	1	0.03	104	3.31	437	15.18	1	0.03	102	3.54	6	2.27	.....	.....	2	.75
Cerebro spinal fever	6	.19	.....	.....	5	.16	6	.21	.....	.....	5	.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial fever, intermittent	28,144	895.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,310	948.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	834	315.79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial fever, remittent	4,915	156.37	.....	.....	11	.35	4,858	168.72	.....	.....	9	.31	57	21.58	.....	.....	2	.76
Malarial fever, pernicious	111	3.53	.....	.....	42	1.34	106	3.68	.....	.....	38	1.32	5	1.89	.....	.....	4	1.51
Malarial cachexia	1,682	53.51	9	.29	9	.29	1,674	58.14	9	.31	9	.31	8	3.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fever, undetermined	869	27.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	834	28.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	13.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	20	.64	.....	.....	1	.03	20	.69	.....	.....	1	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Septicæmia and tetanus	11	.35	.....	.....	7	.22	8	.28	.....	.....	6	.21	3	1.14	.....	.....	1	.38
Rheumatic fever	153	4.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	4.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4.92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consumption	160	5.09	21	.67	44	1.40	143	4.97	20	.69	37	1.28	17	6.44	1	0.38	7	2.65
Cancer	4	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis and results	316	10.05	11	.35	2	.06	290	10.07	10	.35	2	.07	26	9.84	1	.38	.....	.....
Gonorrhea and results	1,439	45.78	1	.03	.....	.....	1,314	45.64	1	.03	.....	.....	125	47.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chancroid and results	758	24.11	1	.03	1	.03	627	21.78	1	.03	.....	.....	131	49.60	.....	.....	1	.38
Infections, other	39	1.24	1	.03	1	.03	32	1.11	1	.03	.....	.....	7	2.65	.....	.....	1	.38
Total infectious diseases	42,216	1,343.00	45	1.43	324	10.31	40,788	1,416.59	43	1.49	274	9.52	1,428	540.70	2	.76	50	18.93
Anemia	241	7.67	.....	.....	3	.10	239	8.30	.....	.....	3	.10	2	.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nutrition, others	19	.60	3	.10	1	.03	19	.66	3	.10	1	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total diseases of nutrition	260	8.27	3	.10	4	.13	258	8.96	3	.10	4	.14	2	.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alcoholism	273	8.68	1	.03	6	.19	271	9.41	1	.03	5	.17	2	.76	.....	.....	1	.38
Brain and spinal cord	126	4.01	18	.57	4	.13	111	3.86	18	.63	3	.10	15	5.68	.....	.....	1	.38
Insanity	123	3.91	39	1.24	1	.03	112	3.89	37	1.28	1	.03	11	4.17	2	.76	.....	.....
Meningitis	12	.38	1	.03	3	.10	12	.42	1	.03	3	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poisoning, narcotic	14	.45	.....	.....	3	.10	14	.49	.....	.....	3	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nervous system, others	689	21.92	14	.45	1	.03	580	20.14	13	.45	1	.03	109	41.27	1	.38	.....	.....
Total diseases of the nervous system	1,237	39.35	73	2.32	18	.57	1,100	38.20	70	2.43	16	.56	137	51.87	3	1.14	2	.76
Poisoning, irritant	17	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1.51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonsillitis, pharyngitis, and sore throat	698	22.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	646	22.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	19.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peritonitis	11	.35	.....	.....	8	.25	11	.38	.....	.....	8	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyspepsia, colic, and constipation	2,813	89.49	2	.06	.....	.....	2,589	89.92	2	.07	.....	.....	224	84.82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis	1,546	49.18	5	.16	2	.06	1,517	52.68	5	.17	2	.07	29	10.98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery, acute	2,941	93.56	.....	.....	136	4.33	2,805	97.42	.....	.....	131	4.55	136	51.50	.....	.....	5	1.89
Dysentery, chronic	1,621	51.57	25	.80	154	4.90	1,611	55.95	25	.87	154	5.35	10	3.79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diarrheal diseases, others	18,575	590.92	16	.51	52	1.65	18,065	627.41	16	.56	52	1.81	510	193.11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enteritis	432	13.74	9	.29	9	.29	414	14.38	9	.31	9	.31	18	6.82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perityphlitis and appendicitis	80	2.55	1	.03	9	.29	73	2.54	.....	.....	6	.21	7	2.65	1	.38	3	1.14
Digestive system, others	1,615	51.38	7	.22	11	.35	1,543	53.59	7	.24	10	.35	72	27.26	.....	.....	1	.38
Total diseases of the digestive system	30,349	965.48	65	2.07	381	12.12	29,287	1,017.16	64	2.22	372	12.92	1,062	402.12	1	.38	9	3.41
Heart, diseases of	144	4.58	10	.32	6	.19	143	4.97	10	.35	6	.21	1	.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arteries and veins	72	2.29	5	.16	1	.03	70	2.43	5	.17	1	.03	2	.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total diseases of the circulatory system	216	6.87	15	.48	7	.22	213	7.40	15	.52	7	.24	3	1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronchitis	1,402	44.60	3	.10	.....	.....	1,332	46.26	3	.10	.....	.....	70	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	82	2.61	1	.03	24	.76	70	2.43	1	.03	23	.80	12	4.54	.....	.....	1	.38

TABLE III.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, etc.*—Continued.

Year 1900.	Volunteer Army.						White troops, Volunteers.						Colored troops, Volunteers.					
Mean strength	31,434.						28,793.						2,641.					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Pleurisy	120	3.82	5	0.16	3	0.10	105	3.65	5	0.17	2	0.07	15	5.68	.....	.....	1	0.38
Respiratory system, others	555	17.66	5	.16	5	.16	526	18.27	4	.14	3	.10	29	10.98	1	.38	2	.76
Total diseases of the respiratory system	2,159	68.68	14	.45	32	1.02	2,033	70.61	13	.45	28	.97	126	47.71	1	.38	4	1.51
Kidneys, diseases of	122	3.88	5	.16	17	.54	110	3.82	5	.17	16	.56	12	4.54	.....	.....	1	.38
Varicocele	111	3.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	3.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1.51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genito-urinary, others	376	11.96	1	.03	1	.03	346	12.02	1	.03	1	.03	30	11.36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total diseases of the genito-urinary system	609	19.37	6	.19	18	.57	563	19.55	6	.21	17	.59	46	17.42	.....	.....	1	.38
Adenitis	200	6.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	6.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	5.68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lymphatic system, others	34	1.08	2	.06	.....	.....	31	1.08	1	.03	.....	.....	3	1.14	1	.38	.....	.....
Total diseases of the lymphatic system	234	7.44	2	.06	.....	.....	216	7.50	1	.03	.....	.....	18	6.82	1	.38	.....	.....
Rheumatism, muscular	1,120	35.63	4	.13	.....	.....	1,041	36.15	4	.14	.....	.....	79	29.91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osteitis and periostitis	65	2.07	1	.03	.....	.....	59	2.05	1	.03	.....	.....	6	2.27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arthritis and synovitis	248	7.89	5	.16	.....	.....	223	7.74	5	.17	.....	.....	25	9.47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheumatism, chronic articular	186	5.92	19	.60	.....	.....	162	5.63	17	.59	.....	.....	24	9.09	2	.76	.....	.....
Muscles, bones, and joints, others	75	2.39	12	.38	.....	.....	72	2.50	11	.38	.....	.....	3	1.14	1	.38	.....	.....
Total diseases of the muscles, bones, and joints	1,694	53.89	41	1.30	.....	.....	1,557	54.08	38	1.32	.....	.....	137	51.87	3	1.14	.....	.....
Total diseases of the integumentary system	6,374	202.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,111	212.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	99.59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total diseases of the eye	446	14.19	20	.64	.....	.....	428	14.86	18	.63	.....	.....	18	6.82	2	.76	.....	.....
Total diseases of the ear	585	18.61	35	1.11	.....	.....	569	19.76	34	1.18	.....	.....	16	6.06	1	.38	.....	.....
Total diseases of the nose	23	.73	2	.06	.....	.....	21	.73	2	.07	.....	.....	2	.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total unclassified and undiagnosed	412	13.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	409	14.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for diseases	86,814	2,761.79	321	10.21	784	24.94	83,553	2,901.85	307	10.66	718	24.94	3,261	1,234.76	14	5.30	66	24.99
Drowning	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3.79
Exhaustion from exposure and fatigue	400	12.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	391	13.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3.41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heat stroke	66	2.10	1	.03	4	.13	64	2.22	1	.03	3	.10	2	.76	.....	.....	1	.38
Lightning stroke	1	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venomous bites, stings, and wounds	258	8.21	1	.03	.....	.....	254	8.82	1	.03	.....	.....	4	1.51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abrasions, blisters, burns, and scalds	990	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	952	33.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	14.39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compression and concussion of brain	8	.25	.....	.....	1	.03	8	.28	.....	.....	1	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contusions and sprains	1,440	45.81	1	.03	.....	.....	1,366	47.44	1	.03	.....	.....	74	28.02	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dislocations	51	1.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fractures (not shot)	160	5.09	5	.16	4	.13	155	5.38	5	.17	4	.14	5	1.89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hernia	246	7.83	24	.76	.....	.....	239	8.30	23	.80	.....	.....	7	2.65	1	.38	.....	.....
Wounds, contused, lacerated, and punctured	498	15.84	.....	.....	1	.03	464	16.12	.....	.....	1	.03	34	12.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounds, incised	402	12.79	3	.10	45	1.43	383	13.30	3	.10	44	1.53	19	7.19	.....	.....	1	.38
Wounds, gunshot	609	19.37	50	1.59	255	8.11	589	20.46	49	1.70	247	8.58	20	7.57	1	.38	8	3.03
Secondary results of injury	71	2.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other injuries	88	2.80	2	.06	5	.16	86	2.99	2	.07	5	.17	2	.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for injuries	5,288	168.23	87	2.77	354	11.26	5,070	176.08	85	2.95	334	11.60	218	82.54	2	.76	20	7.57
Total for diseases and injuries	92,102	2,930.01	408	12.98	1,138	36.20	88,623	3,077.94	392	13.61	1,052	36.54	3,479	1,317.30	16	6.06	86	32.56

Decade, 1889–1898.	United States Army.						White troops.					
Mean strength	29,308						26,648					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Scarlet fever	52	0.20	.....	.....	3	0.01	52	0.20	.....	.....	3	0.01
Measles	2,480	8.46	.....	.....	12	.04	2,390	8.97	.....	.....	12	.05
Smallpox	39	.13	.....	.....	9	.03	35	.13	.....	.....	9	.03
Vaccinia	10,832	36.96	1	0.003	.....	.....	9,985	37.47	1	0.004	.....	.....
Influenza	17,535	59.83	1	.003	47	.16	15,542	58.33	1	.004	43	.16
Dengue	1,004	3.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,001	3.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mumps	1,480	5.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,238	4.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria	159	.54	.....	.....	5	.02	139	.52	.....	.....	5	.02
Typhoid fever	5,387	18.38	21	.07	588	2.01	5,228	19.62	21	.08	558	2.09
Yellow fever	611	2.08	.....	.....	73	.25	414	1.55	.....	.....	48	.18
Cerebro spinal fever	44	.15	7	.02	19	.06	42	.16	7	.03	19	.07
Malarial fever, intermittent	36,555	124.73	.....	.....	9	.03	34,065	127.84	.....	.....	9	.03
Malarial fever, remittent	11,577	39.50	3	.01	75	.26	10,869	40.76	3	.01	66	.25
Malarial fever, pernicious	287	.98	.....	.....	82	.28	268	1.01	.....	.....	71	.27
Malarial cachexia	2,660	9.08	25	.09	4	.01	2,350	8.82	25	.09	4	.02
Fever, undetermined	4,154	14.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,817	14.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	414	1.41	.....	.....	13	.04	383	1.44	.....	.....	9	.03
Septicæmia and tetanus	15	.05	.....	.....	12	.04	14	.05	.....	.....	11	.04
Rheumatic fever	1,451	4.95	16	.05	3	.01	1,311	4.92	13	.05	2	.01
Consumption	779	2.66	410	1.40	140	.48	646	2.42	345	1.29	103	.39
Cancer	58	.20	8	.03	31	.11	53	.20	7	.03	29	.11
Syphilis and results	3,762	12.84	304	1.04	9	.03	3,323	12.47	249	.93	8	.03
Gonorrhœa and results	13,493	46.03	51	.17	.....	.....	12,302	46.16	49	.18	.....	.....
Chancroid and results	3,686	12.58	2	.01	.....	.....	3,235	12.14	2	.01	.....	.....
Infections, other	585	2.00	20	.07	20	.07	534	2.00	17	.06	18	.07
Total infectious diseases	119,099	406.37	869	2.97	1,154	3.94	109,227	409.86	740	2.78	1,027	3.85

TABLE III.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, etc.*—Continued.

Decade 1889-1898.	United States Army.						White troops.					
Mean strength	29,308						26,648					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Anemia	323	1.10	15	0.05	5	0.02	313	1.17	13	0.05	5	0.02
Nutrition, others	289	.99	96	.33	10	.03	263	.99	87	.33	9	.03
Total diseases of nutrition	612	2.09	111	.38	15	.05	576	2.16	100	.37	14	.05
Alcoholism	8,403	28.67	9	.03	60	.20	8,274	31.05	8	.03	60	.23
Brain and spinal cord	1,642	5.60	188	.64	77	.26	1,514	5.68	175	.66	71	.27
Insanity	331	1.13	287	.98	8	.03	311	1.17	273	1.02	7	.03
Meningitis	18	.06	1	.003	10	.03	17	.06	1	.004	9	.03
Poisoning, narcotic	140	.48	10	.03	18	.06	134	.50	9	.03	18	.07
Nervous system, others	9,417	32.13	152	.52	10	.03	8,315	31.20	144	.54	9	.03
Total diseases of the nervous system	19,951	68.07	647	2.21	183	.62	18,565	69.67	610	2.29	174	.65
Poisoning, irritant	243	.83	.....	.....	48	.16	233	.87	.....	.....	46	.17
Tonsillitis, pharyngitis, and sore throat	18,423	62.86	1	.003	1	.003	16,208	60.83	1	.004	1	.004
Peritonitis	61	.21	5	.02	17	.06	59	.22	5	.02	17	.06
Dyspepsia, colic, and constipation	16,826	57.41	39	.13	2	.01	14,929	56.02	35	.13	2	.01
Gastritis	1,377	4.70	23	.08	13	.04	1,308	4.91	21	.08	12	.05
Diarrheal diseases, others	36,029	122.93	37	.13	111	.38	33,780	126.77	35	.13	106	.40
Enteritis	996	3.40	5	.02	26	.09	957	3.59	5	.02	25	.09
Perityphlitis and appendicitis	239	.82	6	.02	21	.07	220	.83	6	.02	19	.07
Digestive system, others	8,536	29.12	59	.20	58	.20	7,622	28.61	53	.20	54	.20
Total diseases of the digestive system	82,730	282.28	175	.60	297	1.01	75,316	282.64	161	.60	282	1.06
Heart, diseases of	1,321	4.51	309	1.05	100	.34	1,220	4.58	284	1.07	92	.35
Arteries and veins	340	1.16	71	.24	28	.10	326	1.22	71	.27	20	.08
Total diseases of the circulatory system	1,661	5.67	380	1.30	128	.44	1,546	5.80	355	1.33	112	.42
Bronchitis	19,753	67.40	37	.13	4	.01	17,784	66.74	35	.13	4	.02
Pneumonia	1,051	3.59	8	.03	172	.59	899	3.37	7	.03	152	.57
Pleurisy	629	2.15	19	.06	7	.02	560	2.10	16	.06	6	.02
Respiratory system, others	8,522	29.08	47	.16	19	.06	7,804	29.29	45	.17	14	.05
Total diseases of the respiratory system	29,955	102.21	111	.38	202	.69	27,047	101.50	103	.39	176	.66
Kidneys, diseases of	485	1.65	52	.18	69	.24	433	1.62	47	.18	62	.23
Varicocele	327	1.12	38	.13	.....	.....	309	1.16	37	.14	.....	.....
Genito-urinary, others	1,962	6.69	72	.25	3	.01	1,696	6.36	63	.24	3	.01
Total diseases of the genito-urinary system	2,774	9.47	162	.56	72	.25	2,438	9.15	147	.55	65	.24
Adenitis	984	3.36	8	.03	.....	.....	859	3.22	8	.03	.....	.....
Lymphatic system, others	165	.56	5	.02	2	.01	148	.56	5	.02	2	.01
Total diseases of the lymphatic system	1,149	3.92	13	.04	2	.01	1,007	3.78	13	.05	2	.01
Rheumatism, muscular	14,180	48.38	138	.47	.....	.....	12,289	46.12	124	.47	.....	.....
Osteitis and periostitis	224	.76	27	.09	.....	.....	200	.75	20	.08	.....	.....
Arthritis and synovitis	1,048	3.55	110	.38	.....	.....	913	3.43	101	.38	.....	.....
Rheumatism, chronic articular	3,635	12.40	189	.64	1	.003	3,095	11.61	167	.63	1	.004
Muscles, bones, and joints, others	845	2.88	74	.25	2	.01	777	2.92	67	.25	1	.004
Total diseases of the muscles, bones, and joints	19,932	68.01	538	1.84	3	.01	17,274	64.81	479	1.80	2	.01
Total diseases of the integumentary system	20,573	70.19	38	.13	4	.01	19,392	72.78	33	.12	2	.01
Total diseases of the eye	4,415	15.06	211	.72	.....	.....	3,699	13.88	192	.72	.....	.....
Total diseases of the ear	1,911	6.52	134	.46	4	.01	1,813	6.80	130	.49	3	.01
Total diseases of the nose	459	1.57	28	.10	1	.003	428	1.61	26	.10	1	.004
Total unclassified and undiagnosed	1,761	6.01	8	.03	11	.04	1,612	6.05	8	.03	8	.03
Total for diseases	306,982	1,047.44	3,425	11.68	2,076	7.08	279,940	1,050.52	3,097	11.62	1,868	7.01
Drowning	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	.52
Exhaustion from exposure and fatigue	606	2.07	1	.003	11	.04	582	2.18	1	.004	11	.04
Heat stroke	706	2.41	10	.03	13	.04	677	2.54	9	.03	12	.05
Lightning stroke	12	.04	.....	.....	4	.01	11	.04	.....	.....	4	.02
Venomous bites, stings, and wounds	572	1.95	2	.01	.....	.....	525	1.97	2	.01	.....	.....
Abrasions, blisters, burns, and scalds	5,400	18.42	4	.01	.....	.....	5,066	19.01	4	.02	.....	.....
Compression and concussion of brain	180	.61	6	.02	20	.07	161	.60	6	.02	18	.07
Contusions and sprains	34,106	116.37	62	.21	5	.02	30,822	115.67	54	.20	4	.02
Dislocations	713	2.43	22	.08	1	.003	656	2.46	18	.07	1	.004
Fractures (not shot)	1,909	6.51	125	.43	42	.14	1,753	6.58	117	.44	34	.13
Hernia	830	2.83	269	.92	1	.003	763	2.86	247	.93	1	.004
Wounds, contused, lacerated, and punctured	8,738	29.81	38	.13	6	.02	7,634	28.65	34	.13	6	.02
Wounds, incised	4,476	1.53	20	.07	8	.03	4,008	15.04	20	.08	5	.02
Wounds, gunshot	2,158	7.37	231	.79	427	1.46	1,778	6.67	215	.81	363	1.36
Secondary results of injury	601	2.05	62	.21	.....	.....	521	1.96	56	.21	.....	.....
Other injuries	7,208	24.59	57	.19	116	.40	6,292	23.62	48	.18	114	.43
Total for injuries	68,215	232.75	909	3.10	804	2.74	61,249	229.85	831	3.12	712	2.67
Total for diseases and injuries	375,197	1,280.19	4,334	14.79	2,880	9.83	341,189	1,280.37	3,928	14.74	2,580	9.68

TABLE III.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, etc.*—Continued.

Decade 1889-1898.	Colored troops.						Indian troops.					
Mean strength	2,433						227					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Scarlet fever												
Measles	82	3.37					8	3.52				
Smallpox	4	.16										
Vaccinia	621	25.52					226	99.56				
Influenza	1,914	78.66			4	0.16	79	34.81				
Dengue	3	.12										
Mumps	200	8.22					42	18.50				
Diphtheria	20	.82										
Typhoid fever	158	6.49			30	1.23	1	.44				
Yellow fever	197	8.10			25	1.03						
Cerebro spinal fever	2	.08										
Malarial fever, intermittent	2,424	99.62					66	29.08				
Malarial fever, remittent	713	29.30			9	.37	4	1.76				
Malarial fever, pernicious	19	.78			11	.45						
Malarial cachexia	310	12.74										
Fever, undetermined	324	13.31					13	5.73				
Erysipelas	18	.74			4	.16	13	5.73				
Septicæmia and tetanus	1	.04			1	.04						
Rheumatic fever	131	5.38	2	0.08	1	.04	9	3.96	1	0.44		
Consumption	79	3.25	39	1.60	21	.86	54	23.79	26	11.41	16	7.04
Cancer	5	.21	1	.04	2	.08						
Syphilis and results	406	16.69	49	2.01	1	.04	33	14.54	6	2.64		
Gonorrhea and results	1,042	42.83	2	.08			149	65.64				
Chancroid and results	425	17.47					26	11.45				
Infections, other	30	1.23	1	.04	2	.08	21	9.25	2	.88		
Total infectious diseases	9,128	375.15	94	3.86	111	4.56	744	327.75	35	15.37	16	7.04
Anæmia	10	.41	2	.08								
Nutrition, others	25	1.03	9	.37	1	.04	1	.44				
Total diseases of nutrition	35	1.44	11	.45	1	.04	1	.44				
Alcoholism	198	4.19	1	.04			10	4.41				
Brain and spinal cord	125	5.14	12	.49	5	.21	3	1.32	1	.44	1	.44
Insanity	20	.82	14	.58	1	.04						
Meningitis	1	.04			1	.04						
Poisoning, narcotic	5	.21	1	.04			1	.44				
Nervous system, others	1,031	42.37	6	.25	1	.04	71	31.28	2	.88		
Total diseases of the nervous system	1,301	53.47	34	1.40	8	.33	85	37.45	3	1.32	1	.44
Poisoning, irritant	10	.41			2	.08						
Tonsillitis, pharyngitis, and sore throat	2,094	86.02					121	53.30				
Peritonitis	2	.08										
Dyspepsia, colic, and constipation	1,765	72.54	4	.16			132	58.15				
Gastritis	66	2.71	2	.08	1	.04	3	1.32				
Diarrheal diseases, others	2,152	88.44	2	.08	5	.21	97	42.74				
Enteritis	38	1.56			1	.04	1	.44				
Perityphlitis and appendicitis	19	.78			2	.08						
Digestive system, others	881	36.21	6	.25	4	.16	33	14.54				
Total diseases of the digestive system	7,027	288.80	14	.58	15	.62	387	170.50				
Heart, diseases of	96	3.95	23	.95	7	.29	5	2.20	2	.88	1	.44
Arteries and veins	14	.58			8	.33						
Total diseases of the circulatory system	110	4.52	23	.95	15	.62	5	2.20	2	.88	1	.44
Bronchitis	1,848	75.95	2	.08			121	53.30				
Pneumonia	130	5.34	1	.04	18	.74	22	9.69			2	.88
Pleurisy	64	2.63	1	.04	1	.04	5	2.20	2	.88		
Respiratory system, others	670	27.54	1	.04	5	.21	48	21.15	1	.44		
Total diseases of the respiratory system	2,712	111.46	5	.21	24	.99	196	86.34	3	1.32	2	.88
Kidneys, diseases of	52	2.14	5	.21	7	.29						
Varicocele	18	.74	1	.04								
Genito-urinary, others	250	10.27	8	.33			16	7.05	1	.44		
Total diseases of the genito-urinary system	320	13.15	14	.58	7	.29	16	7.05	1	.44		
Adenitis	104	4.27					21	9.25				
Lymphatic system, others	14	.58					3	1.32				
Total diseases of the lymphatic system	118	4.85					24	10.57				
Rheumatism, muscular	1,810	74.39	14	.58			81	35.69				
Osteitis and periostitis	23	.95	6	.25			1	.44	1	.44		
Arthritis and synovitis	132	5.43	9	.37			3	1.32				
Rheumatism, chronic articular	522	21.45	20	.82			18	7.93	2	.88		
Muscles, bones, and joints, others	63	2.59	6	.25	1	.04	5	2.20	1	.44		
Total diseases of the muscles, bones, and joints	2,550	104.80	55	2.26	1	.04	108	47.57	4	1.76		
Total diseases of the integumentary system	1,026	42.16	5	.21	2	.08	155	68.29				
Total diseases of the eye	584	24.00	18	.74			132	58.15	1	.44		
Total diseases of the ear	80	3.29	4	.16			18	7.93			1	.44
Total diseases of the nose	27	1.11	2	.08			4	1.76				
Total unclassified and undiagnosed	135	5.55			2	.08	14	6.17			1	.44
Total for diseases	25,153	1,033.74	279	11.47	186	7.65	1,889	832.16	49	21.57	22	9.68
Drowning					10	.41					1	.44
Exhaustion from exposure and fatigue	24	.99										
Heat stroke	29	1.19	1	.04	1	.04						
Lightning stroke	1	.04										
Venomous bites, stings, and wounds	44	1.81					3	1.32				

TABLE III.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, etc.*—Continued.

Decade 1899-1898.	Colored troops.						Indian troops.					
Mean strength	2,433						227.					
Causes of admission to sick report.	Admission.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Abrasions, blisters, burns, and scalds	274	11.26					60	26.43				
Compression and concussion of brain	19	.78			2	0.08						
Contusions and sprains	3,010	123.71	8	0.33	1	.04	274	120.71				
Dislocations	44	1.81	4	.16			13	5.73				
Fractures (not shot)	131	5.38	8	.33	4	.16	25	11.01			4	1.76
Hernia	64	2.63	19	.78			3	1.32	3	1.32		
Wounds, contused, lacerated, and punctured	964	39.62	4	.16			140	61.67				
Wounds, incised	414	17.01			3	.12	54	23.79				
Wounds, gunshot	365	15.00	14	.58	53	2.18	15	6.61	2	.88	11	4.84
Secondary results of injury	76	3.12	5	.21			4	1.76	1	.44		
Other injuries	864	35.51	9	.37	2	.08	52	22.91				
Total for injuries	6,323	259.86	72	2.96	76	3.12	643	283.28	6	2.64	16	7.04
Total for diseases and injuries	31,476	1,293.60	351	14.43	262	10.77	2,532	1,115.42	55	24.21	38	16.72

TABLE IV.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, with their ratios per thousand of mean strength, arranged by the countries in which service was rendered.*

[All the Volunteer troops in service during the year were on duty in the Division of the Philippines.]

Year 1900.	Pacific islands, Volunteers.						Pacific islands, Regulars.						Pacific islands, total.					
Mean strength	31,434						35,448						66,882					
Causes of admission to sick report.	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Scarlet fever	1	0.03					1	0.03					2	0.03				
Measles	257	8.18			5	0.16	57	1.61			1	0.03	314	4.69			6	0.09
Smallpox	166	5.28			90	2.86	80	2.26			23	.65	246	3.68			113	1.69
Vaccinia	328	10.43					290	8.18					618	9.24				
Influenza	261	8.30					168	4.74					429	6.41				
Dengue	1,821	57.93					1,458	41.13					3,279	49.03				
Mumps	301	9.58					109	3.08					410	6.13				
Diphtheria	11	.35			2	.06	14	.39			2	.06	25	.37			4	.06
Typhoid fever	443	14.09	1	0.03	104	3.31	273	7.70			37	1.04	716	10.71	1	0.01	141	2.11
Cerebro spinal fever	6	.19			5	.16	3	.08			3	.08	9	.13			8	.12
Malarial fever, intermittent	28,144	895.34					19,866	560.43	2	0.06			48,010	717.83	2	.03		
Malarial fever, remittent	4,915	156.37			11	.35	5,355	151.07			13	.37	10,270	153.56			24	.36
Malarial fever, pernicious	111	3.53			42	1.34	79	2.23			40	1.13	190	2.84			82	1.23
Malarial cachexia	1,682	53.51	9	.29	9	.29	1,031	29.09	20	.56	5	.14	2,713	40.56	29	.43	14	.21
Fever, undetermined	869	27.65					1,071	30.22			1	.03	1,940	29.01			1	.01
Erysipelas	20	.64			1	.03	29	.82					49	.72			1	.01
Septicæmia and tetanus	11	.35			7	.22	13	.37			10	.28	24	.36			17	.25
Rheumatic fever	153	4.87					160	4.51	2	.06	1	.03	313	4.68	2	.03	1	.01
Consumption	160	5.09	21	.67	44	1.40	167	4.71	37	1.04	35	.99	327	4.89	58	.87	79	1.18
Cancer	4	.13					3	.08					7	.10				
Syphilis and results	316	10.05	11	.35	2	.06	523	14.75	26	.73	2	.06	839	12.54	37	.55	4	.06
Gonorrhea and results	1,439	45.78	1	.03			2,753	77.67	8	.23			4,192	62.68	9	.13		
Chancroid and results	758	24.11	1	.03	1	.03	1,647	46.46					2,405	35.96	1	.01	1	.01
Infections, other	39	1.24	1	.03	1	.03	63	1.78	4	.11	3	.08	102	1.53	5	.07	4	.06
Total infectious diseases	42,216	1,343.00	45	1.43	324	10.31	35,213	993.37	99	2.79	176	4.97	77,429	1,157.69	144	2.15	500	7.48
Anemia	241	7.67			3	.10	203	5.73	3	.08	2	.06	444	6.64	3	.04	5	.07
Nutrition, others	19	.60	3	.10	1	.03	62	1.75	1	.03			81	1.21	4	.06	1	.01
Total diseases of nutrition	260	8.27	3	.10	4	.13	265	7.48	4	.11	2	.06	525	7.85	7	.10	6	.09
Alcoholism	273	8.68	1	.03	6	.19	440	12.41	4	.11	7	.20	713	10.66	5	.07	13	.19
Brain and spinal cord	126	4.01	18	.57	4	.13	162	4.57	37	1.04	7	.20	288	4.31	55	.82	11	.16
Insanity	123	3.91	39	1.24	1	.03	99	2.79	66	1.86	2	.06	222	3.32	105	1.57	3	.04
Meningitis	12	.38	1	.03	3	.10	10	.28			1	.03	22	.33	1	.01	4	.06
Poisoning, narcotic	14	.45			3	.10	34	.96	1	.03	2	.06	48	.72	1	.01	5	.07
Nervous system, others	689	21.92	14	.45	1	.03	963	27.17	26	.73	3	.08	1,652	24.70	40	.60	4	.06
Total diseases of the nervous system	1,237	39.35	73	2.32	18	.57	1,708	48.18	134	3.78	22	.62	2,945	44.03	207	3.10	40	.60
Poisoning, irritant	17	.54					122	3.44	1	.03	1	.03	139	2.08	1	.01	1	.01
Tonsilitis, pharyngitis, and sore throat	698	22.21					680	19.18					1,378	20.60				
Peritonitis	11	.35			8	.25	12	.34			3	.08	23	.34			11	.16
Dyspepsia, colic, and constipation	2,813	89.49	2	.06			3,019	85.17	3	.08			5,832	87.20	5	.07		
Gastritis	1,546	49.18	5	.16	2	.06	1,516	42.77	12	.34	1	.03	3,062	45.78	17	.25	3	.04
Dysentery, acute	2,941	93.56			136	4.33	2,652	74.82	5	.14	69	1.95	5,593	83.62	5	.07	205	3.07
Dysentery, chronic	1,621	51.57	25	.80	154	4.90	1,377	38.85	64	1.81	165	4.65	2,998	44.83	89	1.33	319	4.77
Diarrheal diseases, others	18,575	590.92	16	.51	52	1.65	13,278	374.58	34	.96	31	.87	31,853	476.26	50	.75	83	1.24
Enteritis	432	13.74	9	.29	9	.29	950	26.80	5	.14	18	.51	1,382	20.66	14	.21	27	.40
Perityphlitis and appendicitis	80	2.55	1	.03	9	.29	86	2.43	6	.17	5	.14	166	2.48	7	.10	14	.21
Digestive system, others	1,615	51.38	7	.22	11	.35	1,663	46.92	26	.73	20	.56	3,278	49.02	33	.49	31	.46
Total diseases of the digestive system	30,349	965.48	65	2.07	381	12.12	25,355	715.27	156	4.40	313	8.83	55,704	832.87	221	3.30	694	10.38
Heart, diseases of	144	4.58	10	.32	6	.19	196	5.53	32	.90	23	.65	340	5.08	42	.63	29	.43
Arteries and veins	72	2.29	5	.16	1	.03	90	2.54	14	.39	2	.06	162	2.42	19	.28	3	.04
Total diseases of the circulatory system	216	6.87	15	.48	7	.22	286	8.07	46	1.30	25	.71	502	7.51	61	.91	32	.48

TABLE IV.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, etc.*—Continued.

Year 1900.	Pacific islands, Volunteers.						Pacific islands, Regulars.						Pacific islands, total.					
Mean strength	31,434						35,448						66,882					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Bronchitis	1,402	44.60	3	0.10	.....	.....	1,226	34.59	3	0.08	.....	.....	2,628	39.29	6	0.09	.....	.....
Pneumonia	82	2.61	1	.03	24	0.76	75	2.12	1	.03	9	0.25	157	2.35	2	.03	33	0.49
Pleurisy	120	3.82	5	.16	3	.10	155	4.37	9	.25	2	.06	275	4.11	14	.21	5	.07
Respiratory system, others	555	17.66	5	.16	5	.16	494	13.94	8	.23	1	.03	1,049	15.68	13	.19	6	.09
Total diseases of the respiratory system	2,159	68.69	14	.45	32	1.02	1,950	55.01	21	.59	12	.34	4,109	61.44	35	.52	44	.66
Kidneys, diseases of	122	3.88	5	.16	17	.54	131	3.70	10	.28	19	.54	253	3.78	15	.22	36	.54
Varicocele	111	3.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	4.37	2	.06	.....	.....	266	3.98	2	.03	.....	.....
Genito-urinary, others	376	11.96	1	.03	1	.03	395	11.14	4	.11	.....	.....	771	11.53	5	.07	1	.01
Total diseases of the genito-urinary system	609	19.37	6	.19	18	.57	681	19.21	16	.45	19	.54	1,290	19.29	22	.33	37	.55
Adenitis	200	6.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	337	9.51	3	.08	.....	.....	537	8.03	3	.04	.....	.....
Lymphatic system, others	34	1.08	2	.06	.....	.....	35	.99	1	.03	.....	.....	69	1.03	3	.04	.....	.....
Total diseases of the lymphatic system	234	7.44	2	.06	.....	.....	372	10.50	4	.11	.....	.....	606	9.06	6	.09	.....	.....
Rheumatism, muscular	1,120	35.63	4	.13	.....	.....	1,387	39.13	10	.28	.....	.....	2,507	37.49	14	.21	.....	.....
Osteitis and periostitis	65	2.07	1	.03	.....	.....	59	1.66	2	.06	.....	.....	124	1.85	3	.04	.....	.....
Arthritis and synovitis	248	7.89	5	.16	.....	.....	324	9.14	8	.23	1	.03	572	8.55	13	.19	1	.01
Rheumatism, chronic articular	186	5.92	19	.60	.....	.....	269	7.59	25	.71	.....	.....	455	6.80	44	.66	.....	.....
Muscles, bones, and joints, others	75	2.39	12	.38	.....	.....	194	5.47	14	.39	.....	.....	269	4.02	26	.39	.....	.....
Total diseases of the muscles, bones, and joints	1,694	53.89	41	1.30	.....	.....	2,233	63	59	1.66	1	.03	3,927	58.72	100	1.50	1	0.01
Total diseases of the integumentary system	6,374	202.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,237	232.36	.....	.....	1	.03	14,611	218.46	.....	.....	1	.01
Total diseases of the eye	446	14.19	20	.64	.....	.....	588	16.59	21	.59	.....	.....	1,034	15.46	41	.61	.....	.....
Total diseases of the ear	585	18.61	35	1.11	.....	.....	705	19.89	42	1.18	.....	.....	1,290	19.29	77	1.15	.....	.....
Total diseases of the nose	23	.73	2	.06	.....	.....	35	.99	2	.06	.....	.....	58	.87	4	.06	.....	.....
Total unclassified and undiagnosed	412	13.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	277	7.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	689	10.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for diseases	86,814	2,761.79	321	10.21	784	24.94	77,905	2,197.73	604	17.04	571	16.11	164,719	2,462.83	925	13.83	13.55	20.26
Drowning	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	1.24	5	.14	.....	.....	37	1.04	5	.07	.....	.....	76	1.14
Exhaustion from exposure and fatigue	400	12.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	5.44	2	.06	1	.03	593	8.87	2	.03	1	.01
Heat stroke	66	2.10	1	.03	4	.13	71	2	5	.14	2	.06	137	2.05	6	.09	6	.09
Lightning stroke	1	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venomous bites, stings, and wounds	258	8.21	1	.03	.....	.....	318	8.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	576	8.61	1	.01	.....	.....
Abrasions, blisters, burns, and scalds	990	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	760	21.44	.....	.....	1	.03	1,750	26.17	.....	.....	1	.01
Compression and concussion of brain	8	.25	.....	.....	1	.03	11	.31	2	.06	2	.06	19	.28	2	.03	3	.04
Contusions and sprains	1,440	45.81	1	.03	.....	.....	1,811	51.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,251	48.61	1	.01	.....	.....
Dislocations	51	1.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	2.51	4	.11	.....	.....	140	2.09	4	.06	.....	.....
Fractures (not shot)	160	5.09	5	.16	4	.13	180	5.08	8	.23	4	.11	340	5.08	13	.19	8	.12
Hernia	246	7.83	24	.76	.....	.....	195	5.50	31	.87	.....	.....	441	6.59	55	.82	.....	.....
Wounds, contused, lacerated, and punctured	498	15.84	.....	.....	1	.03	633	17.86	2	.06	2	.06	1,131	16.91	2	.03	3	.04
Wounds, incised	402	12.79	3	.10	45	1.43	371	10.47	3	.08	10	.28	773	11.56	6	.09	55	.82
Wounds, gunshot	609	19.37	50	1.59	255	8.11	284	8.01	119	3.36	150	4.23	893	13.35	169	2.53	405	6.06
Secondary results of injury	71	2.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	5.08	14	.39	.....	.....	251	3.75	14	.21	.....	.....
Other injuries	88	2.80	2	.06	5	.16	252	7.11	2	.06	5	.14	340	5.08	4	.06	10	.15
Total for injuries	5,288	168.23	87	2.77	354	11.26	5,355	151.06	192	5.42	214	6.04	10,643	159.13	279	4.17	568	8.49
Totals for diseases and injuries	92,102	2,930.01	408	12.98	1,138	36.20	83,260	2,348.79	796	22.46	785	22.15	175,362	2,621.96	1,204	18	1,923	28.75

Year 1900.	Cuba.						Porto Rico.						China.					
Mean strength	8,690						2,180						1,947					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Scarlet fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	9	1.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vaccinia	67	7.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	11.81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Influenza	60	6.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	16.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	32.36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dengue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	10.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mumps	22	2.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3.08	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria	1	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid fever	41	4.72	.....	.....	8	0.92	48	22.02	.....	.....	3	1.38	54	27.73	.....	.....	3	1.54
Yellow fever	144	16.57	.....	.....	32	3.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cerebro spinal fever	1	.12	.....	.....	1	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.51	.....	.....	1	.51
Malarial fever, intermittent	3,863	444.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	127.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	617	316.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial fever, remittent	1,044	120.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	110.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	24.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial fever, pernicious	22	2.53	.....	.....	9	1.04	2	.92	.....	.....	1	.46	2	1.03	1	0.51	1	.51
Malarial cachexia	123	14.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	8.26	1	0.46	.....	.....	48	24.65	3	1.54	.....	.....
Fever, undetermined	29	3.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	26.71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	3	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Septicæmia and tetanus	1	.12	.....	.....	2	.23	1	.46	.....	.....	1	.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheumatic fever	18	2.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consumption	33	3.80	13	1.50	1	.12	10	4.59	5	2.29	.....	.....	15	7.70	5	2.57	3	1.54
Cancer	2	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.92	.....	.....	1	.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis and results	230	26.47	22	2.53	.....	.....	96	44.03	2	.92	.....	.....	18	9.24	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE IV.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, etc.*—Continued.

Year 1900.	Cuba.						Porto Rico.						China.					
Mean strength	8,690						2,180						1,947					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Gonorrhea and results	972	111.85	13	1.50	.....	.....	423	194.04	2	0.92	.....	.....	193	99.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chancroid and results	455	52.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	129.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	65.23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infections, other	4	.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total infectious diseases	7,144	822.09	48	5.52	53	6.10	1,496	686.24	10	4.59	6	2.75	1,283	658.96	9	4.62	8	4.11
Anæmia	21	2.42	1	.12	.....	.....	5	2.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nutrition, others	8	.92	3	.35	.....	.....	3	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total diseases of nutrition	29	3.34	4	.46	.....	.....	8	3.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alcoholism	256	29.46	1	.12	2	.23	92	42.20	1	.46	.....	.....	15	7.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain and spinal cord	23	2.65	5	.58	.....	.....	3	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2.57	2	1.03	1	.51
Insanity	14	1.61	10	1.15	.....	.....	3	1.38	4	1.83	.....	.....	7	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meningitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poisoning, narcotic	2	.23	1	.12	.....	.....	3	1.38	.....	.....	1	.46	1	.51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nervous system, others	231	26.58	4	.46	1	.12	57	26.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	33.38	2	1.03	.....	.....
Total diseases of the nervous system	526	60.53	21	2.42	3	.35	159	72.94	5	2.29	1	.46	93	47.77	4	2.05	1	.51
Poisoning, irritant	28	3.22	1	.12	.....	.....	54	24.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonsilitis, pharyngitis, and sore throat	234	26.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	18.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	41.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peritonitis	2	.23	.....	.....	1	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.51	.....	.....	1	.51
Dyspepsia, colic, and constipation	603	69.39	1	.12	.....	.....	105	48.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	51.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis	174	20.02	1	.12	1	.12	38	17.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	51.87	1	.51	.....	.....
Dysentery, acute	266	30.61	1	.12	5	.58	60	27.52	.....	.....	1	.46	342	175.64	1	.51	18	9.24
Dysentery, chronic	21	2.42	1	.12	.....	.....	3	1.38	.....	.....	1	.46	96	49.30	4	2.05	13	6.68
Diarrheal diseases, others	1,162	133.72	1	.12	.....	.....	260	119.27	5	2.29	.....	.....	2,028	1,041.60	1	.51	.....	.....
Enteritis	55	6.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4.13	.....	.....	1	.46	54	27.73	2	1.03	1	.51
Perityphlitis and appendicitis	26	2.99	.....	.....	2	.23	3	1.38	1	.46	.....	.....	4	2.05	.....	.....	1	.51
Digestive system, others	305	35.10	.....	.....	2	.23	76	34.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	47.25	2	1.03	1	.51
Total diseases of the digestive system	2,876	330.96	6	.69	11	1.27	649	297.71	6	2.75	3	1.38	2,899	1,488.96	11	5.65	35	17.98
Heart, diseases of	49	5.64	7	.81	1	.12	6	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3.60	1	.51	.....	.....
Arteries and veins	12	1.38	1	.12	1	.12	3	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total diseases of the circulatory system	61	7.02	8	.93	2	.23	9	4.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6.16	1	.51	.....	.....
Bronchitis	255	29.34	1	.12	.....	.....	65	29.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	92.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	14	1.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3.08	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleurisy	22	2.53	.....	.....	1	.12	6	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7.19	1	.51	.....	.....
Respiratory system, others	186	21.40	.....	.....	1	.12	24	11.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	33.38	3	1.54	.....	.....
Total diseases of the respiratory system	477	54.89	1	.12	2	.23	100	45.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	136.11	4	2.05	.....	.....
Kidneys, diseases of	33	3.80	1	.12	2	.23	3	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1.54	.....	.....	1	.51
Varicocele	54	6.21	2	.23	.....	.....	2	.92	1	.46	.....	.....	2	1.03	1	.51	.....	.....
Genito-urinary, others	138	15.88	1	.12	.....	.....	18	8.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total diseases of the genito-urinary system	225	25.89	4	.46	2	.23	23	10.55	1	.46	.....	.....	17	8.73	1	.51	1	.51
Adenitis	54	6.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	20.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lymphatic system, others	9	1.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2.29	.....	.....	1	.46	2	1.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total diseases of the lymphatic system	63	7.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	22.48	.....	.....	1	.46	9	4.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheumatism, muscular	300	34.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	25.69	1	.46	.....	.....	81	41.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osteitis and periostitis	20	2.30	2	.23	.....	.....	5	2.29	1	.46	.....	.....	6	3.08	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arthritis and synovitis	85	9.78	2	.23	.....	.....	23	10.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	14.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheumatism, chronic articular	54	6.21	5	.58	.....	.....	5	2.29	2	.92	.....	.....	19	9.76	1	.51	.....	.....
Muscles, bones, and joints, others	63	7.25	2	.23	.....	.....	10	4.59	1	.46	.....	.....	10	5.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total diseases of the muscles, bones, and joints	522	60.07	11	1.27	.....	.....	99	45.41	5	2.29	.....	.....	144	73.96	1	.51	.....	.....
Total diseases of the integumentary system	1,621	186.53	3	.35	.....	.....	413	189.45	1	.46	.....	.....	338	173.59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total diseases of the eye	136	15.65	5	.58	.....	.....	29	13.30	1	.46	.....	.....	21	10.79	3	1.54	.....	.....
Total diseases of the ear	72	8.29	4	.46	.....	.....	10	4.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7.70	1	.51	.....	.....
Total diseases of the nose	11	1.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.92	1	.46	.....	.....	3	1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total unclassified and undiagnosed	21	2.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4.11	.....	.....	1	.51
Total for diseases	13,784	1,586.19	115	13.23	73	8.40	3,047	1,397.71	30	13.76	11	5.05	5,112	2,625.58	35	17.98	46	23.62
Drowning	1	.12	.....	.....	1	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.51
Exhaustion from exposure and fatigue	14	1.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	49.82	.....	.....	1	.51
Heat stroke	6	.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	19.52	.....	.....	3	1.54
Lightning stroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venomous bites, stings, and wounds	101	11.62	.....	.....	1	.12	20	9.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	26.19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abrasions, blisters, burns, and scalds	229	26.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	22.08	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compression and concussion of brain	8	.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contusions and sprains	1,249	143.72	1	.12	.....	.....	24	11.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	51.36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dislocations	35	4.03	1	.12	.....	.....	1	.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fractures (not shot)	96	11.05	5	.58	2	.23	16	7.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	9.24	1	.51	.....	.....
Hernia	46	5.29	12	1.38	.....	.....	3	1.38	1	.46	.....	.....	9	4.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounds, contused, lacerated, and punctured	366	42.12	1	.12	.....	.....	42	19.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	18.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounds, incised	149	17.15	.....	.....	1	.12	16	7.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounds, gunshot	29	3.34	5	.58	3	.35	12	5.50	1	.46	.....	.....	182	93.47	38	19.52	42	21.57
Secondary results of injury	37	4.26	3	.35	2	.23	20	9.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6.16	1	.51	.....	.....
Other injuries	127	14.61	1	.12	2	.23	28	12.84	1	.46	.....	.....	23	11.81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for injuries	2,493	286.88	29	3.34	12	1.38	393	180.27	3	1.38	.....	.....	627	322.03	40	20.54	47	24.14
Total for diseases and injuries	16,277	1,873.07	144	16.57	85	9.78	3,440	1,577.98	33	15.14	11	5.05	5,739	2,947.61	75	38.52	93	47.76

TABLE IV.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, etc.*—Continued.

Year 1900.	Total islands and China.						United States (continental).					
Mean strength	79,699						20,690					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Scarlet fever	2	0.03					4	0.19			1	0.05
Measles	333	4.18			6	0.08	235	11.36			1	.05
Smallpox	246	3.09			113	1.42	15	.72			1	.05
Vaccinia	710	8.91					1,326	64.09				
Influenza	588	7.38					1,044	50.46			1	.05
Dengue	3,303	41.44					18	.87				
Mumps	441	5.53					128	6.19				
Diphtheria	27	.34			4	.05	18	.87				
Typhoid fever	859	10.78	1	0.01	155	1.94	115	5.56	2	0.10	9	.43
Yellow fever	144	1.81			32	.40	4	.19				
Cerebro spinal fever	11	.14			10	.13						
Malarial fever, intermittent	52,769	662.10	2	.03			3,045	147.16				
Malarial fever, remittent	11,601	145.56			24	.30	230	11.12			1	.05
Malarial fever, pernicious	216	2.71	1	.01	93	1.17	4	.19			3	.14
Malarial cachexia	2,902	36.41	33	.41	14	.18	160	7.73	7	.34	1	.05
Fever, undetermined	2,023	25.38			1	.01	200	9.67			1	.05
Erysipelas	54	.68			1	.01	51	2.46				
Septicæmia and tetanus	26	.33			20	.25	6	.29	1	.05		
Rheumatic fever	350	4.39	2	.03	1	.01	83	4.01				
Consumption	385	4.83	81	1.02	83	1.04	109	5.27	56	2.71	13	.63
Cancer	11	.14			1	.01	5	.24	3	.14		
Syphilis and results	1,183	14.84	61	.77	4	.05	406	19.62	113	5.46	1	.05
Gonorrhea and results	5,780	72.52	24	.30			2,119	102.42	34	1.64		
Chancroid and results	3,270	41.03	1	.01	1	.01	690	33.35	4	.19		
Infections, other	118	1.48	5	.06	4	.05	35	1.69	4	.19	2	.10
Total infectious diseases	87,352	1,096.02	211	2.65	567	7.11	10,050	485.74	224	10.83	35	1.69
Anemia	474	5.95	4	.05	5	.06	22	1.06			1	.05
Nutrition, others	93	1.17	7	.09	1	.01	21	1.01	49	2.37		
Total diseases of nutrition	567	7.11	11	.14	6	.08	43	2.08	49	2.37	1	.05
Alcoholism	1,076	13.50	7	.09	15	.19	464	22.43	6	.29	3	.14
Brain and spinal cord	319	4.00	62	.78	12	.15	76	3.67	37	1.79	5	.24
Insanity	246	3.09	119	1.49	3	.04	27	1.30	30	1.45		
Meningitis	23	.29	1	.01	4	.05	3	.14			1	.05
Poisoning, narcotic	54	.68	2	.03	6	.08	20	.97	5	.24	3	.14
Nervous system, others	2,005	25.16	46	.58	5	.06	634	30.64	19	.92		
Total diseases of the nervous system	3,723	46.73	237	2.97	45	.56	1,224	59.16	97	4.69	12	.58
Poisoning, irritant	221	2.77	2	.03	1	.01	64	3.09			2	.10
Tonsillitis, pharyngitis, and sore throat	1,733	21.74					1,787	86.37				
Peritonitis	26	.33			13	.16	3	.14			2	.10
Dyspepsia, colic, and constipation	6,641	83.32	6	.08			2,059	99.51	1	.05		
Gastritis	3,375	42.35	19	.24	4	.05	236	11.41	1	.05		
Dysentery, acute	6,261	78.56	7	.09	229	2.87	78	3.77				
Dysentery, chronic	3,118	39.15	94	1.18	333	4.18	62	3.00	17	.82	3	.14
Diarrheal diseases, others	35,303	442.96	57	.72	83	1.04	1,858	89.80	6	.29	1	.05
Enteritis	1,500	18.82	16	.20	29	.36	98	4.74	2	.10		
Perityphlitis and appendicitis	199	2.50	8	.10	17	.21	60	2.90	1	.05	3	.14
Digestive system, others	3,751	47.07	35	.44	34	.43	710	34.32	19	.92	4	.19
Total diseases of the digestive system	62,128	779.53	244	3.06	743	9.32	7,015	339.05	47	2.27	15	.72
Heart, diseases of	402	5.04	50	.63	30	.38	122	5.90	35	1.69	13	.63
Arteries and veins	182	2.28	20	.25	4	.05	34	1.64	12	.58	3	.14
Total diseases of the circulatory system	584	7.33	70	.88	34	.43	156	7.54	47	2.27	16	.77
Bronchitis	3,128	39.25	7	.09			1,746	84.39	5	.24		
Pneumonia	182	2.28	2	.03	33	.41	88	4.25			7	.34
Pleurisy	317	3.98	15	.19	6	.08	92	4.45	5	.24	1	.05
Respiratory system, others	1,324	16.61	16	.20	7	.09	801	38.72	9	.43	2	.10
Total diseases of the respiratory system	4,951	62.12	40	.50	46	.58	2,727	131.80	19	.92	10	.48
Kidneys, diseases of	292	3.66	16	.20	39	.49	78	3.77	16	.77	8	.39
Varicocele	324	4.07	6	.08			68	3.29	15	.73		
Genito-urinary, others	939	11.78	6	.08	1	.01	229	11.07	16	.77		
Total diseases of the genito-urinary system	1,555	19.51	28	.35	40	.50	375	18.12	47	2.27	8	.39
Adenitis	642	8.06	3	.04			100	4.83	2	.10		
Lymphatic system, others	85	1.07	3	.04	1	.01	12	.58				
Total diseases of the lymphatic system	727	9.12	6	.08	1	.01	112	5.41	2	.10		
Rheumatism, muscular	2,944	36.94	15	.19			1,045	50.51	7	.34		
Osteitis and periostitis	155	1.94	6	.08			38	1.84	2	.10		
Arthritis and synovitis	708	8.88	15	.19	1	.01	224	10.83	11	.53		
Rheumatism, chronic articular	533	6.69	52	.65			143	6.91	14	.68		
Muscles, bones, and joints, others	352	4.42	29	.36			100	4.83	21	1.01		
Total diseases of the muscles, bones, and joints	4,692	58.87	117	1.47	1	.01	1,550	74.92	55	2.66		
Total diseases of the integumentary system	16,983	213.09	4	.05	1	.01	1,873	90.53	6	.29		
Total diseases of the eye	1,220	15.31	50	.63			308	14.89	45	2.17		
Total diseases of the ear	1,387	17.40	82	1.03			174	8.41	29	1.40		
Total diseases of the nose	74	.93	5	.06			33	1.59	6	.29		
Total unclassified and undiagnosed	719	9.02			1	.01	75	3.62			3	.14
Total for diseases	186,662	2,342.09	1,105	13.86	1,485	18.63	25,715	1,242.87	673	32.52	100	4.83

TABLE IV.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, etc.*—Continued.

Year 1900.	Total islands and China.						United States (continental).					
Mean strength	79,699						20,690					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Drowning	6	0.08			78	0.98	1	0.05			38	1.84
Exhaustion from exposure and fatigue	707	8.87	2	0.03	2	.03	43	2.08				
Heat stroke	181	2.27	6	.08	9	.11	14	.68	2	0.10		
Lightning stroke	4	.05										
Venomous bites, stings, and wounds	748	9.39	1	.01	1	.01	107	5.17	2	.10		
Abrasions, blisters, burns, and scalds	2,042	25.62			1	.01	473	22.86				
Compression and concussion of brain	27	.34	2	.03	3	.04	11	.53	1	.05	1	.05
Contusions and sprains	4,811	60.37	2	.03			2,761	133.43	2	.10		
Dislocations	179	2.25	5	.06			88	4.25	4	.19		
Fractures (not shot)	470	5.90	19	.24	10	.13	240	11.60	25	1.21	1	.05
Hernia	499	6.26	68	.85			93	4.49	34	1.64		
Wounds, contused, lacerated, and punctured	1,575	19.76	3	.04	3	.04	777	37.55	3	.14	2	.10
Wounds, incised	953	11.96	6	.08	56	.70	304	14.69			2	.10
Wounds, gunshot	1,116	14.00	213	2.67	460	5.77	57	2.75	22	1.06	11	.53
Secondary results of injury	320	4.02	18	.23	2	.03	120	5.80	40	1.93		
Other injuries	518	6.50	6	.08	12	.15	458	22.14	5	.24	6	.29
Total for injuries	14,156	177.62	351	4.40	637	7.99	5,547	268.10	140	6.77	61	2.95
Total for diseases and injuries	200,818	2,519.70	1,456	18.27	2,122	26.63	31,262	1,510.97	813	39.29	161	7.78

TABLE V.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900.—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, with their ratios per thousand of mean strength, arranged by arms of the service.*

Year 1900.	Infantry.						Cavalry.						Artillery.					
Mean strength	65,688						13,500						11,125					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Scarlet fever	4	0.06					1	0.07			1	0.07						
Measles	374	5.69			6	0.09	33	2.44					85	7.64				
Smallpox	226	3.44			110	1.67	10	.74			3	.22	5	.45				
Vaccinia	950	14.46					334	24.71					352	31.64				
Influenza	696	10.60					280	20.74					353	31.73				
Dengue	2,718	41.38					237	17.55					154	13.84				
Mumps	399	6.07					47	3.48					67	6.02				
Diphtheria	27	.41			3	.05	7	.52			1	.07	8	.72				
Typhoid fever	690	10.50	2	0.03	138	2.10	132	9.78			17	1.26	82	7.37	1	0.09	4	0.36
Yellow fever	30	.46			10	.15	60	4.44			11	.81	18	1.62			3	.27
Cerebro spinal fever	10	.15			9	.14	1	.07			1	.07						
Malarial fever, intermittent	43,644	664.41	2	.03			7,718	571.71					2,788	250.61				
Malarial fever, remittent	9,186	139.84			18	.27	1,405	104.07			5	.37	711	63.91				
Malarial fever, pernicious	187	2.84	1	.02	87	1.32	21	1.56			5	.37	7	.63			1	.09
Malarial cachexia	2,543	38.72	31	.47	11	.17	282	20.89	2	0.15	3	.22	135	12.13	5	.45	1	.09
Fever, undetermined	1,887	28.73			1	.02	143	10.59					109	9.80			1	.09
Erysipelas	55	.84			1	.02	8	.59					18	1.62				
Septicæmia and tetanus	24	.37			16	.24	5	.37	1	.07	3	.22	2	.18				
Rheumatic fever	322	4.90	1	.02	1	.02	54	4.00	1	.07			25	2.25				
Consumption	335	5.10	71	1.08	82	1.25	58	4.30	24	1.78	4	.30	54	4.85	24	2.16	8	.72
Cancer	10	.15	1	.02			1	.07			1	.07	4	.36	2	.18		
Syphilis and results	974	14.83	75	1.14	2	.03	333	24.67	48	3.56	1	.07	214	19.24	41	3.69	1	.09
Gonorrhea and results	4,624	70.40	15	.23			1,505	111.48	23	1.70			1,186	106.61	13	1.17		
Chancroid and results	2,548	38.79	4	.06	1	.02	696	51.56	1	.07			517	46.47				
Infections, other	99	1.51	6	.09	4	.06	17	1.26			1	.07	27	2.43	2	.18	1	.09
Total infectious diseases	72,562	1,104.65	209	3.18	500	7.61	13,388	991.70	100	7.41	57	4.22	6,921	622.11	88	7.92	20	1.80
Anemia	382	5.82	2	.03	5	.08	38	2.81	1	.07			58	5.21	1	.09	1	.09
Nutrition, others	77	1.17	4	.06	1	.02	16	1.19	10	.74			9	.81	28	2.52		
Total diseases of nutrition	459	6.99	6	.09	6	.09	54	4.00	11	.81			67	6.02	29	2.61	1	.09
Alcoholism	923	14.05	8	.12	14	.21	182	13.48	1	.07	2	.15	311	27.95	1	.09	2	.18
Brain and spinal cord	297	4.52	62	.94	13	.20	41	3.04	15	1.11			28	2.52	13	1.17	1	.09
Insanity	221	3.36	106	1.61	3	.05	23	1.70	21	1.56			14	1.26	10	.90		
Meningitis	21	.32	1	.02	4	.06	2	.15			1	.07	3	.27				
Poisoning, narcotic	39	.59	1	.02	4	.06	13	.96	3	.22	3	.22	8	.72	1	.09	1	.09
Nervous system, others	1,615	24.59	44	.67	4	.06	424	31.41	7	.52	1	.07	348	31.28	10	.90		
Total diseases of the nervous system	3,116	47.44	222	3.38	42	.64	685	50.74	47	3.48	7	.52	712	64.00	35	3.15	4	.36
Poisoning, irritant	146	2.22	2	.03	1	.02	34	2.52					93	8.36			1	.09
Tonsillitis, pharyngitis and sore throat	1,874	28.53					722	53.48					553	49.71				
Peritonitis	23	.35			12	.18	3	.22			1	.07	2	.18			1	.09
Dyspepsia, colic, and constipation	5,689	86.62	5	.08			1,262	93.48	2	.15			1,204	108.23				
Gastritis	2,826	43.03	19	.29	4	.06	419	31.04	1	.07			151	13.57				
Dysentery, acute	5,235	79.70	5	.08	203	3.09	682	50.52	2	.15	16	1.19	217	19.51			1	.09
Dysentery, chronic	2,675	40.72	88	1.34	301	4.58	283	20.96	10	.74	22	1.63	87	7.82	10	.90	7	.63
Diarrheal diseases, others	29,905	455.26	55	.84	80	1.22	3,886	287.85	6	.44	3	.22	2,363	212.41				
Enteritis	1,161	17.67	12	.18	26	.40	237	17.55	1	.07	1	.07	110	9.89	2	.18	1	.09
Perityphlitis and appendicitis	166	2.53	6	.09	17	.26	38	2.81			2	.15	34	3.06	3	.27		
Digestive system, others	3,172	48.29	33	.50	31	.47	619	45.85	3	.22	4	.30	447	40.18	16	1.44	2	.18
Total diseases of the digestive system	52,872	804.90	225	3.43	675	10.28	8,185	606.30	25	1.85	49	3.63	5,261	472.90	31	2.79	13	1.17

TABLE V.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, etc.*—Continued.

Year 1900.	Infantry						Cavalry.						Artillery.					
Mean strength	65,688						13,500						11,125					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Heart, diseases of	349	5.31	47	0.72	29	0.44	79	5.85	23	1.70	6	0.44	46	4.13	7	0.63	.....	.....
Arteries and veins	144	2.19	17	.26	4	.06	28	2.07	2	.15	.....	.....	23	2.07	5	.45	1	0.09
Total diseases of the circulatory system	493	7.51	64	.97	33	.50	107	7.93	25	1.85	6	.44	69	6.20	12	1.08	1	.09
Bronchitis	2,864	43.60	6	.09	.....	.....	756	56.00	2	.15	.....	.....	790	71.01	2	.18	.....	.....
Pneumonia	171	2.60	1	.02	30	.46	47	3.48	.....	.....	6	.44	25	2.25	1	.09	2	.18
Pleurisy	258	3.93	14	.21	4	.06	66	4.89	4	.30	2	.15	41	3.69	1	.09	.....	.....
Respiratory system, others	1,295	19.71	16	.24	6	.09	213	15.78	1	.07	1	.07	420	37.75	2	.18	1	.09
Total diseases of the respiratory system	4,588	69.85	37	.56	40	.61	1,082	80.15	7	.52	9	.67	1,276	114.70	6	.54	3	.27
Kidneys, diseases of	238	3.62	19	.29	32	.49	63	4.67	5	.37	7	.52	27	2.43	3	.27	4	.36
Varicocele	218	3.32	2	.03	.....	.....	90	6.67	4	.30	.....	.....	58	5.21	8	.72	.....	.....
Genito-urinary, others	788	12	11	.17	.....	.....	178	13.18	1	.07	1	.07	142	12.76	6	.54	.....	.....
Total diseases of the genito-urinary system	1,244	18.94	32	.49	32	.49	331	24.52	10	.74	8	.59	227	20.41	17	1.53	4	.36
Adenitis	491	7.47	2	.03	.....	.....	149	11.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	6.38	3	.27	.....	.....
Lymphatic system, others	68	1.04	3	.05	.....	.....	15	1.11	.....	.....	1	.07	11	.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total diseases of the lymphatic system	559	8.51	5	.08	.....	.....	164	12.15	.....	.....	1	.07	82	7.37	3	.27	.....	.....
Rheumatism, muscular	2,560	38.97	17	.26	.....	.....	588	43.55	3	.22	.....	.....	571	51.33	2	.18	.....	.....
Osteitis and periostitis	140	2.13	2	.03	.....	.....	30	2.22	3	.22	.....	.....	10	.90	3	.27	.....	.....
Arthritis and synovitis	602	9.16	15	.23	1	.02	146	10.81	5	.37	.....	.....	122	10.97	6	.54	.....	.....
Rheumatism, chronic articular	459	6.99	44	.67	.....	.....	99	7.33	10	.74	.....	.....	54	4.85	8	.72	.....	.....
Muscles, bones, and joints, others	254	3.87	33	.50	.....	.....	105	7.78	9	.67	.....	.....	67	6.02	6	.54	.....	.....
Total diseases of the muscles, bones, and joints	4,015	61.13	111	1.69	1	.02	968	71.71	30	2.22	.....	.....	824	74.07	25	2.25	.....	.....
Total diseases of the integumentary system	13,644	207.71	5	.08	1	.02	2,848	210.96	1	.07	.....	.....	1,796	161.44	4	.36	.....	.....
Total diseases of the eye	1,019	15.51	52	.79	.....	.....	221	16.37	18	1.33	.....	.....	175	15.73	19	1.71	.....	.....
Total diseases of the ear	1,111	16.91	78	1.19	.....	.....	181	13.41	8	.59	.....	.....	166	14.92	16	1.44	.....	.....
Total diseases of the nose	59	.90	4	.06	.....	.....	19	1.41	5	.37	.....	.....	17	1.53	2	.18	.....	.....
Total unclassified and undiagnosed	681	10.37	.....	.....	2	.03	54	4.00	.....	.....	2	.15	18	1.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for diseases	156,422	2,381.29	1,050	15.98	1,332	20.28	28,287	2,095.33	287	21.26	139	10.30	17,611	1,583.01	287	25.80	46	4.13
Drowning	2	.03	.....	.....	66	1.00	3	.22	.....	.....	16	1.19	2	.18	.....	.....	27	2.43
Exhaustion from exposure and fatigue	641	9.76	1	.02	2	.03	47	3.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	2.16	1	.09	.....	.....
Heat stroke	136	2.07	5	.08	8	.12	34	2.52	2	.15	1	.07	15	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lightning stroke	4	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venomous bites, stings, and wounds	610	9.29	1	.02	.....	.....	112	8.30	.....	.....	1	.07	81	7.28	1	.09	.....	.....
Abrasions, blisters, burns, and scalds	1,758	26.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	388	28.74	.....	.....	1	.07	259	23.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compression and concussion of brain	18	.27	2	.03	3	.05	8	.59	.....	.....	1	.07	10	.90	1	.09	.....	.....
Contusions and sprains	3,431	52.23	1	.02	.....	.....	2,312	171.26	3	.22	.....	.....	1,429	128.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dislocations	140	2.13	2	.03	.....	.....	66	4.89	4	.30	.....	.....	47	4.22	2	.18	.....	.....
Fractures (not shot)	353	5.37	17	.26	3	.05	175	12.96	14	1.04	3	.22	119	10.70	9	.81	4	.36
Hernia	418	6.36	61	.93	.....	.....	90	6.67	22	1.63	.....	.....	36	3.24	7	.63	.....	.....
Wounds, contused, lacerated, and punctured	1,240	18.88	3	.05	2	.03	621	46.00	1	.07	.....	.....	374	33.62	2	.18	2	.18
Wounds, incised	809	12.32	6	.09	54	.82	206	15.26	.....	.....	1	.07	192	17.26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounds, gunshot	981	14.93	201	3.06	411	6.26	131	9.70	18	1.33	46	3.41	35	3.15	7	.63	9	.81
Secondary results of injury	259	3.94	23	.35	.....	.....	82	6.07	12	.89	2	.15	76	6.83	20	1.80	.....	.....
Other injuries	367	5.59	4	.06	8	.12	299	22.15	4	.30	3	.22	208	18.70	2	.18	1	.09
Total for injuries	11,167	170.00	327	4.98	557	8.48	4,574	338.82	80	5.93	75	5.56	2,907	261.31	52	4.67	43	3.87
Total for diseases and injuries	167,589	2,551.29	1,377	20.96	1,889	28.76	32,861	2,434.15	367	27.19	214	15.85	20,518	1,844.32	339	30.47	89	8.00

Year 1900.	Engineers.						Ordnance						Signal Corps.					
Mean strength	680						726						711					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Measles	1	1.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	1	1.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2.81	.....	.....	1	1.41
Vaccinia	15	22.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	17.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Influenza	7	10.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	74.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	26.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dengue	3	4.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	26.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mumps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2.81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2.81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid fever	3	4.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5.51	.....	.....	1	1.38	8	11.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9.85	.....	.....	2	2.81
Malarial fever, intermittent	243	357.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	61.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	329.11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial fever, remittent	68	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	46.41	.....	.....	1	1.41
Malarial fever, pernicious	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.41
Malarial cachexia	9	13.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	14.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fever, undetermined	4	5.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheumatic fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	11.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consumption	4	5.88	2	2.94	1	1.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	14.06	1	1.41	1	1.41

TABLE V.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, etc.*—Continued.

Year 1900.	Engineers.						Ordnance.						Signal Corps.					
Mean strength	680						726						711					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Syphilis and results	9	13.23					1	1.38					6	8.44				
Gonorrhea and results	29	42.65					6	8.26					36	50.63	2	2.81		
Chancroid and results	19	27.94					1	1.38					19	26.72				
Total infectious diseases	415	610.29	2	2.94	1	1.47	138	190.08			1	1.38	428	601.97	3	4.22	6	8.44
Anæmia							1	1.38					3	4.22				
Nutrition, others	1	1.47					1	1.38					1	1.41				
Total diseases of nutrition	1	1.47					2	2.75					4	5.63				
Alcoholism	9	13.23					11	15.15					15	21.10				
Brain and spinal cord	2	2.94					2	2.75			1	1.38	1	1.41				
Insanity	1	1.47											1	1.41				
Poisoning, narcotic	1	1.47																
Nervous system, others	19	27.94					22	30.30					18	25.32	1	1.41		
Total diseases of the nervous system	32	47.06					35	48.21			1	1.38	35	49.24	1	1.41		
Poisoning, irritant	1	1.47					1	1.38										
Tonsilitis, pharyngitis, and sore throat	11	16.18					32	44.08					12	16.88				
Dyspepsia, colic, and constipation	46	67.65					44	60.61					24	33.75				
Gastritis	28	41.18					7	9.64					17	23.91				
Dysentery, acute	22	32.36					1	1.38					34	47.82			1	1.41
Dysentery, chronic	27	39.71	2	2.94	2	2.94							16	22.50			1	1.41
Diarrheal diseases, others	184	270.59					50	68.87					89	125.18				
Enteritis	11	16.18					5	6.89					7	9.85				
Perityphlitis and appendicitis													2	2.81				
Digestive system, others	16	23.53					22	30.30					16	22.50	1	1.41		
Total diseases of the digestive system	346	508.82	2	2.94	2	2.94	162	223.14					217	305.20	1	1.41	2	2.81
Heart, diseases of	13	19.12	1	1.47	1	1.47	3	4.13			4	5.51	2	2.81				
Arteries and veins	3	4.41					2	2.75										
Total diseases of the circulatory system	16	23.53	1	1.47	1	1.47	5	6.89			4	5.51	2	2.81				
Bronchitis	33	48.53	1	1.47			35	48.21					34	47.82				
Pneumonia	2	2.94					2	2.75			1	1.38	1	1.41				
Pleurisy	1	1.47					2	2.75					6	8.44				
Respiratory system, others	20	29.41					33	45.46	1	1.38			3	4.22				
Total diseases of the respiratory system	56	82.35	1	1.47			72	99.17	1	1.38	1	1.38	44	61.88				
Kidneys, diseases of	3	4.41			1	1.47	1	1.38					3	4.22				
Varicocele	2	2.94											1	1.41				
Genito-urinary, others	7	10.29					2	2.75										
Total diseases of the genito-urinary system	12	17.64			1	1.47	3	4.13					4	5.63				
Adenitis	4	5.88					5	6.89										
Total diseases of the lymphatic system	4	5.88					5	6.89										
Rheumatism, muscular	20	29.41					61	84.02					6	8.44				
Osteitis and periostitis													5	7.03				
Arthritis and synovitis	16	23.53					9	12.40					4	5.63				
Rheumatism, chronic articular	6	8.82					7	9.64										
Muscles, bones, and joints, others	2	2.94	1	1.47			3	4.13					1	1.41				
Total diseases of the muscles, bones, and joints	44	64.71	1	1.47			80	110.19					16	22.50				
Total diseases of the integumentary system	59	86.77					44	60.61					57	80.17				
Total diseases of the eye	15	22.06					13	17.91					6	8.44	1	1.41		
Total diseases of the ear	19	27.94	1	1.47			6	8.26	1	1.38			13	18.28				
Total diseases of the nose	3	4.41					1	1.38					3	4.22				
Total unclassified and undiagnosed							7	9.64					1	1.41				
Total for diseases	1,022	1,502.94	8	11.76	5	7.35	573	789.25	2	2.75	7	9.64	830	1,167.37	6	8.44	8	11.25
Drowning					1	1.47					1	1.38						
Exhaustion from exposure and fatigue	1	1.47					1	1.38					7	9.85				
Heat stroke	4	5.88	1	1.47			1	1.38					2	2.81				
Venomous bites, stings, and wounds	5	7.35	1	1.47			1	1.38					4	5.63				
Abrasions, blisters, burns, and scalds	7	10.29					3	4.13					2	2.81				
Compression and concussion of brain													1	1.41				
Contusions and sprains	49	72.06					55	75.76					17	23.91				
Dislocations							3	4.13										
Fractures (not shot)	5	7.35					5	6.89					7	9.85			1	1.41
Hernia	5	7.35	2	2.94			1	1.38										
Wounds, contused, lacerated, and punctured	14	20.59					15	20.66			1	1.38	8	11.25				
Wounds, incised	10	14.70					2	2.75					3	4.22			3	4.22
Wounds, gunshot	2	2.94	1	1.47	1	1.47							3	4.22			3	4.22
Secondary results of injury	7	10.29					1	1.38					1	1.41				
Other injuries	6	8.82					13	17.91					2	2.81			3	4.22
Total for injuries	115	169.12	5	7.35	2	2.94	101	139.12			2	2.75	57	80.17			10	14.06
Total for diseases and injuries	1,137	1,672.06	13	19.12	7	10.29	674	928.37	2	2.75	9	12.40	887	1,247.54	6	8.44	18	25.32

TABLE V.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, etc.*—Continued.

Year 1900.	Medical Corps.						Others.					
Mean strength	4,283						3,676					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Scarlet fever	1	0.23										
Measles	29	6.77			1	0.23	44	11.97				
Smallpox	11	2.57					6	1.63				
Vaccinia	29	6.77					338	91.95				
Influenza	81	18.91					142	38.63			1	0.27
Dengue	181	42.26					9	2.45				
Mumps	16	3.74					37	10.06				
Diphtheria	1	.23										
Typhoid fever	44	10.27			3	.70	15	4.08			1	.27
Yellow fever	19	4.44			2	.47	10	2.72			4	1.09
Malarial fever, intermittent	755	176.28					387	105.28				
Malarial fever, remittent	394	91.99			1	.23	31	8.43				
Malarial fever, pernicious	5	1.17			1	.23					1	.27
Malarial cachexia	64	14.94	2	0.47			17	4.62				
Fever, undetermined	54	12.61					18	4.90				
Erysipelas	3	.70					18	4.90				
Septicæmia and tetanus	1	.23			1	.23						
Rheumatic fever	16	3.74					5	1.36				
Consumption	22	5.14	9	2.10			11	2.99	6	1.63		
Cancer							1	.27				
Syphilis and results	37	8.64	6	1.40	1	.23	15	4.08	4	1.09		
Gonorrhœa and results	202	47.16	3	.70			311	84.60	2	.54		
Chancroid and results	85	19.85					75	20.40				
Infectious, other	7	1.63	1	.23			3	.82				
Total infectious diseases	2,057	480.27	21	4.90	10	2.33	1,493	406.15	12	3.26	7	1.90
Anæmia	10	2.33					4	1.09				
Nutrition, others	7	1.63	2	.47			2	.54	12	3.26		
Total diseases of nutrition	17	3.97	2	.47			6	1.63	12	3.26		
Alcoholism	52	12.14	3	.70			37	10.06				
Brain and spinal cord	11	2.57	5	1.17			13	3.54	4	1.09	2	.54
Insanity	10	2.33	9	2.10			3	.82	3	.82		
Meningitis												
Poisoning, narcotic	12	2.80	2	.47	1	.23	1	.27				
Nervous system, others	121	28.25	1	.23			72	19.59	2	0.54		
Total diseases of the nervous system	206	48.10	20	4.67	1	.23	126	34.28	9	2.45	2	.54
Poisoning, irritant	6	1.40			1	.23	4	1.09				
Tonsilitis, pharyngitis, and sore throat	112	26.15					204	55.50				
Peritonitis							1	.27			1	.27
Dyspepsia, colic, and constipation	181	42.26					250	68.01				
Gastritis	141	32.92					22	5.98				
Dysentery, acute	132	30.82			7	1.63	16	4.35			1	.27
Dysentery, chronic	82	19.15			2	.47	10	2.72	1	.27	1	.27
Diarrheal diseases, others	451	105.30	1	.23	1	.23	233	63.39	1	.27		
Enteritis	66	15.41	3	.70	1	.23	1	.27				
Perityphlitis and appendicitis	13	3.04			1	.23	6	1.63				
Digestive system, others	102	23.82	1	.23	1	.23	67	18.23				
Total diseases of the digestive system	1,286	300.26	5	1.17	14	3.27	814	221.44	2	.54	3	.82
Heart, diseases of	14	3.27	2	.47	2	.47	18	4.90	5	1.36	1	.27
Arteries and veins	13	3.04	3	.70	1	.23	3	.82	5	1.36	1	.27
Total diseases of the circulatory system	27	6.30	5	1.17	3	.70	21	5.71	10	2.72	2	.54
Bronchitis	106	24.75					256	69.64	1	.27		
Pneumonia	8	1.87					14	3.81			1	.27
Pleurisy	17	3.97					18	4.90	1	.27	1	.27
Respiratory system, others	50	11.67	3	.70	1	.23	91	24.75	2	.54		
Total diseases of the respiratory system	181	42.26	3	.70	1	.23	379	103.10	4	1.09	2	.54
Kidneys, diseases of	18	4.20			1	.23	17	4.62	5	1.36	2	.54
Varicocele	13	3.04					10	2.72	7	1.90		
Genito-urinary, others	28	6.54	1	.23			23	6.26	3	.82		
Total diseases of the genito-urinary system	59	13.77	1	.23	1	.23	50	13.60	15	4.08	2	.54
Adenitis	15	3.50					7	1.90				
Lymphatic system, others	3	.70										
Total diseases of the lymphatic system	18	4.20					7	1.90				
Rheumatism, muscular	102	23.80					81	22.04				
Osteitis and periostitis	5	1.17					3	.82				
Arthritis and synovitis	13	3.04					20	5.44				
Rheumatism, chronic articular	29	6.77	3	.70			22	5.98	1	.27		
Muscles, bones, and joints, others	10	2.33					10	2.72	1	.27		
Total diseases of the muscles, bones, and joints	159	37.12	3	.70			136	37	2	.54		
Total diseases of the integumentary system	232	54.17					176	47.88				
Total diseases of the eye	45	10.51	5	1.17			34	9.25				
Total diseases of the ear	46	10.74	7	1.63			19	5.17				
Total diseases of the nose	2	.47					3	.82				
Total unclassified and undiagnosed	1	.23					32	8.71				
Total for diseases	4,336	1,012.37	72	16.81	30	7	3,296	896.63	66	17.95	18	4.90
Drowning					4	.93					1	.27
Exhaustion from exposure and fatigue	12	2.80					17	4.62				
Heat stroke	2	.47					1	.27				
Lightning stroke												

TABLE V.—*Armies, Regular and Volunteer, 1900—Admissions to sick report, discharges, and deaths from various causes, etc.*—Continued.

Year 1900.	Medical Corps.						Others.					
Mean strength	4,283						3,676					
	Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
Causes of admission to sick report.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Venomous bites, stings, and wounds	34	7.94					8	2.18				
Abrasions, blisters, burns, and scalds	21	4.90					77	20.95				
Compression and concussion of brain	1	.23										
Contusions and sprains	88	20.55					191	51.96				
Dislocations	4	.93					7	1.90	1	0.27		
Fractures (not shot)	17	3.97					29	7.89	4	1.09		
Hernia	21	4.90	4	0.93			21	5.71	6	1.63		
Wounds, contused, lacerated, and punctured	21	4.90					59	16.05				
Wounds, incised	15	3.50					20	5.44				
Wounds, gunshot	15	3.50	8	1.87	1	0.23	6	1.63				
Secondary results of injury	7	1.63	1	.23			7	1.90	2	.54		
Other injuries	36	8.40			2	.47	45	12.24	1	.27	1	0.27
Total for injuries	294	68.65	13	3.04	7	1.63	488	132.75	14	3.81	2	.54
Total for diseases and injuries	4,630	1,081.02	85	19.85	37	8.64	3,784	1,029.38	80	21.76	20	5.44

INTERNATIONAL TABLE I.—*Examination of recruits during the year 1900.*

No.		White.	Colored.	Total.
1	Total number recruits examined	38,115	1,801	39,916
	Of each 1,000 of these—			
2	Were accepted for service	558.68	657.97	563.16
3	Were rejected for under height	4.75	6.11	4.81
4	Were rejected for disabilities	360.80	292.06	357.70
	Of each 1,000 accepted recruits the heights were as follows (in inches):			
5	Under 61	.23	.84	.27
6	61 to 62	.23	1.69	.31
7	62 to 63	1.41	3.37	1.51
8	63 to 64	11.88	15.19	12.06
9	64 to 65	96.98	84.39	96.31
10	65 to 66	135.91	135.02	135.86
11	66 to 67	169.63	184.81	170.43
12	67 to 68	185.73	186.50	185.77
13	68 to 69	155.96	145.99	155.43
14	69 to 70	111.44	114.77	111.62
15	70 to 71	70.72	64.98	70.42
16	71 to 72	34.38	33.75	34.34
17	72 to 73	15.40	18.57	15.57
18	73 to 74	7.14	9.29	7.25
19	74 upward	2.96	.84	2.85
	Causes of rejection (exclusive of under height) expressed in ratios per 1,000 of examined recruits:			
20	Physical debility	1.10	2.22	1.15
21	Tuberculosis of lungs or other organs	3.23	2.78	3.21
22	Imperfect vision	56.57	33.87	55.79
23	Heart disease	32.66	17.77	31.99
24	Goiter	.39		.38
25	Varicose veins, varicocele, hemorrhoids	56.43	23.88	54.99
26	Hernia	13.43	14.44	13.48
27	Flat feet	4.91	2.78	4.79

INTERNATIONAL TABLE III.—*Movements of sick by branches of military service and by months.*

VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS, 1900.

	Absolute numbers.					Proportions per 1,000.			
	Mean strength.	Sick admissions.	Sick disposed of.			In 1,000 of mean strength there were—		In 1,000 sick disposed of there were[1]—	
			Total.[1]	As fit for duty (recovered).[1]	By death.	Total sick admissions.	Deaths.	Fit for duty (recovered).	Deaths.
ARM OF SERVICE.									
Infantry	65,688	167,589			1,889	2,551.29	28.76		
Cavalry	13,500	32,861			214	2,434.15	15.85		
Artillery	11,125	20,518			89	1,844.32	8.00		
Ordnance	726	674			9	928.37	12.40		
Engineers	680	1,137			7	1,672.06	10.29		
Signal Corps	711	887			18	1,247.54	25.32		
Medical Department	4,283	4,630			37	1,081.02	8.64		
All others	3,676	3,784			20	1,029.38	5.44		
MONTH.									
January	99,061	21,178			198	213.79	2.00		
February	99,349	19,364			166	194.92	1.67		
March	99,411	20,755			186	208.78	1.87		
April	99,741	19,551			142	196.02	1.42		
May	99,526	20,076			170	201.72	1.71		
June	99,821	20,978			182	210.16	1.82		
July	100,907	21,881			231	216.84	2.29		
August	101,908	20,943			243	205.51	2.38		
September	101,871	17,585			247	172.61	2.42		
October	101,672	17,365			194	170.80	1.91		
November	101,184	15,875			161	156.90	1.59		
December	100,210	16,529			163	164.95	1.63		

[1] Information not tabulated.

INTERNATIONAL TABLE VI.—*Admissions of important diseases by branches of military service.*

VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS, 1900.

No.	Diseases of the international nosological table.	Absolute number of admissions.								Admissions per 1,000 of mean strength.							
		Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Ordnance.	Engineers.	Signal Corps.	Medical Department.	All others.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Ordnance.	Engineers.	Signal Corps.	Medical Department.	All others.
1	Alcoholismus acutus, including delirium tremens	923	182	311	11	9	15	52	37	14.05	13.48	27.95	15.15	13.23	21.10	12.14	10.06
2	Bronchitis, all[1]	2,864	756	790	35	33	34	106	256	43.60	56	71.01	48.21	48.53	47.82	24.75	69.64
3	Cholera asiatica																
4	Cholera nostras[2]																
5	Diphtheria	27	7	8			2	1		.41	.52	.72			2.81	.23	
6	Dysenteria	7,910	965	304	1	49	50	214	26	120.42	71.48	27.33	1.38	72.07	70.32	49.97	7.07
7	Erysipelas	55	8	18	3			3	18	.84	.59	1.62	4.13			.70	4.90
8	Febris intermittens (malaria)	43,831	7,739	2,795	45	243	234	760	387	667.26	573.27	251.24	61.98	357.36	329.11	177.45	105.28
9	Febris recurrens[3]	11,729	1,687	846	5	77	43	458	48	178.56	124.96	76.04	6.88	113.23	60.47	106.93	13.05
10	Gonorrhea	4,624	1,505	1,186	6	29	36	202	311	70.40	111.48	106.61	8.26	42.65	50.63	47.16	84.60
11	Hernia	418	90	36	1	5		21	21	6.36	6.67	3.24	1.38	7.35		4.90	5.71
12	Influenza	696	280	353	54	7	19	81	142	10.60	20.74	31.73	74.38	10.29	26.72	18.91	38.63
13	Insolatio (Hitzschlag, coup de chaleur)	136	34	15	1	4	2	2	1	2.07	2.52	1.35	1.38	5.88	2.81	.47	.27
14	Meningitis cerebro spinalis epidemica	10	1							.15	.07						
15	Morbilli	374	33	85	1	1	1	29	44	5.69	2.44	7.64	1.38	1.47	1.41	6.77	11.97
16	Parotitis epidemica	399	47	67	1		2	16	37	6.07	3.48	6.02	1.38		2.81	3.74	10.06
17	Pneumonia crouposa sive lobaris	171	47	25	2	2	1	8	14	2.60	3.48	2.25	2.75	2.94	1.41	1.87	3.81
18	Rheumatismus articulorum	781	153	79	10	6	8	45	27	11.89	11.33	7.10	13.77	8.82	11.25	10.51	7.34
19	Scarlatina	4	1					1		.06	.07					.23	
20	Scorbutus																
21	Syphilis	974	333	214	1	9	6	37	15	14.83	24.67	19.24	1.38	13.23	8.44	8.64	4.08
22	Trachoma[2]																
23	Tuberculosis pulmonum	335	58	54		4	10	22	11	5.10	4.30	4.85		5.88	14.06	5.14	2.99
24	Tuberculosis ceterorum organorum[2]																
25	Typhus abdominalis	690	132	82	4	3	8	44	15	10.50	9.78	7.37	5.51	4.41	11.25	10.27	4.08
26	Typhus exanthematicus[2]																
27	Variola	226	10	5		1	2	11	6	3.44	.74	.45		1.47	2.81	2.57	1.63
28	Morbi auris	1,111	181	166	6	19	13	46	19	16.91	13.41	14.92	8.26	27.94	18.28	10.74	5.17
29	Morbi cordis	349	79	46	3	13	2	14	18	5.31	5.85	4.13	4.13	19.12	2.81	3.27	4.90
30	Morbi cutis	13,644	2,848	1,796	44	59	57	232	176	207.71	210.96	161.44	60.61	86.77	80.17	54.17	47.88
31	Morbi mentis	221	23	14		1	1	10	3	3.36	1.70	1.26		1.47	1.41	2.33	.82
32	Morbi oculi	1,019	221	175	13	15	6	45	34	15.51	16.37	15.73	17.91	22.06	8.44	10.51	9.25
33	Morbi systemat. urin. et sexual (excl. ven. et syphilis)	1,244	331	227	3	12	4	59	50	18.94	24.52	20.41	4.13	17.64	5.63	13.77	13.60

[1] Acute not tabulated separately. [2] Not tabulated separately. [3] Including malarial cachexia.

INTERNATIONAL TABLE VII.—*Admissions of important diseases by months (absolute numbers).*

VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS, 1900.

No.	Diseases of the international nosological table.	Admissions by months.											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	Alcoholismus acutus, including delirium tremens	110	114	147	129	156	114	142	115	119	132	124	138
2	Bronchitis, all[1]	549	500	487	397	280	237	249	350	347	439	453	586
3	Cholera asiatica												
4	Cholera nostras[2]												
5	Diphtheria et croup	11	3	3	2	7	3	2	1	2	1	3	7
6	Dysenteria	750	636	583	567	660	823	1,155	1,202	981	842	675	645
7	Erysipelas	6	3	15	10	9	9	5	10	21	8	7	2
8	Febris intermittens (malaria)	5,473	5,052	5,796	5,204	4,911	4,905	4,835	4,638	3,553	3,810	3,851	4,006
9	Febris recurrens	2,026	1,641	1,540	1,243	1,342	1,265	1,175	1,138	853	800	821	1,049
10	Gonorrhea	553	599	669	595	599	659	683	770	628	744	678	722
11	Hernia	44	57	52	70	61	45	41	50	42	52	38	40
12	Influenza	128	119	339	293	145	86	62	31	29	61	46	293
13	Insolatio (Hitzschlag, coup de chaleur)	16	5	13	16	28	17	19	34	14	10	12	11
14	Meningitis cerebro spinalis epidemica		2	1	1	1			1		3	1	1
15	Morbilli	97	126	144	79	41	20	8	11	19	6	7	10
16	Parotitis epidemica	192	92	46	51	35	31	26	25	17	16	20	18
17	Pneumonia crouposa sive lobaris	36	28	22	31	16	17	17	21	11	19	21	31
18	Rheumatismus articulorum	107	82	88	102	86	85	82	92	97	115	84	89
19	Scarlatina			2	1						1	1	1
20	Scorbutus												
21	Syphilis	144	136	137	123	141	133	106	131	134	120	143	141
22	Trachoma[2]												
23	Tuberculosis pulmonum	39	30	35	39	35	44	51	56	36	48	29	52
24	Tuberculosis ceterorum organorum[2]												
25	Typhus abdominalis	111	61	111	67	99	64	70	122	88	79	63	43
26	Typhus exanthematicus												
27	Variola	50	43	34	27	12	18	28	13	5	10	16	5
28	Morbi auris	100	106	126	128	155	145	134	149	126	154	121	117
29	Morbi cordis	49	42	48	41	42	38	44	35	48	54	44	39
30	Morbi cutis	1,633	1,498	1,560	1,572	1,836	1,748	1,577	1,548	1,585	1,659	1,382	1,258
31	Morbi mentis	17	16	27	28	24	19	22	19	26	40	21	14
32	Morbi oculi	128	108	129	155	148	104	137	132	121	130	129	107
33	Morbi systemat. urin. et sexual (excl. ven. et syph.)	128	141	174	184	178	154	149	150	150	159	187	176

[1] Acute not tabulated separately. [2] Not tabulated separately.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

Hon. ELIHU ROOT, *Secretary of War.*

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

An act (S. 651) extending the time within which the Mississippi River and Western Railway Company is authorized to construct a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew in Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

An act (S. 2262) granting an increase of pension to George Farne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 2267) granting an increase of pension to Clara A. Penrose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 1923) granting an increase of pension to Fred F. B. Coffin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 1172) granting a pension to Catharine F. Edmunds—to the Committee on Pensions.

An act (S. 597) granting to the State of North Dakota 30,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a school of forestry—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

An act (S. 1616) granting a pension to Enoch A. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 1615) granting a pension to Charles Weitfle—to the Committee on Pensions.

An act (S. 2334) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 2460) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Springer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 2359) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hymer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 2386) granting a pension to Margaret J. Verbiskey—to the Committee on Pensions.

An act (S. 1637) granting an increase of pension to Annie A. Neary—to the Committee on Pensions.

An act (S. 554) to correct the military record of H. A. White—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

An act (S. 526) granting an increase of pension to John McGrath—to the Committee on Pensions.

An act (S. 1782) granting a pension to Catherine Meade—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 1783) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Shroeder—to the Committee on Pensions.

An act (S. 1330) granting an increase of pension to Moses Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 1337) granting a pension to Mary R. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 1329) granting an increase of pension to George W. Black—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 2392) granting an increase of pension to Elmer L. Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 2391) granting an increase of pension to Elvira L. Wilkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 2389) granting a pension to John E. Ferrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 1636) granting an increase of pension to Nannie S. White—to the Committee on Pensions.

An act (S. 456) granting a pension to Mary McLaughlin—to the Committee on Pensions.

An act (S. 457) granting a pension to Penelope E. Russ—to the Committee on Pensions.

An act (S. 2036) granting an increase of pension to Etta Adair Anderson—to the Committee on Pensions.

An act (S. 1971) to provide suitable medals for the survivors of the officers and crew of the United States sloop of war *Cumberland*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

An act (S. 593) for the establishment, control, operation, and maintenance of the Northern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hot Springs, in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

An act (S. 75) for the relief of William H. Hugo—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

An act (S. 691) granting an honorable discharge to John W. Tiffany—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

An act (S. 1134) for the relief of Daniel W. Light—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

An act (S. 218) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Elias B. Bell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

An act (S. 2107) granting a pension to Matilda Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 1086) granting a pension to Charlotte H. Race—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 1913) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Mischler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 936) granting a pension to Nancy A. Dowell—to the Committee on Pensions.

An act (S. 932) granting a pension to Vincent de Frietas—to the Committee on Pensions.

An act (S. 299) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Bluefield, in the State of West Virginia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

An act (S. 1019) to relieve Benjamin F. Burgess of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

An act (S. 1020) for the relief of John Emerson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

An act (S. 608) for the relief of George K. Bowen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

An act (S. 1267) granting an increase of pension to Susan F. Connit—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 336) to grant an honorable discharge from the military service to Charles H. Hawley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

An act (S. 619) to authorize the President to revoke the order dismissing William T. Godman, late first lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, United States Army, and to place the said William T. Godman on the retired list with the rank of first lieutenant—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

An act (S. 908) for the relief of Sarah K. McLean—to the Committee on War Claims.

An act (S. 717) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Muncie, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

An act (S. 716) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Anderson, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

An act (S. 2282) for the relief of Richard King—to the Committee on Claims.

An act (S. 139) for the relief of Edward Byrne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

An act (S. 2055) for the relief of Eunice Tripler, widow of Charles Tripler—to the Committee on Claims.

An act (S. 1029) granting an increase of pension to Wellington D. Curtis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 2485) granting an increase of pension to Tempy French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 2390) granting a pension to Nellie M. Emery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

An act (S. 1295) to amend an act authorizing the construction of a railway, street railway, motor, wagon, and pedestrian bridge over the Missouri River near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr., approved February 13, 1891, and amended by an act approved January 28, 1893, and by an act approved April 21, 1898, and to authorize the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, successor to the Interstate Bridge and Street Railway Company, to complete, reconstruct, and change a bridge for railway and street railway purposes over the Missouri River near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

An act (S. 1165) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near the city of St. Joseph, Mo.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

An act (S. 1838) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Arkansas River, in the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

An act (S. 1839) authorizing the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railway Company to construct a bridge across the White River, in the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

An act (S. 650) granting to the White River Railway Company the right to construct, maintain, and operate a single-track railway across the lands of the United States in the south half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 14 north, range 8 west of the fifth principal meridian, in the county of Independence, in the State of Arkansas, reserved for use in connection with the construction of Lock No. 3, Upper White River, Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

An act (S. 300) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon, at the city of Wheeling, State of West Virginia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Senate concurrent resolution 13:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound in cloth 4,000 copies of the Gazetteer of the Philippine Islands; 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate, 2,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,000 for the use of the War Department—

to the Committee on Printing.

An act (S. 2510) extending the time for the commencement and completion of the bridge across the Missouri River at or near Oacoma, S. Dak.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

An act (S. 2063) granting a pension to Ida S. McKinley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DEATH OF HON. ROBERT E. BURKE.

Mr. WOOTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask that Saturday afternoon, February 8, 1902, at 1 o'clock, be set aside for memorial addresses on the life and character of Hon. ROBERT E. BURKE, lately a Representative in Congress from the State of Texas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the reference of the bill (H. R. 9213) declaring the St. Joseph River, in the States of Indiana and Michigan, to be not a navigable stream will be changed from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

There being no objection, the change of reference was made.

And then the motion of Mr. CANNON was agreed to; and accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Mary E. Burke against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for increase of salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Three Friends*, Samuel Miller, master, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting the fifteenth annual report of the Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting an estimate of appropriation for employees in the division of loans and currency—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Hon. S. J. Barrows, transmitting report of the proceedings of the Interparliamentary Union—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 2559) for the relief of Willis Benefield—Committee on the Public Lands discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 9213) to declare the St. Joseph River in the State of Indiana and Michigan to be not a navigable stream—Committee on Rivers and Harbors discharged, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BRISTOW: A bill (H. R. 9959) to increase the pensions of those who have had limbs amputated, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 9960) to prevent a false branding or marking of food and dairy products as to the State or Territory in which they are made or produced—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JACKSON of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 9961) for the erection of a public building at Salisbury, Md.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 9962) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near the city of Kansas City, Mo.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOODY of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 9963) providing for establishing a public park at Langdon, D. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 9964) to legalize and maintain a new steel bridge, erected in place of the old wooden structure, across the Little Tennessee River at Niles Ferry, Tennessee, by the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railroad—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 9965) providing for free homesteads in the Ute Indian Reservation in Colorado—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 9966) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINOR: A bill (H. R. 9967) relating to the anchorage and movement of vessels in Detroit and St. Clair rivers, Michigan—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 9968) to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Militia.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 9969) authorizing the erection of buildings by the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations on the military reservations of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MUDD (by request): A bill (H. R. 9970) for the extension of Eighteenth street northwest, or Wright road, District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 9971) to insure and protect the commerce and merchant marine of the United States from depredation by public enemies, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DICK: A bill (H. R. 9972) to increase the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Militia.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A bill (H. R. 9973) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust or refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of the States for expenses incurred by them in procuring funds to raise and equip troops for the suppression of the rebellion during 1861 to 1865—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 9974) to legalize and permit the maintenance of certain dams and bridges over the St. Joseph River, in Elkhart and St. Joseph counties, State of Indiana—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 9975) to provide for a road to the Shiloh National Military Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 9976) to encourage salmon culture in Alaska, and for the protection of parties engaged in the production thereof—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 10057) to amend section 2, chapter 14, of the acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, second session, approved January 3, 1887—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PUGSLEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 10058) to provide for and regulate the issue of circulating notes by banks and banking associations of deposits and discount organized and doing business under general incorporation acts of any State or Territory in the United States—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. METCALF: A bill (H. R. 10059) providing for the purchase of metal and the coinage of minor coins, and the distribution and redemption of said coins—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 10060) to amend sections 3 and 6 of an act entitled "An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MUDD (by request): A bill (H. R. 10061) to increase the efficiency of the Navy of the United States, to organize a permanent corps of pay clerks of the Navy of the United States, to define its duties, and to regulate its pay—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 10062) to provide for the suppression and prevention of leprosy in the United States of America—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 10063) for the protection of the President of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 137) expressing sympathy for the people of the two Republics of South Africa—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A resolution (H. Res. 104) concerning the withholding of rations from any Indians under the control of the United States—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 9977) granting a pension to Minerva Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BALL of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 9978) granting a pension to Columbus Roberg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9979) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John H. Herbener—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9980) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John W. Cheesman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 9981) granting a pension to Emma Larison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 9982) for the relief of the heirs of Abel Walker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CASSEL: A bill (H. R. 9983) to correct the military record of Daniel Kreiner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 9984) for the relief of Kimball Union Academy—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 9985) for the relief of James Bookhamer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9986) granting an increase of pension to James Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9987) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FEELY: A bill (H. R. 9988) granting a pension to Calvin W. Clark, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9989) granting a pension to Jacob Stephens, late of Company M, Ninth Illinois Vounteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 9990) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of Norris W. Silver, alias Norman W. Silver—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 9991) for the relief of F. E. Coyne—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HALL: A bill (H. R. 9992) granting an increase of pension to Henry Pennington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9993) granting an increase of pension to William H. Bartholomew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A bill (H. R. 9994) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Painter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 9995) for the relief of the Ditmar Powder and Chemical Company, of New York City—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 9996) granting to C. E. Vest an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9997) granting an increase of pension to Augustus Harless—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill, (H. R. 9998) granting an honorable discharge to Marion Watts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9999) granting an increase of pension to George W. Gwinn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10000) granting a pension to Charles H. Dollman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10001) granting an honorable discharge to Josiah Egnor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10002) granting an honorable discharge to Jeremiah Ratliff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOODY of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 10003) to correct the military record of Joseph S. Penland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10004) to correct the military record of F. M. Rineheardt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10005) granting an increase of pension to William A. Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10006) to correct the military record of H. R. Cook—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10007) to correct the military record of Thomas McKee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MORRELL: A bill (H. R. 10008) to correct the military record of Peter Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10009) to correct the military record of William Fields—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OTJEN: A bill (H. R. 10010) granting a pension to Mina Weirauch—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 10011) granting an increase of pension to John M. Bean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10012) granting an increase of pension to John F. Buzzell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10013) granting an increase of pension to Lloyd Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 10014) for the relief of the heirs at law of Griffith W. Paxson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUMPLE: A bill (H. R. 10015) for the relief of Florence Lambert—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 10016) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Stanley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIBLEY: A bill (H. R. 10017) granting an increase of pension to David W. Williamson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 10018) granting an increase of pension to William Yates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10019) for the relief of Elijah Q. Cooper, of Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 10020) granting an increase of pension to Phœbe Carpenter, Holloway, Mich.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10021) granting an increase of pension to George F. Ford, Riga, Mich.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10022) granting an increase of pension to Darius Carson, Springville, Mich.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 10023) granting an increase of pension to William Mills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 10024) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth H. Durgin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 10025) granting a pension to Jeremiah Vankirk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10026) granting an increase of pension to Howard B. Westervelt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10027) granting a pension to Mrs. Louisa Phillips, widow of William Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10028) granting a pension to Joseph K. Rheinhard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10029) granting a pension to George J. Lichtner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10030) granting an increase of pension to John Sager—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10031) granting increase of pension to Joshua R. Gouldy—to the Committee on Invalid Penions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10032) granting a pension Esau Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10033) granting a pension to Arthur F. Kellogg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10034) granting pension to Maggie A. Miller, widow of John A. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: A bill (H. R. 10035) granting an increase of pension to Wilson Snider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10036) granting an increase of pension to H. C. Roush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10037) granting a pension to Isaac Dobbins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10038) for the relief of George W. Harper—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH (by request): A bill (H. R. 10039) for the relief of the estate of Daniel D. Sines—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WARNOCK: A bill (H. R. 10040) granting an increase of pension to Alvin Thompson, Company D, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 10041) for the relief of William H. Ogilvie—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 10042) for the relief of Julia A. Thomas, administratrix of the estate of I. S. O. G. Greer, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON: A bill (H. R. 10043) to place the name of Henry Weifenbach upon the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: A bill (H. R. 10044) granting an increase of pension to Capt. William Larzalere, late of Companies F and D, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IRWIN: A bill (H. R. 10045) for the relief of Adelaide B. Lindenberger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10046) for the relief of Catherine B. Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10047) granting a pension to A. G. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 10048) granting a pension to Paran C. H. Belcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10049) granting a pension to Richmond L. Weston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10050) granting an increase of pension to Alexander R. Valler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. METCALF: A bill (H. R. 10051) to remove the sentence of court-martial now standing against Lieut. Col. Frederick Gast—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 10052) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William H. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 10053) granting a discharge to George Helfrocks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10054) granting a discharge to William Klever—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10055) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Robertson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 10056) granting a pension to Henry Clay—to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BALL: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against the record of John H. Herbener—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARTLETT: Resolution of Macon Clearing House Association, asking for the establishment of a subtreasury at Savannah, Ga.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Resolutions of packers and dealers in leaf tobacco and manufacturers of cigars of Cincinnati, Ohio, concerning reduction of duty on Cuban tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of Pattern Makers' Association of Cincinnati, in regard to immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BURK of Pennsylvania: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo M. Kieffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of the Lager Beer Brewers' Association of Philadelphia, asking the remission of war-revenue tax on malt liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CASSEL: Petition of Rev. F. C. Hullhorst and 69 citizens of Ephrata, Pa., for restriction of immigration and suppression of anarchists, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of W. P. Schott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COUSINS: Petition of Iowa Park and Forestry Association, favoring a national park reservation in Minnesota—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of numerous firms and citizens of Waterloo, Iowa, favoring the repeal of the bankruptcy act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURRIER: Petition of Alfred S. Hall, in behalf of Kimball Union Academy, asking that an amount paid to the collector of internal revenue under a misconstruction of the law be refunded to the academy—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEEMER: Resolution of Lodge No. 140, Federation of Labor, of Williamsport, Pa., in favor of the reenactment of Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Ettrick Creamery Association, Ettrick, Wis., for the passage of the Grout bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution of the Rembrandt Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., urging the repeal of duties on paintings and sculptures—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLETCHER: Resolution of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, Minn., urging the passage of bill favoring the estabment of a trans-Pacific cable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of O. J. Gilkerson and other citizens of Minneapolis, Minn., praying for the enactment of a law against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, urging the passage of penny-postage legislation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, Minn., urging the passage of the river and harbor bill—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: Papers to accompany House bill granting an honorable discharge to Norris W. Silver—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: Petition of keeper and surfmen of Shipbottom life-saving station, asking for the passage of House bill 7209, relating to the Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of wine growers of New Jersey, to have tax rescinded on native wines in bottles—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of A. M. North and other citizens of Trenton, N. J., for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Presbyterian Church of Bordentown, N. J., favoring the exclusion of intoxicants from all countries inhabited chiefly by native races—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, resolution of Printing Pressmen's Union and Railroad Telegraph Operators of Trenton, N. J., favoring the construction of war vessels in United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions of Point Pleasant Council and Toms River Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, for the expulsion of anarchists—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Council 146, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Glass Blowers' Association of Millville; Mays Landing Council, 121, Order of United American Mechanics; Carpenters and Joiners' Council, 121; Typographical Union No. 71; Barnegat Council and Trenton Council, Daughters of Liberty, urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law, etc.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petitions of a mass meeting of citizens, held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Sewickley, Pa., P. S. McMichael, H. D. Lindsay, and others of Allegheny, Pa., for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the United States Export Association, New York, in favor of the establishment of reciprocal relations with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Pittsburg (Pa.) Association of Credit Men, in regard to the Ray bankruptcy bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of Bellevue, Pa., favoring the passage of the Gillett-Lodge bill to protect native races in the Pacific islands—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, resolutions of Sherwood Council, No. 160, and Hoboken Council, No. 384, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Lucy Webb Hayes Council, No. 35, and Pride of Troy Hill Council, No. 61, Daughters of Liberty, urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; also for the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HALL: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Henry Pennington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 3670, granting an increase of pension to P. E. Wellman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 8455, for the relief of Henry Rhoads—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petition of W. P. Galder and other tobacco growers of Enfield, Conn., against change of tariff on wrapper tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petitions of councils of Junior Order United American Mechanics of Spotswood, Allenwood, Little Silver, and South Amboy, N. J., urging the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; also for the suppression of anarchy—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KNOX: Petition of Mule Spinners' Union of Lawrence, Mass., favoring the building of war vessels in the navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: Petitions of citizens of Westfield, Turners Falls, and Shelburne Falls, Mass., favoring reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Resolution of New York State Fruit Growers' Association in opposition to the irrigation of any portion of the public domain at the public expense—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. LOVERING: Petition of Mary E. Reed and others and citizens of Seekonk, Mass., asking for an antipolygamy amendment to the national Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLEARY: Resolution of Minnesota Sanitary Conference, favoring the establishment of a department of hygiene; also, to increase the efficiency of the United States Marine Hospital Service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. METCALF: Resolution of Warehousemen's Union No. 9228, of Crockett, Cal., for the construction of naval vessels in the navy-yards of this country, etc.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MORRELL: Paper to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Peter Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to correct the military record of John Halpin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Thomas McReynolds—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: Petition of Parker H. Nason and other citizens of West Newbury, Mass., favoring restriction of undesirable immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, letter from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, giving reasons for reciprocity with Canada—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OTEY: Resolution of Boiler Makers' Union No. 30, of Roanoke, Va., American Federation of Labor, relative to the construction of vessels in Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OTJEN: Resolution of Milwaukee Merchants and

Manufacturers' Association, in relation to the establishment of a commission to investigate trade with China—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of Mrs. Harriet A. Gardner, for an amendment to the National Constitution relating to suffrage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Pattern Makers' League of Auburn, N. Y., favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Central Labor Union of Auburn, N. Y., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of A. J. Lincoln and 4 other free rural-delivery carriers, of Canandaigua, N. Y., urging increased compensation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of New York State Fruit Growers' Association, protesting against projects for irrigating any portion of the public domain at the public expense—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: Paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Lloyd Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Griffith W. Paxson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Alice B. Torrence and 24 other citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind., favoring an amendment to the Constitution relating to polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Simon T. Ward, of Albion, Ind., in favor of service pension and other pension legislation—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIBLEY: Petition of Glass Blowers' Union No. 47, of Sheffield, Pa., asking that war ships be constructed in the national navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolution of the board of trustees of the Connecticut Agricultural College, favoring a bill for the establishment and maintenance of schools of mines at the Lava Grant colleges—to the Committee on Education.

Also, resolution of Cigar Makers' Union of New Haven, Conn., against the reduction of duty on Cuban cigars and tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to William Yates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Elijah Q. Cooper, to accompany House bill relating to his claim—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Paper to accompany House bill 5524, granting a pension to William M. Crow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7074, granting a pension to B. F. Draper, a soldier of the Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: Resolutions of the Trades and Labor Council of Lowell, Mass., favoring a law prohibiting all manufacturing and mercantile establishments from working more than eight hours each day or forty-eight hours each week—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: Paper to accompany bill for the relief of Isaac Dobbins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of H. C. Roush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of Wilson Snider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper of George W. Harper, asking for correction of his military record—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Resolution of New York State Fruit Growers' Association, in opposition to the proposed appropriation for the irrigation of arid lands—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. WARNOCK: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Alvin Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of George R. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Silas S. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER: Petition of Elizabeth L. Coleman, of Limestone County, Ala., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILCOX: Petition of 675 residents of Hawaii, for protection of sugar and rice industries in the Territory of Hawaii by the enactment of a special law, applicable to the said Territory, permitting the coming of certain necessary Chinese laborers annually—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against the record of William H. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Henry Clay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of William H. Decker, in relation to the removal of the duty on teas—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George Helfrech—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Elizabeth Klever, to accompany House bill granting an honorable discharge to William Klever—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *January 24, 1902.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY.

Mr. PAYNE. I move that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

REPRINT OF H. R. 8739.

On motion of Mr. CURTIS, and by unanimous consent, the bill (H. R. 8739) to provide for the appointment of certain officers in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, was ordered reprinted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. WHITE for ten days, on account of important business.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The SPEAKER. Calling up the bill H. R. 9315, the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, the Chair asks if a separate vote is demanded upon any amendment?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the item of $500,000 for proper shelter of troops in the Philippines.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks a separate vote, as the Chair understands, on the item of appropriating $500,000 for sheltering troops.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I desire to offer a motion to recommit the bill with some instructions. Would that motion be in order before the vote is taken upon the amendments?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that motion would not be in order until after the engrossment and third reading of the bill. The gentleman from Illinois demands a separate vote on the $500,000 item just referred to by the Chair. There being no other demand for a separate vote, the other amendments will be submitted to the House in gross. The question is on agreeing to the other amendments.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will now report the amendment upon which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert after line 4, page 17, the following:

"For the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands, to be expended in the discretion of the President, $500,000."

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CANNON. On that amendment I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois demands the yeas and nays upon this amendment.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Would it be in order for me to move as an amendment to this proposition that the President shall submit to Congress a detailed report showing how this appropriation of $500,000 is expended?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will remember that the previous question has been ordered on the bill and amendments, so

that it would not be in order. The gentleman from Illinois demands the yeas and nays upon this amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 179, nays 107, answered "present" 8, not voting 62; as follows:

YEAS—179.

Adams,	Deemer,	Lacey,	Reeder,
Alexander,	Dick,	Lawrence,	Reeves,
Allen, Me.	Draper,	Lessler,	Roberts,
Aplin,	Eddy,	Lewis, Pa.	Rumple,
Babcock,	Esch,	Lindsay,	Russell,
Ball, Del.	Evans,	Littlefield,	Scott,
Barney,	Fletcher,	Long,	Shattuc,
Bates,	Foerderer,	Loudenslager,	Shelden,
Beidler,	Fordney,	Lovering,	Sherman,
Bishop,	Foster, Ill.	McCall,	Showalter,
Blackburn,	Foster, Vt.	McCleary,	Skiles,
Boreing,	Fox,	McCulloch,	Smith, Ill.
Boutell,	Gardner, Mich.	McLachlan,	Smith, H. C.
Bowersock,	Gibson,	McRae,	Smith, S. W.
Brick,	Gill,	Mahon,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Bristow,	Gillet, N. Y.	Mahony,	Snook,
Bromwell,	Gillett, Mass.	Marshall,	Southard,
Brown,	Gordon,	Martin,	Sperry,
Burk, Pa.	Graff,	Mercer,	Steele,
Burke, S. Dak.	Graham,	Miers, Ind.	Stevens, Minn.
Burkett,	Greene, Mass.	Miller,	Stewart, N. J.
Burleigh,	Grow,	Minor,	Stewart, N. Y.
Burton,	Hamilton,	Mondell,	Storm,
Butler, Pa.	Haskins,	Moody, Mass.	Sulloway,
Calderhead,	Heatwole,	Moody, N. C.	Sutherland,
Cannon,	Hemenway,	Moody, Oreg.	Tawney,
Capron,	Henry, Conn.	Morgan,	Tayler, Ohio
Cassel,	Hepburn,	Morrell,	Taylor, Ala.
Cassingham,	Hildebrant,	Morris,	Thomas, Iowa
Connell,	Hill,	Mudd,	Tirrell,
Conner,	Hitt,	Needham,	Tompkins, Ohio
Coombs,	Holliday,	Nevin,	Tongue,
Cooper, Wis.	Howell,	Norton,	Van Voorhis,
Corliss,	Hughes,	Olmsted,	Vreeland,
Cousins,	Hull,	Otjen,	Wachter,
Crowley,	Irwin,	Overstreet,	Wadsworth,
Crumpacker,	Jack,	Palmer,	Wanger,
Cummings,	Jones, Wash.	Parker,	Warnock,
Currier,	Joy,	Patterson, Pa.	Watson,
Curtis,	Kahn,	Payne,	Weeks,
Cushman,	Kern,	Perkins,	Williams, Ill.
Dahle,	Ketcham,	Powers, Me.	Woods,
Dalzell,	Knapp,	Powers, Mass.	Young,
Darragh,	Knox,	Prince,	Zenor.
Davidson,	Kyle,	Ray, N. Y.	

NAYS—107.

Adamson,	Dinsmore,	Livingston,	Selby,
Allen, Ky.	Edwards,	Lloyd,	Shackleford,
Ball, Tex.	Finley,	McClellan,	Shafroth,
Bankhead,	Fitzgerald,	McDermott,	Shallenberger,
Bartlett,	Gaines, Tenn.	McLain,	Sheppard,
Bell,	Gilbert,	Maddox,	Sims,
Bellamy,	Glenn,	Moon,	Slayden,
Belmont,	Griggs,	Mutchler,	Small,
Benton,	Hay,	Naphen,	Snodgrass,
Bowie,	Henry, Miss.	Neville,	Sparkman,
Brantley,	Henry, Tex.	Newlands,	Spight,
Breazeale,	Hooker,	Otey,	Stark,
Broussard,	Howard,	Padgett,	Stephens, Tex.
Brundidge,	Jackson, Kans.	Patterson, Tenn.	Swanson,
Burleson,	Johnson,	Pierce,	Talbert,
Burnett,	Jones, Va.	Pou,	Tate,
Butler, Mo.	Kehoe,	Randell, Tex.	Thayer,
Caldwell,	Kitchin, Claude	Reid,	Thomas, N. C.
Candler,	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Rhea, Ky.	Thompson,
Clayton,	Kleberg,	Richardson, Ala.	Trimble,
Cochran,	Kluttz,	Richardson, Tenn.	Underwood,
Conry,	Lanham,	Rixey,	Vandiver,
Cooper, Tex.	Latimer,	Robinson, Ind.	White,
Cowherd,	Lester,	Robinson, Nebr.	Wiley,
Davey, La.	Lever,	Rucker,	Williams, Miss.
De Armond,	Lewis, Ga.	Ryan,	Wooten.
De Graffenreid,	Little,	Scarborough,	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—8.

Clark,	Griffith,	Mann,	Rhea, Va.
Dayton,	Jenkins,	Metcalf,	Wright.

NOT VOTING—62.

Acheson,	Emerson,	Hopkins,	Robb.
Bartholdt,	Feeley,	Jackson, Md.	Robertson, La.
Bingham,	Fleming,	Jett,	Ruppert,
Blakeney,	Flood,	Lamb,	Salmon,
Brownlow,	Foss,	Landis,	Schirm,
Bull,	Fowler,	Lassiter,	Sibley,
Burgess,	Gaines, W. Va.	Littauer,	Smith, Iowa
Cooney,	Gardner, N. J.	Loud,	Smith, Ky.
Creamer,	Goldfogle,	McAndrews,	Southwick,
Cromer,	Gooch,	Maynard,	Sulzer,
Davis, Fla.	Green, Pa.	Meyer, La.	Tompkins, N. Y.
Dougherty,	Grosvenor,	Mickey,	Warner,
Douglas,	Hall,	Pearre,	Wheeler,
Dovener,	Hanbury,	Polk,	Wilson.
Driscoll,	Haugen,	Pugsley,	
Elliott,	Hedge,	Ransdell, La.	

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I want to inquire if the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. LANDIS, voted?

The SPEAKER. He did not.

Mr. CLARK. I withdraw my vote. I have a general pair with the gentleman from Indiana.

The name of Mr. CLARK was called, and he voted "present."

Mr. DAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I voted "yea" on this vote under a mistaken impression that the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. MEYER, was present. I have a general pair with the gentleman from Louisiana, and I desire to withdraw my vote and be marked "present."

The name of Mr. DAYTON was called, and he voted "present."

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I understand my name was called, but I did not hear it. There was so much confusion at the back part of the Hall that I did not hear it. I would like to be recorded.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman listening when his name should have been called?

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The SPEAKER. And did not hear?

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. I did not hear my name called.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the name of the gentleman from Michigan.

The name of Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH was called, and he voted "yea."

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I voted under a misapprehension. I am paired with the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. WHEELER. I desire to withdraw my vote and be marked "present."

The name of Mr. METCALF was called, and he voted "present."

Mr. RHEA of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I desire to withdraw my vote. I am paired with the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. BROWNLOW.

The name of Mr. RHEA of Virginia was called, and he voted "present."

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, I desire to be marked "present." I am paired with the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. DOVENER].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is not recorded, and can not now be marked "present."

The following pairs were announced:

For the session:

Mr. METCALF with Mr. WHEELER.

Mr. DAYTON with Mr. MEYER of Louisiana.

Mr. WRIGHT with Mr. HALL.

Mr. CROMER with Mr. GRIFFITH.

Mr. TOMPKINS of New York with Mr. PUGSLEY.

Until further notice:

Mr. LANDIS with Mr. CLARK.

Mr. DOUGLAS with Mr. COONEY.

Mr. MANN with Mr. JETT.

Mr. PARKER with Mr. SALMON.

Mr. JENKINS with Mr. ELLIOTT.

Mr. DEEMER with Mr. POLK.

Mr. HANBURY with Mr. GOLDFOGLE, until Monday next.

Mr. BROWNLOW with Mr. RHEA of Virginia, for the 24th and 25th.

For this day:

Mr. LITTAUER with Mr. FLOOD.

Mr. SCHIRM with Mr. SULZER.

Mr. PEARRE with Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana.

Mr. WARNER with Mr. MAYNARD.

Mr. JACKSON of Maryland with Mr. FLEMING.

Mr. BINGHAM with Mr. DOUGHERTY.

Mr. ACHESON with Mr. CREAMER.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa with Mr. ROBB.

Mr. EMERSON with Mr. MCANDREWS.

Mr. SOUTHWICK with Mr. RUPPERT.

Mr. FOWLER with Mr. GOOCH.

Mr. DRISCOLL with Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HOPKINS with Mr. MICKEY.

Mr. GROSVENOR with Mr. RANSDELL of Louisiana.

Mr. HEDGE with Mr. SMITH of Kentucky.

Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey with Mr. WILSON.

Mr. DOVENER with Mr. LAMB.

Mr. HAUGEN with Mr. BURGESS.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia with Mr. LASSITER.

Mr. FOSS with Mr. FEELEY.

On this vote:

Mr. BARTHOLDT with Mr. DAVIS of Florida.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. FITZGERALD. For a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Has the gentleman from Illinois demanded a separate vote on the amendment increasing the appropriation for the rural free-delivery service?

The SPEAKER. No such demand has been made, and all the amendments have been agreed to.

Mr. FITZGERALD, He should have done so.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have placed in the hands of the Clerk a motion to recommit with instructions.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee moves to recommit the bill with instructions. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

I move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to amend same as follows:

After the words:

"For the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands, to be expended in the discretion of the President, $500,000,"

Add the following words, to wit:

"And the President shall submit or cause to be properly submitted to Congress a detailed report showing how such appropriation of $500,000 was expended."

Mr. CANNON. I demand the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Division.

Several MEMBERS. Yeas and nays!

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 125, nays 159, answered "present" 6, not voting 66; as follows:

YEAS—125.

Adamson,	Finley,	Lloyd,	Selby,
Allen, Ky.	Fitzgerald,	McClellan,	Shackleford,
Ball, Tex.	Fleming,	McDermott,	Shafroth,
Bankhead,	Foster, Ill.	McLain,	Shallenberger,
Bartlett,	Fox,	McRae,	Sheppard,
Bellamy,	Gaines, Tenn.	Maddox,	Sims,
Belmont,	Gilbert,	Mahony,	Slayden,
Benton,	Glenn,	Maynard,	Smith, Ky.
Bowie,	Gordon,	Mickey,	Snodgrass,
Brantley,	Griggs,	Miers, Ind.	Snook,
Breazeale,	Hay,	Moon,	Spight,
Broussard,	Henry, Miss.	Mutchler,	Stark,
Brundidge,	Henry, Tex.	Naphen,	Stephens, Tex.
Burleson,	Hooker,	Neville,	Swanson,
Burnett,	Howard,	Newlands,	Talbert,
Butler, Mo.	Jackson, Kans.	Norton,	Tate,
Caldwell,	Johnson,	Otey,	Taylor, Ala.
Candler,	Jones, Va.	Padgett,	Thayer,
Cassingham,	Kehoe,	Pierce,	Thomas, Iowa
Clark,	Kern,	Pou,	Thomas, N. C.
Clayton,	Kitchin, Claude	Randell, Tex.	Trimble,
Cochran,	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Reid,	Underwood,
Conry,	Kleberg,	Rhea, Ky.	Vandiver,
Cooper, Tex.	Kluttz,	Richardson, Ala.	Wheeler,
Cowherd,	Lamb,	Richardson, Tenn.	Wiley,
Crowley,	Lanham,	Rixey,	Williams, Ill.
Davey, La.	Latimer,	Robertson, La.	Williams, Miss.
De Armond,	Lester,	Robinson, Ind.	Wooten,
De Graffenreid,	Lewis, Ga.	Robinson, Nebr.	Zenor.
Dinsmore,	Lindsay,	Rucker,	
Dougherty,	Little,	Ryan,	
Edwards,	Livingston,	Scarborough,	

NAYS—159.

Adams,	Darragh,	Knox,	Ray, N. Y.
Alexander,	Davidson,	Kyle,	Reeder,
Allen, Me.	Deemer,	Lacey,	Reeves,
Aplin,	Dick,	Landis,	Roberts,
Babcock,	Draper,	Lawrence,	Rumple,
Ball, Del.	Eddy,	Lessler,	Russell,
Barney,	Esch,	Lewis, Pa.	Scott,
Barthoidt,	Evans,	Littlefield,	Shattuc,
Bates,	Fletcher,	Long,	Shelden,
Beidler,	Foerderer,	Loud,	Sherman,
Bishop,	Fordney,	Loudenslager,	Showalter,
Blackburn,	Foster, Vt.	Lovering,	Sibley,
Boreing,	Gardner, Mich.	McCall,	Skiles,
Boutell,	Gibson,	McCleary,	Smith, Ill.
Bowersock,	Gill,	Mahon,	Smith, H. C.
Brick,	Gillett, Mass.	Marshall,	Smith, S. W.
Bristow,	Graham,	Martin,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Bromwell,	Greene, Mass.	Mercer,	Southard,
Brown,	Grow,	Metcalf,	Southwick,
Burk, Pa.	Hamilton,	Miller,	Sperry,
Burke, S. Dak.	Haskins,	Minor,	Steele,
Burkett,	Haugen,	Mondell,	Stevens, Minn.
Burleigh,	Heatwole,	Moody, Mass.	Stewart, N. J.
Burton,	Hemenway,	Moody, N. C.	Stewart, N. Y.
Butler, Pa.	Henry, Conn.	Moody, Oreg.	Storm,
Calderhead,	Hepburn,	Morgan,	Sulloway,
Cannon,	Hildebrant,	Morrell,	Sutherland,
Capron,	Hill,	Morris,	Tawney,
Cassel,	Hitt,	Mudd,	Tayler, Ohio
Conner,	Holliday,	Nevin,	Tirrell,
Coombs,	Howell,	Olmsted,	Tompkins, Ohio
Corliss,	Hughes,	Otjen,	Tongue,
Cousins,	Hull,	Overstreet,	Vreeland,
Crumpacker,	Irwin,	Palmer,	Wadsworth,
Cummings,	Jack,	Patterson, Pa.	Wanger,
Currier,	Jones, Wash.	Payne,	Warnock,
Curtis,	Joy,	Perkins,	Watson,
Cushman,	Kahn,	Powers, Me.	Weeks,
Dahle,	Ketcham,	Powers, Mass.	Young.
Dalzell,	Knapp,	Prince,	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—6.

Griffith,	Parker,	Woods,	Wright.
Mann,	Rhea, Va.		

NOT VOTING—66.

Acheson,	Elliott,	Hopkins,	Robb,
Bell,	Emerson,	Jackson, Md.	Ruppert,
Bingham,	Feely,	Jenkins,	Salmon,
Blakeney,	Flood,	Jett,	Schirm,
Brownlow,	Foss,	Lassiter,	Small,
Bull,	Fowler,	Lever,	Smith, Iowa
Burgess,	Gaines, W. Va.	Littauer,	Sparkman,
Connell,	Gardner, N. J.	McAndrews,	Sulzer,
Cooney,	Gillet, N. Y.	McCulloch,	Thompson,
Cooper, Wis.	Goldfogle,	McLachlan,	Tompkins, N. Y.
Creamer,	Gooch,	Meyer, La.	Van Voorhis,
Cromer,	Graff,	Needham,	Wachter,
Davis, Fla.	Green, Pa.	Patterson, Tenn.	Warner,
Dayton,	Grosvenor,	Pearre,	White,
Douglas,	Hall,	Polk,	Wilson.
Dovener,	Hanbury,	Pugsley,	
Driscoll,	Hedge,	Ransdell, La.	

The following pairs were announced:

On this vote:

Mr. GILLET of New York with Mr. SMALL.

Mr. CONNELL with Mr. RUPPERT.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin with Mr. SPARKMAN.

Mr. NEEDHAM with Mr. BELL.

For this day:

Mr. BLAKENEY with Mr. WHITE.

Mr. BINGHAM with Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I was paired, but I understand my pair has voted, and I would like to vote.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is not recorded.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. I thought I was paired, Mr. Speaker, and I understand my pair, Mr. MORRELL, has voted.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can not enter into the consideration of pairs. The gentleman has lost his opportunity to vote.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I am recorded as voting "no." I wish to vote "aye."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk informs the Chair that the gentleman is not recorded at all. Did the gentleman vote?

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Yes, Mr. Speaker; I voted "no" under a misapprehension.

The SPEAKER. Call the gentleman's name.

The Clerk called Mr. MCDERMOTT's name, and he voted "aye."

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know if Mr. MORRELL has voted.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed that Mr. MORRELL did vote.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Then, Mr. Speaker, I claim the right to vote. I ask unanimous consent to cast my vote.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not permitted to submit that request to the House.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have my name recorded; I was absent when the roll was called.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is too late; nothing can be done now.

Mr. SOUTHWICK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire if I am recorded?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is not recorded.

Mr. SOUTHWICK. I want to vote "no."

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman present and listening for his name when it should have been called?

Mr. SOUTHWICK. I was.

The SPEAKER. Call the gentleman's name.

The Clerk called the name of Mr. SOUTHWICK, and he voted "no," as above recorded.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. CANNON, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

PENSION BILLS.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for the transaction of business on the Private Calendar, under the rule which makes this day the day for considering pension business.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House, with Mr. CAPRON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar, and the Clerk will read the first bill.

MARY F. HOOPER.

The first business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6459) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Hooper.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary F. Hooper, widow of Quincy A. Hooper, late acting volunteer lieutenant, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Chairman, as this is the first day in the session of the Fifty-seventh Congress for the consideration of special acts, I desire to call the attention of the House and country again to the fact of this custom. I have looked over the Calendar and I find about 80 bills—I have not counted them very closely—about two-thirds of which are for the increase of pensions. While I have not examined very closely, a large majority of these have appealed time and again to the Pension Bureau and have failed to get this increase and this pension from that Bureau. This House is made in practice a court of appeals for those who are unable to get anything at the Bureau. They first go to the board of appeals in the Bureau; but as usual they now come to Congress as a court of appeals to get what they are not justly entitled to.

I submit again that this custom is wrong. I submit again that the pension laws of the United States are sufficiently liberal so that under their provisions there need be no trouble whatever in getting consideration and approval for a meritorious case. There has been a reduction of the number of witnesses required; safeguard after safeguard has been removed until the door is wide open at the Pension Bureau, so that there is no reason why any deserving soldier, or widow, or child can not go there and enter. It is an open and shut game and all righteous claims are granted generally.

I have here a long editorial from the Boston Herald, a Republican paper. While I do not wish all of this article read, I desire the Clerk to read the concluding portion of the editorial, which is short and will take but a little time. It is plain and simple, and no partisan spirit in it.

Mr. SULLOWAY. I object to that article being read as coming from a Republican paper. The paper that the gentleman names has never gone further than mugwumpery.

Mr. TALBERT. It does not make any difference what you call it. "A rose by any other name will smell just as sweet." If it is a mugwump paper, then it is worse than a Republican paper, for—

> He who dallies is a dastard,
> And he who doubts is damned.

I believe in a man being on one side or the other of any question. Anyway, this paper is a Republican paper, supporting the Administration excess on pensions.

I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

One point which Congressman TALBERT made was that Congress should at least stop passing private pension legislation. He claimed that from 1861 to 1901 there had been no less than 8,128 of these private pension bills passed in a most reckless manner and that Cleveland and Grant were the only two Presidents who used their veto power on this matter. Whatever may be said of the pension question, we think everyone will agree with Congressman TALBERT that the private pension bill business should be stopped by Congress. That body has not the time to investigate cases as has the Pension Department, and, for that matter, little attempt at investigation is made on most of the bills. They are generally logrolled through on the basis of you vote for a pension for my constituent and I will vote for yours. Both the Pension Committee of the House and of the Senate have promised a reform in this matter, and to judge from the enormous number of private pension bills that have already been introduced into Congress they will have a good chance to begin their pruning down during the present session.

Mr. TALBERT. I see that this magnificent paper, whatever you call it, goes even further than I did. I said that this question of granting pensions by special act, by private legislation, ought to be abolished, except in some extreme cases. This paper says that it ought to be dropped absolutely and entirely. I submit that there are some extreme cases where, on account of technicalities, or certain environments, conditions, or circumstances, applicants have been unjustly denied pensions at the Bureau—not unjustly either, but denied on construction of law. I do not object, nor will any reasonable man object, to the passage of special acts to remedy the injustice in such cases. I will not and have not done so.

Mr. KLEBERG. Does not the gentleman think that the Committee on Invalid Pensions are exercising discretion and good judgment in reporting favorably all these meritorious bills, and is not the Committee of the Whole House doing the same thing?

Mr. TALBERT. The gentleman asks me whether I do not think the Committee on Invalid Pensions are exercising precaution enough in these cases. It may be that they are; but if so, it is the first time in my ten years' service here that I have ever known them to do it. As a matter of course the committee is careful; but it is practically an impossibility for the committee to go over the thousands of bills presented to them here. Nine times out of ten the committee knows nothing about the case. Only one man has such knowledge—the man who looks over the case and reports the bill—at the instance of some member on this side of the House or the other. One side is just as much to blame as the other.

The practice that exists here is wrong. During my service here about 8,000 or more of these bills have been passed. I say again, if this House still insists on passing pension bills in this way, many of them increasing pensions to those who are already pensioned, then I hope it will grant one little request which I want to make; that is, that we stop presenting claims here for the removal of charges of desertion against men who have been untrue to their flag. Such men do not deserve consideration. As I said here some time ago, from the time that Lincoln issued his amnesty proclamation in favor of deserters there has been ample opportunity for these men to come in and have the charge of desertion removed where it had not been justly entered against them. But it does seem to me that at this late day there can not be any deserving cases of this kind. There ought to be a limit—a point beyond which we should not go.

Mr. BOREING. Does not the gentleman believe that where a soldier has been wrongfully reported as a deserter his military record ought to be corrected?

Mr. TALBERT. Of course I do, as does any other man of common sense; but does the gentleman think that where a soldier deserted his colors, joined another regiment, obtained bounty, then jumped the bounty time and again, and time and again showed himself to be a mere "coffee cooler," he ought to be allowed to come in here fooling his Congressmen into having the charge of desertion removed and then getting a pension on the strength of that? It is such men that I am denouncing, not the deserving ones.

Mr. BOREING. I do not believe that such men are entitled to any consideration at our hands; but where for any good reason a man has left the regiment of his first enlistment, joined another, and then faithfully served out his term and obtained an honorable discharge, I believe he is entitled to a pension.

Mr. TALBERT. Why is it, I will ask my friend, that in all the years that have elapsed, during which bill after bill has been passed extending the time in which applications could be properly made, these men have not come in and availed themselves of their privilege?

Mr. BOREING. Perhaps the gentleman does not know that many of these men are poor and illiterate, and have had no knowledge of the acts of Congress which have been passed from time to time in their favor.

Mr. TALBERT. But, Mr. Chairman, it does seem to me that there ought to be some limit to legislation of this character, and that the criticism which I make upon it is eminently fair and just and proper. The Congressmen who present these bills ought to be posted.

Mr. GIBSON. I will state to the gentleman from South Carolina, if he will allow an interruption——

Mr. TALBERT. Certainly. I always yield to my friend with pleasure.

Mr. GIBSON. I will tell the gentleman that there is not a single, solitary case on the Calendar for the removal of the charge of desertion.

Mr. TALBERT. I see that there is not. I agree with the gentleman in that regard. But how many do you think will come in if you begin to grind them out when the mill is in operation?

Mr. GIBSON. There is not a case of that kind on the Calendar at the present time.

Mr. TALBERT. Now, Mr. Chairman, I again submit to the House that if it is the intention to continue this practice which we have seen practiced so long in the House, and against which I have made a determined opposition; if the heads of gentlemen are set in this direction and they are still joined to their idols, and if they are going to use the votes of the old soldiers to electioneer with, as in the past, I submit that we should have the fullest discussion; we should have all the testimony in the cases presented for our consideration; that each one of these bills should have the careful scrutiny in the House, so as to enable members to intelligently act upon it without reference to what may have been the action of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. Of course, gentlemen will recognize the fact that in all cases of bills coming from the committees we scrutinize them, debate them, and pass upon them without regard, as a rule, to what may have been the report of the committee.

But in this case the custom has been in the past to just have the title of the bill read—the report is rarely read—and then pass the bill on through the House at such speed which is sufficient to make the head of the distinguished chairman of that committee swim, tall as he is. I claim we ought to know what we are doing, what character of legislation we are adopting, and that the reports in all of these cases should be presented to the House for consideration.

Mr. BOREING. I say that the gentleman from South Carolina is exactly right in that regard.

Mr. TALBERT. Thank you. There is one sinner saved at last, I hope. [Laughter.] I hope others will come along and join the gentleman seeking salvation [laughter] and showing a disposition to do right in this matter.

Mr. BOREING. No; not one sinner saved, but one solitary instance in which the gentleman from South Carolina himself is right on this question. [Laughter.]

Mr. TALBERT. The gentleman from Kentucky has shown himself to be sound in this one instance. And I can only say in connection with his conversion that as long as the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. BOREING. I hope the gentleman from South Carolina, then, will take advantage of the opportunity to come in himself. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. TALBERT. I am perfectly willing to join the gentleman in all that is right in regard to pensions and bills of this character, but we do not want bounty jumpers and coffee coolers and men of that kind put upon the rolls. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOREING. And Kentucky does not want them any more than South Carolina does.

Mr. TALBERT. Oh, well, of course I take the gentleman's word. I know that they have the best liquor in the world in Kentucky, the fastest horses and fairest women that are in the world, except in South Carolina.

Mr. BOREING. And the best soldiers.

Mr. TALBERT. I am willing to concede that, too, except in South Carolina. Kentucky should be proud of her soldiers. She has shown that she was proud of them. She brought her gallant dead home from the Mexican battlefields and erected a magnificent monument to their memory, which was done by the ladies of that great State. The legislature of the State of Kentucky, on top of that monument, erected a statue of a woman—a most appropriate emblem of the work done by the noble women of that State. Grand old Kentucky! I hope she will stand by me and help me keep out these intruders who have no right and no claim upon our bounty.

Mr. BOREING. I will join the gentleman in everything that I believe to be right in that regard, and I will never go back on a true soldier.

Mr. TALBERT. Nor never will I. It can not be said that on the floor of this House I have ever undertaken in any case to defeat just claims. I do not rise for any such purpose. I have tried to be liberal, more than liberal, in the cases of these old soldiers. But gentlemen seem never content with the legislation so liberal which has been adopted by this Government in regard to these people. Where is this thing to end? How can we stop it?

The position of gentlemen here reminds me of the old story of the eleven men on the jury, the twelfth man claiming that it was the most contrary set of men he had ever met in the world. Now, we have pretty much the same condition of affairs here. I find a great many contrary men. I see my friend from Tennessee [Mr. GIBSON] is smiling.

Mr. GIBSON. Yes. I was thinking of the illustration of the gentleman. The gentleman reminds me of the eleven contrary men on that jury. [Laughter.]

Mr. TALBERT. Well, this is a similar matter, and I only wish to do my duty on the floor of the House to the soldiers and also to the people of this country. They certainly demand some consideration. This is a small matter, it is true, but like all small matters if the leak is not stopped it will go on and on until the cask is empty. Now I ask simply—and I am sure that the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions himself would not object to that, because it is a reasonable request—I ask simply that the reports be read in these cases to show the basis upon which the bills stand and to indicate to us, as custodians of the money of the people, how this money is to be spent, why it is to be spent, and what justification there is for the spending of it. [Applause.]

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from South Carolina yield to the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. TALBERT. Why, certainly. I thought there were some sinners over here.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I do not desire to have the gentleman yield to me. I desire to be recognized in my own right after the gentleman from South Carolina has concluded. I desire to send to the Clerk's desk to have read the rules of the Pension Committee of the House of Representatives, which are practically the rules governing the committees having in charge the pensions of all wars. I wish these rules printed in connection with what has already been stated, because I know the gentleman intends to be fair to the committees of the House and Senate.

In order to save time I will ask that they be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. SULLOWAY. I hope that request will be granted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that the paper which he send to the desk be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The paper is as follows:

RULES—COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 17, 1901.*

1. To secure the consideration of a bill for pension, or increase of pension, a carefully prepared petition should be addressed "To the Congress of the United States," setting forth the applicant's post-office address, his age, and the proper designation of the military organization to which he belonged, or the names of all naval vessels on which he served, and the length of his service; whether application for pension has been made to the Bureau of Pensions, and if so the action taken thereon; and if no such application has been made, the reasons therefor; the nature and degree of all disabilities, whether mental or physical, showing specifically those claimed to have been contracted in the service and in the line of duty, and stating all existing disabilities not due to vicious habits, and the extent to which they disable him for the performance of manual labor; the character and value of all property owned by him, and net annual income from all sources. The facts enumerated in said petition should be supported by claimant's sworn statement, and the petition and affidavit should be transmitted in a single envelope to one of the members representing the State in which the applicant resides.

2. No bill will be considered by this committee unless application for pension or increase of pension has first been made to the Bureau of Pensions, nor while the claim is pending in the Bureau, except in cases where conclusive proof is presented that the claimant has no pensionable status under existing laws.

3. Where original pension or increase of pension has been allowed by special act, no proposition for additional pension will be entertained. In no case will the allowance of arrears be recommended, or application for increase of pension favorably considered, if claimant is regularly employed by and in receipt of a salary from the Government of the United States.

4. Bills proposing to pension sons or daughters of soldiers will not be entertained except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the proposed beneficiary has been idiotic, deformed, or otherwise permanently helpless from a period antedating the age of 16 years, and then only in case of destitution. In such cases the rate allowed shall not exceed $12 per month.

5. Where pension has been allowed at the rate of $8 per month under the law of 1887, granting service pension to soldiers and widows of soldiers of the Mexican war, no proposition for increase will be entertained until after application has been made to the Pension Bureau and action taken thereon under the amended Mexican pension law, granting $12 per month to such as are wholly disabled for manual labor and in destitute circumstances.

6. Bills proposing to pension men who were not mustered into the military service, except in cases where in emergencies they performed military duty and were wounded, or unless some special or extraordinary service was rendered in connection with the Army, are not admissible.

7. The rating for pension or increase of pension to widows of officers will be graded according to rank, as indicated in the following statement:

For major-general and brigadier-general in the Army, and commodore and rear-admiral in the Navy, not exceeding $50 per month.

For colonel and lieutenant-colonel in the Army and Marine Corps, and captain, commander, and those officers of the Navy, such as surgeon, paymaster, chief engineer, ranking with commander by law, lieutenant commanding, and master commanding in the naval service, not exceeding $40 per month.

For major in the military service and Marine Corps, and lieutenant and such other surgeons, paymasters, and chief engineers who rank with lieutenant by law in the naval service, and passed assistant surgeons in the naval service, not exceeding $35 per month.

For captain in the Army and Marine Corps, chaplain in the Army, and provost-marshal, professor of mathematics, master, and assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster, and chaplain in the naval service, not exceeding $30 per month.

For first and second lieutenants in the Army and Marine Corps, acting assistant or contract surgeon, and deputy provost-marshal, first assistant engineer, ensign, and pilot in the naval service, and enrolling officer, not exceeding $25 per month.

No allowance of pension to widows will be recommended above the general law rating, except in case of destitution or extreme physical disability, to be substantiated by competent testimony, and no original pension will be recommended in excess of the rating provided by the general law for a similar rank.

8. Consideration will not be given to any bill to restore to the pension roll the name of a widow whose pension was forfeited by remarriage. In order to afford relief to this class of widows, Congress passed an act, which was approved March 3, 1901, amending section 4706 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to read as follows:

"The remarriage of any widow, dependent mother, or dependent sister entitled to pension shall not bar her right to such pension to the date of her remarriage, whether an application therefor was filed before or after such marriage; but on the remarriage of any widow, dependent mother, or dependent sister having a pension, such pension shall cease: *Provided, however*, That any widow who was the lawful wife of any officer or enlisted man in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, during the period of his service in any war, and whose name was placed or shall hereafter be placed on the pension roll because of her husband's death as the result of wound or injury received or disease contracted in such military or naval service, and whose name has been or shall hereafter be dropped from said pension roll by reason of her marriage to another person who has since died or shall hereafter die, or from whom she has been heretofore or shall be hereafter divorced, upon her own application and without fault on her part, and if she is without means of support other than her daily labor as defined by the acts of July 14, 1862, March 3, 1873, and March 19, 1886, such pension to commence from the date of the filing of her application in the Pension Bureau after the approval of this act: *And provided further*, That where such widow is already in receipt of a pension from the United States she shall be entitled to restoration under this act: *And provided further*, That where the pension of said widow on her second or subsequent marriage has accrued to a helpless or idiotic child, or a child or children under the age of 16 years, she shall not be entitled to restoration under this act unless said helpless or idiotic child, or child or children under 16 years of age, be then a member or members of her family and cared for by her, and upon the restoration of said widow the payment of pension to said child or children shall cease.

"SEC. 2. No claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for pension under this act."

9. Bills proposing to pension brothers or sisters of soldiers are not admissible.

10. Bills for original pension exceeding in rate the general-law provisions for same disabilities or rank will not be favorably considered. Ordinarily bills for original pension will be considered in preference to those for increase.

11. All bills will be promptly referred to a subcommittee, but shall not be reported to or taken up for action by the full committee until all necessary papers, including the Pension Office files, have been received and the same have been considered by the subcommittee, and his report has been submitted in writing.

12. Where dependency is required to be shown it must be by affidavit of disinterested persons, except that when members introducing such bills have personal knowledge of the facts, their written statements may be accepted.

13. No Pension Office files shall be taken from the committee room except upon the order of the Commissioner of Pensions, nor shall any papers filed with the committee be removed therefrom except upon receipt from the proper officers or the member filing the same.

14. These rules shall not be set aside or amended, nor shall any bill once laid on the table be taken up for reconsideration except by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the full committee.

Mr. TALBERT. In regard to these rules, I know they have very good rules, but they do not observe them. It reminds me of the story about Oliver Cromwell, when he besieged a certain Catholic town. The Catholics came out and offered to surrender if he would respect their religion. He said, "Certainly, I will respect your religion, but the very first man who is caught attending mass will be hanged." [Laughter.] Now, I have no doubt the intentions of the committee are good. Nearly everybody has good intentions. Hell is paved with good intentions; but gentlemen override these rules. They are set aside here, and a rule of sentiment obtains which works upon the sympathy of the House, and their bills are ground out without any consideration whatever.

Mr. BROMWELL. I want to say to the gentleman that as far as the Committee on Pensions is concerned, I deny that there is any violation of the rules adopted by that committee in any case whatever. We adhere strictly to these rules, and I think the gentleman will have very great difficulty in finding any case reported from the Pensions Committee that does not come within the rules that they have adopted unanimously, and each member of that committee individually has agreed to stand by those rules.

Mr. TALBERT. Well, I am astonished at what the gentleman says. The members of the committee may all have joined the church since the last session, but I did not know it. [Laughter.] However, I will say I do not wish to do injustice to any gentleman on any pension committee.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I think it is entirely proper that if any gentleman wants to know the facts in a case, the facts should be given. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. TALBERT] wants to know what the facts are in this case. I consider that a reasonable request, and when a reasonable request is made I consider it the duty of some member of the committee to respond to it; but I will say to the gentleman from South Carolina that if we read all these reports it will consume so much time that it will practically block business. We do not call for the reading of reports in any other cases. The House just passed a bill appropriating $16,000,000. Nobody called for the reading of the report on that bill. Members are expected to get these reports and read them at their leisure. But, Mr. Chairman, for the information of the gentleman from South Carolina and the information of the House, I will state the facts in this case.

This woman, Mary L. Hooper, is the widow of a lieutenant in the Navy. That lieutenant lost his life as the result of Army service. The committee find that to be the fact. His widow spent her married life waiting upon him. He was utterly helpless during the whole of his life after he received the injury. He died as a result of the injury. This woman is to-day paralyzed, absolutely helpless, not able to attend to her own physical wants, and if the Pension Bureau had found the facts as we find them—that this soldier died from disease contracted in the service—she would get the very same pension that we allow her by this bill. We only allow her the amount that the general law would have allowed her if the Pension Office had found that her husband had died as the result of injuries received in the service.

The difference between the Invalid Pensions Committee and the Pension Bureau is that we are of opinion that this soldier died from injuries inflicted upon him in the line of duty in the service of his country; whereas the Pension Bureau were of a different opinion. The Pension Bureau gave her the pitiful sum of $8. This paralyzed woman, who spent her life in waiting upon her wounded and injured husband, who was wounded in his career as an officer, is now receiving $8 a month. The Invalid Pensions Committee say that under the proof in the case her husband died of injuries received in the service. If that be so, then the law gives her $30; and the committee give to this paralyzed, indigent woman, who spent her life nursing a husband wounded in the service of his country, the very same pension that the general law would give her if the Pension Bureau had found the facts as we find them.

Mr. TALBERT. She then made application to the Pension Bureau and was refused this increase?

Mr. GIBSON. The Pension Bureau, as I have stated on this floor again and again, require a pension case to be made out by proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

I hold, Mr. Chairman, that the judgment of 15 men, members of this House, Republicans and Democrats, who have paid strict attention to this business, is as good as the judgment of two special examiners in the Pension Bureau or of the medical director of the Pension Bureau. I hold that a unanimous verdict of the Invalid Pensions Committee, made up of Republicans and Democrats, is worth more than the verdict of two or three men in the Pension Bureau.

Mr. TALBERT. Is not the Pension Bureau properly charged with the conduct of this business? Is it not their special business?

Mr. GIBSON. That is true.

Mr. TALBERT. Are we not willing to let this Bureau conduct this business without this unwarranted interference by this great and grand committee to which the gentleman has paid so eloquent a tribute?

Mr. GIBSON. The Committee on Invalid Pensions and this House are both strictly warranted in reaching the conclusions they have. It is within our jurisdiction. I wish to say further, Mr. Chairman, that in the last session of Congress there were a little over 700 private pension bills passed, creating an expenditure of $10,016 a month. That was all that was granted by the special pension bills of the last session of last Congress; and no $10,016 a month paid out of the Treasury of the United States carry so much of blessedness as the $10,016 we appropriated in the pension cases in the last session of Congress.

Mr. TALBERT. Does not the gentleman recognize the principle that I am arguing? The great Revolutionary war was fought, if you recollect, upon a principle, and not upon the tax on tea.

Mr. GIBSON. We are not here discussing principles; we are here discussing the facts.

Mr. TALBERT. Does the gentleman not know we are discarding principle and the Constitution in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. BARTLETT. I would like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee a question if he will yield.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Tennessee yield?

Mr. GIBSON. Yes.

Mr. BARTLETT. I see this is a bill to increase a pension already drawn by the soldier. This bill increases his pension.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. It is a widow's pension.

Mr. GIBSON. I did not hear any question from the gentleman.

Mr. BARTLETT. This is a bill granting an increase of pension already drawn?

Mr. GIBSON. It raises the pension from $8 to $30 a month; just what the widow would get under the general law.

Mr. BARTLETT. What reason did the Department give for not granting the pension?

Mr. GIBSON. They hold that the soldier did not die from an injury he received in the service. The surgeon that waited on the soldier testified that he did.

Mr. BARTLETT. And this bill is to obviate the decision made by the Pension Department, that this woman was not entitled to a pension because of the fact that her husband did not die of disease or a wound he received in the Army.

Mr. GIBSON. That is it.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. If the gentleman from Tennessee will allow me. The Pension Bureau did not hold that he did not die of injuries received in the Army, but held that the proof was short. They did not make an affirmative finding that he did not; simply held that the proof does not establish the fact. I would like to call the attention of the gentleman and the House to the testimony in this particular case, that they may determine the kind of scrutiny the committee is giving to this class of bills. Here is the testimony of the physician:

That he is a practicing physician and has been acquainted with Quincy A. Hooper for about twelve years; that he saw him a few hours after he was stricken with cerebral hemorrhage; that from the history of the case obtained by years of acquaintance with said Hooper, and from his family, after the hemorrhage had begun, it was a difficult matter to determine or to state positively the cause of said hemorrhage.

That is the trouble. It was a difficult matter to determine. Now, let me give you a little more information:

The officer had suffered ever since 1862 from an injury to his left leg incurred in the line of duty and for which he was pensioned. For several years last past he had been totally disabled from labor or business on that account, and for long periods of time he could not use the leg at all. He had fallen many times on account of weakness of said leg.

The surgeon, you notice, says he had fallen many times on account of weakness of said leg.

On the day this cerebral hemorrhage first occurred he had a fall, but it is impossible to state positively whether the hemorrhage caused the fall or whether he fell, as he had often done before, from the weakness of the injured leg, and this caused the cerebral hemorrhage.

The Department requires positive proof. Here is further proof:

Had this hemorrhage never occurred, Mr. Hooper would have died from the effects of the injury to his left leg within a year or two at the outside, as the sciatic nerve was injured and rheumatism and heart disease had resulted.

His widow, Mrs. Hooper, is suffering from debility by reason of paralysis. She can not use one side, and can barely move a little. Here is an old soldier's widow. Had she presented her case to the gentleman from South Carolina, had she presented it to a jury of 12 men in any civil court in the United States, it would have held that her husband died by reason of the injury received in the service. The Commissioner of Pensions says, "We can not positively say that he did."

The committee concludes that the preponderance of testimony is that he did so die. And now, when the widow, who stood by him during the time of his entire service and nursed in sickness until death, and she without means and an object of charity, with one side paralyzed, and unable to move one side at all, we are not to be criticised when we say that the great American Republic is willing to increase that woman's pension from $8 to $30 a month, that being the amount she is entitled to under the law, and would have been receiving it for many years but for the ruling of the Department that she must prove positively that her husband died of disease incurred. The preponderance is that he did so die of disease incurred, and the people expect Congress to take care of just such people as she.

I am willing to agree with the gentleman that if there is any coffee cooler, if there is anybody that is favorably reported that has not made out a case, if he will point it out I will stand by him and vote with him. This committee is ready to back every report it has made, and when we show as clear a case as we do in this one, I believe the action of this House ought not only to be in the line of the committee, but it ought to promptly pass this bill at $30 without further delay.

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I have no doubt as to the truth of what the gentleman says, but I know a number of widows of the survivors of the Indian and Mexican wars that are living only upon $8 a month, and that all over this country of ours. We hear of nobody coming in here and offering to raise their pensions from $8 to $25 and $30 a month.

Mr. BOREING. Will the gentleman allow me an interruption?

Mr. TALBERT. Yes.

Mr. BOREING. I will state for the information of the gentleman from South Carolina that the Committee on Pensions are constantly increasing the pensions of that class of claimants.

Mr. TALBERT. Only to $12 a month. I can not recollect of a single instance in this House where they have been increased to over $12 a month.

Mr. BOREING. There are several cases in which they have been increased to $12 and more——

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, if the law allows the widow $30 providing her husband died by reason of injuries received while in the line of duty, I would like to ask the gentleman from South Carolina if, when he is convinced that the man did so die, is he not willing to give the widow what the law says she shall have?

I am willing to submit this case on that proposition, and defy the gentleman from South Carolina, or anyone else, to dispute this case or any other one we present. We invite criticism and investigation of the merits of every claim reported favorably.

Mr. TALBERT. I say this: That there is a difference of opinion between the Bureau and this committee, and as this committee does not say that it is positively sure that he did die from injuries received in the line of duty, that his death was of service origin, I think a reasonable compromise in this case ought to be had. I therefore move to strike out the word "thirty" and insert "twenty-five," as a compromise, and I hope the House will vote to do it.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Chairman, I hope that motion will not prevail. It is almost absolutely certain that this soldier, with a service of four years and five months, died as the result of wounds. There is no question about it in my mind whatever. This good woman married him in 1856. She was his wife during the war and she cared for him after he was wounded, and to-day she is paralyzed, helpless, and totally dependent upon others, and is an object of charity. The law gives her $30 a month because of his rank, and it ought to have been allowed at the Pension Office. There is no question about it, but it was not, and we are here to correct it, and I hope the committee will give her $30 or nothing. [Applause.]

The question was taken on the amendment; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TALBERT) there were 1 aye and 78 noes.

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point that there is no quorum present.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Is the gentleman from South Carolina here to obstruct legislation?

Mr. TALBERT. I think my proposition was a reasonable one and ought to be adhered to, and I am willing to obstruct legislation to that extent.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina makes the point that no quorum is present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and thirty-six members present; a quorum of the committee being present, the noes have it, and the amendment is lost.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES D. WOODWARD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4268) granting an increase of pension of James D. Woodward.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James D. Woodward, late of Company I, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The following amendment was recommended by the committee:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

ANDREW H. GIFFORD.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5162) granting an increase of pension to Andrew H. Gifford.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Andrew H. Gifford, late of Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

With the following amendment recommended by the committee:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment recommended by the committee was agreed to.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

DAVID CUPPS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4182) granting a pension to David Cupps.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of David Cupps, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The following amendments, recommended by the committee, were agreed to:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

In same line insert after the word "month" the following: "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to David Cupps."

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

CYRUS ODELL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1285) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Odell.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Cyrus Odell, late of Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The following amendment was recommended by the committee:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

Mr. TALBERT. I should like to hear the report read in this case.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the report in the time of the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. NORTON rose.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. I hope no gentleman will object to the reading of the report. I think it ought to be read for the information especially of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. TALBERT] in order to show what has been the action of the committee in this case and what it is going to be from start to finish.

Mr. TALBERT. That is right.

Mr. NORTON. I desire only to make a statement. I introduced this bill, having personal knowledge of this soldier and the circumstances of the case. After the bill had been thoroughly examined by the committee they themselves increased the amount from $25, the sum named in the bill, to $30, on account of the merits of the case. I hope now the report will be read.

Mr. GIBSON. Allow me to ask whether this man was, in the language of the gentleman from South Carolina, a "bounty jumper" or "coffee cooler?"

Mr. NORTON. Let the report be read, and members will see the record of this man.

The Clerk proceeded to read the following report:

[House Report No. 47, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1285) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Odell, submit the following report:

This bill proposes to increase the pension of this soldier from $17 to $30 per month.

The records of the War Department show that Cyrus Odell, the soldier named in this bill, and now 60 years of age, served as a corporal in Company E, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from June 12, 1861, to December 16, 1862, when he was honorably discharged, on surgeon's certificate of disability, "on account of necrosis of the tibia, with three-fourths inch shortening, a result of a gunshot wound received at the battle of Bull Run, Va., August 31, 1862. He is at present totally disabled from obtaining a subsistence by manual labor."

Regimental hospital records, containing a list of the killed and wounded at the battle of Bull Run, August 31, 1862, show him "wounded in right leg, and left leg fractured."

The soldier has been pensioned at $8 per month from discharge on account of the wound of the left leg, and this pension was increased to $10 per month from March 26, 1884, by reason of the allowance of his claim on account of wound of right thigh; again increased to $14 per month on account of both disabilities from March 26, 1890, and to $17 per month from November 5, 1890, and he is now in receipt of that pension.

Claims for increase of pension filed in July, 1891; October, 1895; October, 1896; August, 1897, and March, 1899, were all rejected, the last one on May 8, 1900, upon the ground that the rating of $17 per month was fully commensurate with the degree of disability received from the wounds named above; that the alleged resulting neuralgia was not found to exist, and that disease of heart and paralysis agitans could not be accepted as pathological results of the wounds.

The last rejection of the claim for increase of pension was, upon appeal, affirmed by Assistant Secretary Campbell, under date of December 15, 1900, upon an opinion of the chief of the medical division of the Pension Bureau, given to the Commissioner of Pensions under date of October 22, 1900, which opinion reads as follows:

* * * "The wound of right thigh was slight, and is not a great factor in his disability. The wound of left leg is more serious. The man is considerably disabled, due largely to disease of heart and paralysis agitans. These diseases can not be accepted as pathological results of the pensioned wounds. In my opinion a degree of disability equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, which is the next higher rating, is not shown. The leg is 1¼ inches shorter than its mate, and he is consequently lame. The wound healed, and it is not shown to have suppurated for years. It has remained practically in the same condition all these years. In my opinion further increase is not warranted."

From a history of the case it appears that the ball which injured the left leg was never extracted, and that this wound has opened occasionally since the service; that beginning in 1890 he was affected with nervous tremors.

When examined before the board of surgeons at East Toledo, Ohio, on December 9, 1896, this board described the wound of the left leg as follows:

"There has been a fracture of the left leg, middle third, with resulting shortening of 1¼ inches. Atrophy, adhesions and deformity, loss of power, and some limitation of motion. Calf, 1 inch smaller than right. Rate, $15. Claimant has severe paralysis agitans, can not govern the motions of the hands with any certainty. Tremors are general and affect the entire body. Rate, $15.

"Claimant has suffered from some heart lesion, but the frequency and tumultuousness of the beats completely obscure all normal sounds. He is entirely unable to make any active exertion. Rate, $18.

"Claimant is unable to perform any manual or other labor on account of gunshot wounds, paralysis agitans, and disease of heart.

"In our opinion, his condition is due to shock and nerve irritation from the gunshot wounds, and he is entitled to $30."

The last certificate of medical examination, made by the board of surgeons at Fremont, Ohio, March 23, 1900, states that the soldier is very lame in the left leg, and very nervous, and the surgeons conclude from his condition that there had likely been an ascending neuritis and that he was so disabled from the result of the gunshot wound of the left leg as to disable him in a degree equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, namely, $24 per month.

Papers on file in the Pension Bureau show that the soldier is financially unable to support himself and family, and that he has always been a man of temperate habits, etc.

There has been filed with your committee the sworn statement of the soldier, giving a history of his military service, that at the time of the receiving of the wound of the left leg this leg was paralyzed up to his hip, thus showing that a large portion of the leg had been injured by the ball; that he had suffered constantly since the service from neuralgia of the left leg, left side, and back; that his heart had been affected as a result of the nervous pain of the left side and hips; that he has been unable to perform any kind of work, and that his whole nervous system had been shattered by these wounds; that his income is confined to his pension of $17 per month.

There has also been filed an affidavit, signed by a large number of residents of Woodville, Ohio, to the effect that the soldier has been unable to do any work for years by reason of the wounds, etc.; that his present condition has resulted from these wounds, and that he has no means of support other than his present pension.

Your committee believe that the wound of the left leg was to some extent a factor in the present existing paralysis agitans, and that whatever doubts there may be should be resolved in soldier's favor; and, since the board of examining surgeons has shown the soldier to be totally disabled for the performance of manual labor by reason of the wounds and this paralysis, your committee report the bill back with the recommendation that the pension of this soldier be increased from $17 to $30 per month, and the passage of the bill is recommended after the same shall have been amended as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

Mr. TALBERT (before the reading of the report was concluded). I ask that the further reading of the report be dispensed with.

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

URIAH S. KARMANY.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 2607) granting an increase of pension to Uriah S. Karmany.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Uriah S. Karmany, late of Company H, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment reported by the committee, to strike out, in line 8, the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four," was agreed to.

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

LEVI CROSS.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 7408) granting an increase of pension to Levi Cross, of Manchester, Iowa.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Levi Cross, of Manchester, Iowa, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, and agreed to, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "of Manchester, Iowa."

In lines 7 and 8 strike out the words "and Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry."

In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Levi Cross."

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I do not rise for the purpose of opposing these pensions; but I notice that this bill and a number of others that have preceded it, as well as a great number that are to follow, propose to increase the pension of a soldier who is already receiving pension under the law. It is proposed to increase these pensions by these special acts of Congress. Now, there has been on the statute book for years a law providing for an increase of pensions by the Pension Office, on proper application and proof. In many of these cases—for instance, the case just now of the bill introduced by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NORTON]—it must strike the minds of members as the circumstances are disclosed, that under the rules of law as now defined in the statutes these increases of pensions might be granted by the Pension Bureau; that the soldier is not to be under the necessity of coming and asking Congress for the increase, and then waiting until his particular bill shall go through the tedious process necessary in dealing with special cases.

Now here is a bill, introduced originally, as I understand, by the Speaker of this House. The bill as introduced proposes an increase of the pension from $17 to $50 a month, and the committee has reported in favor of a pension of $30 a month. I should like to know why it is that in this and other cases the application for increase, if meritorious, could not be granted at the Pension Office, instead of requiring some member of Congress to introduce a special bill?

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. If the gentleman will allow me, I can state this matter in a word.

Mr. BARTLETT. I shall be very glad to hear the gentleman's statement.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. In my judgment, and, I think, in the judgment of the committee—in fact, I believe it is the almost universal judgment of the country—the Pension Office has adopted requirements as to evidence which can not be complied with by men who have to seek for evidence going back to the period of the war. They require that it shall be proven—how, Mr. Chairman? I ask anyone to examine the rules and see what proof is required to be made in such cases. It is required to be proved beyond all possibility of doubt. It is almost impossible proof to make. It has got to be proven by two comrades of the soldier or by an officer of a certain rank.

Now when it appears to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, in many instances probable, and in most instances more than probable, that the claim is a correct one, but where the man has not been able to furnish the absolute proof required by the Department, the committee has acted favorably upon the bill. I do not think that the Pension Department should require proof that would not be required of any plaintiff in any question before any of the courts of this country to establish his claim, and we have adopted that rule, as has been already suggested. The committee, where it is convinced that there is a proper claim, where the man has served long and faithfully, where there is a diseased old soldier who is unable to care for himself and to support himself, we say we will not require you to make in support of your claim the proof that would not be required from any other citizen in any case in any other court in the country. It is only a fair solution of the question to say what is the fact and act sensibly on the fact as established.

The reason that he does not receive his pension from the office is because of the fact that the Commissioner of Pensions has required this proof to be positive, as I have suggested; and I want to say, Mr. Chairman, in this connection, without criticising the

present Commissioner, Mr. Evans, or criticising the administration of his Department in any respect, it is the rule established in the office, and I do not believe that this House desires to adopt it. I believe that this body desires to do what is just, reasonable, and fair to these men, and not to require them to do something that is beyond the power of man to do.

Mr. BARTLETT. I would like to interrupt the gentleman——

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Certainly.

Mr. BARTLETT. Now, I wish to ask the gentleman this question, if he knows of any other tribunal that passes upon questions of fact, judicial or quasi judicial, that requires any such proof to establish the facts as are required in these cases of granting a pension or increasing a pension?

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. I do not, Mr. Chairman, I will say in response to the gentleman from Georgia, and if the House wants to establish a different rule, then I think I entirely misapprehend the feeling of the House in this regard. I do not think that such a rule should be established, and I do not believe that the House should consent to its enactment. This House does not want to loot the Treasury, but it does want fair play to the men who made it possible for this great Republic to live and to-day present a united Republic, as the founders intended. I am tired of this harping, and demand more action and less pretensions. This claim is meritorious, as every gentleman present must know.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I regret exceedingly that this controversy has arisen. It is not unusual, however, in the consideration of these pension bills. We have it every day when pension matters are considered. Something occurs to disturb the peace of the House and to call forth reflections with reference to the action of Congress or of the Department in this matter. We have heard it here over and over again; and I had presumed that there was not a member on either side of this House who was not thoroughly familiar with the laws which have been made in pension matters.

The law to which reference is made, and which is now being enforced, was established over a third of a century ago. That required that every pensioner, or applicant for a pension, should prove, beyond reasonable doubt, by the testimony of two of his comrades, or by a commissioned officer, when, where, and under what circumstances he acquired the disease for which he seeks to be pensioned, and it requires to-day either that evidence of the two comrades or the evidence of a commissioned officer. An officer, a captain or a lieutenant is, under that law, as far as his testimony is concerned, equal to two privates, that is to say, his word will go where the testimony of two privates is required. And, as to the evidence required, when and where did you acquire hemorrhoids or heart disease? When and where did you contract any certain disease? That, Mr. Chairman, could not be proven if every man in the entire command had been a physician and a surgeon. And yet that is required to-day under this old law.

Now, I beg to say to you that there is obviously some intent in the continuance of this law. There is a purpose in the enactment and enforcement of these rules. It could not be maintained if there were no object back of it all. It is established against the old soldier intentionally. I have myself considered this matter with you heretofore. I have spoken upon the subject at length. We have tried over and over again to modify the rules which have been established, and make it possible to secure proof in these pension cases.

Now, the Commissioner says you must prove your claim by the testimony of two comrades—although the men may be dead—or else you can prove it by the testimony of one commissioned officer, and he too may be dead. If you can not do this, if you can not make proof satisfactory to the office, the doubt is resolved against you.

No matter the length of your service, no matter what may be your status under the general law, no matter how wounded or diseased, no matter how much proof you pile up, no matter what statements are made by the board of examining surgeons, it avails you nothing in the face of a rule established by the Department, or a secret order issued by some one high in authority, to occasion delay, and keep a case hanging and dragging along for years, and a delay wholly unnecessary. It is not to make the pension roll a roll of honor. It is not to shut off "pension sharks." Do you know, many an old veteran has told me that the greatest "shark" he knew of was somewhere in the Pension Bureau?

Mr. Chairman, the old soldiers can not do otherwise than come to Congress for relief, if they hope for a pension while they are alive, because the Pension Bureau does not give them the prompt settlement they should have. Day by day I receive pitiful appeals from the veterans in my district. One to-day says: "Can not you get the Commissioner to let me know if he is to do anything for me or not? My case has been pending for years. I am not able to do work, and I do not want to go to the poorhouse to spend my last days. My wife and I are wondering what will become of us."

Now, let me say that to me it appears that the Republican party leaders are striving hard to run the Pension Bureau as an adjunct to the Republican party. Why, sir, let me give you an illustration showing why it appears that way. I have here in my hand a pink slip of paper, which you will all recognize as being for the use of Congressmen in calling for information from the Pension Department. We read at the bottom:

These slips are exclusively for the use of Representatives in Congress, and when used by any other person will not receive consideration.

Now, here is one of these blanks asking for information relating to the case of a soldier in my own town and signed by a politician who had his home in New York City during the last campaign. Now, this status call was dated June 1, and here is a reply sent to this Republican politician, not a member of Congress, dated June 4, giving a full statement of the case. I call myself lucky if I get a reply to a status call in thirty days; and here is a letter from this politician which says, "You can see what the Republican party is doing for you," sent along with the reply of the Department; and I have more than a score of such letters sent into my home city on stationery bearing the letter heads of the Republican national committee.

I say that the Commissioner of Pensions can not be ignorant of such facts as these, because it is his own regulation, and printed here, that no one has the right to use these blanks except members of Congress, and yet here are these slips going into the hands of a politician, and this claimant being told that this is what the Republican party is doing for him. I know you do not indorse it, but I think it is time to stop it. But why is the delay in pension affairs?

We have the Record and Pension Office in the War Department, the most efficient that was ever known under this Government. It could handle, in addition to its own work, the entire pension business, and, under its present management, inside of four years every last claim would be disposed of and settled. It is nothing but dilatoriness and intentional dilatoriness. We are appealed to to mete out justice to these men. They appeal to us, and I say to you I do not know of a man upon the Invalid Pension Committee but what gives careful and close study and attention to these bills, and refuses to report them unless the reporting of them is justified. There is a bill on the desk of the gentleman from New Hampshire over there, that I introduced, for the widow of a soldier who died from injuries received in the service. They refused to grant the amount I asked for, and will report in favor of $12 a month because of the law. The law should provide just as good a pension for a private's widow as it does for a captain's widow.

I hate the distinction that a woman may receive $30 or $25 a month because her husband was an officer, while the private's widow must earn her living over the washtub, when it was the private who faced the danger and won the glory, and I believe he ought to have equal credit, and that his widow should have equal rights as a pensioner with the widow of a captain or lieutenant. Now, will you change this law? I have pleaded with this committee to appoint a subcommittee to take this matter in charge and endeavor to draft a revised law that will meet conditions to-day. I have asked the chairman to do it. We will present to you a law that will do away with all this kind of legislation. Will you support it? Until we can do this, I appeal to you to cease quibbling and let the business of this House go on.

[Applause and cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

The amendments recommended by the committee were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

SARAH BOWERS.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 428) granting a pension to Sarah Bowers, widow of Joseph R. Bowers.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah Bowers, widow of Capt. Joseph R. Bowers, late of Company F, Third Tennessee Mounted Infantry.

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, were read, and agreed to:

Strike out all of lines 6 and 7 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Sarah Bowers, widow of Joseph R. Bowers, late captain Company F, Third Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Sarah Bowers."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

JOSEPH CHURCH.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 3240) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Church.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph Church, late of

Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, was read and agreed to:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

SARAH O. FIELDS.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 2561) granting a pension to Sarah O. Field.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah O. Field, former wife of Pleasant Field, late of Company A, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, were read and agreed to:

In line 6, before the word "former," strike out the word "Field" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Fields."

In same line, after the word "Pleasant," strike out the word "Field" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Fields."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Sarah O. Fields."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

LEIGHTON J. FOLSOM.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 287) granting an increase of pension to Leighton J. Folsom.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Leighton J. Folsom, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

JEREMIAH EVANS.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 2484) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Evans.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jeremiah Evans, late of Company E, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, were read and agreed to:

In line 3 strike out the word "is."

In same line, before the word "hereby," insert the word "is."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY S. COMER.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 815) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Comer.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry S. Comer, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

MARY C. NEWCOMB.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3511) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Newcomb.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary C. Newcomb, widow of Simon D. Newcomb, late of Company C, Ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "seventeen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JEDEDIAH S. VALLET.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3413) granting an increase of pension to Jedediah S. Vallet.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jedediah S. Vallet, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOSIAH H. BUCKINGHAM.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1198) granting a pension to Josiah H. Buckingham.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Josiah H. Buckingham, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "thirteenth" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-fifth."

In line 7 strike out the word "of."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SARAH J. RHOADS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7297) granting a pension to Sarah J. Rhodes.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah J. Rhodes, widow of Stephen Rhodes, late first lieutenant Company G, Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $17 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "widow," strike out the word "Rhodes" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Rhoads."

In same line, after the word "Stephen," strike out the word "Rhodes" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Rhoads."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventeen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

AMBROSE BURTON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2502) granting an increase of pension to Ambrose Burton.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ambrose Burton, late private in Company I, First Regiment of Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES SMITH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3266) granting an increase of pension to James Smith.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Smith, late of Company D, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Mexican war, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ROBERT M. SCOTT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1484) granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Scott.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Robert M. Scott, late a private in Company A, Second Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "twenty-five" and insert "eighteen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS V. STRAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3024) granting an increase of pension to Thomas V. Stran.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas V. Stran, late a corporal of Company A, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of the pension he now receives.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "in."

In line 9 strike out "the pension he now receives" and substitute therefor the words "that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SUSAN M. PARDEE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4208) granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Pardee.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susan M. Pardee, widow of Henry C. Pardee, deceased, late major, Twentieth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and grant her a pension at the rate of $25 a month in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Susan M. Pardee, widow of Henry C. Pardee, late major Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES E. BACHELDER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5149) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Bachelder.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles E. Bachelder, late musician, Fourteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, private, Company C, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and first sergeant Company A, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the Committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles E. Bachelder, late of Company A, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

AARON M. APPLEGATE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7623) granting a pension to Aaron M. Applegate.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Aaron M. Applegate, late pilot on U. S. S. *Baltic* in the Mississippi Marine Brigade in war of rebellion, and pay him a pension at the rate of $25 per month.

The following amendment, recommended by the committee, was agreed to:

Strike out all of lines 6, 7, 8, and 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Aaron M. Applegate, late pilot U. S. S. *Baltic*, of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month."

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

HIRAM S. KINGSLEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5169) granting an increase of pension to Hiram S. Kingsley.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hiram S. Kingsley, late of Company K, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

With the following amendment, recommended by the committee:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

CATHERINE PFLUEGER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R 3230) for the relief of Catherine Pflueger.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Catherine Pflueger, the widow of William Pflueger, late a member of Company B, One hundred and fifty fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, on the pension roll at $12 per month.

With the following amendments, recommended by the committee:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Catherine Pflueger, widow of William Pflueger, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Catherine Pflueger."

The amendment recommended by the committee was agreed to.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN B. WILCOX.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2416) granting an increase of pension to John B. Wilcox.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John B. Wilcox, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

With the following amendment, recommended by the Invalid Pension Committee:

In line 8 strike out the word "sixty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE R. GRUBAUGH.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3261) granting a pension to George R. Grubaugh.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George R. Grubaugh, late of Company F, Seventy-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

ELISHA B. TAYLOR.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5108) granting an increase of pension to Elisha T. Taylor, alias Elisha T. Bisbee.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elisha T. Taylor, alias Elisha T. Bisbee, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

With the following amendment, recommended by the Committee of the Whole House:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Chairman, I move to further amend by striking out the middle initial "T.," in the sixth line, and insert "B.," and also to amend the title in accordance thereto. The man's name is Elisha B.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

HELEN M. EVANS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2528) granting a pension to Helen M. Evans.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Helen M. Evans, dependent mother of William F. Evans, late of Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN C. MORRISON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2429) granting an increase of pension to John C. Morrison.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John C. Morrison, late of Company F, Ninety-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The following amendments were recommended by the committee:

In line 6 strike out the words "Ninety-fourth" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Twenty-fourth."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments recommended by the committee were agreed to.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

FRANCES A. TILLOTSON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5248) granting a pension to Frances A. Tillotson.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frances A. Tillotson, widow of William T. Tillotson, late of Company B, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE B. BOYD.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 3300) granting a pension to George B. Boyd.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George B. Boyd, late of Company E, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of $30 per month in lieu of the pension he is now drawing.

The amendments reported by the committee were read and agreed to, as follows:

In line 8, after the word "pension," insert the words "at the rate."

In same line strike out the word "the" and insert in lieu thereof the word "that."

In line 9 strike out the word "pension."

In same line strike out the word "drawing" and insert in lieu thereof the word "receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to George B. Boyd."

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

THEODORE LANE.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 5147) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Lane.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Theodore Lane, late of Company A, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments reported by the committee were read and agreed to, as follows:

In line 4 strike out the word "upon" and insert in lieu thereof the word "on."

In line 6, after the word "Twenty-second," insert the word "Regiment."

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

JAMES WILLARD.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 1374) granting an increase of pension to James Willard.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, instructed and directed to place on the pension roll the name of James Willard, of Loudoun County, Va., at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of any pension he may now be receiving.

The amendment reported by the committee was read and agreed to, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Willard, late assistant surgeon, First Regiment P. H. B. Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

HELEN L. PEPPER.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 2412) granting a pension to Helen L. Pepper.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the act of June 27, 1890, the name of Helen L. Pepper, widow of Eason Pepper, late of Company E, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

SEC. 2. That in the adjudication of widow's claim, No. 571207, filed under the pension law of June 27, 1890, a valid marriage between the claimant and soldier, for pension purposes, shall be admitted to be established.

The amendment reported by the committee was read and agreed to, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Helen L. Pepper, widow of Eason Pepper, late of Company E, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month."

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

DAVID A. IRELAND.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 2193) granting an increase of pension to David A. Ireland.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of David A. Ireland, late captain Company C, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment reported by the committee was read, and agreed to, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

JOSEPH R. MARTIN.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 2321) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Martin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph R. Martin, late of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

ESTHER F. MOODY.

The next business was the bill (S. 1035) granting a pension to Esther F. Moody.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Esther F. Moody, widow of Convers Moody, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The bill was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

ELIZABETH O. GOULD.

The next business was the bill (S. 1144) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth O. Gould.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth O. Gould, widow of Edward F. Gould, late first lieutenant Company D, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

MARTIN V. HATHAWAY.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 2265) granting a pension to M. V. Hathaway.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of M. V. Hathaway, late of Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendments reported by the committee were read, and agreed to, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "M" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Martin."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the following: "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Martin V. Hathaway."

The bill as amended was laid aside to be favorably reported to the House.

MARY E. DAVIS.

The next business was the bill (S. 202) granting a pension to Mary E. Davis.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary E. Davis, widow of Charles M. Davis, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The bill was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 1728) granting an increase of pension to George W. Thompson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Thompson, late of Company G, Eighteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, and of Company L, Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension of $40 per month in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The amendment reported by the committee was read and agreed to, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Thompson, late of Company G, Eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The bill as amended was laid aside to be favorably reported to the House.

HELEN F. M. EDWARDS.

The next business was the bill (S. 1647) granting an increase of pension to Helen F. M. Edwards.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Helen F. M. Edwards, widow of Francis W. Edwards, late of Company H, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

FRANCIS M. THOMPSON.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 2983) to amend an act entitled "An act granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Thompson," approved March 3, 1901.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That a certain act entitled "An act granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Thompson," approved March 3, 1901, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the word "sixty," where the same appears in said act, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "seventy-two," so that said act, after the enacting clause, shall read: "That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Francis M. Thompson, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"SEC. 2. That the increase of pension provided for by this amendment shall relate back to and take effect from the date of the passage of said original act."

The bill was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

MARY A. LAMB.

The next business was the bill (S. 1199) granting a pension to Mary A. Lamb.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary A. Lamb, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas Lamb, late of Company I, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

ANDREW MULHOLLAND.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 2628) granting a pension to Andrew Mulholland.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Andrew Mulholland, late private, Company H, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendments reported by the committee were read and agreed to, as follows:

Strike out all of lines 7 and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Andrew Mulholland."

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

JOHN RAPPLE.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 2617) granting an increase of pension to John Rapple.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Rapple, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment reported by the committee was read and agreed to, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

GEORGE W. M'CLURE.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 2455) granting an increase of pension to George W. McClure.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. McClure, late of Company K, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following amendment:

In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so it will read "twenty-four dollars per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

MICHAEL DILLON.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1200) granting an increase of pension to Michael Dillon.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Michael Dillon, late of Company A, Forty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

MARY ANN MERROW.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3829) granting a pension to Mary Ann Merrow.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Ann Merrow, widow of William O. Merrow, late of Company K, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES N. LEE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1324) granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Lee.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles N. Lee, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, war of the rebellion, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions recommend the adoption of the following amendments:

In line 7 strike out the words "war of the rebellion." In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments recommended by the committee were agreed to.

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

LAWRENTUS LANE.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 286) granting an increase of pension to Laurentus Lane.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Laurentus Lane, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions recommend the adoption of the following amendments:

In line 6 strike out the word "Laurentus" and insert "Lawrentus," and in line 7 strike out the word "Volunteer" after the words "United States."

Amend the title of the bill so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Lawrentus Lane."

The amendments recommended by the committee were agreed to.

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

THOMAS H. M'CONNAUGHEY.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 5002) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. McConnaughey.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas H. McConnaughey, late of Company M, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill as reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions was considered, and laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

DAVID PETEE.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 3184) granting an increase of pension to David Petu.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to increase the pension of David Petu, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the war of the rebellion, from $12 to $50 per month.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions recommend the adoption of the following amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of David Petee, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to David Petee."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

MARSHALL BACHELDER.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 6684) granting an increase of pension to Marshall Bachelder.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Marshall Bachelder, late of Company B, Eighth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions recommend the adoption of the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Marshall Bachelder, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

PENROSE W. REAGAN.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 1939) granting an increase of pension to Penrose W. Reagan.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Penrose W. Reagan, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Infantry (Thirty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry), and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The committeee recommend the adoption of the following amendments:

In lines 7 and 8 strike out the words "Thirty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry."

In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

EMIL FRANK.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 5753) granting a pension to Emil Frank.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Emil Frank, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following amendments:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Emil Frank."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

GEORGE PATTERSON.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 6720) granting an increase of pension to George Patterson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George Patterson, late of Company F, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, was read and agreed to:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

SAMUEL BRISCOE.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 6465) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Briscoe.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel Briscoe, late of Company G, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, was read and agreed to:

In line 6, after the word "Third," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 8 strike out the word "four."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

ORRIN J. WELLS.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 5315) granting a pension to Orrin J. Wells.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Orrin J. Wells, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month.

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, were read and agreed to:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

In the same line, after the word "month," insert "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Orrin J. Wells."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

GUSTAV SCHWARTZ.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 5259) granting an increase of pension to Gustav Schwartz.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Gustav Schwartz, late of Company E, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I ask for the reading of the report. That seems to be a pretty large pension.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Let the report be read.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from South Carolina object to laying aside the bill?

Mr. TALBERT. I ask for the reading of the report.

The CHAIRMAN. The report will be read in the time of the gentleman from South Carolina.

The Clerk began the reading of the report (by Mr. CALDERHEAD), which is as follows:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5259) granting an increase of pension to Gustav Schwartz, submit the following report:

This bill proposes to increase the pension of this soldier from $30 to $72 per month.

This soldier, now 60 years of age, served as private in Company E, First Michigan Cavalry, from August 20, 1861, to June 26, 1865, when he was mustered out with a detachment. He was captured at Trevillion Station, Va., June 11, 1864, confined at Richmond and Andersonville to April, 1865, when paroled, and was under treatment while in Andersonville prison for scurvy, and from the date of his parole to June 19, 1865, he was also under treatment for scurvy, abscess, diarrhea, injury to right foot, and smallpox.

He first applied for pension under the general law on April 21, 1880, on account of an injury to his right foot received in Andersonville prison while accidentally stepping on a bone in his bare feet. He was pensioned in 1882 on account of said injury at $4 from discharge, at $6 from March 7, 1883, at $8 from June 16, 1884, at $12 from April 8, 1885, at $16 from November 3, 1886, at $17 from September 25, 1895, and at $30 from October 22, 1895, the foot having been amputated at the last-named date as a result of the pensioned causes.

In September, 1886, the soldier alleged that he also incurred blindness of the right eye and nearsightedness of the left eye while in Andersonville prison.

He alleged his inability to file proof during the existence of diseases of eyes from the time of his discharge to 1877, for the reason that he had during that period traveled and worked in Pennsylvania, Kansas, Indian Territory,

California, and South America, and could not find, and did not have the means to find, the parties who knew of his disabilities during said period, whereupon that part of his claim was rejected in May, 1888, upon the ground of no record of treatment in the War Department and his inability to furnish evidence to connect the said troubles with his service.

A claim on account of rheumatism and disease of the heart, liver, and kidneys was rejected in March, 1898, on the ground that the disabilities from said causes since the filing of the claim had not existed, and a claim on account of paralysis, alleged by the soldier to have been due to the injury to foot, and resulting amputation, was also rejected in March, 1898, upon the ground that such disabilities could not be accepted as a result, and on the same day a claim on account of scurvy and results was rejected upon the ground that the claimant had declared his inability to prove the continuance of scurvy for years after his discharge.

Upon appeal to the Department the rejection of the claim on account of scurvy and disease of the eyes was reversed, and the case ordered to be specially examined. It was again rejected in March, 1900, upon the ground of the claimant's statement to the special examiner that he was unable to prove the continuous existence of said disabilities since discharge, by satisfactory evidence, so as to connect his present disabilities from said causes with the service.

The claimant testified before the special examiner that he had granulated lids in Andersonville prison; that he first noticed impaired vision after the attack of varioloid in April or May, 1865; that upon discharge his eyes were still inflamed; that they became somewhat better some time thereafter, and that since that time he had been at times better and at times worse; that about 1882 the sight of his right eye became so impaired that he could not see to read print with glasses; that the sight of the left eye also became impaired in 1882; that his mouth and gums became affected from scurvy in prison; that before parole his teeth began to get loose and drop out; that he had but 11 teeth left at the time of his parole and but 6 in 1894.

He further stated that he was with the regiment but one night after parole, and that by reason of his moving around from place to place he was unable to file testimony as to his condition in and since service by others than those who had testified.

Two soldiers who were with the claimant in Andersonville prison testified that while in prison the claimant had sore eyes, and scurvy affecting his tongue, gums, and teeth, and another soldier who met the claimant at the time of his discharge testified that his eyes were then red and sore; that he again met him two or three months after discharge, in Kansas, where they worked together, as well as in Wyoming and California to 1872, being then employed on the railroad; that during that time the claimant was troubled a great deal with his eyes.

Other testimony filed tends to show that the soldier has been blind in one eye and partially in the other since 1889, and that his teeth were all gone, claimed by him as a result of scurvy. Another witness testified to the trouble and treatment therefor since 1877 or 1878.

The proof further shows that on account of the injury to the right foot (sole of foot) claimant's great toe had to be amputated, grangrene having developed in July, 1895, and that on October 22, 1895, the leg also had to be amputated at the middle third for the same cause; that these operations were necessary to save claimant's life; that shortly after the amputation of the leg almost complete paralysis of the right arm and hand arose, which, in the opinion of the physicians, was caused by the weakened condition of the nervous system, due to the long continuous drain upon the nervous system, and that he had required attendance most of the time since that attack.

The last medical examination of the soldier, made on October 4, 1900, shows:

"Right leg is amputated at the union of the lower and middle third, wound of amputation attached, dragging, and sensitive. Skin drawn very tightly over the end of tibia. Slight pressure at stump seems to occasion very great pain, and extension or flexion of leg produces spasms in leg and thigh that are beyond the control of the claimant and resist the strength of a strong man. These spasms continue for several minutes. They are produced by claimant turning in the bed. He seems in constant dread of provoking them. He can lie only upon his back. The loss of sensation is more than one-half. Claimant can not wear an artificial foot because of the pain and spasms occasioned by pressure on the stump and knee; also can only use a crutch with difficulty because of disability to right hand. Claimant is emaciated and weak. He is a constant sufferer. His rest has been greatly interfered with by reason of the neuralgic pains in his leg. His hair is perfectly white. Owing to the disability and disease of the right leg he requires the frequent and periodical aid and attendance of another person, and is entitled to $50 a month. There is conjunctivitis of all the lids, and granulation of the upper lids. Cornea hazy. That of the right eye opaque to a degree that claimant is just able to distinguish daylight. Rate for disease of eyes, $12.

"Claimant's teeth are all missing; the gums are tender and spongy. On both thighs there are at least 30 scars, dark and tender, which claimant states resulted from scurvy. Rating for scurvy $6.

"Gripping power of right hand is impaired 50 per cent, and the muscles of the right arm and forearm atrophied. There is also sensory paralysis of the right arm in an incomplete degree. Rate of paralysis $8.

"Claimant's former occupation was a locomotive engineer. Claimant requires aid in dressing and undressing."

The special examiner who investigated this case stated in his summary:

"The right leg is paralyzed and can not be raised. He has frequent and daily attacks of a nervous jerking of the right leg (had one while I was with him), which leave him very weak and prostrated.

"The leg will jerk and quiver, and when he had the attack that I saw he seemed to be affected all over and in great pain. I had to catch hold of the stump and squeeze with my whole power and strength to quiet the paroxysms. These attacks, he says, are liable to and do come on at any time."

There is no question in the mind of your committee that the loss of teeth and disease of the gums shown upon medical examination was the result of the scurvy, for which this man was treated, not only in Andersonville Prison but after his parole therefrom, and that the paralysis is directly due to the amputation of the leg, in view of which your committee believes that an increase of this soldier's pension from $30 to $50 per month, it being shown that he requires the aid and attendance of another person, is fully warranted; hence report the bill back with the recommendation that it pass after the same shall have been amended as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

During the reading of the report—

Mr. TALBERT said: I ask that the further reading of the report be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the further reading of the report will be dispensed with.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, was read and agreed to:

In line 8 strike out the words "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

EDWARD B. SCOTT.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 5860) granting an increase of pension to Edward B. Scott.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edward B. Scott, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, was read and agreed to:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

IDA R. SIEGFRIED.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 6453) granting an increase of pension to Ida R. Siegfried.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ida R. Siegfried, widow of Charles A. Siegfried, late medical inspector, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, with $2 additional on account of the child Margareta M. until she shall have reached the age of 16 years.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

JULIA MAHER.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 4037) granting a pension to Julia Maher.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Julia Maher, widow of Thomas Maher, late of Company K, Fourth United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

VIRGINIA TERRILL.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 8652) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Terrell.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Virginia Terrell, widow of William M. Terrell, late of Captain Williams's company, Louisiana Volunteers, Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The following amendments recommended by the Committee on Pensions were read and agreed to:

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Virginia Terrill."

In line 6 strike out the word "Terrell" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Terrill."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifteen" and insert "twelve."

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

MARTHA V. KEENAN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7343) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha V. Keenan.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name Martha V. Keenan, widow of the late John F. Keenan, who was a soldier in the Mexican war, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: "Granting an increase of pension to Martha V. Keenan."

In line 6 strike out "the late," and in lines 6 and 7 strike out "who was a soldier in the" and substitute therefor "late private, Company D, District of Columbia and Maryland Volunteers."

In line 8, after the word "month," insert the words "the same to be in lieu of that she is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

OLIVER P. GOODWIN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1200) granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Goodwin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Oliver P. Goodwin, late of Knapp's company of Colonel Easton's battalion Missouri Volunteers, Mexican war, and to pay him a pension of $20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY TRIPP.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1017) granting a pension to Mary Tripp.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary Tripp, widow of Charles M. Tripp, late of the frigate *Columbus*, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SARAH T. BREWER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3545) granting a pension to Sarah T. Brewer.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sarah T. Brewer, foster mother of John C. Brewer, late of Company M, Sixth United States Cavalry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

KATHERINE R. OGDEN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3229) for the relief of Katherine R. Ogden.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Katherine R. Ogden, the widow of Second Lieut. Charles C. Ogden, late a member of Company E, Thirteenth United States Infantry, on the pension roll at $17 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

Strike out all in the bill after the word "place," in line 4, and substitute therefor the words:

"On the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Katherine R. A. Ogden, widow of Second Lieut. Charles C. Ogden, Company E, Thirteenth United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $15 per month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JENNIE A. M'KINLEY.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2620) granting a pension to Jennie A. McKinley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place on the pension roll of the United States the name of Jennie A. McKinley, widow of the late Albert S. McKinley, of Captain Morgan's company of Iowa Mounted Volunteers in the Mexican war, and pay her during her natural life and widowhood a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 3, after the word "hereby," insert "authorized and."
In line 4, after the word "roll," strike out "of the United States" and substitute therefor "subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws."
In line 5 strike out "the late."
In line 6, after the word "McKinley," insert the word "late."
In lines 7 and 8 strike out "during her natural life and widowhood."
In line 8 strike out "twelve" and substitute therefor the word "eight."

Mr. TALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the report read. That bill seems to be singularly worded.

The CHAIRMAN. The report will be read in the time of the gentleman from South Carolina.

The report (by Mr. SELBY) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2620) granting a pension to Jennie A. McKinley, beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass with amendments:

The claimant, whose post-office address is Fulton, Whiteside County, Ill., is the widow of Albert S. McKinley, who served as a private in Captain Morgan's company of Iowa Mounted Volunteers from June 10, 1848, to September 11, 1848. The soldier in his lifetime made an application for pension under the Mexican war service act of January 29, 1887, and upon a showing in the records that his enlistment was for the war with Mexico he was granted a pension at $8 per month. Subsequently, in accordance with the holding that the Mexican war had really ended at the time of the soldier's service, proceedings were begun to drop his name from the rolls, but this action was never carried into effect, and he was subsequently allowed the increase to $12 per month provided by the act of January 5, 1893.

The soldier died May 29, 1896, and his widow filed a claim for pension, which was rejected on the ground that the soldier was not in Mexico or on the coast or frontier thereof or en route thereto, and that he did not enlist until after the close of the war.

The claimant, who is now about 56 years old, married the soldier December 15, 1886, and the testimony shows that she is without property, subject to disease of the heart, and in such a condition from obesity (weighing about 270 pounds) that she can do but little, if any, work, even about her household, by which to aid in her support, and she is now dependent almost wholly upon a son who has a family of his own to care for.

The passage of the bill is respectfully recommended with the following amendments:

In line 3, after the word "hereby," insert "authorized and."
In line 4, after the word "roll," strike out "of the United States" and substitute therefor "subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws."
In line 5 strike out "the late."
In line 6, after the word "McKinley," insert the word "late."
In lines 7 and 8 strike out "during her natural life and widowhood."
In line 8 strike out "twelve" and substitute therefor the word "eight."

Mr. TALBERT. I would like to ask why the bill is worded in that way. When the widow remarries, of course she relinquishes her claim for pension.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I will state to the gentleman that the bill has been amended in that respect, and as amended is in the regular form.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOSEFA T. PHILIP.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 1948) granting an increase of pension to Josefa T. Philip.

The bill was read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Josefa T. Philip, widow of John W. Philip, late rear-admiral, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bills to the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CAPRON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, reported that that committee had had under consideration sundry private bills, and had directed him to report them back to the House, some with amendments and some without, favorably.

PENSION BILLS PASSED.

The following House bills, reported from the Committee of the Whole without amendment, were severally considered, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed:

H. R. 6459. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Hooper;

H. R. 287. A bill granting an increase of pension to Leighton J. Folsom;

H. R. 815. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Comer;

H. R. 3413. A bill granting an increase of pension to Jedediah S. Vallet;

H. R. 2502. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ambrose Burton;

H. R. 3261. A bill granting a pension to George R. Grubaugh;

H. R. 2528. A bill granting a pension to Helen M. Evans;

H. R. 5248. A bill granting a pension to Frances A. Tillotson;

H. R. 2321. A bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Martin;

H. R. 2983. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Thompson," approved March 3, 1901;

H. R. 3829. A bill granting a pension to Mary Ann Merrow;

H. R. 5002. A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. McConnaughey;

H. R. 6465. A bill granting an increase of pension to Samuel Briscoe;

H. R. 6453. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ida R. Siegfried;

H. R. 4037. A bill granting a pension to Julia Maher;

H. R. 1200. A bill granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Goodwin;

H. R. 1017. A bill granting a pension to Mary Tripp; and

H. R. 3545. A bill granting a pension to Sarah T. Brewer.

The following House bills with amendments, favorably reported from the Committee of the Whole, were severally considered, the amendments agreed to, the bills as amended ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and they were accordingly read the third time, and passed:

H. R. 4268. A bill granting an increase of pension to James D. Woodward;

H. R. 5162. A bill granting an increase of pension to Andrew H. Gifford;

H. R. 4182. A bill granting an increase of pension to David Cupps (title amended);

H. R. 1285. A bill granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Odell;

H. R. 2607. A bill granting an increase of pension to Uriah S. Karmany;

H. R. 7408. A bill granting an increase of pension to Levi Cross, of Manchester, Iowa (title amended);

H. R. 428. A bill granting a pension to Sarah Bowers, widow of Joseph R. Bowers (title amended);
H. R. 3240. A bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph Church;
H. R. 2561. A bill granting a pension to Sarah O. Field (title amended);
H. R. 2484. A bill granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Evans;
H. R. 3511. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Newcomb;
H. R. 1198. A bill granting a pension to Josiah H. Buckingham;
H. R. 7297. A bill granting a pension to Sarah J. Rhodes (title amended);
H. R. 3266. A bill granting an increase of pension to James Smith;
H. R. 1484. A bill granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Scott;
H. R. 3024. A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas V. Stran;
H. R. 4208. A bill granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Pardee;
H. R. 5149. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Bachelder;
H. R. 7623. A bill granting a pension to Aaron M. Applegate;
H. R. 5169. A bill granting an increase of pension to Hiram S. Kingsley;
H. R. 3230. A bill for the relief of Catherine Pflueger (title amended);
H. R. 2416. A bill granting an increase of pension to John B. Wilcox;
H. R. 5108. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elisha B. Taylor, alias Elisha T. Bisbee (title amended);
H. R. 2429. A bill granting an increase of pension to John C. Morrison;
H. R. 3300. A bill granting a pension to George B. Boyd (title amended);
H. R. 5147. A bill granting an increase of pension to Theodore Lane;
H. R. 1374. A bill granting an increase of pension to James Willard;
H. R. 2412. A bill granting a pension to Helen L. Pepper;
H. R. 2193. A bill granting an increase of pension to David A. Ireland;
H. R. 2265. A bill granting a pension to M. V. Hathaway (title amended);
H. R. 1728. A bill granting an increase of pension to George W. Thompson;
H. R. 2628. A bill granting a pension to Andrew Mulholland (title amended);
H. R. 2617. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Rapple;
H. R. 2455. A bill granting an increase of pension to George W. McClure;
H. R. 1324. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Lee;
H. R. 286. A bill granting an increase of pension to Laurentus Lane (title amended);
H. R. 3184. A bill granting an increase of pension to David Petu (title amended);
H. R. 6684. A bill granting an increase of pension to Marshall Bachelder;
H. R. 1939. A bill granting an increase of pension to Penrose W. Reagan;
H. R. 5753. A bill granting a pension to Emil Frank (title amended);
H. R. 6720. A bill granting an increase of pension to George Patterson;
H. R. 5315. A bill granting a pension to Orrin J. Wells (title amended);
H. R. 5259. A bill granting an increase of pension to Gustav Schwartz;
H. R. 5860. A bill granting an increase of pension to Edward B. Scatt;
H. R. 8652. A bill granting an increase of pension to Virginia Terrell (title amended);
H. R. 7343. A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Martha V. Keenan (title amended);
H. R. 3229. A bill for the relief of Katherine R. Ogden (title amended); and
H. R. 2620. A bill granting a pension to Jennie A. McKinley.

The following Senate bills without amendment, favorably reported from the Committee of the Whole, were severally considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed:

S. 1035. An act granting a pension to Esther F. Moody;
S. 1144. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth O. Gould;
S. 202. An act granting a pension to Mary E. Davis;
S. 1647. An act granting an increase of pension to Helen F. M. Edwards;
S. 1199. An act granting a pension to Mary A. Lamb;
S. 1200. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Dillon; and
S. 1948. An act granting an increase of pension to Josefa T. Philip.

On motion of Mr. SULLOWAY, a motion to reconsider the several votes by which the several bills were passed was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 3199. An act to amend the code of laws for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901.

COMMITTEE ON INSULAR AFFAIRS.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Insular Affairs be authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents for the use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by the said committee during the Fifty-seventh Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was considered, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

An act (S. 3199) to amend the code of laws for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

RAILWAY BRIDGE NEAR HOGANSBURG, N. Y.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 8761) to declare the international railway bridge over the St. Lawrence River, near Hogansburg, N. Y., a lawful structure.

The bill was read, as follows:

Whereas by act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River," approved March 2, 1897, authority was granted for the construction of a bridge across the southerly channel of the St. Lawrence River from a point on the right or southerly bank thereof, near the village of Hogansburg, N. Y., as in said act set forth; and

Whereas said bridge was not completed until after the expiration of three years from the date of approval of said act, but is now completed and is in operation and in use as a post route and for purposes of commerce with a foreign nation: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That said bridge be, and the same is hereby, declared to be a lawful structure.

SEC. 2. That the rights, powers, privileges, and franchises granted in and by said act of Congress be, and the same are hereby, confirmed in the Northern New York Railroad Company, its successors and assigns: *Provided, however*, That all obligations and duties imposed in and by said act shall also remain in force.

There being no objection, the House proceeded with the consideration of the bill; which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

And then, on motion of Mr. SULLOWAY (at 3 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned till Monday next.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending the sale of the old custom-house property at Kansas City, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the National Bureau of Standards, submitting a change of estimates of appropriation—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting an estimate of appropriation for increase of salary of First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. CALDWELL, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6252) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and pay certain claims of the State of Illinois, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 146); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JENKINS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10076) to receive arrearages of taxes due the District of Columbia to July 1, 1900, at 6 per cent per annum, in lieu of penalties and costs, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 147); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MOODY of Oregon, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8327) to amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories," reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 148); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JENKINS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9342) to amend the code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 149); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6840) for the relief of J. B. Chandler and D. B. Cox—Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 9356) to repeal section 14 of the Tucker Act—Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (H. R. 9127) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester T. Jones—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 10064) to provide for payment of arrears of salary of deputy collectors and inspectors of customs for the district of Huron, Mich., and so forth—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 10065) to provide for the acquiring of rights of way by railway companies in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 10066) to repeal paragraph 1, section 2, of the war-revenue act of 1898—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 10067) for the erection of a public building at Columbia, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 10068) for the creation of a national bureau of criminal identification—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 10069) to further amend an act entitled "An act to reimburse the governors of States and Territories for expense incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize and supply and equip the Volunteer Army of the United States in the existing war with Spain," approved July 8, 1898, and amendment thereto, approved March 3, 1899, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 10070) to establish a United States court at Catlettsburg, in the eastern district of Kentucky—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 10071) to prevent superannuation in the classified civil service—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. BROUSSARD: A bill (H. R. 10072) for the establishment of a light-house at the mouth of Oyster Bayou, near the Louisiana coast, in the Gulf of Mexico—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10073) to provide for an additional survey of an inland water route surveyed under act of Congress of March 3, 1873, along the margin of the Gulf of Mexico, from Donaldsonville, in Louisiana, to the Rio Grande, in Texas, by cuts and canals, as a means of military and naval defense, and for commercial purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A bill (H. R. 10074) to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. DICK: A bill (H. R. 10075) to regulate the retirement of veterans of the civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia: A bill (H. R. 10076) to receive arrearages of taxes due the District of Columbia to July 1, 1900, at 6 per cent per annum, in lieu of penalties and costs—to the House Calendar.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 10077) to ratify an agreement with the Indians of the Devils Lake Reservation, in North Dakota, and making appropriation to carry the same into effect—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A bill (H. R. 10078) to amend section 39 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," taking effect January 1, 1902—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 10079) to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians in the State of New York, and extend the protection of the laws of the United States and of the State of New York over such Indians, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 10080) to regulate the hours of service and compensation of attendants at the Government Hospital for the Insane, in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WHEELER: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 24) directing a survey of the Mississippi River bank in front of Wickliffe, Ky.—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

By Mr. MORRELL: A resolution (H. Res. 104) instructing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs not to ratify lease of Indian reservation lands—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARTLETT: A bill (H. R. 10081) for the relief of William T. Trammell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWN: A bill (H. R. 10082) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph M. Jackson, alias Mennell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 10083) for the relief of Claude B. Alverson—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10084) for the relief of estate of Jonathan Lewis, late of Dekalb County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 10085) granting a pension to John W. Chancellor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASSEL: A bill (H. R. 10086) granting an increase of pension to C. M. Epler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 10087) granting an increase of pension to John Tipton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNER: A bill (H. R. 10088) granting a pension to David S. Porter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Florida: A bill (H. R. 10089) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Powell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10090) granting an increase of pension to James F. P. Johnston—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: A bill (H. R. 10091) granting a pension to Blanche Duffy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: A bill (H. R. 10092) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 10093) granting a pension to S. Josie Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 10094) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Sarver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 10095) for the relief of Levi L. Reed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10096) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan W. Reber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10097) granting a pension to Louis H. Legler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 10098) to remove the charge of desertion from John Dickson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10099) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James McGowan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 10100) for the relief of Mrs. E. M. Heller and estate of David Heller, deceased, late of Fredericksburg, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10101) for the relief of the estate of Richard G. Reece, deceased, late of Harborton, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 10102) for the relief of Mark Evans, Hannah Prather, and Margaret Sawyer, settlers upon the Fort Walla Walla military hay reserve, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 10103) for the relief of the Alaska Commercial Company—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KYLE: A bill (H. R. 10104) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shaffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 10105) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Fleming—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10106) granting an increase of pension to John Feehan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEWIS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 10107) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Jane Warren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10108) granting an increase of pension to George W. Carl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10109) granting a pension to Rhinehart Wetzel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 10110) for the relief of James Q. Shirley and the estate of Francis De Long, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A bill (H. R. 10111) to amend the naval record of George M. Gould, late ordinary seaman, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10112) granting an increase of pension to Enoch Bolles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10113) to amend the naval record of Thomas Kittridge—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10114) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Furgerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A bill (H. R. 10115) for the relief of Neda S. Thornton—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 10116) for the relief of Nathaniel S. Word, deceased, late of Ouachita County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 10117) granting a pension to Sallie Lowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 10118) granting a pension to Felix Hendrickson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10119) granting a pension to William F. Bunger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 10120) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Charles E. Ross—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEWLANDS: A bill (H. R. 10121) for the relief of Jewett W. Adams—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 10122) granting a pension to John S. Burket, of Blakeman, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 10123) for the relief of Bettie Linder, administratrix of B. Franks, deceased, of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10124) for the relief of the estate of Thomas V. Provence, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10125) for the relief of the estate of Joseph A. Martin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10126) for the relief of the estate of Elizabeth Thompson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 10127) to pay Victoria, Ella, and Frank Wasson, of Tennessee, for property lost, destroyed, and taken and used by the United States forces during the late war—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10128) authorizing the heirs of Benjamin Lillard, of Tennessee, to present their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10129) authorizing Victoria, Ella, and Frank Wasson, of Tennessee, heirs of Richard F. Wasson, deceasesed, to present their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10130) to pay the heirs of Benjamin Lillard, of Tennessee, for property lost, destroyed, taken, and used by the United States forces during the late war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 10131) granting an increase of pension to Elliott R. Burnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 10132) to increase the pension of John Garner—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 10133) granting a pension to Almira Stamp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10134) granting a pension to Frances Deline, Clayton, Mich.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 10135) granting a pension to George Cunningham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10136) granting a pension to Jane Crooks, widow of James M. Crooks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TRIMBLE: A bill (H. R. 10137) for the relief of James Miller, of Bourbon County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10138) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Turner Rogers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 10139) granting an increase of pension to Mary Corinne Blandin—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 10140) for the relief of Henry La Croix, of Algonac, Mich.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10141) granting an increase of pension to William R. Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10142) for the relief of John Donahue—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILSON: A bill (H. R. 10143) granting a pension to Anna Roderka—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BROWN: Resolution of the Merchants' Association of New York, urging favorable consideration of the Lodge bill, which provides for a reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Alabama Polytechnic School, with reference to House bill 250, now being considered by the Committee on Mines and Mining—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. BURK of Pennsylvania: Resolution of the Merchants' Association, of New York, urging the adoption of the Lodge bill, reorganizing the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURNETT: Petition of George H. Shields, of Cherokee County, Ala., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CANNON: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to John W. Chancellor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASSINGHAM: Resolution of Farmers' Institute, at Kilbuck, Ohio, favoring the passage of the Tawney-Grout oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of W. P. Schott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONRY: Petition of Winthrop & Baker and others, favoring the reduction of the duty on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS: Petition of West Palm Beach Union No. 819, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Florida, favoring the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DRAPER: Resolution of the Merchants' Association of New York, urging the reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Petition of D. I. Moore and others, in behalf of the improvement of the inland waterway between South Santee River and Charleston, S. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ESCH: Resolution of the Merchants' Association of New York, in favor of the reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Petition of the Fourth National Bank and other banks of Nashville, Tenn., urging the repeal of the special tax on capital and surplus of banks, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Resolution of the Merchants' Association

of New York, favoring the reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of the National Tea Duty Repeal Association, in relation to the removal of the duty on teas—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Alice E. Mathews and other citizens of Pittsburg, Pa., for an amendment to the Constitution against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: Resolution of General Nelson A. Miles Command, No. 1, Spanish War Veterans, asking the establishment of a national museum for collection and display of war relics—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, protest of P. S. Meagher and 7 others, against reduction of tariff on raw sugars—to the Committee on Way and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Reading Turn-Verein, of Reading, Pa., in relation to the Boer war—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., favoring House bill 4564, for the encouragement of the American merchant marine—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., for the protection of the American flag from desecration—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of Hylton Swan and others of the National Pure Food Society, New York, in relation to the tariff on raw sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition in support of House bill granting an increase of pension to John Feehen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: Resolutions of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, relative to the desecration of the American flag—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, relative to the improvement of the merchant marine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McRAE: Resolutions of Federal Labor Union No. 8319, of Paragould, Ark., in favor of the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of the Retail Grocers' Association of Little Rock, Ark., against the passage of the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to William F. Bunger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRELL: Resolution of the Merchants' Association of New York, approving the reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, for a national forest reserve—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of citizens of the Fifth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, for an amendment to the National Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NAPHEN: Petition of J. A. Carey and 7 other clerks in the post-office at Quincy, Mass., for the enactment of an eight-hour law and mandatory classification for clerks in first and second class post-offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania: Resolutions of Union No. 1562, United Mine Workers, of Pottsville, Pa., concerning the Chinese-exclusion act—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN: Resolution of the Merchants' Association of New York, favoring reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: Petition of J. H. Clearman and other citizens of Minden, Nebr., against House bill No. 6578, known as the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Petition of Humphrey Colbert and 95 other citizens of Indian Territory, many of them half-blood Indians, asking for a continuance of the prohibitory law in the Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SIBLEY: Petition of Glass Bottle Blowers' Union No. 85, of Kane, Pa., favoring the construction of war vessels in the United States navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SULZER: Resolutions of the National Tea Duty Repeal Association, in relation to the duty on teas—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the Merchants' Association of New York, favoring the reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Empire Branch, No. 36, National Association of Letter Carriers, favoring the passage of House bill 306, providing for the payment of overtime claims of letter carriers excluded from judgment as barred by limitation—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SNOOK: Papers to accompany House bill 8542 granting an increase of pension to Parmenus F. Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIRRELL: Petition of Union No. 9394, American Federation of Labor, of Fitchburg, Mass., in regard to employees in navy-yards, and for the enforcement of the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. VREELAND: Resolution of Pomona Grange, Jamestown, N. Y., for the passage of the Grout bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of Union No. 44, Olean, N. Y., Federation of Labor, favoring the construction of naval vessels at Government navy-yards—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WANGER: Resolution of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, in favor of the Appalachian National Park Association—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WARNOCK: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Martin C. Stilwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: Resolution of the Merchants' Association of New York, favoring the reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON: Resolution of the Rembrandt Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., urging the repeal of duties on paintings and sculptures—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WRIGHT: Petition of citizens of the Fifteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, for an amendment to the national Constitution defining legal marriage to be monogamic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of A. Wisler and others, for protection for the beet-sugar industry—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of National Tea Duty Repeal Association, in relation to the removal of the duty on teas—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *January 27, 1902.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. QUAY, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

ESTIMATES OF DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an urgent estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for expenses of special inspectors, Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, $2,000; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for printing and binding for the Treasury Department; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriations required for services of the Treasury Department for the current fiscal year, for rent of building for storage of documents, contingent expenses, file holders and cases, $8,750; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting urgent deficiency estimates of appropriation required on account of the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, $22,000; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of $21,000 for urgent repairs to the Treasury building and to the Butler Building, occupied by the Coast and Geodetic Survey; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Industrial Commission, transmitting volumes 13, 14, 15, and 17 of the reports of that Commission. The documents accompanying the communication are very voluminous and the Chair suggests that the whole matter be referred,

without printing, to the Committee on Printing. In the absence of objection, that order will be made.

CLAIM OF ISAAC CROW.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with accompanying papers, relative to lands in township 6 north, range 13 west, Louisiana meridian, reserved to satisfy the private claim known as the claim of Isaac Crow, reported to Congress under the act of June 22, 1860, as extended by supplemental legislation; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 23d instant, a list of all judgments rendered in favor of claimants in Indian depredation cases since December 4, 1901; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1901; which was referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

MISSION INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying draft of a bill for the relief of certain Mission Indians of California, and for other purposes, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE CLAIM.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the claim of the State of New Hampshire, amounting to $108,372.53, allowed by the Auditor for the War Department, under appropriations of balances which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

LIST OF JUDGMENTS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to the resolution of the 23d instant, a list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims not heretofore reported to Congress at the present session, amounting to $53,516.46; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. BLACKBURN presented the credentials of James B. McCreary, chosen by the legislature of the State of Kentucky a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1903; which were read, and ordered to be filed.

Mr. HANNA presented the credentials of JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER, chosen by the legislature of the State of Ohio a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1903; which were read, and ordered to be filed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (S. 202) granting a pension to Mary E. Davis;

A bill (S. 1035) granting a pension to Esther F. Moody;

A bill (S. 1144) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth O. Gould;

A bill (S. 1199) granting a pension to Mary A. Lamb;

A bill (S. 1200) granting an increase of pension to Michael Dillon;

A bill (S. 1647) granting an increase of pension to Helen F. M. Edwards; and

A bill (S. 1948) granting an increase of pension to Josefa T. Philip.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 286) granting an increase of pension to Lawrentus Lane;

A bill (H. R. 287) granting an increase of pension to Leighton J. Folsom;

A bill (H. R. 428) granting a pension to Sarah Bowers;

A bill (H. R. 815) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Comer;

A bill (H. R. 1017) granting a pension to Mary Tripp;

A bill (H. R. 1198) granting a pension to Josiah H. Buckingham;

A bill (H. R. 1200) granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Goodwin;

A bill (H. R. 1285) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Odell;

A bill (H. R. 1324) granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Lee;

A bill (H. R. 1374) granting an increase of pension to James Willard;

A bill (H. R. 1484) granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Scott;

A bill (H. R. 1728) granting an increase of pension to George W. Thompson;

A bill (H. R. 1939) granting an increase of pension to Penrose W. Reagan;

A bill (H. R. 2193) granting an increase of pension to David A. Ireland;

A bill (H. R. 2265) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. Hathaway;

A bill (H. R. 2321) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Martin;

A bill (H. R. 2412) granting a pension to Helen L. Pepper;

A bill (H. R. 2416) granting an increase of pension to John B. Wilcox;

A bill (H. R. 2429) granting an increase of pension to John C. Morrison;

A bill (H. R. 2455) granting an increase of pension to George W. McClure;

A bill (H. R. 2484) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Evans;

A bill (H. R. 2502) granting an increase of pension to Ambrose Burton;

A bill (H. R. 2528) granting a pension to Helen M. Evans;

A bill (H. R. 2561) granting a pension to Sarah O. Fields;

A bill (H. R. 2606) granting an increase of pension to Uriah S. Karmany;

A bill (H. R. 2617) granting an increase of pension to John Rapple;

A bill (H. R. 2620) granting a pension to Jennie A. McKinley;

A bill (H. R. 2628) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Mulholland;

A bill (H. R. 2983) to amend on act entitled "An act granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Thompson," approved March 3, 1901;

A bill (H. R. 3024) granting an increase of pension to Thomas V. Stran;

A bill (H. R. 3184) granting an increase of pension to David Petee;

A bill (H. R. 3229) granting a pension to Katherine R. A. Ogden;

A bill (H. R. 3230) granting a pension to Catherine Pflueger;

A bill (H. R. 3240) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Church;

A bill (H. R. 3261) granting a pension to George R. Grubaugh;

A bill (H. R. 3266) granting an increase of pension to James Smith;

A bill (H. R. 3300) granting an increase of pension to George B. Boyd;

A bill (H. R. 3413) granting an increase of pension to Jedediah S. Vallet;

A bill (H. R. 3511) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Newcomb;

A bill (H. R. 3545) granting a pension to Sarah T. Brewer;

A bill (H. R. 3829) granting a pension to Mary Ann Merrow;

A bill (H. R. 4037) granting a pension to Julia Maher;

A bill (H. R. 4182) granting an increase of pension to David Cupps;

A bill (H. R. 4208) granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Pardee;

A bill (H. R. 4268) granting an increase of pension to James D. Woodward;

A bill (H. R. 5002) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. McConnaughey;

A bill (H. R. 5108) granting an increase of pension to Elisha B. Taylor, alias Elisha T. Bisbee;

A bill (H. R. 5147) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Lane;

A bill (H. R. 5149) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Bachelder;

A bill (H. R. 5162) granting an increase of pension to Andrew H. Gifford;

A bill (H. R. 5169) granting an increase of pension to Hiram S. Kingsley;

A bill (H. R. 5248) granting a pension to Frances A. Tillotson;

A bill (H. R. 5259) granting an increase of pension to Gustav Schwartz;

A bill (H. R. 5315) granting an increase of pension to Orrin J. Wells;

A bill (H. R. 5753) granting an increase of pension to Emil Frank;

A bill (H. R. 5860) granting an increase of pension to Edward B. Scott;

A bill (H. R. 6453) granting an increase of pension to Ida R. Siegfried;

A bill (H. R. 6459) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Hooper;

A bill (H. R. 6465) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Briscoe;

A bill (H. R. 6684) granting an increase of pension to Marshall Bachelder;

A bill (H. R. 6720) granting an increase of pension to George Patterson;

A bill (H. R. 7297) granting a pension to Sarah J. Rhoads;

A bill (H. R. 7343) granting an increase of pension to Martha V. Keenan;

A bill (H. R. 7408) granting an increase of pension to Levi Cross;

A bill (H. R. 7623) granting a pension to Aaron M. Applegate;

A bill (H. R. 8652) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Terrill;

A bill (H. R. 8761) to declare the international railway bridge over the St. Lawrence River, near Hogansburg, N. Y., a lawful structure; and

A bill (H. R. 9315) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a petition of sundry citizens of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of opium and intoxicating liquors in the island possessions of the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WETMORE presented a petition of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 114, American Federation of Labor, of Providence, R. I., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 114, American Federation of Labor, of Providence, R. I., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. LODGE presented the petition of 147 citizens of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the salaries of postal clerks and also to regulate the hours of Sunday labor of such clerks; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of the Western Society of Naturalists, praying for the establishment of a biological station on the Great Lakes; which was referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Missionary Association of Woodland, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and opium in the island possessions of the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 12, American Federation of Labor, of Lansing, Mich., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Barbers' Union No. 15, American Federation of Labor, of Flint, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Ann Arbor, Mich., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLAPP presented a petition of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of Minnesota, praying for the repeal of the duty on tea; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Baptist convention of Manchester, N. H., praying for the continuance of the anticanteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Greenville, N. H., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Association of New York, praying for the passage of the so-called Lodge bill, providing for the reorganization of the consular service; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the encouragement of the American merchant marine; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Humboldt Chamber of Commerce, of Eureka, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made for the erection of a public building at that place; which was referred to the Committtee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the desecration of the American flag; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of Glass Bottle Blowers' Union No. 85, American Federation of Labor, of Kane, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of J. P. Winower Council, No, 618, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Pittsburg, Pa., praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of 70 citizens of McKeesport, of 88 citizens of Harrisburg, of 62 citizens of Slippery Rock, of 201 citizens of Philadelphia, and of 61 citizens of Germantown, Philadelphia, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the National Live Stock Association of Denver, Colo., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the improvement in breeding of horses, and to enable the United States to procure better remounts for the cavalry and artillery service; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. MARTIN presented petition of the Board of Tobacco Manufacturers, of Danville, Va., praying for the reduction of the duty on plug and smoking tobaccos; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MALLORY presented a petition of Laborers' Protective Union No. 8863, American Federation of Labor, of St. Petersburg, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BATE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Maryville, Tenn., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of the State Board of Agriculture, of Trenton, N. J., praying for the passage of the so-called Grout bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of the congregations of the Reformed Church of Hoboken, and of the Presbyterian Church of Bordentown, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of opium or intoxicating liquors in the island possessions of the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry wine makers and grape growers of Keyport, Matawan, and Egg Harbor, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the removal of the duty on wine; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of 160 members of W. W. Phelps Council, No. 180, of Newark; of 108 members of Passaic City Council, No. 147, of Passaic; of 95 members of Henry Clay Council, No. 95, of Newark; of 51 members of Bergenfield Council, No. 247, of Dumont; of 153 members of Peerless Council, No. 218, of High Bridge; of 128 members of Newark Council, No. 166, of Newark; of 156 members of East End Council, No. 201, of Newark; of 77 members of South Orange Council, No. 241, of South Orange; of 108 members of Hunterdon Council, No. 94, of Junction; of 260 members of Bayonne Council, No. 119, of Bayonne; of 69 members of Linwood Council, No. 272, of Linwood; of 34 members of William McKinley Council, No. 279, of Allenwood; of 126 members of Orient Council, No. 46, of Elizabeth; of 88 members of Progressive Council, No. 79, of Beverly; of 96 members of United States Council, No. 146, of Trenton; of 123 members of Diamond Council, No. 14, of Swedesboro; of 75 members of Peninsula Council, No. 251, of Bayonne; of 84 members of Lambertville Council, No. 67, of Lambertville; of 74 members of George B. Roberts Council, No. 219, of Camden, and of 110 members of Cranberry Council, No. 60, of Cranberry, all

of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and of Victory Council, No. 93, Daughters of Liberty, of Jersey City, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committeee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Elizabeth, Flemington, East Orange, and Jersey City, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented a petition of the Washington Jobbers' Association, of Seattle, Wash., praying for the repeal of the duty on tea; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of International Association of Machinists' Union No. 282, American Federation of Labor, of Bremerton, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. TELLER presented a petition of 108 citizens of the Indian Territory, including many half-breed Indians, praying for the continuance of the law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors in that Territory; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BLACKBURN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Bowling Green, Ky., praying that an increase of pension be granted to veterans of the Mexican war; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. VEST presented a petition of Glass Bottle Blowers' Union No. 5, American Federation of Labor, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. ALDRICH presented a petition of Rhode Island Lodge No. 147, International Association of Machinists, of Providence, R. I., praying that an appropriation be made to supply a deficiency in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Rhode Island Lodge No. 147, International Association of Machinists, of Providence, R. I., praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the immigration of illiterate persons; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Providence, Narragansett Pier, East Greenwich, Saunderstown, and Wickford, all in the State of Rhode Island, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of 50 citizens of Rhode Island; of Rodman Post, No. 12, Department of Rhode Island, Grand Army of the Republic, of Providence, and of Unions Nos. 94, 147, 195, 217, and 219, of the American Federation of Labor, all in the State of Rhode Island, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PATTERSON presented petitions of sundry farmers of northern Colorado, remonstrating against any reduction in the tariff on sugar imported from Cuba and foreign countries; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Colorado, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Volga; of the Ministerial Association of Ottumwa; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Volga, and of sundry citizens of Dows and Ottumwa, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors n the island possessions of the United States; which were orderedi to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Des Moines, Iowa, praying that an appropriation be made to supply a deficiency in the ordnance fund of the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry business firms of Burlington, Iowa, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Muscatine, Iowa, praying for the repeal of the bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Trades and Labor Assembly, American Federation of Labor, of Centerville, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Cigar Makers' Union No. 111, American Federation of Labor, of Des Moines, Iowa, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of New Hampton, Iowa, and a petition of sundry citizens of Lebanon, Iowa, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BARD presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the establishment of a department of commerce; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation connecting the islands owned and controlled by the United States in the Pacific Ocean by a Government cable; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the desecration of the American flag; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the admission of the Territory of Arizona into the Union as a State; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to encourage the American merchant marine; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against a reduction of the duty on sugar imported from Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of Typographical Union No. 174, of Los Angeles; of the Granite Cutters' National Union, of Raymond; of the Printing Pressmen's Union of San Francisco, all of the American Federation of Labor, and of the Anti-Chinese Convention, of San Francisco, all in the State of California, praying for the reenactment of the Chinese-exclusion law; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented memorials of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, and the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento, all in the State of California, and of the mayor and trustees of Sugar City, Cal., remonstrating against the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with Cuba; which were referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba.

He also presented memorials of the Citrus Association, of the Orange Growers' Association, and of the Fruit Exchange, all of Covina, and of the Board of Trade of Pomona, all in the State of California, remonstrating against the ratification of the pending reciprocity treaties; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of Subordinate Lodge No. 233, of Oakland; of the Granite Cutters' Union, of Raymond; of Stablemen's Union No. 9044, of Oakland; of Coopers' International Union No. 28, of San Francisco; of Cement Workers' Union No. 8917, of Los Angeles; of Riggers' Protective Union No. 9142, of San Francisco; of the Wool Sorters and Graders' Union No. 9025, of San Francisco; of Shipwrights and Calkers' Union No. 9162, of San Francisco, and Typographical Union No. 56, of Stockton, all of the American Federation of Labor; of John A. Logan Post, No. 180, Department of California, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bishop, and of Admiral D. D. Porter Post, No. 169, Department of California, Grand Army of the Republic, of Oakland, all in the State of California, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of war vessels in the navy-yards of the country; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Pomona, Fullerton, Santa Cruz, Redlands, Los Angeles, Berkeley, Chico, Rivera, Whittier, San Francisco, Colton, Santee, El Cajon, Bostonia, Lakeside, Alpine, Anaheim, Santa Ana, Yorba, Pasadena, San Bernardino, Rialto, Monrovia, Alhambra, San Diego, Downey, National City, Eastern Star, Ontario, and of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Pasadena, all in the State of California, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FRYE presented petitions of sundry marine underwriters, shipowners, ship brokers, importers, and masters, of Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called ship-subsidy bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Edward A. Mason and 212 other citizens of Penobscot County, Me., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry merchants, shipowners, shipbuilders, masters, and brokers, of Boston, Mass., praying for the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce, of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the passage of the so-called ship-subsidy bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. WETMORE, from the Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 12) authorizing the selection of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a bronze statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of the late Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 30) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Dorothea Lynde Dix, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2930) granting an increase of pension to Franklin B. Delaney, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2804) to authorize the St. Clair Terminal Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, reported it with amendments.

Mr. CARMACK, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1135) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Stowers, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CARMACK. From the Committee on the Philippines, I present the views of the minority of that committee on the bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes. I ask that the views of the minority be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The views of the minority will be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 3106) granting an increase of pension to Hugh R. Richardson; and

A bill (S. 3036) granting an increase of pension to Jason Leighton.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2867) granting an increase of pension to John A. Hazelton; and

A bill (S. 8) granting a pension to Mrs. George Leonard Andrews.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1041) granting a pension to Abbie M. Packard; and

A bill (S. 1748) granting an increase of pension to Williamanna E. Lynde.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2398) granting an increase of pension to George W. Myers; and

A bill (S. 1933) granting a pension to Ella Bailey.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2786) to increase the limit of cost of the public building at Aberdeen, S. Dak., reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FAIRBANKS, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1578) for improving, repairing, and the erection of an addition to the public building at Springfield, Ill., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SIMON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2692) granting an increase of pension to Lucy W. Smith, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 640) to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July 27, 1892, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PETTUS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 42) providing for the introduction of testimony in behalf of the defendant in all preliminary hearings of a criminal nature, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. TALIAFERRO, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2732) granting an increase of pension to Marie J. Smyth, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1453) authorizing the appointment and retirement of William B. Franklin, with the rank of colonel, United States Army, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CULBERSON, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1790) for the erection of a public building at Natchez, Miss., reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

LAND DECISIONS AND PENSION DECISIONS.

Mr. PLATT of New York, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following concurrent resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to print from stereotype plates and to bind 200 copies each of volume 10 and volumes 20 to 31, inclusive, Land Decisions, and volumes 10 and 11, Pension Decisions, for distribution and sale by the Secretary of the Interior.

DISTRIBUTION OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. PLATT of New York. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2296) to amend an act approved March 2, 1895, relating to public printing, to report it with an amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The Secretary read the bill; and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The amendment of the Committee on Printing was, in line 10, after the word "Museum," to insert the words "Department of Labor;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the tenth paragraph of the printing act of March 2, 1895, following the paragraph which reads, "The Public Printer shall furnish the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as follows, and shall furnish gratuitously no others in addition thereto," be amended so that such tenth paragraph shall read as follows: "To the library of each of the eight Executive Departments, and to the Naval Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, Department of Labor, and Civil Service Commission, one bound copy."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Mr. HOAR. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States respecting the succession to the Presidency in certain cases, to report it without amendment. The joint resolution is brief, and, it is needless to say, very important. I ask that it may be read in full so as to go into the RECORD.

The joint resolution was read at length, as follows:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States respecting the succession to the Presidency in certain cases.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed for ratification by the legislatures in the several States, which, when ratified by legislatures in three-fourths of the United States, shall be valid as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE XVI.

"In all cases not provided for by Article II, clause 5, of the Constitution where there is no person entitled to discharge the duties of the office of the President, the same shall devolve upon the Vice-President. The Congress may by law provide for the case where there is no person entitled to hold the office of President or Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability shall be removed or a President shall be elected."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. LODGE, from the Committee on the Philippines, reported the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Philippines have leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate, and are authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths and to employ a stenographer in connection with any investigation which they may deem proper relating to affairs in the Philippine Islands, and that the expense thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF STATEMENTS.

Mr. LODGE. I report from the Committee on the Philippines a resolution for which I ask present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the War Department 1,000 copies of Senate Document No. 134, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. COCKRELL. What is the document?

Mr. LODGE. It is a comparison of tariffs which I put in the other day and which the Senate ordered printed as a document. The Department have a great demand for the document and ask that there shall be 1,000 copies printed for their use, which seems very proper.

The resolution was agreed to.

REPRINT OF PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. LODGE. I move, on behalf of the Committee on the Philippines, that the bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, be reprinted, as the supply is exhausted.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORT ON ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Mr. TURNER. At the request of the chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, I move that Senate Document No. 123, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, being the message from the President of the United States transmitting the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission upon the proposition of the new Panama Canal Company to sell and dispose of all its rights, property, and unfinished work to the United States, be reprinted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Document No. 123 will be reprinted, in the absence of objection.

PACIFIC CABLE.

Mr. HALE submitted the report of a hearing held before the Committee on Naval Affairs on Senate bill No. 61, to provide for the construction, maintenance, and operation, under the management of the Navy Department, of a Pacific cable, Senate bill No. 62, to provide for the laying of a submarine Pacific cable, and Senate bill No. 491, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of telegraphic cables between the United States of America and Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, and other countries, and to promote commerce; which was ordered to be printed as a document.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 3200) to increase the limit of cost for the purchase of site and erection of a mint building thereon at Denver, Colo.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3201) granting an increase of pension to George Cronk; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3202) to establish the Department of Mines and Mining; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3203) providing for free homesteads in the Ute Indian Reservation in Colorado; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 3204) granting an increase of pension to Mary T. Bruce; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of Mary T. Bruce, widow of First Lieut. Amos J. Bruce, Twelfth Infantry, war of 1812, together with her affidavit and the affidavits of Judge A. D. Villars and Judge James D. Fox. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 3205) granting an increase of pension to Jane E. Hagaman; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of Mrs. Jane E. Hagaman, widow of Francis M. Hagaman, captain of Company I, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, together with her affidavit and the affidavits of Mrs. Malissa J. Stark and R. B. Dodge and certificate of Dr. L. C. Chenoweth. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 3206) granting an increase of pension to Ivan Odle; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of Ivan Odle, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, pensioned under certificate No. 584082, together with his military record and the affidavits of Dr. J. H. Sanders, W. D. Tucker, and Kelly Murphy. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 3207) extending the provisions of sections 2304 to 2309 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3208) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to refund certain license taxes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 3209) for the relief of the heirs of William Tinder, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill (S. 3210) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Jane Cameron; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3211) for the relief of Oliver H. Perry, administrator of the estate of Mary Scott, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TURNER introduced a bill (S. 3212) granting a pension to Ellen A. Sagar; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3213) granting a pension to Anna J. Thomas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 3214) to authorize the Absentee Wyandotte Indians to select certain lands, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 3215) for the relief of the estate of George Wood, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 3216) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Taylor; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3217) granting an increase of pension to Charles Dixon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3218) to increase the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BARD introduced a bill (S. 3219) for the relief of Edward M. McCook; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM. In behalf of my colleague [Mr. MASON] I introduce a bill. I will state that I indorse the bill myself.

The bill (S. 3220) providing for an additional circuit judge in the seventh judicial circuit was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURROWS (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3221) granting an increase of pension to Edith M. Christiancy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3222) for the relief of James and William Crooks; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HANNA introduced a bill (S. 3223) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and adjudicate the claim of the personal representatives of William Kiskadden, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 3224) granting a pension to M. L. Trudeau; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 3225) to correct the military record of Daniel Kreiner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3226) granting a pension to George W. Lehman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CARMACK introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3227) for the relief of S. M. Gentry;

A bill (S. 3228) for the relief of W. J. Winsett;

A bill (S. 3229) for the relief of Robert G. Throne and A. G. Adams; and

A bill (S. 3230) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Brooks, deceased.

Mr. CARMACK introduced a bill (S. 3231) to legalize and

maintain a new steel bridge, in lieu of the present wooden structure, across the Little Tennessee River at Niles Ferry, Tenn., by the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railroad; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 3232) to increase the efficiency of the Navy of the United States; to organize a permanent corps of pay clerks of the Navy of the United States; to define its duties, and to regulate its pay; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3233) to increase the efficiency of the United States Navy by building cruisers and torpedo boats after the design of Richard B. Painton; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3234) authorizing the construction and maintenance of a national art gallery for the purpose of fostering, developing, protecting, and perpetuating American art; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3235) for the relief of F. X. Smith, Son & Co.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3236) to correct the military record of Hays Gaskill; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3237) to grant jurisdiction and authority to the Court of Claims in the case of Southern Railway Lighter No. 10, her cargoes, and so forth; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3238) granting a pension to Martha Elizabeth Hench; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3239) granting a pension to John Q. Lane; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 3240) to prevent a false branding or marking of food and dairy products as to the State or Territory in which they are made or produced; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (S. 3241) to require the proprietors and drivers or operators of vehicles for the conveyance of passengers for hire in the District of Columbia to pay a license tax;

A bill (S. 3242) to provide for rebuilding the Aqueduct Bridge, District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 3243) to redeem certain outstanding certificates of the board of audit of the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 3244) creating a commission for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 3245) granting an increase of pension to Emma Robbins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3246) granting a pension to Francis A. M. Pattee; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (S. 3247) to establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal and other abnormal classes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3248) to establish a fish hatchery and fish station in the State of Maryland; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3249) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Scherzer;

A bill (S. 3250) granting an increase of pension to Winfield S. Piety;

A bill (S. 3251) granting an increase of pension to William M. Morris;

A bill (S. 3252) granting an increase of pension to Jesse W. Bice; and

A bill (S. 3253) granting a pension to Augustus Welsh.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 3254) for the relief of the heirs of Robert B. Bolling, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3255) for the relief of Edgar M. Wilson, administrator of Thomas B. Van Buren, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3256) for the relief of George H. Mellen, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 3257) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth K. Prescott; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3258) granting a pension to Simeon Partridge; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3259) to prevent superannuation in the classified civil service; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. DEBOE introduced a bill (S. 3260) to punish frauds at elections for Representatives and Delegates in Congress; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 3261) authorizing the Eldorado and Bastrop Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Ouachita River, in the State of Arkansas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3262) granting a pension to Louis P. Vance;

A bill (S. 3263) granting an increase of pension to Martin B. Fitch;

A bill (S. 3264) granting an increase of pension to John S. Alexander; and

A bill (S. 3265) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Wells (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced a bill (S. 3266) for the relief of John A. Spielman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3267) to change the boundaries between the southern and central judicial districts of the Indian Territory; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3268) for the relief of certain Indians in the Indian Territory who desire to sell their lands and improvements and emigrate elsewhere; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced a bill (S. 3269) granting an increase of pension to Jane E. Tompkins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3270) for the relief of Thomas F. Tobey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut introduced a bill (S. 3271) authorizing the United States courts for the district of Connecticut to commit boys between 10 and 16 years of age convicted of offenses against the United States to the Connecticut School for Boys; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3272) for the erection of a public building at Waterbury, Conn.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. FORAKER introduced a bill (S. 3273) providing for the erection of a statue of the late John Sherman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 3274) granting an increase of pension to Caroline A. Hammond; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3275) for the relief of Peter F. Kendall; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 3276) to further the administration of justice in the Territory of Hawaii; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLAPP introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3277) granting a pension to Jacob Niebels;

A bill (S. 3278) granting a pension to Aletta Joel; and

A bill (S. 3279) granting a pension to John Coolen.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 3280) for the relief of Curry County, State of Oregon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3281) for the relief of J. G. and I. N. Day; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill (S. 3282) appropriating $2,500 to pay for the destruction of a brick church, corner of Fifth avenue and East Second street, Rome, Ga.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 3283) to remove the charge of

desertion from the military record of Charles K. Bolster; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3284) granting a pension to Gilbert P. Howe; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 3285) defining the evidence to be received by the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3286) granting an increase of pension to Sister Mary Vincent; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

ISTHMUS OF DARIEN CANAL.

Mr. SCOTT. I desire to introduce a joint resolution, which I ask may lie upon the table for the present, in order that I may call it up at some future time and address the Senate upon it. I ask that the joint resolution may be read.

The joint resolution (S. R. 45) providing for a board to investigate the practicability of constructing a canal across the Isthmus of Darien, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint a board consisting of three persons, one of whom shall be an Army engineer, one a civil engineer of known skill and experience in tunnel engineering, and one a contractor expert in the work of tunnel construction and rock excavation: *Provided*, That no member of the board shall be in the employ of any interoceanic canal or construction company or companies, or shall have any interest in the business or securities of such company or companies, or in any concessions or contracts pertaining thereto. And said board shall consider and report on the practicability and cost of constructing a tunnel through the Cordillera Range of mountains, on the Atlantic side of Central America, to the north of the Isthmus of Darien, and along the interoceanic canal route known as the San Blas route, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by way of the Gulf of San Blas on the east, a tunnel 5 miles in length through the Cordillera range of mountains, an open cut to the Mamoni River, thence to the Bayamo River, to the Bay of Panama on the west. To this end the board will, as soon as practicable, and not later than three months, report to the President, who shall submit the same to Congress, as follows:

1. Opinion as to whether a tunnel through the Cordillera Range of mountains, 5 miles in length and of sufficient width and height to admit the easy passage to and fro of the largest steam and sailing ships now afloat, can be constructed.

2. An estimate of the cost of constructing such a tunnel, and the time required to drive it, based upon existing tunnel contracts, and prices paid for tunnel construction and rock excavation work during the past five years, and the mechanical appliances and blasting forces employed in such work at the present time.

3. Such recommendation as the board may desire to make as to the method of construction and future operation.

To meet the expenses of said board there is hereby appropriated the sum of $15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, provided that the officer detailed from the Corps of Engineers shall not receive any salary except that due to his rank, and the compensation to be paid to the remaining members of the board shall not exceed the sum of $50 per diem, exclusive of expenses, from the date of their appointment to the date their report is submitted to the President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection, the joint resolution will lie on the table, subject to the call of the Senator from West Virginia.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. HARRIS submitted an amendment directing a restatement of the accounts of the registers and receivers of the United States land offices in the State of Kansas, upon whom were imposed the duties and responsibilities of making sale and disposal of the Osage ceded, Osage trust, and Osage diminished reserve lands, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill; which, with the accompanying paper, which was ordered to be printed as a document was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. STEWART submitted an amendment authorizing the Chief of Ordnance to accept the proposition of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage and Power Company for settlement of its contract to furnish the Department with a 10-inch disappearing gun carriage, intended to be proposed by him to the fortifications appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

STATE CLAIMS.

Mr. MITCHELL. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill (H. R. 9315) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for prior years, and for other purposes. The amendment proposes to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain, allow, and pay the claims not heretofore ascertained, allowed, and paid of the several States and Territories for all moneys by them advanced and actually paid for the purpose of aiding the General Government in maintaining the national defense when carrying on the war of the rebellion. I move that the amendment be referred to the Committee on Claims, and printed.

In connection with the amendment, I present the decision of the Court of Claims in the State of Pennsylvania *v.* The United States, decided October 28, 1901; the decision of the Court of Claims in the State of Maine *v.* The United States, decided October 28, 1901, and the decision of the Court of Claims in the State of New Hampshire *v.* The United States, decided October 28, 1901, and also letters relative to a Senate joint resolution declaratory of the intent and meaning of a certain act of Congress therein named, entitled "An act to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States," being Document No. 133, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, which I move be referred to the Committee on Claims, and printed.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, some of the claims referred to in the amendment presented by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] as estimates from the Treasury Department have been referred to the Committee on Appropriations as amendments to the urgent deficiency bill. Unless the Senator wants to examine them especially, I suggest that he had better let them go to the Committee on Appropriations to be considered immediately. If the Committee on Appropriations find that they can not take jurisdiction of the subject, they will have them sent to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MITCHELL. I will state to the Senator from Maine that my purpose was to first get the approval of the Committee on Claims, if possible, and then have the amendment referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HALE. But does the Senator think the Committee on Claims will be able to act in time, as the urgent deficiency bill will be taken up to-morrow? I know the Senator has the same object in view that I have.

Mr. MITCHELL. I ask, then, that the amendment be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HALE. For the present.

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes; so that we can get action in time.

Mr. HALE. I think that is better.

Mr. MITCHELL. Let the proposed amendment and the papers be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That order will be made, in the absence of objection.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. CLAPP, it was

Ordered, That the affidavits and accompanying documents filed in connection with Senate Report No. 1215, first session Fifty-sixth Congress, upon memorial of Dr. R. B. Leach, be returned to said R. B. Leach.

TRANSPORTATION OF DUTIABLE GOODS.

On motion of Mr. NELSON, it was

Ordered, That the bill (S. 1791) relating to the transportation of merchandise between the United States and foreign ports, to bills of lading, and to certain obligations, duties, and rights in connection with the carriage of property, and the bill (S. 1792) to amend an act entitled "An act relating to navigation of vessels, bills of lading, and to certain obligations, duties, and rights in connection with the carriage of property," be reprinted.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR SEWELL.

Mr. KEAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate in arranging for and attending the funeral of the late Senator from New Jersey, Hon. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

AUSTRALIAN TAX SYSTEM.

Mr. TILLMAN. I ask unanimous consent that Senate Document No. 209, Fifty-sixth Congress, second session, which is a report of the Australian tax system by the revenue commissioner of Colorado, be reprinted with the corrections. The other print was erroneous in some respects. This is an important matter, and I ask that it be printed as a document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

HELEN A. B. DU BARRY.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, a few days ago the Senate passed a bill (S. 1037) granting an increase of pension to Helen A. B. Du Barry. I desire now to move that the several votes by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed, read a third time, and passed, be reconsidered, and that the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return the bill to the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the votes by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed, read the third time, and passed, are reconsidered.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (H. R. 286) granting an increase of pension to Lawrentus Lane;

A bill (H. R. 287) granting an increase of pension to Leighton J. Folsom;

A bill (H. R. 428) granting a pension to Sarah Bowers;

A bill (H. R. 815) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Comer;

A bill (H. R. 1017) granting a pension to Mary Tripp;

A bill (H. R. 1198) granting a pension to Josiah H. Buckingham;

A bill (H. R. 1200) granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Goodwin;

A bill (H. R. 1285) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Odell;

A bill (H. R. 1324) granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Lee;

A bill (H. R. 1374) granting an increase of pension to James Willard;

A bill (H. R. 1484) granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Scott;

A bill (H. R. 1728) granting an increase of pension to George W. Thompson;

A bill (H. R. 1939) granting an increase of pension to Penrae W. Reagan;

A bill (H. R. 2193) granting an increase of pension to David A. Ireland;

A bill (H. R. 2265) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. Hathaway;

A bill (H. R. 2321) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Martin;

A bill (H. R. 2412) granting a pension to Helen L. Pepper;

A bill (H. R. 2416) granting an increase of pension to John B. Wilcox;

A bill (H. R. 2429) granting an increase of pension to John C. Morrison;

A bill (H. R. 2455) granting an increase of pension to George W. McClure;

A bill (H. R. 2484) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Evans;

A bill (H. R. 2502) granting an increase of pension to Ambrose Burton;

A bill (H. R. 2528) granting a pension to Helen M. Evans;

A bill (H. R. 2561) granting a pension to Sarah O. Fields;

A bill (H. R. 2607) granting an increase of Pension to Uriah S. Karmany;

A bill (H. R. 2617) granting an increase of pension to John Rapple;

A bill (H. R. 2620) granting a pension to Jennie A. McKinley;

A bill (H. R. 2628) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Mulholland;

A bill (H. R. 2983) to amend an act entitled "An act granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Thompson," approved March 3, 1901;

A bill (H. R. 3024) granting an increase of pension to Thomas V. Stran;

A bill (H. R. 3184) granting an increase of pension to David Petee;

A bill (H. R. 3229) granting a pension to Katherine R. A. Ogden;

A bill (H. R. 3230) granting a pension to Catherine Pflueger;

A bill (H. R. 3240) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Church;

A bill (H. R. 3261) granting a pension to George R. Grubaugh;

A bill (H. R. 3266) granting an increase of pension to James Smith;

A bill (H. R. 3300) granting an increase of pension to George B. Boyd;

A bill (H. R. 3413) granting an increase of pension to Jedediah S. Vallet;

A bill (H. R. 3511) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Newcomb;

A bill (H. R. 3545) granting a pension to Sarah T. Brewer;

A bill (H. R. 3829) granting a pension to Mary Ann Merrow;

A bill (H. R. 4037) granting a pension to Julia Maher;

A bill (H. R. 4182) granting an increase of pension to David Cupps;

A bill (H. R. 4208) granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Pardee;

A bill (H. R. 4268) granting an increase of pension to James D. Woodward;

A bill (H. R. 5002) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. McConnaughey;

A bill (H. R. 5108) granting an increase of pension to Elisha B. Taylor, alias Elisha T. Bisbee;

A bill (H. R. 5147) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Lane;

A bill (H. R. 5149) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Bachelder;

A bill (H. R. 5162) granting an increase of pension to Andrew H. Gifford;

A bill (H. R. 5169) granting an increase of pension to Hiram S. Kingsley;

A bill (H. R. 5248) granting a pension to Frances A. Tillotson;

A bill (H. R. 5259) granting an increase of pension to Gustav Schwartz;

A bill (H. R. 5315) granting an increase of pension to Orrin J. Wells;

A bill (H. R. 5753) granting an increase of pension to Emil Frank;

A bill (H. R. 5860) granting an increase of pension to Edward B. Scott;

A bill (H. R. 6453) granting an increase of pension to Ida R. Siegfried;

A bill (H. R. 6459) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Hooper;

A bill (H. R. 6465) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Briscoe;

A bill (H. R. 6684) granting an increase of pension to Marshall Bachelder;

A bill (H. R. 6720) granting an increase of pension to George Patterson;

A bill (H. R. 7297) granting a pension to Sarah J. Rhoads;

A bill (H. R. 7343) granting an increase of pension to Martha V. Keenan;

A bill (H. R. 7408) granting an increase of pension to Levi Cross;

A bill (H. R. 7623) granting a pension to Aaron M. Applegate; and

A bill (H. R. 8652) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Terrill.

The bill (H. R. 8761) to declare the international railway bridge over the St. Lawrence River, near Hogansburg, N. Y., a lawful structure was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (H. R. 9315) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for prior years, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business?

Mr. DUBOIS. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] is recognized.

Mr. DUBOIS. I ask that the Associated Press dispatch from Manila which I send to the desk may be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

WOULD GAG DR. SCHURMAN—HIS BOSTON SPEECH CAUSES GREAT ANNOYANCE IN MANILA.

MANILA, *January 24, 1902.*

Both the civil and military authorities here deprecate the publication in the Philippines of Professor Schurman's Boston speech and the minority report in the Senate on the Philippine tariff bill, which, they say, are liable to have a bad effect on the Filipinos.

General Wheaton, commander of the Department of the North Philippines, says men have been sent to prison here for remarks such as those of Professor Schurman, and that if what he advocates was accomplished it would mean the expenditure of much treasure and the shedding of blood like water. Now, as before, he adds, 50,000 soldiers are needed here, and will be required in these islands for at least five years. It will then be possible to form a government based on that of the colonies of Holland and Great Britain, they having proved the most successful managers of oriental races.

Mr. LODGE. What is that?

Mr. DUBOIS. It is an Associated Press dispatch from Manila.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Idaho rises to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. DUBOIS. Mr. President, I think the President of the United States ought to reprimand General Wheaton and those other officers of the Army and Navy who are criticising the action of the United States Senate and stating what effect it is going to have over in the Philippines. Those officers are creatures of Congress. I do not know who General Wheaton is, particularly, but I imagine he was a charity boy who was appointed to West Point by some Senator or Representative and was educated by the Government. Those officers criticise the Senate in regard to legislation which is being proposed. It is outrageous and indecent, and

I think, as I have said, General Wheaton ought to be reprimanded by the President of the United States.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, does not the Senator think it would be desirable as a preliminary to find out whether General Wheaton said what he is reported as having said? It is possible he has been misquoted. There have been mistakes in dispatches, and it seems to me this would be an injustice to an officer of very high standing in the Army. It would be desirable to know whether he did say it before we proceed to censure him.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. The Senator is not admitting that General Wheaton ought to be censured?

Mr. LODGE. I admit nothing.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I do not suppose there is any question but what General Wheaton said it.

Mr. LODGE. There may be a great deal of question about it.

Mr. TELLER. In one of the morning papers I find the following, dated Ithaca, N. Y., January 26:

President Schurman to-day made a statement explanatory of his recent Boston speech, in which he advocated the eventual independence of the people of the Philippines. The substance of the speech was that if the Christians of Luzon and Visaya wanted independence and showed themselves capable of assuming it this country would eventually give it to them.

President Schurman said to-day that he believed the policy he advocated would, more than anything else, promote the welfare of the Filipino. President Roosevelt, he said, had declared in his message to Congress that we were to do for the Filipinos far more than any other nation had ever done for a tropical people, and that we were to fit them for self-government after the manner of really free races. He said he stood with President Roosevelt in his policy and was against that advocated by General Wheaton, which would mean colonial servitude like that of Java and India.

I want to assure the Senator from Massachusetts that I think Professor Schurman's criticism was uttered just as indicated, and I think the Senator, if he will look into the report of General MacArthur, will find that he makes the same kind of criticism of everybody who had been discussing this question.

I have no doubt, Mr. President, that is one of the blessings to come from our course in the Philippine Islands. Not only are the people to have their mouths closed, but a padlock is to be put upon the United States Senate, so that a committee will not be allowed to make a report which they think ought to be made without some military officer declaring that it is inciting treason.

Mr. President, I do not suppose there is a Senator on the other side of this Chamber who has been in accord with the Administration policy, with the exception of probably two or three, who would dare to read the Declaration of Independence in this Chamber. If they would, somebody would get up on the other side and declare that that was inciting rebellion and that he was a traitor. I do not know whether such a Senator would come under one of the two classes we hear about in the Philippines—war rebels and war traitors—and I do not know under which class a committee of the Senate would come.

But here is a clean criticism, Mr. President. It is a criticism that has found a place in practically all the Republican newspapers of this country since that minority report was made. I do not think that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] is at all premature in calling the attention of the Senate to it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, what I mean is this——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The debate is proceeding by unanimous consent. There is nothing before the Senate.

Mr. TELLER. I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will be allowed to go on.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There being no objection, the Senator will proceed.

Mr. LODGE. If there is any objection to my continuing, of course, I will stop.

Mr. SPOONER (to Mr. LODGE). Rise to a question of privilege.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Massachusetts, unanimous consent having been given to his proceeding, as the Chair understands.

Mr. LODGE. I suppose I could rise to a question of personal privilege, because the privileges of the Senate seem to be involved.

Mr. President, what Professor Schurman said in Boston, or the explanation he has since seen fit to make, is something, it appears to me, that does not concern us here. The only point that is made is that a general of the United States Army is reported to have made a comment on the minority report of the Philippine Committee.

I never heard of an officer being condemned on a newspaper report without at least asking him whether he had said what he was reported to have said, whether he was correctly reported, or whether he said anything at all——

Mr. RAWLINS. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. Excuse me one moment. I have the floor.

I think to assume that an officer is guilty whether he committed an offense or not—which I am not prepared to admit—but to assume that he is guilty of what is charged to him in a newspaper dispatch is going rather hastily and rather far.

Mr. RAWLINS. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. I think the Senator might allow me to finish my sentence—I shall occupy but a moment—unless he wants to ask me a question.

Mr. RAWLINS. I want to ask the Senator a question.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. LODGE. With pleasure.

Mr. RAWLINS. The Senator is better informed upon the matter than I am, because he has more accurate sources of information, but I am informed that all these dispatches are, before they are sent out, first censored by the very officials to whom this language is ascribed. I am speaking generally. I want to ask the Senator if he knows whether any inquiry has been made from Washington by the superiors of this officer as to the correctness or incorrectness of this statement?

Mr. LODGE. I am not informed on that point, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. RAWLINS. Then, before the Senator rises to question the accuracy of this statement, does he not think that those having the control of this officer and the propriety of his conduct would do well to ascertain whether this statement is true or not?

Mr. LODGE. They may have done so; we do not know; the Senator from Utah does not know; nobody knows anything about it except what is stated in the Associated Press dispatch. That is what I object to.

Mr. RAWLINS. But, Mr. President, I think we on this side of the Chamber and the country have a right to presume that, as all these dispatches are censored under military authority, they are correct unless there is some proof to the contrary.

Mr. LODGE. I do not understand that they are censored under military authority or anything of the kind. There is no censorship in the Philippines now.

Mr. CARMACK. When did it cease?

Mr. LODGE. It ceased a long time ago.

Mr. CARMACK. This newspaper man does not seem to know it.

Mr. LODGE. I do not see that there is anything for us to do in the matter. I certainly do not think it worth while to discuss anything quite so silly as the statement that any Senator would refrain from reading the Declaration of Independence if he wanted to do so. A great many of us have read it, and we have had it read here; but I do not think we ought to take action which would look toward condemning an officer of the Army on the faith of a newspaper dispatch, which apparently has had no confirmation, which may be under inquiry at the War Department at this moment, and which, for aught any of us know, may be entirely wrong.

Mr. MCCOMAS. Before the Senator takes his seat, I want to remind him that I have just read that dispatch, and the only statement is that General Wheaton made a comment upon an alleged statement of Professor Schurman. There is not even any statement, as here urged, that he has made comment upon any report or any proceeding in the Senate. That dispatch is dated Manila, and may not even be true. It is not, however, as broad as Senators seem to think.

Mr. LODGE. What was read by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] included apparently a comment on a Senate report. Of course what General Wheaton says in regard to President Schurman I think he had a perfect right to say, if he desired to do so.

Mr. MCCOMAS. That is all that was said.

Mr. ALDRICH. Let the dispatch be again read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the reading of the dispatch again? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

WOULD GAG DR. SCHURMAN—HIS BOSTON SPEECH CAUSES GREAT ANNOYANCE IN MANILA.

MANILA, *January 25, 1902.*

Both the civil and military authorities here deprecate the publication in the Philippines of Professor Schurman's Boston speech and the minority report in the Senate on the Philippine tariff bill, which, they say, are liable to have a bad effect on the Filipinos.

General Wheaton, commander of the Department of the North Philippines, says men have been sent to prison here for remarks such as those of Professor Schurman, and that if what he advocates was accomplished it would mean the expenditure of much treasure and the shedding of blood like water. Now, as before, he adds, 50,000 soldiers are needed here and will be required in these islands for at least five years. It will then be possible to form a government based on that of the colonies of Holland and Great Britian, they having proved the most successful managers of oriental races.

Mr. LODGE. Now, Mr. President, it appears on a careful reading of that dispatch—I did not hear the first part of it; I only heard the allusion to General Wheaton—that General Wheaton is not quoted as referring to the minority report of the Senate. He is quoted as referring to what President Schurman said, and the statement in regard to the minority report of the Senate committee is the statement of the author of the dispatch himself.

Mr. FORAKER. And this further ought to be borne in mind that what General Wheaton is reported as having commented

upon as what is reported to have been said by Dr. Schurman is not reported in this dispatch. So that even if what General Wheaton said about Dr. Schurman be true, we do not know what it was he had in mind when he made that comment.

Mr. LODGE. He had the right to make comment on President Schurman, but there is not a trace in that dispatch to show that he made any comment upon the minority report.

Mr. FORAKER. Dr. Schurman had the right to say what he did say; and nobody knows what was reported in Manila as having been said by him.

Mr. TELLER. Professor Schurman's speech at Boston was published in all the daily press of the country, and if it went to the Philippine Islands, as it must have done in some shape, it was just as he says, a declaration that ultimately those people ought to have independence. I want to say to the Senator from Massachusetts that the suggestion of mine may be silly, but anybody who would criticise the speech that Professor Schurman made at Boston would criticise the Declaration of Independence if he dared to. The principles are the same. If those people are entitled to independence, and we are going to give it to them, and to say that we are going to give it to them is dangerous to peace and good order, any declarations such as those made by the fathers of the Republic in the Declaration of Independence, in their addresses to our people and to the people of Canada, and the petitions which were sent to Great Britain would be offensive to the oligarchy out there in the Philippine Islands. That is exactly the same kind of stuff that has been going through this country for the last eighteen months or two years. Every man who stood here and complained of the attitude of this Government, who stood for what the country had always stood for, has been practically charged with treason. I saw in the Republican press within a few days a criticism of a speech made by the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] in the Senate, which has been going the rounds.

When I say here that this system is going to put a padlock upon the mouth of the American people, I say what is true. A padlock is also to be put upon this Senate, and I want to say that, no matter what the criticism is, there will be somebody found here to justify it; there will be somebody to stand here and excuse it. I do not know why the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] may not as well do it as anybody else, as he especially represents on this floor the Administration on the Philippine question. I expect him to do it, Mr. President, and he will have occasion before we get through the debate probably to charge some of the rest of us with treason. It is technical now—I hope that is not offensive, I will not say "silly," but it is technical—for the Senator to say that General Wheaton has not done this or has not done that. This is a criticism which comes from Government officials out there. I suppose it perhaps includes all of the civil Commission who were there. I think, if we can trust some of the newspapers, the president of the civil Commission has come very near making the same kind of criticism since he struck American soil.

Every dispatch that has come to this country from the Philippines for two years and more has been carefully censored by the Government officials out there. Just toward the close of the last session of Congress the then Senator from South Dakota, Mr. Pettigrew, presented proof to the Senate, which has never been denied, that a large amount of matter was stricken out of the press correspondence upon the express statement made by the censor there that it would injure the Republican party to have it sent here, and nobody in this country has ever denied it.

Mr. CARMACK. Will the Senator permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. TELLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARMACK. Not only were the facts stricken out, but absolutely false statements were written into the body of reports, and, according to the unanimous testimony of the newspaper men over there, absolutely false and groundless statements were inserted in them which were nothing akin to truth, but were written into the body of the dispatches by the censor himself.

Mr. President, I want to say, with reference to the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] that General Wheaton had the right to make this statement in regard to Professor Schurman, I do not know; but I question the right of an Army officer in the Philippine Islands to assume to heap insult and denunciation upon private citizens of the United States because they presume to express an opinion as to the policy the United States ought to pursue. I say it is a matter for censure itself that a high officer of the Army of the United States should undertake to offer criticism and censure and insult to men in the United States because they presume to discuss a question in regard to the policy of this Government, and I think he ought to be called down by the President of the United States.

There is another statement in that dispatch. General Wheaton says that men have been sent to prison in the Philippine Islands for saying that the Filipinos eventually ought to have independence; that independence ought to be ultimately given to them. That is a question which, it seems to me, ought to be investigated. If men in the Philippine Islands have been sent to prison for saying that this Government, at some time or other, ought to give independence to the Philippine people, that is a fact which ought to be known.

Mr. TILLMAN. Before the Senator from Tennessee leaves the point about censure of Army officers, I should like to direct attention to the fact that the President of the United States recently gave an exhibition of very severe censorship to the General of the Army because he had presumed to coincide with the Admiral of the Navy in expressing his opinion in regard to certain matters as to which the American people agreed with him; and so everybody has been censured.

Mr. CARMACK. In all fairness, I do not think that is exactly an analogous case, but I do think that an officer of the Army——

Mr. FORAKER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. CARMACK. Certainly.

Mr. FORAKER. I interrupted the Senator in order that I might call his attention to the fact that the remark which this dispatch says was made by General Wheaton with respect to Professor Schurman is not a comment upon Professor Schurman, according to the purport of this dispatch, but upon the statement of Professor Schurman that ultimately the Filipinos should be allowed their independence. But this dispatch simply says that General Wheaton made that remark as his opinion of such statements as were attributed to Dr. Schurman. What statements were attributed to him——

Mr. CARMACK. No other statement was attributed to him.

Mr. FORAKER. If the Senator will pardon me, what remarks were attributed to Mr. Schurman in the Philippines nobody here knows. This statement does not indicate. I read in part what Dr. Schurman said at Boston. I took no exception to it. I agreed with him. I have made similar statements on the floor of this Chamber. I shall do so as often as I have occasion to. So far as I have seen he said nothing to be so criticised; therefore I think it must be that the remarks made by Dr. Schurman were misquoted in the Philippines and that General Wheaton had in mind when he made the comment, if he made it at all, something that Dr. Schurman never stated.

Mr. CARMACK. I think we have a right to assume that the remarks of General Wheaton were based upon the reported remarks of Dr. Schurman. His reported remarks were that the Philippine Islands ought eventually to be given independence. That is all he is reported to have said, and we have a right to assume that General Wheaton's remarks were based upon that report, and he included in his statement, as I said before, the statement that men in the Philippines have been sent to prison for saying less than that. Now, I say if that is true it ought to be known.

The Senator from Massachusetts says it is silly for anybody to suppose that there is hostility to the Declaration of Independence on the other side of the Chamber. I know there is a great deal of it in the Philippine Islands and among these Army officers, because one of the best informed and most thoroughly reliable newspaper men in this country reported that a high officer of the United States said to him in the Philippines with respect to the Declaration of Independence, which had been translated into the native languages and the Spanish language and was being circulated there, that it was a damned incendiary document. And I have no doubt that is the secret opinion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOAR rose.

Mr. CARMACK. I mean the other Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. President.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to be permitted to say a word on this subject. I do not think any man in this world would accuse me of having any secret opinion about anything.

I regret very much that this dispatch has been introduced into the Senate. It does not seem to me that an unsupported newspaper rumor about anything or anybody is a sufficient foundation for a debate in the Senate.

Now, as the Senator from Ohio has very clearly and justly observed, nobody knows what has been reported in the Philippine Islands about President Schurman's speech, and nobody knows what General Wheaton said about it there. This thing depends on two newspaper rumors, each of them having gone three-quarters of the way around the world. In general, the great part of the newspaper gossip loses pretty much all the truth it has in it in traveling half a mile, and what happens when it travels 8,000 miles I do not know.

If General Wheaton, a high military officer, has undertaken to make comments upon debates in the Senate or upon the public expression of their political opinions of eminent citizens, and I do not see any reason at present for believing he has done so, he has

committed what we are assured by the highest military authority in this country, the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Cabinet officer who has charge of such matters, is a grave military offense, and the President of the United States, who while a fearless and earnest man is an eminently just man, will see that military officers who say such things about opinions the President does not like will be punished quite as severely as military officers who say such things about opinions that he does like.

I think we can trust this whole matter to the justice of the President. If General Wheaton has said what is imputed, and I see not the slightest reason for believing he ever said it, but if, as is most improbable, he has said it, he will be reprimanded before he gets through.

EMPLOYMENT OF STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. HARRIS on the 23d instant, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved That the Committee on Interoceanic Canals be authorized to employ a stenographer to report hearings and testimony before that committee on subjects referred to it, the expenses thereof to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Mr. TALIAFERRO. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2106) providing for the improvement, repair, and an addition to the public building at Jacksonville, Fla.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the post-office and custom-house building in the city of Jacksonville, Fla., to be improved, repaired, and an addition constructed thereto, at a total cost not to exceed $200,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLEARWATER VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. SIMON. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 2632) to amend an act entitled "An act granting to the Clearwater Valley Railroad Company a right of way through the Nez Perces Indian land in Idaho."

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to amend the act referred to so that the time for constructing the railroad through the Nez Perces Indian Reservation in the State of Idaho, and also through the lands formerly embraced within that reservation but now allotted to individual members of the Nez Perces tribe of Indians, shall be extended to the 28th day of February, 1905.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 569) to establish the department of commerce.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PETTUS].

Mr. NELSON. I have here a communication from the secretary and treasurer of the Knights of Labor bearing upon the question of this amendment, which I should like to have read by the Secretary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection, the communication will be read. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

OFFICE OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF LABOR,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1902.

Hon. KNUTE NELSON,
United States Senate.

DEAR SIR: I have read carefully the discussion going on in the Senate for and against including the Department of Labor in your bill for the establishment of a department of commerce, and send you herein a few facts bearing upon the matter from the standpoint of the Knights of Labor.

Very truly, yours,

JNO. W. HAYES,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

To the United States Senate.

GENTLEMEN: The opposition to the Labor Department being included in the proposed department of commerce is confined to a few labor men who probably have "axes to grind" with the present organization of the Department. The great mass of organized labor will be glad to see it included in the new department, so that there may be a competent and responsible head to direct its work. This is the more necessary from the point of view of organized labor, because from the very beginning the Department has been conducted as a personal asset of the Commissioner. It has been of little consequence or value to those whom it was organized to aid, and more than one-half of its reports are false and misleading.

A department of labor with a secretary of labor entitled to a seat in the President's Cabinet would be very acceptable to the working men of the country, but the realization of such a thing is so far remote that it is not worthy of attention. There is nothing in the present nor in the near future to warrant even the hope that Congress will establish an executive department for the exclusive benefit of the workingman.

I look upon the proposed department of commerce as a decided step forward in the interests of the workingman. Anything that will promote the interests of our industries and help to increase the sale of American products will be a benefit to the workingmen who help to make and transport those products, and any measure that will tend to bring the Labor Department nearer to a Cabinet position, where the interests of the workingmen and women can be directly considered and acted upon with as much freedom and with as much right to demand a hearing as the interests of the commercial and manufacturing institutions of the country, will receive the unqualified approval and indorsement of the masses of workingmen, whether organized or not.

It is the manifest purpose of the proposed department of commerce to bring together under one responsible head all the bureaus in other departments which have any relation or connection with the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country.

It has been said that the Labor Department has no connection with these interests, that it is an educational and scientific bureau, etc. This sounds well, but I venture to say that the honorable gentlemen who hold these views are not very well acquainted with the means that are employed by the clerks and agents in collecting and compiling the statistics sent out by the Labor Department.

The Labor Department has, or ought to have, as much relation to the manufacturing and commercial interests as any other branch of the Goverment service. It was created at the request of organized labor for the express purpose of looking after the interests of labor, as will be shown further on.

Will anyone deny that matters which either impede or improve the progress and welfare of our manufacturing and commercial interests do not have a corresponding effect upon the workingmen and women employed by those great interests? Will anyone take the position that the interests of the manufacturer and workingman who stand in the relation of employer and employee should not be considered jointly in matters affecting the welfare of both, and which, from the very nature of things, must be acted upon and determined by the head of the new department? And, furthermore, is it not obvious that the interests of both can be better served and promoted by having a responsible representative in the Cabinet, whose sworn duty it will be to look after the welfare and act honorably and impartially toward both?

For the purpose of correcting several errors that appeared during the debate on Senate bill 569, providing for a department of commerce, while the bill was under discussion in the Senate, as well as to place the Labor Department in its proper position before the country, a position which it has earned by catering to all the "isms" advanced and suggested by a host of theorists and necromantic labor reformers.

I submit herewith a brief outline of the facts relating to the establishment of the Labor Department.

The enactment of the law providing for the Labor Department was the result of special agitation and work on the part of the Order of the Knights of Labor and its officers. Early in the year 1886, Mr. T. V. Powderly, who was then the general master workman, and John W. Hayes, who was the secretary of the general executive board, had a conference with President Cleveland, to secure his cooperation in extending the usefulness of the Bureau of Labor; to require the Commissioner to make a thorough investigation into the cause and trouble that resulted in the Southwest strike on the Gould system of railways, which strike was in progress at that time. At that conference the question of establishing a Cabinet department known as the department of labor was fully and freely discussed, together with the objects which we had hoped to accomplish by our visit, the sending of a special message to Congress that an arbitration department be created and connected with the Bureau of Labor. On April 22, 1886, President Cleveland sent the message to Congress in line with our suggestions.

The following year Mr. Powderly, the general master workman of the order of the Knights of Labor, in his report to the general assembly, recommended the enactment of a law establishing a department of labor. The report will be found on page 1532, Proceedings of the General Assembly, 1887, and is as follows:

"I believe the day has come for united labor to ask at the hands of Congress the passage of a law creating a department of labor at the seat of the National Government. I would respectfully ask of the committee on legislation to prepare a bill and introduce it to the Congress at the next session. We have to-day a Department of War; we do not need it at all in comparison to a department of labor. The Navy Department is not such an important one, for we do not require the use of a very extensive National Navy. The prosperity of the whole country rests on the broad shoulders of labor, and there is nothing now so prominently before the nation and the world as the question of labor. Nearly every action taken now by the Executive or his Cabinet deals in one way or another with the questions of labor; its ramifications extend everywhere, its power is felt everywhere, and its usefulness is now recognized everywhere. All this being true, it is no more than just that the President should have, as a member of his Cabinet, a man who represents more than war, more than a few vessels, more than a sentiment, more than a class. Labor can not be called a class, for it is everywhere. To have a man in his Cabinet with whom to consult on the questions of labor, the President would be in a better position to deal with the questions of capital. Labor to-day is entitled to far more at the seat of government than a mere bureau, but it will not receive any more unless it asks for it. I recommend that it ask for the establishment of a department of labor."

This recommendation was referred to the committee on legislation who, after considering the matter, reported—page 1776, proceedings of the general assembly, 1887—as follows:

"In order to concentrate our efforts we recommend that the following national measure be made the object of our especial endeavor during the existence of the Fiftieth Congress:

"A department of labor, the head of which shall be a member of the Cabinet, said department to have a division or bureau for each distinct form of industry, such as agriculture, mining, manufactures, etc., and its powers for the investigation of the condition of labor, and for the promotion of its welfare, to be as extensive as the most liberal construction of the Constitution will allow."

This proposition having been passed by the general assembly in general convention, was referred to the committee on legislation, who were stationed at Washington. This committee took the matter in hand, prepared the necessary bill, had it introduced in Congress, and were successful in creating the present Department of Labor. Their report, which will be found on page 2, legislative report, proceedings of the general assembly, 1888, is as follows:

"Among the measures that were intrusted to our care by the general

assembly at its session in Minneapolis, 1887, we have to report the following in relation thereto:

"DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

"The bill to create a Department of Labor was introduced in the House from the Committee on Labor by Representative John J. O'Neill, chairman of that committee, on March 15. It passed the House on April 18; was by the Senate referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and reported back by the chairman of that committee, Senator Blair, and passed the Senate with certain amendments on May 22. Conferees were appointed to meet those appointed from the House on the amendments offered by the Senate. The Senate and House conferees met on May 31, and agreed upon the amendments."

A reading of the law shows that it is the duty of the Commissioner—

"To acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information upon subjects connected with labor in the most general and comprehensive sense of the word, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity."

Section 7 sets out in detail just what the duties of the Commissioner shall be in properly carrying out the aims and objects of the law. It does not provide that statistical information bearing upon the questions of labor shall be guessed at and written up by agents who are miles away from the manufacturing institutions which they are supposed to have visited and collected the information from. It does not provide for the collection of statistics bearing on the number of divorces granted in the United States. It does not provide for the collection of data bearing upon the question of wages, prices, etc., which can be changed and compiled to suit the political party in power at the time. It does not provide that special statistics be collected and compiled to favor a particular political party, and circulated previous to an election. In other words, it does not provide that the Department should be a Democratic Department when the Democrats are in power, and a Republican Department when the Republicans are in power; nor does it provide that the Department shall be run as an experimental station to exploit the theories and fancies of a lot of deluded so-called economists, statisticians, and labor saviors.

It provides that honest and reliable information shall be collected, compiled, and published in the interest of the people. We have no hesitation in saying that this has not been the case regarding all of the statistical information so far collected and published by this department.

It is doubtful if we will ever be honored with a department of labor whose secretary will comprise one of the President's Cabinet. The interests of labor need a spokesman in the President's Cabinet, and some recognition at the hands of the President. It can not get this recognition nor be represented in the Cabinet unless we accept the proposition submitted by the honorable Senator, Mr. NELSON, and place the Labor Bureau, for that is all it amounts to, under the jurisdiction and control of the department of commerce. This will make it incumbent upon the secretary to be ever watchful of the interests of all branches and bureaus of his department. It will enable the workers to bring all matters bearing upon the interests of labor to the attention of the President and his Cabinet, and give us an advocate and representative at all sessions. In the event of great labor disturbances throughout the country we will have a secretary with authority to use his great office in the interest of a proper adjustment of said disturbances. It will force and compel the consideration by the Cabinet, of all such disturbances, and we can look forward to a more speedy and just settlement of such affairs.

Compare a department with authority to act and to whom the people of the entire country would look and expect an honest and just opinion with the miserable apology or makeshift offered us through the present Department of Labor, without authority to recommend, with simply the power to investigate and report, with the privilege accorded its representative to sit in the anteroom while the Cabinet officers are discussing matters in which labor is interested, with that of a secretary who would have a right to sit and discuss all matters. Would it not bring us nearer to the idea sought to be accomplished when we started the agitation for a department of labor? Would it not give us, in a small way, of course, a Cabinet position for labor? Would it not at least place labor upon an equal footing with capital in so far as it would have a right to demand and insist upon a just consideration of its interests?

I trust that the members of Congress and the Senators of the United States will see this matter in the same light that we do, and will place the present Labor Bureau in the department of commerce, and later, when the opportunity is ripe for adding another member to the official family of the President, we may be able to have a secretary over a department of labor and industries.

JNO. W. HAYES,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. NELSON. The pending question is on the amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PETTUS] to strike out the Department of Labor from the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PLATT of Connecticut in the chair). The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 4, page 3, lines 18 and 19, strike out the words "the Department of Labor."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the Senate ready for the question?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Mr. President, I have listened to some of the arguments which have just been presented to the Senate to show why the Labor Bureau should be put in this proposed new department, but none of them satisfy my mind. I have in my hands a protest coming from large labor organizations against this action, and I will read it to the Senate. It is addressed to the Senate. It was handed to me, and perhaps should have been submitted at the time petitions and memorials were presented, but it may as well be done now.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 22, 1902.*

To the honorable the Senate of the United States:

As the representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, I earnestly but respectfully protest, on behalf of these organizations, against that part of the pending bill (S. 509) which proposes to place the Department of Labor under the department of commerce.

The Department of Labor was created in the general labor interests of the country upon the recommendation and influence of organized labor. The Department of Labor's usefulness has been steadily growing, and its benefits to the laboring classes are unquestioned. To subordinate this Department, as is proposed in this bill, might render it useless for the purposes for which it was created, because it would be subject to the domination of a cabinet officer who might be selected at the instance of and in the interests of employers of labor rather than at the instance of and in the interest of the laboring people themselves.

It is the hope of the laboring people of this country that an independent Department of Labor having a Cabinet officer as its official head may be created. This element of our citizenship, comprising as it does the great majority of our population, is certainly worthy of such recognition, and that, too, by this Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

H. R. FULLER.

Mr. Fuller signs this memorial as the representative of the different organizations named.

Now, Mr. President, it seems to me it is a perfectly reasonable anticipation that in case this new Cabinet officer is selected it will be insisted that the Secretary shall be a man who is familiar with commerce—who is connected with great commercial enterprises—and he will necessarily be in sympathy with the employers of labor rather than with the laborers themselves.

Mr. WELLINGTON. Will the Senator permit a question?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. WELLINGTON. I observe that the memorial he has read is signed only by a person named Fuller.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Yes.

Mr. WELLINGTON. There are a number of organizations named there, and they are powerful ones. It seems to me that if they intended to send to the Senate of the United States any communication it would be sent officially by them and signed by their officers. I question, as that document is signed, whether we can consider it as coming from the allied organizations which it pretends to represent.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. This gentleman, Mr. Fuller, has been in Washington as the representative of these labor organizations for a number of years. I know him personally. I have known him for a long while. I have never been present at one of these labor meetings, but I have no more doubt that he represents the labor organizations which are specified here than I have that the Senator from Maryland represents his State.

Mr. LODGE. I will say, if the Senator from Arkansas will permit me, that Mr. Fuller appeared before the Committee on Immigration the other day in connection with the proposed Chinese-exclusion act, and he presented formal credentials from all those organizations authorizing him to represent them in regard to legislation pending in Congress. I think there is no doubt of his authority at all.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I am obliged to the Senator from Massachusetts. I know that Mr. Fuller has represented these labor organizations here for years. I know that he has presented the arguments in favor of legislation that these organizations have been interested in. He has conducted himself like a gentleman, and seems to me to be a clear-headed, strong man. He is himself a practical railroad man; he has been a workman on the railroads, and is connected with them, and is familiar with their affairs. He is a man of intelligence and integrity, and the suggestion of the Senator from Maryland that there is any doubt about his representing the people he claims to represent I think is entitled to no consideration and is unwarranted and not sustained.

Mr. WELLINGTON. Mr. President——

Mr. MONEY. Will the Senator from Arkansas allow me to ask him to whom he refers?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. To which Senator does the Senator from Arkansas yield?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi, and I will state to him that I refer to Mr. H. R. Fuller.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield also to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. WELLINGTON. I merely desire to say that the objection I found to the paper is, in my judgment, well founded upon its face. I do not think that it is proper for a single person to send to the United States Senate a communication pretending to represent a large body of organizations that have their official heads. If they desire to address the Senate upon any matter, it seems to me that the communication should be officially perfect, and that this paper is not upon its face. Of course, I accept the explanation offered, but I do intend to say that I was warranted in finding fault with the communication as it was read.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Mr. President, these labor organizations do not stay all the time in Washington. The men constituting these organizations have something else to do. They earn their bread by the sweat of their faces all the days of their lives, and they are busy at something else besides being here. But when they have an intelligent representative, a man who stays here to represent their interests, and who reports to them, I think he has a right to speak for them, and the Senate has a right to listen to what he says.

Mr. CULLOM. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. CULLOM. I merely desire to add that I myself, as chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, know this gentleman, and heretofore he has been before our committee, I think at least twice. He always, I think, came to represent these organizations, and I never heard anyone raise a question as to the fact. I think he is a gentleman worthy of respect.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I have known Mr. Fuller for some years. He has borne himself like a gentleman and has conducted himself like a man of sense and ability. He has rendered valuable services, to my certain knowledge, to the organizations he represents here, and I think he is entitled to the consideration and respect of every member of this body as well as of the people outside.

The argument presented by him that this new department of commerce is more likely to have at its head a man in sympathy with the employers of labor than of labor itself seems to me to be a strong reason why the Department of Labor should be allowed to remain as it has been all this time, and, with these organizations, I see no reason why it should be subordinated to any other. I do not believe that there is any good reason for the head of this Bureau being put in any other department. He can go ahead and do his work as he has done it in the past, with just as much credit as he has done it, and that is the best way, in my opinion, to benefit labor of all kinds, organized as well as unorganized, throughout the country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PETTUS].

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. PETTUS rose.

Mr. NELSON. If the Senator from Alabama desires to speak, I will withdraw my suggestion.

Mr. BACON. It occurs to me that the Senator from Minnesota can not do that. He has suggested the absence of a quorum.

Mr. COCKRELL. The suggestion of a lack of a quorum necessitates the calling of the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thinks the rule requires that the roll shall be called. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich,	Dillingham,	Kittredge,	Quay,
Bacon,	Dubois,	Lodge,	Rawlins,
Bard,	Elkins,	McLaurin, Miss.	Scott,
Berry,	Fairbanks,	McLaurin, S. C.	Simmons,
Beveridge,	Foster, La.	McMillan,	Simon,
Blackburn,	Foster, Wash.	Mallory,	Spooner,
Burrows,	Frye,	Martin,	Taliaferro,
Burton,	Gamble,	Money,	Teller,
Clark, Mont.	Hale,	Morgan,	Turner,
Clark, Wyo.	Hanna,	Nelson,	Vest,
Clay,	Heitfeld,	Patterson,	Wellington,
Cockrell,	Jones, Ark.	Pettus,	Wetmore.
Cullom,	Kearns,	Platt, Conn.	

Mr. SPOONER (when the name of Mr. QUARLES was called). My colleague [Mr. QUARLES] is absent from the Chamber because of illness.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Upon the roll call 51 Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5833) temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, when a short time ago we were discussing the matter brought forward by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] I did not continue the debate because it was proceeding only by unanimous consent and there was nothing strictly before the Senate. I preferred to wait until the bill was brought up before saying anything more.

I wish, in the first place, to apologize for using the word "silly," as applied to anything said by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER]. The word came to my lips in connection with his statement that Senators on this side were afraid to read the Declaration of Independence. It requires so very little courage to read that famous document at any time, in any place, in these days, that I did not suppose the Senator meant it seriously; but I had no business to use an unparliamentary phrase.

I also want to say, for the benefit of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. CARMACK], that secret opinions are hardly a subject for debate. I have no secret opinions. My opinions are very well known on all these subjects, and I do not think it is desirable in debate to impute secret opinions to any one. It is something I shall never do myself. I think we must take each other's opinions as we hear them stated on the floor.

But, Mr. President, I was interested to notice as the debate went on that Senators on the other side were greatly disturbed at anything which seemed to them to look toward the suppression of free speech, and yet they objected with equal strength apparently to free speech by those who differed from them. I was told, somewhat to my amazement, that I ought not to criticise what President Schurman said because it was practically as sacred as the Declaration of Independence. I have great respect for President Schurman—I have the pleasure of knowing him; but I think he will be somewhat surprised to learn that his remarks were of such a sacred character that I could not criticise them or that no one else was at liberty to criticise them in a fair and proper way. I have not criticised them, for I have not considered that they were the subject of debate. It seems to me that it is hardly fair, especially for the champions of free speech, to object to criticisms coming from a different point of view.

Governor Taft was found fault with as proceeding dangerously near the limit to which the right of criticism extended. General Wheaton was found fault with for having, on the faith or a somewhat confused press dispatch, criticised President Schurman. President Schurman was then put on a level with an official court of inquiry, which also surprised me. As I understand it, President Schurman is a private citizen of great eminence, who has made a speech at Boston which has attracted considerable attention, much favorable criticism, and much unfavorable criticism, and it is perfectly fair that it should be discussed.

Now, Mr. President, I think out of this matter of the suppression of free speech a great deal has been made where nothing really exists. So far as my observation goes, there has been the utmost freedom of speech in regard to everything in the Philippine Islands ever since we were connected with them. One American citizen at one time saw fit to send out circulars to the soldiers of the American Army, urging them to desert. That seems to me to come pretty well within the definition of treason, but nothing was done about it. No attempt was made to interfere with him, and I think very wisely, for I do not think that what he said was worth serious attention.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Will the Senator allow an interruption? To whom does he refer as sending out a circular?

Mr. LODGE. The circular was widely spread. It was sent out, I think, by Mr. Edward Atkinson.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Advising soldiers to desert?

Mr. LODGE. Urging soldiers not to serve in the war at the very beginning of the circular. It was widely spread, and was brought to proper attention by——

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I was asking for information. I never saw any statement of that sort, and I did not know it was charged that anyone had issued a circular urging soldiers to desert.

Mr. LODGE. The circular urged the soldiers not to serve in this war. I have not seen it for a year or two. It was widely circulated. I do not think I am stating anything new.

Mr. CARMACK. Urging soldiers to desert?

Mr. LODGE. Urging them not to enlist and not to continue to serve in the Army.

Mr. CARMACK. Urging persons not to enlist is a very different matter.

Mr. LODGE. And not to continue to serve.

Mr. COCKRELL. Not to reenlist?

Mr. LODGE. Not to reenlist, they being already there. I only instance it, not to find fault with it, because I thought it was a matter of small consequence, to show that in such an extreme case as that there had been no attempt at suppressing anybody's views.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator pardon an inquiry?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. I do it in order that I may understand what the Senator intends to be understood as saying. The Senator first stated, and repeated it, that this circular advised soldiers to desert, using the word "desert." The Senator afterwards said (and I did not know whether he intended it as a qualification or not) that the circular advised persons against enlisting and advised those then in the Army against reenlisting. Does the Senator mean now to confine his charge to the latter?

Mr. LODGE. I am not making any charge, Mr. President. I am stating the substance of a circular which was issued. I am making no charge against anybody.

Mr. BACON. I am only asking for information. I did not know whether the Senator intended still to be understood as charging that the circular advised soldiers then in the service to desert the service.

Mr. LODGE. I do not know that the word "desert" was used in the circular. The purport of it was to induce soldiers out there to leave the Army, to induce them not to reenlist, and induce them to refuse an enlistment. It amounted to getting them to leave the Army and abandon the colors, as I understood it at the time. It was more than two years ago; but that was the purport of the circular, as I remember it. It is a thing that has

been forgotten, and it is of no great consequence one way or the other. It was the work of a private citizen, and nobody paid any special attention to it, except, I think, it was printed in the newspapers. Nothing was done about it; it was dropped.

There were many other circulars and addresses that might have been held, I think, to a similar objection. Our Government very wisely did nothing about it. I only instanced them, as I said, to show how extremely liberal the Government has been in everything of that sort.

It seems to me that the champions of free speech especially should not object to persons who hold different views from expressing them. If Governor Taft's views differ from those that are held on the floor of the Senate, I certainly hope that when he comes before the committee of the Senate, as he doubtless will, he will express them with the utmost freedom, and I should not regard it as any infringement of our rights or of anybody else's right if he did. I think that both soldiers and civilians out there will undoubtedly come before the committee, and in that way before the Senate, and will probably express views at variance with those held by Senators, perhaps at variance with the views held by one party or the other, and I think they are perfectly entitled to set them forth and not to be held accountable for doing it. It is a bad rule that does not work both ways. There is no more reason for this outcry about the suppression of speech in favor of the Filipinos than there is for an outcry against what is said in behalf of the Government and its policy in those islands.

Mr. RAWLINS. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. I only desire, Mr. President, to say these few words in explanation of what has gone before. I shall be very glad to yield now to any Senator on the other side who desires to discuss more directly the bill before the Senate.

Mr. RAWLINS. Before the Senator takes his seat, I would invite his attention to a matter of which he is doubtless aware. He says that anybody in this country ought to be free to express his opinion one way or the other upon this question relating to the Philippines. Of course I agree with him about that, but it is sometimes important for the people in this country to know the opinion of people in the Philippine Islands on the question which divides us here. I ask the Senator if it be not true that the Philippine Commission have passed an act which is now in force in the islands making it a crime for anyone there to express an opinion in favor of according to the people over there their independence?

Mr. LODGE. I have not a copy of the act before me, but I understand they have passed an act making it an offense during the pendency of the insurrection to advocate the cause of those persons who are in arms against the United States, whether it is the cause of independence or any other.

Mr. RAWLINS. I asked this question of the Senator. I asked him if it be not true that the Philippine Commission, declaring that there is no state of war in Manila and in a large part of the archipelago, in that situation passed an act which in express terms denounces and proposes to punish as a crime the expression of the mere opinion that the islands ought to be independent?

Mr. LODGE. I suppose the act which is referred to is an act to suppress encouragement and incitement to the rebellion while the war is in continuance.

Mr. RAWLINS. No, Mr. President; that is not the interrogatory which I put to the Senator. It is whether that act in express terms does not make it a crime for any citizen or resident of the Philippine Islands to express an opinion that the islands ought to be independent, and that that is a distinct crime under an act which was passed by the Philippine Commission.

Mr. LODGE. As I said, I have not the act before me, and I can not read the exact words. I understand that an act of the character to which the Senator refers has been passed by the Philippine Commission, and I began to say what I understood its purpose to be. The object of it is to prevent the encouragement of the people now in arms against the United States and to wait until peace is restored throughout those islands before the discussion of questions which lead to a continuation of the insurrection and bloodshed is indulged in.

Such, it seems to me, has been the practice in all countries in time of war. During the war between the States it is well known that in portions of the Northern States, where there was absolute peace reigning, men were arrested and newspapers were suppressed on account of their giving aid and assistance to the enemy, and it was done by Abraham Lincoln. The habeas corpus act was suspended, and it was rightly done, as I believe, because the duty that lay before Mr. Lincoln was the salvation of the country, and other lesser things had to bend to the one great object. I have not any question that in a similar way on the Southern side men who came out in newspapers or otherwise hostile to the cause in which the Southern States were engaged were treated in similar fashion. It is inevitable that that should be.

But where the authority of the United States is attacked by men in arms and war is flagrant in certain limited districts, I think it is the duty of the officers of the United States to prevent what will lead to the encouragement of bloodshed and the encouragement of further fighting. Their object is to bring that to an end. When peace is restored, then they and everybody else would be glad to have the Filipinos discuss with us what is best to be done for them and to advocate their independence, if they like; but when they come to us with arms in their hands, when our soldiers are engaged in war, it is too much to expect that any officer, military or civil, is going to permit within his jurisdiction incitement to rebellion and to war against the authority which he is bound to sustain, no matter what his views may be. Under these circumstances I think, Mr. President, what has been done is wholly justifiable. It is a course that every country, that every military or civil authority, has always taken in times of war and rebellion directed against the authority of the country represented by its officers.

Mr. RAWLINS. Mr. President, the Senator concedes that at the time when the Philippine Commission declared there was no war except in a few limited localities in the Philippine archipelago, where a sort of brigandage was being carried on, that body passed an act making it a crime for anyone, without reference to purpose on the part of that individual to encourage insurrection, to express the opinion that the islands ought to be independent——

Mr. CARMACK. Or that the United States should give them independence.

Mr. RAWLINS. Or that the United States should give them independence, or that the policy should be adopted in any manner to eventually accord to them independence—that that was a crime. In other words, if a Senator or a member of the House of Representatives, or any representative of this Government going to the islands, as stated in a dispatch from General Wheaton, should express the mere opinion that, in his judgment, it would be promotive of peace in the islands, that it would tend to a conclusion of hostilities and the restoration of order, if it should be declared to those people that ultimately they should be independent, it would constitute a crime against the United States, and the punishment is prescribed in the act. Therefore it is declared that if Professor Schurman had been in the islands when he expressed the opinion that ultimately independence ought to be granted to the islands, it would have been a crime, and he would have been sent to prison for such an expression of opinion.

Mr. President, I defy the Senator to find in all the history of wars in this country any such proposition ever before presented. I do not think he can find in the annals of the civil war anywhere in any Northern State, where there did not exist a state of war, in which the mere expression of an opinion on the part of a citizen that the Southern States might be eventually accorded their independence constituted the offense of treason or incitement to insurrection. Yet that is what this Philippine Commission has done. I invite attention to it as showing that, under the authority we have conferred upon that body, they have undertaken to suppress free speech, and that we can not rely upon any opinion which we receive from persons now in the islands and most familiar with the situation there. For anyone there to express an honest, candid opinion as to what the policy of this Government ought to be in respect to those islands over there would constitute a crime for which the individual making the expression is liable to be sent to prison.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator allow me a question there?

Mr. RAWLINS. With pleasure.

Mr. SPOONER. Is not the Senator one of the minority of the Philippine Committee asking the Senate to vote for a proposition which will continue such laws in force? You provide here for the establishment of a stable government at some time in the future, and this proposed minority bill declares:

> That until the people of the islands shall establish a government, as hereinbefore provided, all laws, rules, and regulations now in force for the government of the islands and the raising of revenue therefor shall be in force, except as the same may be in conflict with this act.

Mr. RAWLINS. That refers to those passed by the Government of the United States, and not to the regulations which have been enacted without any authority, in my judgment, on the part of the Philippine Commission. They have arrogated to themselves the functions of the Congress of the United States. They have undertaken to punish treason, which can only be defined, in my view of the case, by the Constitution of the United States. They have undertaken to do things which the Congress of the United States would not think of doing.

By that minority report we do not propose to dignify the arbitrary and tyrannical acts of that Commission as a part of the proposition presented to the country by the minority. The Senator mistakes the purpose of the amendment proposed by the minority. It is that we proceed to deal with those people in accordance with American principles and ultimately accord them

independence as soon as a stable government can be established which can regulate the affairs of those people.

But, Mr. President, I can not be diverted from the proposition which I rose to present to the Senate. I ask the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] to search the annals of our country; I will go further, and ask him to search the annals of any country in time of peace or in time of war—any country in which there was a pretense of freedom or liberty of speech—to find enactments going to the extent of that to which allusion has been made in this debate this afternoon.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the law to which the Senator from Utah refers, and to which I have been referring, relates, as he knows, to armed insurrection; and the section he is quoting is one section. It is all in connection with armed rebellion in the islands. I think that, where armed rebellion exists in the islands, there is not the slightest difficulty in finding in history parallel cases. I think, for saying somewhat less than has been said in some quarters in the Philippine Islands, Mr. Vallandigham was brought to terms pretty sharply, and was finally sent over the line by Mr. Lincoln from a State in which there was no war and which had never been declared to be in a state of war.

Mr. DUBOIS obtained the floor.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator allow me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURROWS in the chair). Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. DUBOIS. With pleasure.

Mr. BACON. I beg the indulgence of my friend from Idaho [Mr. DUBOIS] in order that I may ask the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] a question. As he has gone into the domain of history, with which he is very much more at home than I claim to be, I should like to ask the learned Senator if he does not recall the fact that, on the floor of the House of Commons, Charles Fox, Edmund Burke, and others openly advocated that independence be accorded to the American colonies?

Mr. LODGE. Undoubtedly, Mr. President; but we are not discussing what is being said here or in the House of Representatives. We are discussing what is being said at the seat of war.

Mr. BACON. If it is treason anywhere, it would be treason here. The Senator doubtless recalls the fact not only that I have mentioned, but that in the House of Lords the Earl of Chatham went further, and said, in the dramatic language with which we are all familiar, that if he were an American, as he was an Englishman, he never would lay down his arms in that contest; and nobody ever charged him with treason nor did they charge Charles Fox nor Edmund Burke with treason.

Mr. LODGE. And nobody would think of charging the Senator from Georgia with treason if he were equally eloquent about the Filipinos.

Mr. BACON. That would be impossible, of course; and the Senator knows that.

Mr. LODGE. But I do not think that is what is involved. This relates to publications at the seat of war, in the islands affected thereby, and where the people engaged in the war would be excited and stimulated by the publication.

Mr. DUBOIS. Mr. President, in causing the Associated Press dispatch to be read I did not intend at all to criticise or object to free speech or free discussion. The Senator from Massachusetts misunderstood me if he so thought. I want the fullest discussion, not only on the floor of the Senate, but in the committee; but I do object most strenuously to Army officers criticising the action of the Senate.

This dispatch says that the civil and military authorities there all agree that the minority report submitted by the Democratic members of the Senate committee was doing great damage to our cause and encouraging the Filipinos. We have been threatened and blackmailed by these Army officers as long as we should stand it, in my opinion. It is their duty to carry out the instructions of the Government. They naturally want war. They are the only people who thrive on war. It is in exceedingly bad taste, and is offensive to the spirit of our institutions, for military officers in the service of the Government to be criticising the civil powers and to be threatening those who are making laws. I say that this dispatch on its face is true; it quotes General Wheaton's language, and I think he ought to be reprimanded by the President of the United States.

We have heard this thing for eighteen months or two years. These military officers are threatening all sorts of calamities on account of the action of those who do not agree with them. It is well enough for persons in civil life to criticise our action if they want to do so; but it is in exceedingly bad taste, to say the least, for Army and Navy officers to be eternally threatening the Senate.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, I think in every place, certainly in every tribunal in the world, except, apparently, the United States Senate, the axiom is or ought to be observed, "Hear before you strike." We had an illustration the other day of the danger of acting in a legislative way upon press dispatches. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], assuming that a press dispatch was true, and with a motive which I do not criticise at all, introduced a resolution reciting as established certain facts, among which was a statement that a certain commandant of the Boer army had been sentenced to be executed on the following Saturday. It turned out when the resolution came up for discussion that at the time the Senator introduced the resolution the Boer commandant had been executed.

Mr. TELLER. May I ask the Senator if he thinks any serious harm was done by such a resolution?

Mr. SPOONER. I have not said anything of the kind, nor have I criticised the Senator; but I have ventured mildly to suggest that as a fair illustration of the danger of taking things for granted which are not established, especially where they occur far, far away, and of basing the action of the Senate upon mere newspaper dispatches. For the purpose for which I called attention to it, it is certainly abundant foundation for my statement.

General Wheaton is a splendid soldier; he is a man of high character; a man with a magnificent record behind him from the time he became a soldier. It is a strange proposition, Mr. President, that on a mere statement of that kind coming from Manila, Senators, members of the confirming body, without whose action he could not hold the rank which he holds to-day, should assume what he is reported to have said as being what he did say, and proceed to denounce him for saying it.

If the Senator from Idaho were willing to content himself with the observation that if a general had uttered words which are imputed to him he has committed an infraction of military discipline for which he deserves censure, that is one thing, although that might be subject to criticism; but that is a different proposition from that which the Senator makes. He finds the facts and proceeds, so far as he is concerned, to pronounce judgment against this officer, far away and fighting under orders, whether the cause be a just cause or a bad cause. It is much more in harmony with that sense of fair play and justice which ought to govern all men in their dealings with each other, and which certainly should obtain here in the United States Senate, to first find the facts, ascertain whether any offense has been committed, and then, if justified, pronounce the criticism or the censure.

A telegraphic dispatch to this officer far away from home, serving faithfully in the Philippines, that he has been denounced in the United States Senate by Senators, as having committed an offense, a gross offense, against military propriety, by criticising the Senate, or criticising a minority report in the Senate, will carry hurt to his heart and give him pain. I am not willing for one to assume here at all, and I think in all kindness Senators ought not to assume, simply because in a press dispatch such language is imputed to General Wheaton, that he uttered it, and to base upon it a present condemnation. He is a brave soldier; he not only is a brave soldier, but he is a gentleman. So far as I know, he has never committed any breach of military etiquette or propriety, and I think it is an unfair thing to assume that he has violated military rules and to denounce him as if we knew he had done so. I do not say this by way of rebuke, for I have no business to rebuke anybody. I only speak of it for a moment as a general proposition.

Of course, the Senator from Colorado speaks of criticism in the press of what has been said in the Senate. There has been a vast deal of it.

Mr. TELLER. That is all right.

Mr. SPOONER. They have a right to criticise our public utterances upon any subject.

Mr. TELLER. I am glad to have them do so.

Mr. SPOONER. They have a right to criticise our utterances made upon any subject made in this body. They have criticised, on one hand, those of us who think we believe in the Declaration of Independence, but do not happen to agree with other Senators in their application of it in a given case; and, on the other hand, they have criticised Senators who entertain different views. We can not complain of that. That is incidental; that is freedom of the press. It is of great value; it is a good thing, Mr. President. But that is a very different proposition from criticising this absent officer.

We here at home are misrepresented in the press. I read coming up this morning a statement in the newspapers as to a report which I, as a member of a subcommittee, had made or agreed to in committee, and I suppose my friend from Ohio read the same thing. There was not a word of truth in it, but I have no doubt the correspondent thought there was. But if we are misrepresented here, how much more likely is an officer 7,000 miles away to be misrepresented in press dispatches.

I know the Senator from Idaho would not willingly do any injustice to any officer of the Army or to anyone else, but I submit to him that it is a dangerous thing to base condemnation—not hypothetical, but to base condemnation absolute in its form—of a brave and gallant officer upon the assumption that there can be

no mistake as to the facts, and that because these words are put in his mouth by a newspaper correspondent therefore they must have been uttered by him.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. SPOONER. Always when I have the opportunity, and I always yield.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator has always been extremely courteous, except occasionally when he has failed to yield.

Mr. SPOONER. Not often.

Mr. TILLMAN. Not intentionally, of course, but the Senator has sometimes been so absorbed in the pursuit of his own theme and eloquence, and so loves to listen to himself, that he does not like to be interrupted, and some of us who are listening want to controvert his sophistry or his special pleading are not given an opportunity.

But I rose to ask the Senator what evidence have we got that there is not a censorship in the Philippines to-day such as we know existed there eighteen months ago? We have assertions here, but what proof have we got and who can furnish the proof to-morrow that the Associated Press reporter there, who has been at headquarters of the military general there, as these reporters here are at the headquarters of politics, have misrepresented General Wheaton? Who will furnish the proof that the censorship does not exist and that this was not an inspired dispatch?

Mr. SPOONER. I can not furnish the proof, Mr. President.

Mr. TILLMAN. It ought to be furnished by somebody.

Mr. SPOONER. I will tell the Senator I would wait until somebody has had an opportunity to furnish it before I denounced the officer.

Mr. TILLMAN. I agree with the Senator's defense of General Wheaton, because I recognize him as a very brilliant and gallant officer of our Army doing very dirty work.

Mr. SPOONER. Well, I do not agree with that, of course.

Mr. TILLMAN. That is my opinion, for which I am responsible to the American people and to nobody else.

Mr. SPOONER. It is not mine; but I do not care to enter into a discussion of that now. So far as censorship is concerned, I do not know whether there is a censorship or not.

Mr. TILLMAN. There ought not to be one. Ought not the American people be allowed to have their press representatives there who will telegraph to their several newspapers what is going on there now?

Mr. SPOONER. That would depend upon circumstances.

Mr. TILLMAN. I suppose the circumstances are these—that Judge Taft comes and tells us that the war is over; that peace is almost universal, except in two provinces, and yet the censorship continues to exist and we are barred from the opportunity of receiving news directly.

Mr. SPOONER. The only time I objected to being interrupted by the Senator from South Carolina was when I feared that if he got in I would not be able to get out. [Laughter.]

Mr. TILLMAN. I will get out now and let you go on for a while.

Mr. SPOONER. Only a moment. I do not know whether there is a censorship there or not. I have hitherto said on the floor of the Senate, and I repeat it, that in the conduct of military operations on an extensive scale, such as for two years existed in the Philippines, a censorship was not only justifiable, but necessary.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator——

Mr. SPOONER. Excuse me. I did not rise to make a speech, but will debate with the Senator to his heart's content after a while, if he wants to.

Mr. TILLMAN. I presume the Senator is as well prepared as I am.

Mr. SPOONER. I hope, from the observation the Senator has just made, that I am better prepared. [Laughter.] The Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE] recently returned from the Philippines——

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator returned from Japan and China. He did not go to the Philippines this last time.

Mr. SPOONER. He said he returned from the Philippines. He told me he had.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will take his word.

Mr. SPOONER. I do not know but he ought to ask the Senator from South Carolina whether he had returned from the Philippines. He said there is no censorship now at Manila. That is all I know about it.

Mr. President, the general proposition is that we ought not as public officials—I care not who they may be or in what grade of the public service they may be, judges, executive officers, military officers, naval officers, or what not—we ought not to denounce them upon mere reports as to conversations, interviews, or some alleged offense. I believe every member of this body will agree with me about that.

Mr. TILLMAN. Before the Senator takes his seat, I should like to ask him if he is willing to express an opinion as to the necessity of a censorship between Manila and the United States, and to explain why there is a necessity for it. Is any harm to come to the American people from having independent newspaper reporters allowed to report to us what is going on there? The Filipinos can not get any benefit from the information telegraphed home, that I can see. I fail to understand why it is necessary to keep us in the dark as regards what is going on. It is true last week we had notice on the day Judge Taft landed that the reconcentration programme which we denounced in Cuba had been inaugurated by a general of the American Army under the Stars and Stripes—a war on women and children. Is that true?

Mr. SPOONER. I do not believe it is.

Mr. TILLMAN. Where did it come from? Has the War Department denied or contradicted it?

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President, I quite agree with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] that we should not denounce a general engaged in the performance of his duty until we know exactly what he has done. I should be very much more curious, however, to hear what the Senator would say if he knew that General Wheaton had said it. That would be of a great deal more importance to me than the proposition he has urged here that General Wheaton should not be denounced in the absence of any testimony corroborative of the fact that he made the remarks.

I desire to say that this is just as I expected. We have a war going on there, although repeated conquering generals have come home each declaring the war was over and had Roman triumphs given them, ovations, troops hurried across the continent, at one time at an expenditure of over $200,000. I can see the difficulty of having a state of war going on seven or eight thousand miles away, and a so-called peace commission there passing laws, making appropriations, repairing the ships of the United States, acting as a government. There should be no Taft Commission or any other sort of a peace commission there until the country is reduced to a state of peace. It is an admixture of civil and military which can bring no good.

Now, Mr. President, the Constitution does not seem to follow the flag, and as it has turned out by experience, the bill of rights will not prevail in the Philippine Islands under the American flag. We, in this Chamber, have no right to complain, however, of this condition of things, because, by the measure framed by the honorable Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] and made a part of an appropriation bill, this Congress abdicated all its powers and made the President of the United States and such persons as he might appoint the sole civil, military, and judicial power to govern the Philippine Archipelago. Why they dissociated the civil and judicial I do not know. But to-day the persons so appointed have absolute control, without responsibility, of all the fortunes and the lives of the people in the disputed territory.

That is our work. That is what we have done for the Filipinos; that is what we have done by the United States and its free people. Who is to hold anybody responsible for anything that is done in the Philippines; who can prevent the President from appointing 500,000 persons at a thousand dollars a day to serve for any indefinite term—for their lives—if he chooses to do it? We have enabled him to do it by an amendment on an appropriation bill. Now, in that condition of things, what may we not expect? With enormous power and no responsibility violations of human rights flow as a necessary consequence, as the night follows the day, and you can not prevent it by talking about it here. That is our work.

Mr. President, how long is that thing to continue? The President appointed all he saw fit, and they have gone on, some of them with delegated powers, to make legislation and pass penal statutes, to make appropriations for repairing the Navy, to institute courts, and to constitute offices throughout those islands. They have done everything that sovereignty could do and are responsible to nobody, as sovereignty ought not to be responsible to anybody.

The captain-general of Cuba, who, when he was displaced by the Spanish war, had more power than his master, the King of Spain, who gave him the office; had the power, as was set forth in the articles that constituted that office, of a general commanding a city in a state of siege. The President of the United States has that authority and all those appointed by him have that authority, and we are not the people to complain, because it is our work. We have not taken care that the bill of rights shall extend even over the American people there, much less over the Filipinos, whose rights nobody feels bound to respect either here or there.

I am not here to-day to speak, nor shall I at any other time,

particularly for the Filipinos. In every speech I have made in the Senate, and I have made quite a number, I have said that their fate did not concern me any more than it did those gentlemen who pretended falsely to be concerned about giving them a better government and better religion. I never have believed a solitary man who said that, and I never will. I do not believe that anybody is concerned about giving the Filipino or anybody else a better government, and some are very little concerned about our having a better government, either here or anywhere else.

We can not expect to have anything but violations of the bill of rights and of constitutional rights where there is no constitution and no bill of rights and an irresponsible power without limit. To-morrow that Commission, in their judgment for the good or the pacification of those islands, can select and shoot a thousand Filipinos and confiscate 10,000 estates and put the money in their own pockets, if they chose to be so dishonest. Who would call them to account? Where is the tribunal before which one could prefer a charge against those men? They are responsible only to the President of the United States, and he is responsible to no one. In what forum could they be impeached?

We are trying an experiment in colonization, so called, although it is not colonization in its true sense. It is a military occupation, by these arbitrary and absolute methods. The autocrat of all the Russias has not the power, in the remotest province of his vast Asiatic and European Empire, which is being exercised to-day by civil and military officers in the Philippine Archipelago; and we here are the responsible parties. The Senate put in the amendment, the House concurred in it, and the President signed it. We are committed to it until we have a lucid interval, and we are not likely to have that immediately.

In the meantime these complaints come up of censorship over the correspondents and of newspaper men—censorship over the speech of Americans both in the islands and here—and who is to stop that censorship? It may be very important in the process of carrying on a war in that distant country that everything which might encourage the enemy should be suppressed. That is an act which I think would come within the purview of the authority of the military governor and not of the civil governor. What right has a civil commission like the Taft Commission—and I want to say now that when I speak of the Commission it is with perfect respect to the honorable gentlemen who compose it—but I say, from its character, what right has it to talk about making penal statutes to punish men for offenses which the military say act against their power and against their efficiency in conducting the campaign for the suppression of insurrection, so called, in those islands?

Now, Mr. President, we are just beginning to realize the difficulties that we have set up for ourselves in those islands. They are going to get worse and worse, and I am afraid we will not have sense enough, knowing we are on the wrong road, to retrace our steps. We shall persist, doubtless, in spite of the fact that everybody must know that we have done one of the most improvident and foolish things a nation ever did.

Here come back our Army officers, honorable gentlemen, who have had experience in the archipelago, who have met the natives from the different parts, and what do they tell us of the character of the tribes among whom they have been quartered? They tell us that they are the most treacherous, lying, incompetent, foolish, wicked, demoralized people that ever lived in the world. If they tell us the truth, and I have no doubt they are honestly stating their opinions, why do we want to have anything to do with such people? And why should we worry ourselves and pay a million and a half a week to give them a better government without a single, solitary compensation anywhere in sight—commercial, political, moral, or otherwise? What is the inducement to continue a relation with people so abject and so degraded, so low in the social and moral scale as those people are, according to the Army officers' reports?

It happens, unfortunately for us, that we are in alliance with that class of the population. With the Mohammedans, with the slave owners, with the polygamists, with the heathen we are in alliance, and are enemies of the Christian people, the Visayas and the Tagalogs, the people among whom are found newspapers and books, and schools and parish churches, and pianos and music, and all the refinements of society; people who, according to the report of our own consul at Manila, send over 5,000 of their youth abroad annually to take university degrees in the oldest institutions of Europe; people who furnished to the provisional congress of Aguinaldo's government when 83 were assembled at Malolos in November, 1898, with more university graduates than ever sat in this Chamber at any one time during its history; people who had been educated and who had been refined and who seemed to feel in their bosoms some of the waking spirit of liberty which we have denied to them. That is the character of the contest to-day.

I do not want to discourage the pacification of the islands, I am sure; I do not believe anybody here does; but, Senators, why can we not look this thing in the face with the cool common sense of American statesmen? Here is a condition which we ourselves have partially brought about, and the means and appliances brought to work to correct it are such as are indefensible in this age of the world. It is a thousand years in civilization since such methods could be employed and such power could be deputed to anybody as we have conferred upon the President and he upon his appointees in the Philippine Archipelago.

Have we been true to our trust as the guardians of the liberty of this people? I have seen enough of denouncing people for their opinions, and therefore I am not prepared to denounce General Wheaton for his, whether he did make the report that it is said he made or not. As far as Dr. Schurman is concerned, I am not particularly his advocate. I did not like the way he spoke before he went on one commission there, or the way he spoke after he got on the Commission. I am not prepared, nor do I care to defend him. I do not want to do anything of the kind. But I recollect that these newspaper reports may be untrue or they may not, but there generally comes along a corroboration in a few days, and when that corroboration comes you will not find a man on the other side who will get up and say a single word about it.

I recollect an instance at the very beginning of the Spanish war, when the report was published in every paper in the East, at least those that I saw, that the President had instructed our representatives near the courts of European sovereigns to assure them that the President did not intend to have any privateers. In the secret session of the Senate I simply called attention to that report. I did not criticise anybody. I merely called attention to the report, not stating it was true, and not making any remarks upon it. But a very distinguished Senator on the other side assured me that I could hardly believe a newspaper report of that character; that I had better wait until it was developed that there was something in it, and he did not believe there was, very much as the eloquent Senator from Wisconsin has spoken this morning about the supposed statement of General Wheaton. The very next day we received a message from the President saying he had done that very thing. It was nothing but the baldest usurpation of power, because the Constitution of the United States says in one line that—

> The Congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

However, the President took the matter out of our hands, and the telegram which was scouted the day before was found to be true the day after, and not a Senator on the other side had a word to say about it—not one. There was a usurpation of power which nobody could deny. The President had no more to do with issuing letters of marque and reprisal than one of the pages who carry the messages of Senators on this floor.

So these violations of constitutional law, of the fundamental institutions of liberty, go on day after day and no mention is made of them. We are getting used to everything. We used to say the eels swam joyfully up the river to be skinned every morning. They got used to it. We speak with "bated breath and whispered humbleness" of the usurpations of the Executive. We gave the President power that no other man enjoys, at least outside of some African tribe, where the heaviest club is the only authority for the rule of the chief. But wherever institutions of liberty are known, wherever constitutions govern, wherever institutions of civilization govern, there is no such power conferred anywhere on anybody.

When are we going to revoke it? The bill had a saving clause in it—"until Congress shall otherwise direct." Will Congress ever otherwise direct? Why does not the Committee on the Philippine Islands—and that is none of my business, but I put the question—frame a government for the Philippine Archipelago as was done for Porto Rico? It makes no difference that the war is still on. It is always over and yet never ended. One conquering hero returns who never did anything but receive a sham surrender. He makes a speech and speaks of the Constitution as being an antiquated, worn-out document, no longer of any utility in the government of the American people, something they are quite tired of and have outgrown. He was not reprimanded for his false swearing of allegiance to that document which alone gave him a commission. He was toasted, and feted, and dined everywhere. He was not cashiered and dismissed from the Army. He was a hero.

Mr. FORAKER. Will the Senator from Mississippi allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. MONEY. Certainly.

Mr. FORAKER. Has the Senator any other authority for the statement he has just attributed to one of the generals of our Army than mere newspaper report?

Mr. MONEY. That is all.

Mr. FORAKER. That is all.

Mr. MONEY. Yes; and there never has been a solitary contradiction of it, and the statement was in every newspaper in the country.

Mr. FORAKER. I have seen it contradicted. I saw the statement to which the Senator refers. I assume it was the same one. General Merritt was the officer to whom I saw the statement attributed.

Mr. MONEY. That is the one.

Mr. FORAKER. I saw in the paper the next day a contradiction, and I have seen it repeatedly contradicted.

Mr. MONEY. By whom?

Mr. FORAKER. By the newspapers.

Mr. MONEY. By whom?

Mr. FORAKER. By the newspaper men, by the correspondents.

Mr. MONEY. I never saw any contradiction.

Mr. FORAKER. It was contradicted in the same way that it was stated. It was simply a newspaper report or a story running through the press.

Mr. MONEY. I am very happy to hear that it has been contradicted. I never heard it before, and I very cordially acquit General Merritt of having said any such thing if anybody contradicts that he did say it. I am very glad to know that an American general did not utter such a sentiment. I spoke from what the newspapers said, and they all said it. I saw it in a number of them, and I never saw any contradiction.

But, Mr. President, we have something to do in the Philippine Islands, and when you talk about withdrawing the Army, when you talk about pacification, it will not do for you to imagine that a lull in the conflict there is a permanent settlement. That archipelago is like a range of volcanic cones. An eruption in one is a relief, but then another and still another bursts forth. It is to continue a long time, I am afraid. I say that from my knowledge of the character of the people and from their continued uprisings against the Spanish people.

I hope, however, that something will be done which will at least stop the enormous waste of money and blood, or rather life, for there is very little blood shed in these battles. The people die of fevers and dysentery and diseases of that sort. It is the hospitals that claim the victims and not the battlefields. Those people seem to have some readiness for fighting, but they do not seem to understand the business of conducting war; and we may always expect that the American soldier will always defeat any force against him, civilized or uncivilized. We all have that much confidence in our people. We all have that confidence in the American soldier, in the composite strain of blood which has put us in the forefront of the people of the world.

But after a while we must do something radical and positive with those islands. We must do something substantive and affirmative. We must say that those people have some rights or that they have none; that they are citizens or vassal subjects; that their country is part of the United States or that it is not a part of the United States. If it is foreign, then we are to understand that, and if we are to hold them as a mere military occupation we ought to know that, because then we begin a new era of American history. We take an untried path and we put ourselves in the attitude of those people who have endeavored by fame of conquest and the subjugation of other people to establish their greatness. Whether we are to join the ranks of those people is to be determined. In the meanwhile the American people are making up their minds about this matter.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. MONEY. Certainly.

Mr. HALE. I see plainly how the Senator feels and that he looks upon the situation with great apprehension. I do not like it myself. I am full of the gravest forebodings about the whole condition there, and I fear with the Senator that it will grow worse instead of better. I am not inclined to believe that in the present condition in the Philippine Islands you can successfully mix military and civil government. It is anomalous. No European nation that has ever adopted the colonial policy has ever thought of doing it for years and years, and yet here is the situation. I want to ask the Senator, and I do not do it in a partisan way, because the Senator is a thoughtful man and a student of history, what does he think could be done now, to use his words, words of ample description, in a substantive and affirmative way—they are extremely good words and describe the real problem—in that direction if affairs were changed and the control of the situation was with him and his friends?

Now, I do not ask that question in the slightest degree in a political way or as opening up a political debate or as in any way a taunt, but I ask the Senator whether, when he is portraying the difficulties which I see, he has thought out any policy which would be substantive and affirmative, to use his words, that he would urge upon an administration of his political friends if they had charge of the Government?

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President, I will answer the distinguished Senator from Maine with readiness, because I have thought about it. I want to say now that I express nobody's views but my own. I do not stand here as the mouthpiece of my party or of any section of it or of any membership of it. I simply speak for myself. I have thought about it a great deal, and I have thought about it always from the American standpoint, not wishing nor pretending falsely to wish a better government for the Filipinos. Let them go where they please and take care of themselves, so far as the American people are concerned; and that is what every one of you think.

Mr. FORAKER. Do you want them to do that immediately?

Mr. MONEY. I am coming to that point.

Mr. FORAKER. The reason I ask the question is this. It is not an idle question. The minority of the Philippines Committee have reported a substitute measure for the Philippine tariff bill, in which they provide that all laws and rules and regulations now in force shall continue in force and operation until a stable government is established, after which we shall withdraw. So I say it is a pertinent inquiry, whether they should immediately go where they please, or after a while.

Mr. MONEY. I was answering the question propounded by the distinguished Senator from Maine, and when I get through with that I will pay attention to my friend, the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. FORAKER. I was by your courtesy asking you——

Mr. MONEY. It is all right. I have no objection to it at all. It reminds me of the story of a drummer, or perhaps a commercial traveler would be a better term, who weighed about 350 pounds. Having spent all Saturday night in a game of poker, he was very tired the next morning, and went to church in order to get a good nap. The preacher was exhorting his congregation and calling upon them to rise upon certain propositions. He announced his first proposition, and a great many knelt down. He then said, "All who want to have their friends prayed for, kneel down." A great many knelt down. At last he said, "Let all who want to go to heaven get down on their knees;" and our friend, weighing 350 pounds, could not kneel down without having a derrick to lift him up. The preacher walked out of the pulpit, put his hand on the man's shoulder, and said to him, "My friend, do you not want to go to heaven?" He replied, "Yes, sir; but I am in no hurry."

Answering still the Senator from Maine, and that will answer also my friend from Ohio, I have this view about the settlement of the Philippine question. I do not know that it is of any importance whatever——

Mr. FORAKER. Will the Senator excuse me if I interrupt him again?

Mr. MONEY. Certainly I will excuse the Senator. With pleasure I will hear him.

Mr. FORAKER. What I referred to was the provision in the substitute of the minority on the Philippine Committee for the tariff bill reported by the majority of the committee. It reads as follows:

> That the United States shall continue to occupy and govern said archipelago until the people thereof have established a stable government, and until sufficient guaranties have been obtained for the performance of our treaty obligations with Spain for the safety of those inhabitants who have adhered to the United States and for the maintenance and protection of all rights which have accrued under their authority.

What I wanted to know from the Senator, when he made the remark which caused me to interrupt him, was whether he was in accord with this provision of the substitute measure which came from your side of the Chamber. It seems to have been well considered and to be a sort of platform or programme of operation with respect to the Philippines. But it goes on. I did not read all that I should have read:

> That as soon as the results have been accomplished, it is declared to be the purpose of the United States, which the President is directed to carry into effect, to withdraw from said islands and leave the government, control, and sovereignty thereof to the inhabitants of the same, retaining only such military, naval, and coaling stations as may be designated by the Government of the United States.
>
> That until the people of the islands shall establish a government, as hereinbefore provided, all laws, rules, and regulations now in force for the government of the islands and the raising of revenue therefor shall be in force, except as the same may be in conflict with this act.

In other words, all these acts of tyranny which have been referred to are to continue in full force and operation until the people of those islands shall not only have established a stable government, but shall also have signified a willingness that we may reserve coaling stations, and naval stations, and military stations, and whatever else it may occur to us as proper that we should retain there.

Now, what I wanted to know was whether the Senator subscribed to this substitute proposition which comes from his party, or whether he was proposing to act independently of it and not

delay at all our withdrawal, but cut loose and let them go as indicated immediately, without benefit of clergy.

Mr. MONEY. Will my friend from Ohio now permit me to answer the Senator from Maine?

Mr. FORAKER. You have my permission to do anything you want to do.

Mr. MONEY. I am greatly obliged to the Senator for his courtesy.

Mr. FORAKER. But I would be glad if before you take your seat you will answer the question I have put.

Mr. MONEY. The Senator from Maine asked me to say for myself, referring to it in a substantive way, what I would do. I distinctly stated in reply that I did not represent anybody but myself, that I represented no party, nor section, nor any considerable membership in the party; and I was going to tell him what I would do if I had the power to do it, that is, if I could vote the Senate of the United States. If I could hypnotize the Senate for five minutes, there would be peace and justice in the islands there. But as I can not do that, I will await my time.

Mr. FORAKER. The Senator's observation did not escape me, and, making it with reference to the particular statement he was about to make, I wanted to know whether it applied also to this general programme which has been marked out by this measure.

Mr. MONEY. The Senator asks what I am subscribing to in this general programme. I am making one here of my own just now.

Mr. FORAKER. Then I will not ask the Senator the further question, if he did subscribe to it.

Mr. MONEY. I should like to hear it all. I have plenty of time, and you are welcome to it.

Mr. FORAKER. I suppose I could get time on my own account if I wanted it, but the Senator is always very agreeable and pleasant.

Mr. MONEY. Consider it unlimited and go ahead.

Mr. FORAKER. I simply wanted to know, if you did subscribe to it, how long, in your opinion, we would be likely to have to remain in the Philippines waiting for the establishment of a stable government and the accomplishment of all these other purposes, including the fulfillment of all our guaranties to Spain, etc., before we could withdraw.

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President, I recollect that when the Senators who served on the Commission that negotiated the peace of Paris made their several statements one after the other in this Chamber, I asked the question of one of those negotiators how many regiments he thought it would take to keep peace in the islands, and he said five. His opinion was drawn from the testimony of General Merritt, who went to Paris to give his ideas to the Commission. He said it would take five. We have now, I believe, upon the authority of the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], about 70,000 there, and yet they declare that pacification is about secured.

Now, going on with my scheme of pacification, I would do this, I will say in answer to the Senator from Maine, if I can have the honor of the attention of the Senator from Ohio: In the first place, if I were the President of the United States I would withdraw the civil Commission instantly and dissolve every act they have done. As far as possible I would undo what we have done. I would act the part of Penelope, unweaving at night what I had woven in the day, until there was nothing of the texture left of that piece of work. Then I would authorize and direct the general commanding the army in the Philippines to give notice to the leading people of the islands that we wanted to enter into friendly parley with them as to the future of their islands, and I believe that in less than twenty-five days there would not be a hostile native in the whole archipelago from north to south. Give them an assurance that we wanted first pacification, the establishment of order, the protection of property, and the right of alien residents there, and also of the church property and the churches, and general civil rights and otherwise. Let them have an assurance that that was our intention and we had withdrawn all idea of holding them in subjection and denying them a national independence.

I wish to say now to the distinguished Senator from Maine that the most distinguished Senator who ever sat in this Chamber from New England said that when any people of sufficient number and covering a considerable territory, homogeneous in language and customs, demanded a national independence they were entitled to it, and the United States would always express itself in favor of doing it. I refer to letter of Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, to Baron Hulseman, the Austrian minister at Washington, concerning the revolt of the Hungarian Magyars.

After having done that, when those people threw down their arms, as they certainly would, for there would be no longer a motive in continuing warfare, then the people fighting with bolo knives and spears and whatever arms they can find convenient to their hand would go home to their rice fields and to their families. Then the leading people of the Visayas and the Tagalogs, who, as I said, are the civilized people and the educated people of the country, would deputize their leading men, and an organization could be made under the direction of the general which would be perfectly satisfactory to the people.

It would not give them a government like ours, because they are utterly incapable of ever conducting a government like ours. The oriental mind, if I am not mistaken, is incapable of conceiving such a government as this and much more incapable of conducting such one. We find the Latin nations mixed with the Indians in this hemisphere from the Rio Grande to Patagonia. They have constitutions and laws as beautifully written as the Decalogue itself, founded and modeled on our own Constitution, and we know that endless pronunciamentos follow each other like the shining glass in the kaleidoscope when it is turned. In the blood of that people there is an incapacity for a government like this, and it is senseless (I use a strong word, with no disrespect to anybody) to ever expect that such a people shall have a self-governing republic.

We are not too sure of our own success yet. We are young. One hundred and twenty-five years is not much in the life of a great nation like this, and we can not feel absolutely sure that we to-day will give perpetuity to the free institutions that mark the Government of this people. We are yet uncertain about it. I do not believe the French will ever have a real republic. It is a military republic now.

So, Mr. President, I do not believe that the Malay will ever be competent, although so great a man as Admiral Dewey said he knew them well, and on two occasions he said they are quite capable of having a self-government. But I understand he did not mean a republic. People have a capacity for self-government that is inborn in them. The forefathers of this people here had different strains of blood drawn from different nations of Europe. Those of the principal branches knew what liberty was, and they could govern themselves without a master Whether they lived in the slashes of Friesland, in the mountains of Thuringia, in the Black Forest, or in the short hills where Varus lost his legions, it was all the same. They knew what liberty was. It is in the blood yet, and I hope it will live forever here.

But it was not so with the other people of the world. We speak lightly of giving them a better government, meaning our own. What other nation in civilization has such a government? The Swiss cantons, perhaps, in their confederacy, which is nothing but a confederacy in a group of mountains, speaking four languages, and without a standing army of any sort, and yet with the best army in Europe. They are managed, because, with the free blood that came down from a thousand years of heroic ancestors, they have maintained their independence in the heart of Europe, partly by their own courage and fortitude, and partly because it was to the interest of the great powers of Europe to have a little buffer State right in the middle to prevent attrition between the great powers; and so upon sufferance they are living there.

Now, if these people are incapable of our sort of government, why should we seek to impress it upon them? I said a while ago that in the Congress of the provisional government organized by Aguinaldo, sitting at Malolos in November, 1898, composed of 83 members, there were more university graduates than ever sat in this Chamber at one time. That is true; but if every man in the Philippine Islands was a university graduate they could not manage a self-governing republic. They might make a good monarchy.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. MONEY. Certainly, with great pleasure.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to ask the Senator if he does not believe the testimony that in a large part of that archipelago there were village governments, peaceful, orderly, and successful, when we declared war upon them?

Mr. MONEY. I am quite sure of it.

Mr. HOAR. General Washington said that that was the great test of the capacity for self-government, and he attributed the great success of this people to the fact that we were able to maintain town governments in so large a portion of our territory. The phrase which I have just used is not General Washington's about the test——

Mr. MONEY. I understand.

Mr. HOAR. But that is the substance of what he said. I did not propose to interrupt the Senator.

Mr. MONEY. I am very glad to be interrupted.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator has two or three mortgages already upon his time which he has not yet redeemed. I believe that that people is as fit for self-government and to establish a republic as any government ever was on the face of the earth when it first established a republic, with the exception of our own.

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President, it is painful with me to disagree with so learned and excellent an authority as the senior Senator

